

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26日実施)・特別会場入試

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 onion ア oach イ ood ウ out エ ut
 ② ned ア break イ treat ウ spread エ instead
 ③ low ア town イ mount ウ go エ prove

(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 un-a-ble イ ug-ly ウ um-pire エ ur-ban
 ⑤ ア vac-u-um イ vis-u-al ウ vi-ta-min エ vol-un-tee

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 Kevin () e-mails with his closest friend in Japan every day.
 ア allows イ exchanges ウ grows エ plays
- ② () a week, I go to the gym to stay fit.
 ア Usually イ By ウ Once エ During
- ③ Mr. and Mrs. Kojima are about () to London tomorrow morning.
 ア visiting イ the schedule ウ to fly エ time as
- ④ I enjoy reading my favorite books at home on my days ().
 ア off イ end ウ enough エ only
- ⑤ Joan wants to live in a quiet house which is () any busy roads.
 ア as far as イ far from ウ by far エ farther than

III

次の会話を読んで質問に答えなさい。

Matt: What are you doing?

Ken: I'm baking a cake for my girlfriend.

Matt: That sounds delicious.

Ken: You can have some, too. Let's see, I need some milk. Can you get it from the refrigerator for me?

Matt: Uh... we don't have any milk.

Ken: What do you mean? I bought some yesterday.

Matt: And I already drank it all. Sorry.

Ken: Did you? Then _____.

質問：あなたがKenだったら、なんと言うでしょうか？ あなたの考えを下線部に英語で答えなさい。

IV

次のチラシを読んで下の質問に対する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。

Singapore Magazine Holidays

- **Subscribe to our magazines from 1 Jan – 5 Feb and stand a chance to win exciting prizes like air tickets to Thailand, a 29” branded television set and more!**
- **Get the latest international and local news (Up-to-Date & National Affairs)**
- **Get the best in entertainment news (Stars & Entertainment)**



.....
.....
Fresh Look for **Entertainment** magazine

Entertainment is the leading magazine for those who want the latest news in the entertainment scene. The magazine has now been repackaged to include the latest information on movie stars. The highlight of the magazine is a monthly interview with a well-known star, director or producer.

Since it first started in 2001, *Entertainment* has grown from strength to strength and is now a popular source of information for many about the entertainment industry. A member of our team will write an opinion piece each month and a health or fashion related issue.

More pull-out posters of popular actors and bands will be included in each issue and readers will be invited to vote for their favorite pull-out poster at the end of the year. The winner gets a year's subscription of *Entertainment* magazine! In previous years, this has proven to be one of our most popular contests.

*Subscribe to Entertainment today and choose from a wide selection of welcome gifts!
Send an email to subscriiopn@sh.com.*

- ① Singapore Magazine Holidays does not produce magazines on _____.
- ア movie stars
 - イ current news
 - ウ world news
 - エ children's stories
- ② The phrase 'Fresh Look' means that the magazine _____.
- ア is new
 - イ has new focus articles
 - ウ is brightly colored
 - エ changed its title
- ③ What does the company feel is the most important part of the magazine?
- ア Interviews with stars, producers or directors
 - イ Pull-out posters of popular stars and bands
 - ウ Competitions and attractive prizes
 - エ Health and fashion related issues
- ④ What has happened to *Entertainment* since it started in 2001?
- ア It has become thicker and thicker.
 - イ It has included more pictures of stars.
 - ウ It has become popular among both the young and old.
 - エ It has become more successful.
- ⑤ Which of the following is not a purpose of his advertisement?
- ア To inform readers about the different types of magazines
 - イ To introduce the changes made to *Entertainment* magazine
 - ウ To encourage readers to write for the different magazines
 - エ To tell the readers about the latest promotions

V

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The English language is spoken today in parts of Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and in some of the islands of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. It is spoken (1) a first language by 370 to (2)400 million people. It is also used (3) a second language by a similar number of people, and (4) a foreign language by hundreds of millions more. English is probably used in some way by about (5)a quarter of all the people in the world. Because so many people, in so many places, speak or use English, it is often called a ‘world language’.

