

受験番号	
氏名	



2023年度 東京未来大学入学者選抜試験  
一般選抜 A日程(1月28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1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |                  |                   |                  |                  |                  |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ① <u>y</u> oung  | ア cl <u>ou</u> d  | イ cou <u>ld</u>  | ウ fl <u>oo</u> d | エ sh <u>ow</u>   |
| ② m <u>ou</u> th | ア dr <u>ow</u> n  | イ fl <u>ow</u>   | ウ go <u>al</u>   | エ ph <u>o</u> ne |
| ③ <u>z</u> ero   | ア eng <u>in</u> e | イ nee <u>d</u> s | ウ rid <u>e</u> s | エ rais <u>e</u>  |

(2) 最も強く発音される部分が他と異なるものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |              |             |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ④ ア ma-chine | イ man-age   | ウ na-ture   | エ neigh-bor |
| ⑤ ア he-ro-ic | イ her-o-ine | ウ il-le-gal | エ im-ag-ine |

**II**

各文の意味が最もよく通じるようにア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

① My father asked me (    ) I was doing at school yesterday.

- |        |        |        |       |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| ア when | イ that | ウ what | エ why |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|

② The baby was named Daniel (    ) his uncle.

- |         |          |        |         |
|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| ア under | イ before | ウ with | エ after |
|---------|----------|--------|---------|

③ Let's make (    ) our motto to work as hard as we can.

- |      |         |         |           |
|------|---------|---------|-----------|
| ア it | イ it as | ウ it of | エ it over |
|------|---------|---------|-----------|

④ We won the match yesterday, but in (    ), we lost something invaluable for our future.

- |         |           |             |            |
|---------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| ア sense | イ a sense | ウ the sense | エ no sense |
|---------|-----------|-------------|------------|

⑤ It is necessary to reconsider this problem (    ) data obtained on the Internet.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ア at the sight of | イ by means of  |
| ウ in terms of     | エ on behalf of |

### III

以下の会話文を読んで、**Question** に英語で答えなさい。

Tourist: What's the best movie theater in town?

Information: Well, the Field is closest to your hotel.

Tourist: Hmm...it's the closest, but does it have the most recent movies?

Information: Maybe not. How about the Pavilion? That's a good place, two blocks away.

Tourist: Do you like the Pavilion?

Information: Well, it has a better choice of movies.

Tourist: Is it the cheapest?

Information: No, it isn't, but it isn't the most expensive, either.

David Numan, Go for it! 3

Question: Why did Information recommend the Pavilion?

IV

以下の英文の空所1～4に入る [A]～[D] の配列として最も適切なものを1つ  
選び、記号で答えなさい。

From: Margaret Lee  
To: YouTalk Customer Service  
Subject: Refund Request

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to request a refund on a YouTalk 3Z 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 YouTalk 3Z, 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, ( 1 ) So the YouTalk 3Z 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 YouTalk 3Z to get directions. So this smartphone wasn't right for me. I called customer service to cancel my order. ( 2 ) 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, ( 3 ) 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, ( 4 ) I hope you can help. After all of these problems, I am getting a little impatient!

Sincerely,  
Margaret Lee

Ken Wilson and Mike Boyle, Smart Choice 3A

[A] I went back to the store for help.

[B] I found an e-mail address that I could use for requesting a refund.

[C] I use a phone, a portable DVD player, and a GPS to do those things.

[D] I spoke to someone who was very impolite and angrily told me to fill out a form.

ア [A]-[B]-[D]-[C]

イ [A]-[C]-[B]-[D]

ウ [B]-[A]-[D]-[C]

エ [B]-[D]-[C]-[A]

オ [C]-[A]-[B]-[D]

カ [C]-[D]-[A]-[B]

キ [D]-[B]-[C]-[A]

ク [D]-[C]-[A]-[B]

Rugby, football game played with an oval ball by two teams of 15 players (in rugby union play) or 13 players (in rugby league play). Both rugby union and rugby league have their origins in the style of football played at Rugby School in England. According to the sport's lore, in 1823 William Webb Ellis, a pupil at Rugby School, defied the conventions of the day (that the ball may only be kicked forward) to pick up the ball and run with it in a game, thus creating the distinct (1)handling game of rugby football. This "historical" basis of the game was well established by the early 1900s, about the same time that foundation myths were invented for baseball and Australian rules football. While it is known that Webb Ellis was a student at Rugby School at the time, there is no direct evidence of the actual event's having taken place, though it was cited by the Old Rugbeian Society in an 1897 report on the origins of the game. Nevertheless, Rugby School, whose name has been given to the sport, was pivotal ( 2 ) of rugby football, and the first rules of the game that became rugby union football were established there in 1845.

Rugby is now a popular sport in many countries of the world, with clubs and national teams found in places as ( 3 ) as Japan, Côte d'Ivoire, Georgia, Uruguay, and Spain. Rugby among women is one of the world's fastest-growing sports. At the turn of the 21st century, the International Rugby Board (IRB; founded in 1886 as the International Rugby Football Board), headquartered in Dublin, boasted more than 100 affiliated national unions, though at the top level the sport was still dominated by the traditional rugby powers of (4)Australia, England, France, Ireland, New Zealand, Scotland, South Africa, and Wales.

Different forms of football have existed for centuries. In Britain, football games ( 5 ) as early as the time of Roman occupation in the 1st century \*BCE. During the 14th and 15th centuries \*CE, (6)\*Shrove Tuesday football matches became annual traditions in local communities, and many of these games continued well into the 19th century. These localized versions of folk football (a violent sport distinctive for its large teams and lack of rules) gradually found favour within the English public (independent) schools, where they were modified and adapted into one of two forms: a dribbling game, played primarily with the feet, that was promoted at Eton and Harrow, and a handling game favoured by Rugby, Marlborough, and Cheltenham.

