

科目 [英語]

〔100点
50分〕

<注意事項>

◎ 「総合情報学部」 および 「看護学部」 の受験者に共通する注意事項

- 1 解答用紙に受験番号、氏名、フリガナを正しく記入してください。また、受験番号のマーク欄にも必ずマークしてください。
- 2 解答には、必ず黒鉛筆（H、F、HBに限る）およびプラスチック製消しゴムを使用してください。
- 3 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁や乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、挙手の上、試験監督者に申し出てください。
- 4 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用して良いですが、どのページも切り離さないでください。
- 5 不正行為に対しては厳正に対処します。不正行為に見えるような行為が見受けられた場合は、監督者が注意します。なお、不正行為を行った場合は、その時点で受験を取りやめさせ退室させます。
- 6 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

裏面（B面）にも注意事項がありますので、必ず読んでください。

<注意事項>

解答用紙にマークする際は、下の記入例にならっておこなってください。

- ◆設問ごとに解答番号（

1

2

3

 …）が示されているので、
記入例にならってそれに対応する解答番号にマークします。

(記入例)

設問 1

問 1

1	①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
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表面（A面）にも注意事項がありますので、必ず読んでください。

英 語

(解答番号 ~)

I 各文の空欄 ~ に該当する語または語句として最もふさわしいものを、それぞれの解答群①~④の中から1つずつ選べ。

- 1) already visited attractive streets and historic sites in Paris several times, she decided to explore beyond familiar territory.
① Have ② Has ③ Having ④ Had
- 2) It's about time you upgraded your operating system. Not only is it supported, but it's also weak to security threats.
① as anything ② so much ③ any further ④ no longer
- 3) When I tried the 3D video game for the first time, I unexpectedly felt sick.
① play ② playing ③ played ④ to have played
- 4) Having that high-performance gaming computer nice, but unfortunately, I cannot afford it now.
① being ② was ③ to be ④ would be
- 5) Since Nancy used the dining table in the living room her study desk, other family members felt uncomfortable.
① in ② as ③ to ④ about

6) I had hoped to attend a school in a village was once an amusement park, but I had to move to a distant city due to my father's work transfer.

- ① where ② which ③ in which ④ who

7) Kate has been looking for her smartphone, but despite her efforts, she cannot find it anywhere. She appears to it somewhere she went today.

- ① lose ② lost ③ have lost ④ had lost

- II インターネットの誕生と普及，それに伴って起業した新興企業について書かれた次の文章を読み，各設問に答えよ。

The Internet began in the 1970s as a way to send information from one computer to another. It was only used by people who worked in governments and universities. But in the 1990s, it suddenly began to be more popular.

In the early 1990s, a British man called Tim Berners-Lee invented the 'Web.' With the Web it was much easier to find information on the Internet, and to move from one part of the Internet to another. By the end of the 1990s, millions of people around the world were using the Web for many different things: for example, working, shopping, , and studying.

In the first half of the 1990s, it was clear that the Internet and the Web were changing the world for ever. Hundreds of new companies started on the Internet. They knew that the Internet was growing, and that it offered an easy way to do business with millions of people. The banks were very happy to give money to these new 'Internet start-up' companies they seemed to be the future. However, by the end of 1990s there were too many of these companies. They could not all be successful, and many of them went out of business. Now, only the best of the Internet start-up companies are making money.

Although most Internet start-up companies are not successful, them have become some of the biggest companies in the world. In 1996, two students at Stanford University, California, invented a new and better kind of search engine — a program that helps people to find information on the Web. Their names were Larry Page and Sergey Brin, and they called their search engine 'Google.' The company grew very quickly, and today has nearly 6,000 people working for it. The Google search engine does about 1 billion searches every day for users around the world, and the 450,000 computers at the company's offices remember them all!

(Davies, Paul. *Information Technology*, 2008, pp. 22-23, Oxford UP. *出題の都合上, 原文の一部を省略している。)

Information Technology by Paul Davies, Oxford University Press, 2008, Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.