Who uses English, and why is it such a widely spoken language? In countries like Britain and the US, English is the first language of most people: (6) other words, it is the first language people learn (7)as children and they communicate (8) English all the time. In other countries, like India, Kenya, Singapore, and Papua New Guinea, large numbers of people use English as a second language. They have their own first language, but because English is one of the official languages, they use (9)it in education, business, government, radio, and television. Finally, in many countries English is taught in schools as a foreign language, but it is not an official language.

English is also used for many different kinds of international communication. People in science, medicine, and business often communicate in English. English is the language of much of the world’s pop music and films. The ‘languages’ of international sea and air traffic control, known as ‘Seaspeak’ and ‘Airspeak’, use English. (10)They use a small number of English words and sentences to make communication clearer and simpler. (for example, in Seaspeak instead of saying ‘Sorry, what was that?’ or ‘What did you say?’ you say ‘Say again’.) Much of the world’s news is reported in English (11) television, the radio, the Internet, or in newspapers.

Jargon and slang are kinds of English that are not part of Standard English. Jargon is the difficult or strange language used by a group of people to describe things that the rest of us do not know about. For example, doctors, lawyers, university teachers, and business managers all use words and expressions that the rest of us do not understand.

In business, some of this jargon comes (12) the world of the Internet. For example, if you are in a big meeting with someone and they suggest (13)discuss something with you *offline*, they mean they want to talk to you privately later. Other management jargon is not from the world of computers. For example, a manager could ask you: (14)‘What could you bring to the table if you got this job? Can you think outside the box?’ This means, ‘What could you give to our team? Can you think in unusual ways to find answers to problems?’

There is also a lot of jargon in sports that is only understood by people who do these sports. For example, if you are not a mountain biker, you will probably not know what a (15)bunny hop is. (It is a jump that mountain bikers make when they come off

the ground with both wheels. *Bunny* is an informal word for *rabbit*, a small animal that jumps a lot.) People use jargon because they need to describe very detailed things or ideas and the rest of us have to try and understand it.

Slang is an extremely informal kind of language – much more informal than jargon. It is usually only spoken; jargon is often written as well as spoken. Slang usually belongs (16) a group of people who use it to show (17)that they belong (16) (18)that group – and (19)that others do not. Sometimes they need language that others will not understand. For example, young people, people in prison, and people in the army all have their own kinds of slang. Slang is colorful, funny, and often cruel. It gives us new words for things we already have words for (for example, *rock up* for *arrive*). Jargon, (20) the other hand, often gives us new words for new things or ideas.

Most slang changes quite quickly, because the people who use it need to make new words to keep confusing outsiders. But some slang lasts longer: *pig* for *policeman* has been used since 1800. Other words become part of the informal language. For example, *row*, meaning *noisy argument*, was slang in Britain in the eighteenth century. Some slang words become part of Standard English. For example, *joke*, meaning *something that someone says to make people laugh*, was a slang word at the end of the seventeenth century. Other slang words change their meaning over time. For example, in American English *previous* meant *arriving too soon* in the 1900s; in 1920 it meant *tight* (of clothes) and in the 1970s it meant *a bit rude*.

(21) since the Second World War. This effect has grown recently as American rap music with its fast spoken thymes has become popular around the world. Words from the US can now reach Britain in weeks through the Internet and television. For example, *awesome*, *wicked*, and *bad* (meaning *excellent*) have been widely used by young people in Britain but they were first used in the US.

Many slang words show that you like or dislike something. For example, in British slang *lush* means *lovely*, *Boom!* means *the very best*, and *minging* means *bad*. In Britain a stupid person is called a *div*, in the US a *dummy*, in Australia a *dil* or a *boofhead*. A pretty but stupid girl is a *bimbo* in Britain and the US, a boring person is a *dweeb* in the US, a lazy man is a *bludger* in Australia. A good-looking person is *spunky* in Australia or *buff* in the US and Britain.

