

受験番号	
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氏名	
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2020年度 東京未来大学入学者選抜試験
一般入試 A日程(1月25日実施)

英語



【注意事項】

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は1科目60分です。
- 3 原則として、途中退出は認められません。試験中に気分が悪くなった人や、トイレに行きたくなった人は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 4 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページ落丁・乱丁及び汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 5 試験開始の合図の後、受験番号・氏名を、問題冊子と答案用紙の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入してください。
- 6 解答は、シャープペンシル又は鉛筆で記入してください。
- 7 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいませんが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 8 「やめ」の合図があったら速やかに筆記用具を机の上に置いてください。
- 9 試験終了後、問題冊子、答案用紙はすべて回収します。
- 10 その他、必ず監督者の指示に従ってください。

I

次の(1)、(2)の設問に答えなさい。

(1) 左端の語の下線部と発音が同じ下線部を含む語を一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① took ア book イ cool ウ food エ noon
 ② shower ア fewer イ poor ウ sour エ your
 ③ passion ア musician イ passage ウ scene エ scare

(2) 最も強く発音される部分が他と異なるものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ④ ア nar-row イ na-tive ウ ne-glect エ neigh-bor
 ⑤ ア min-i-mum イ min-is-ter ウ mir-a-cle エ mis-tak-en

II

各文の意味が最もよく通じるようにア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① To () Kamakura is popular among tourists.
 ア arrive イ go ウ stay エ visit
- ② Taro is the best baseball player () the three.
 ア for イ in ウ of エ with
- ③ Put these pencils in order () to their length.
 ア according イ changing ウ looking エ turning
- ④ What made you () to go to New Zealand?
 ア decide イ decided ウ deciding エ decision
- ⑤ Last night I did () play with video games alone.
 ア a lot イ nothing but ウ nowhere エ something else

III

次のEメールを読み、下のア～カを時系列順に並べ替えなさい。

From: Mary Vincent

To: Bonny Customer Service

Subject: Refund Request

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to request a refund on a Bonny M1 smartphone that I purchased from your company. The phone does not work and, unfortunately, no one was able to help me.

Before I bought the Bonny M1, I had spoken to a charming salesperson who told me that I could use the phone for sending texts, watching videos, and getting directions. Right now, I use a phone, a portable DVD player, and a GPS to do those things. So the Bonny M1 sounded perfect. Instead of three gadgets, I would only need one!

However, after I had ordered the phone online, I read a review that said you couldn't use the Bonny M1 to get directions. So this smartphone wasn't right for me. I called customer service to cancel my order. I spoke to someone who was very impolite and angrily told me to fill out a form. However, the form that she e-mailed me was for the wrong smartphone!

A few days later, the phone arrived in the mail. After I had used it to make a few phone calls, the screen suddenly froze. I pushed every button, but the screen didn't change. This time, I went back to the store for help. A different salesperson cheerfully said that he couldn't help me because I had bought the phone online, not at the store.

Finally, after I had spent many hours on your website, I found an e-mail address that I could use for requesting a refund. I hope you can help. After all of these problems, I am getting a little impatient!

Sincerely,

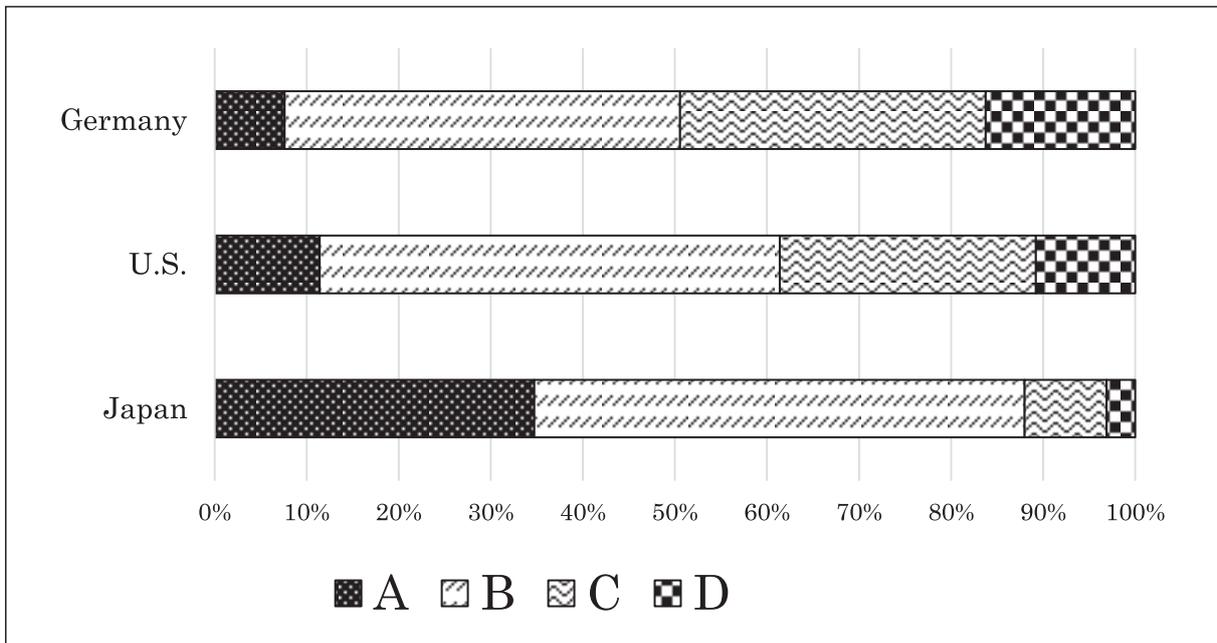
Mary Vincent

-
- ア Ms. Vincent read a review of the phone.
 - イ The phone's screen froze.
 - ウ A salesperson told Ms. Vincent about the phone's features.
 - エ Ms. Vincent bought the phone online.
 - オ Ms. Vincent called customer service.
 - カ Ms. Vincent made a few phone calls.