Game playing, particularly football, was encouraged at Rugby School by influential headmaster Thomas Arnold (1828–42), and many boys educated at this time (7)were instrumental in the expansion of the game. Rugby football soon became one of the most significant sports in the promotion of English and, later, British imperial manliness. The game's virtues were promoted by books such as Thomas Hughes's *Tom Brown's School Days* (1857). The cult of manliness that resulted centred on the public

schools and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where boys were sent to learn how to become young gentlemen. Part of the schoolboy's training was a commitment to arduous physical activity, and, by the late 19th century, (8)rugby and cricket had become the leading sports that developed the "civilized" manly behaviour of the elite. It was believed that rugby football instilled in the "muscular Christian" gentleman the values of unselfishness, ( 9a ), ( 9b ), and self-control. Graduates of these public schools and of Oxford and Cambridge formed the first football clubs, which led to the institutionalization of rugby.

Once they had left school, many young men wanted to continue playing the game of their youth, and the early annual matches between alumni and current senior students were not enough to satisfy these players. (10)Football clubs were formed in the mid-19th century, with one of the very first rugby clubs appearing at Blackheath in 1858. Rugby enthusiasm also spread rapidly to Ireland and Scotland, with a club founded at the University of Dublin in 1854 and the formation by the Old Boys of Edinburgh of the Edinburgh Academicals Rugby Football Club in 1858. In 1863 the tradition of club matches began in England with Blackheath playing Richmond.

Representatives of several leading football clubs met in 1863 to try to devise a common set of rules for football. Disputes arose over handling the ball and "hacking," the term given to the tactics of \*tripping an opponent and kicking his \*shins. Both handling and hacking were allowed under rugby's rules but disallowed in other forms of football. Led by (11)F. W. Campbell of Blackheath, the rugby men refused to \*budge over hacking, calling those against the practice "unmanly." Though Campbell's group was in the minority, it refused to agree to the rules established for the new Football Association (FA) even ( 12 ) included in early compromises. Ultimately, rugby was left outside the FA. Despite the initial reluctance to abandon hacking, rugby clubs began to ( 13 ) the practice during the late 1860s. Blackheath banned it in 1865, and Richmond supported a similar prohibition in 1866.

Rugby received bad publicity after a Richmond player was killed in a practice match in 1871, prompting leading clubs to respond to Richmond and Blackheath's call for an organizational meeting. Thus, in 1871 members of leading rugby clubs met to form the Rugby Football Union (RFU), which became the governing body for the sport. By this time, hacking had largely disappeared from club rugby, though it remained a part of the game's "character building" qualities at Rugby School. As a result of its continued adherence to the practice, (14)Rugby School did not join the RFU until 1890.

Rugby rapidly spread from its elitist origins in England, Scotland, and Ireland to middle- and working-class men in the north of England and in Wales and to the British colonies in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. It also spread to ( 15 ), where it was transformed into a new style of football.

Britannica <<https://www.britannica.com/sports/rugby>>

\*BCE…西暦紀元前 (before common era)

\*CE…西暦紀元 (common era)

\*Shrove Tuesday…さんげ火曜日。四旬節 (Lent) の初日となる聖灰水曜日 (Ash Wednesday) の前日で、昔から遊び楽しむ日

\*tripping…人をつまづかせること

\*shins…向こうずね

\*budge…譲歩する

① 下線部(1)の意味として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア to play as planned

イ to play by the rules

ウ to play systematically

エ to play with the hands

② 空所(2)に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア at the risk

イ in the development

ウ for want

エ on account

③ 空所(3)に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア diverse

イ foreign

ウ many

エ worldly

④ 本文の内容に即して、下線部(4)がどのような国々かを日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

⑤ 空所(5)に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア may play

イ may be played

ウ may have played

エ may have been played

⑥ 下線部(6)について正しく述べたものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア They were held once a month.

イ They were played by the selected teenagers.

ウ They involved physical force and contact.

エ They shared the same rule.



⑦ 下線部(7)の書き換えとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア had to expand the game
- イ helped expand the game
- ウ were asked to expand the game
- エ were supposed to expand the game

⑧ 本文の内容に即して、下線部(8)の教育的意義を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

⑨ 空所(9a), (9b)に順に入るものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア fearlessness—teamwork      イ dishonesty—intolerance
- ウ impatience—dependence      エ injustice—innocence

⑩ 下線部(10)の設立に最も積極的だった人々を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア businesspersons who wanted to be seen as the elite
- イ people who were engaged in manual labor
- ウ people who graduated from public schools or universities
- エ coal miners who wished to enjoy sports on weekends

⑪ 下線部(11)のハッキング(hacking)についての見解を正しく述べたものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア F. W. Campbell was in favor of hacking.
- イ F. W. Campbell said nothing about hacking.
- ウ F. W. Campbell was against hacking.
- エ F. W. Campbell remained neutral about hacking.

⑫ 空所(12)を構成するア～オを意味が通じるように並べ替えなさい。解答は2番目と4番目に来るものの記号のみ示しなさい。

- ア of                                  イ many elements                          ウ rugby rules
- エ though                          オ were

⑬ 空所(13)に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア abolish                          イ develop
- ウ encourage                          エ maintain

⑭ 下線部(14)のRFU加盟が遅くなった理由を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

⑮ 空所(15)に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| ア Middle East   | イ North America  |
| ウ South America | エ Southeast Asia |

問題は以上です。