The basic things in life are often given slang words: food is *grub* in Britain and the US (a word that has been used since the seventeenth century) and *tucker* in Australia; money is *wonga* or *dough* in Britain, *green* or *moolah* in the US. There are also many words for having no money, being drunk, being sick, crimes and criminals, the police, and different parts of the body.

Australians are very proud of their slang and often use it. It has many shortened words: for example, *arvo* for *afternoon*, *Aussie* for *Australian*, *brekkie* for *breakfast*, and *sunnies* for *sunglasses*. The Cockneys of East London are also proud of their (22)‘rhyming slang’ which is now widely used. In this slang, part of the slang expression

rhymes with the word in Standard English. For example: *garden plant* means *aunt*, *plate of meat* means *feet*, *bread and honey* means *money*. It can become more difficult to understand when the rhyming word is not used. For example, *I need some bread* means *I need some money*. Today most new rhyming slang uses famous names. For example, *Britney Spears* means *beers*. Rhyming slang is also used in Australia and the US.

Now slang words are always appearing and disappearing. Some words are used only by the small groups that made them, others become part of national or international slang, and others cross into ordinary spoken language. In this way, slang is an important source of new words in Standard English.

The History of the English Language, Brigit Viney, Oxford.

① 空所(1)、(3)、(4)には、すべてに同じ語句が入ります。英語で答えなさい。

② 下線部(2)および(5)を数字を使って表しなさい。

③ 下線部(7)を以下の語彙からはじめて意味が同じになるようにしなさい。

when _____

④ 下線部(9)が指すものをア～エのうちから選び記号で答えなさい。

ア a second language

イ their own language

ウ English

エ official languages

⑤ 下線部(10)の後に続くように以下の空所に適切な語句を入れなさい。

They use a small number of English words and sentences to make communication clearer and simpler than _____.

⑥ 空所(12)、(16)に適切な語を入れなさい。

⑦ 下線部(13)の語を文に合うように、ア～エのうちからもっとも適切なものを選び記号で答えなさい。

ア discussed

イ discussing

ウ discuss

エ to be discussed

⑧ あなたは、大学の文化祭の委員です。下線部(14)をチーム・リーダーから言われました。本文に沿って答えてください。

⑨ 下線部(15)にはなぜ“bunny”と言う語が含まれているのか。ア～エのうちからもっとも適切なものを選び記号で答えなさい。

- ア bunny は足が大きいから イ bunny は足が速いから
ウ bunny は足が長いから エ bunny は両足で飛ぶから

⑩ 下線部(17)、(18)、(19)の that のうち、異なる使い方をしているものを選び番号で答えなさい。

⑪ (21)の空所を構成するア～キの語句を意味が通じるように並べ替え、文を完成させなさい。解答は2番目と4番目に入るものの記号を答えなさい。

- ア has had
イ a great effect
ウ used by African-American musicians
エ British slang
オ on
カ the slang

⑫ 下線部(22)を説明するものとして本文に示されている例はア～エのどれに相当するか。記号で答えなさい。

- ア もとの語と slang の最後の語の音と同じ
イ もとの語と slang の最初の語の音と同じ
ウ もとの語の意味の一部と slang の最後の語の意味が同じ
エ もとの語の意味の一部と slang の最初の語の意味が同じ

⑬ 本文に沿って、ア～エを jargon と slang に分類しなさい。

- ア 新しい考えを表現する
イ グループ以外の人に知られないようにする
ウ 話し言葉も書きことばもある
エ 話し言葉しかない

⑭ 空所(6)、(8)、(11)、(20)に入る適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、繰り返して使ってもよい。

- ア at イ on ウ from
エ in オ around カ out

問題は以上です。