IV

次の英文を読み、下の質問に答えなさい。

An environmental organization carried out a survey to find out if there are differences among nations in the attitudes toward the environment. They surveyed more than one hundred university students in three countries: Germany, the United States, and Japan. The organization asked the students if they would buy eco-friendly goods even if they were a little expensive. The results are shown as percentages in the bar graph below.



In the graph:

- A means “I will buy eco-friendly goods if they are the same price as regular goods.”
- B means “I will buy eco-friendly goods if I have to pay up to 20% more for them.”
- C means “I will buy eco-friendly goods if I have to pay up to 50% more for them.”
- D means “I will buy eco-friendly goods if I have to pay more than 50% more for them.”

Which of the following statements is best supported by the graph above?

1. Japanese students are the least conscious of the price of eco-friendly goods.
2. American students tend to be similar to Japanese students rather than German students.
3. German students appear to be the most environmentally minded.
4. Japanese students pay more for the environment than American students.

V

次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。

[1] Ordinary people used the telegraph for urgent messages, but these had to be short and impersonal. This changed in 1876, when the telephone was invented, allowing people to communicate in a more (a)human way. (b)Although there are a number of possible inventors, most people believe that the person responsible was Alexander Graham Bell. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, but the family moved to the United States when he was twenty-three. Both his mother and wife were deaf, and his father was a speech teacher, so Bell had a lifelong interest in speech. “Mr. Watson, come here, I want you,” were the first words he spoke on the telephone. (c)They weren’t meant to be sent, but Bell was working on one end of the system while his assistant was listening in another room.

[2] The first telephone exchange opened in New Haven, Connecticut, with twenty-one customers. In Europe, Bell increased interest in the telephone with a number of talks, including one that he gave to Queen Victoria in 1878. In the same year, the first company was formed in Britain. It is interesting, though, that Bell always refused to have a telephone in his own home.

[3] At the beginning, all telephone connections were made by operators in the exchange, and this gave acceptable employment to women. After 1899, it was possible to connect using numbers on the phone, but the women were paid very little and their bosses saw no reason to change in a hurry. The Bell Company didn’t use the new system until after the First World War.

[4] The first international telephone line connected Paris and Brussels in 1887. By 1900, international services were being connected as well as local ones. This meant putting more wires (). Britain was connected to the continent of Europe in 1891. Although existing telegraph wires could be used, long-distance telephones needed stations to make the sound stronger along the line. New York wasn’t connected to San Francisco until 1915. A radio connection between London and New York was made in 1927, although this depended on weather conditions. Similar connections were made to Australia and South America in 1930, and from that time the telephone was truly a world service, although it was expensive. Connections using wire took longer the first one across the Atlantic Ocean wasn’t in place until 1956.

[5] The telephone didn’t become common in private houses until the 1920s and even then, only for the middle and upper classes. Since that time, it has reached everybody in the world’s richer countries. People used to have one phone in the hall, for use on important occasions, but many now have phones in the kitchen, the living room, the bedroom—even, in some houses, the bathroom.

[6] In the 1980s, cell phones appeared. The first ones were very big, and young business people wore special suits with a deep pocket to hold them. Now they are

hand-sized and very common, although—strangely—fewer Americans own them than Europeans or Japanese.

[7] It has always been difficult to build telephone lines in poorer countries. Because it is now () to build a system to make cell phones work, it is possible that in some parts of the world telephone lines will never be built.

Maule, D. "The telephone" *Inventions that Changed the World*

① 段落 [1] の下線部 (a) と反対の意味を表す単語一語を段落 [1] の中から抜き出しなさい。

② 段落 [1] の下線部 (b) とほぼ同じ意味を表すよう、下の文の空所に入る最も適切な単語を一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Alexander Graham Bell is believed to be the most () person in inventing the telephone.

ア blamed イ important ウ controlled エ impatient

③ 段落 [1] の下線部 (c) が指す内容として最も適切なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア his mother and wife イ most people
ウ ordinary people エ the first words

④ 以下の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

When was the first telephone company in Britain established?

ア In eighteen, seventeen, and eight イ In eighty seventy-eight
ウ In eighteen seventy-eight エ In eighty and seventy-eight

⑤ 段落 [3] で述べられた内容として正しいものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 取次業務は女性だけが出来る仕事であった。
イ 女性の賃金はあまり高くはなかった。
ウ あらゆる会社が競って番号方式を取り入れた。
エ 経営者は女性の待遇改善に積極的だった。

⑥ 段落 [4] の空所に入る最も適切なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア in the mountain イ in the suburbs
ウ underground エ under the ocean

⑦ 長距離電線の使用を安定化する有効な手段として最も適切なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 電話線を太くする。

イ 荒天に強い電話線に変える。

ウ 無線化を推進する。

エ 中継地を置く。

⑧ 段落 [5] を要約した下の文の中の下線部から誤りを探し、記号で答えなさい。

電話は (a)1920年代までは (b)一般家庭には普及しておらず、人々は (c)大広間のよう
なところでこれを共有し、(d)大事な用事の時だけ使用していたが、その後 (e)北米を
中心に普及していった。

⑨ 1980年代に現れた携帯電話に、人々はどのように対処しましたか。解答用紙の絵の
上に、絵を描くことによって答えなさい。

⑩ 段落 [7] の空所に入る最も適切なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア costly

イ easier

ウ risky

エ time-consuming

問題は以上です。