- 1) 本文中の空欄 **8** ~ **10** に該当する語または語句として適切なものを, それぞれの解答群①~④の中から1つずつ選べ。

8

- ① physical fitness ② playing games
③ nursing care ④ voting in national elections

9

- ① even though ② because ③ yet ④ while

10

- ① a few of ② a lot of ③ few of ④ most of

- 2) 本文中の下線部(a)(b)の語句の意味に最も近いものを, それぞれの解答群①~④の中から1つずつ選べ。

(a) **11**

- ① momentarily ② permanently ③ occasionally ④ temporarily

(b) **12**

- ① came back to life ② failed
③ led the market ④ thrived

3) 本文の内容と一致する英文を，下の①～⑥から**3つ**選べ。(

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 には**3つ**マークすること。)

- ① In 1996, Larry Page and Sergey Brin started Google, which quickly grew into a giant company with a significant global impact.
- ② The internet was developed in the UK as a military technology and later opened to universities and governments.
- ③ Two Stanford undergraduates invented the Web in the early 1990s, making it easier to find and navigate information.
- ④ Online shopping and remote working gained popularity in the US during the 1990s and internet usage has gradually expanded worldwide since then.
- ⑤ The Google search engine handles about 1 billion searches on a daily basis.
- ⑥ A number of internet companies were established in the 1990s, but most of them have not survived until today.

Ⅲ 次にあげる日本文を、以下の①～④の語または語句をすべて用いて英文に書き換えたとき、空欄 ～ に該当するものを、それぞれの解答群①～④の中から選べ。(ただし、空欄および下線1つが、1つの語または語句に対応する。)

1) 直接的な答えや段階的な指示を与えるのではなく、学生の自主学習を促すために、教授は新しいソフトウェアの使い方について知らないふりをしました。

The professor pretended not _____ the new software to promote independent learning among the students, rather than providing direct answers or step-by-step instructions.

- ① to ② how ③ to use ④ know

2) 私はゲーミングノートパソコンを購入するつもりでした。しかし、予算が限られていたため、代わりに同様の性能を持つ、手頃な価格のデスクトップパソコンを購入することにしました。

I _____ a gaming laptop, but due to limited budget, I decided to buy a desktop computer with similar performance at a reasonable price.

- ① purchase ② was ③ to ④ going

3) 当初、私は容疑者2人が知り合いだと思っていました。しかし、さらに調査を進めると、彼らは実際に会ったことはなかったことが判明しました。

Initially, I believed the two suspects knew each other. However, upon further investigation, _____ _____ they had never actually met in person.

- ① out ② that ③ turned ④ it

- 4) 今朝、ベーカーストリートの角で事故がありました。車とトラックが衝突したにもかかわらず、幸いにもけが人はいませんでした。

This morning, there was an accident at the corner of Baker Street. Fortunately, _____ **17** _____, even though a car collided with a truck.

- ① injured ② one ③ no ④ was

- 5) 急いでいるのでバスに乗らなければなりません。もっと時間があれば、健康のために歩きたいのですが。

I'm in a hurry and need to catch the bus. If I _____ more time, I _____ **18** _____ for the sake of my health.

- ① had ② to walk ③ choose ④ would

- 6) 彼女は重大発表があると予告していましたが、なぜ昨日ウェブでライブ配信をしなかったのでしょうか。その間、彼女は眠っていたのかもしれませんが。

I wonder why she didn't stream live on the web yesterday, even though she had announced that she had a big announcement to make. I suppose she _____ **19** _____ during that time.

- ① may ② been ③ asleep ④ have

- 7) カレンと太郎は午後9時にオンラインゲームセッションを開始し、午後11時まで活発に続けていました。したがって、午後10時には、彼らは確かにオンラインゲームをプレイしている真っ最中でした。

Karen and Taro started their online gaming session at 9 pm and continued actively until 11 pm. Therefore, at 10 pm, they _____ indeed _____ **20** _____.

- ① in the middle of ② playing
③ were ④ the online game

IV 英語における業界用語 (jargon) と俗語 (slang) と呼ばれる表現について書かれた次の文章を読み、各設問に答えよ。

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 from 21. For example, if you are in a big meeting with someone and they suggest discussing 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: 'What could you bring 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 *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 to a group of people who use it to show that they belong to that group — and 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 colourful*¹, funny, and often cruel*². It gives us new words for things we already have words for (for example, *rock up* for *arrive*). 22.

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.

23 : *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^{*3} words: for example, *avro* for *afternoon*, *Aussie* for *Australian*, *brekkie* for *breakfast*, and *sunnies* for *sunglasses*. The Cockneys of East London^{*4} are also proud of their 'rhyming slang'^{*5} 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*, *plates of meat* means *feat*, *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.

New slang words are always appearing and disappearing. Some words are used only by the small group 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.

*1 colourful : colorful のイギリス英語表記

*2 cruel : 残酷な

*3 shortened : 短縮表記された

*4 The Cockneys of East London : 東部ロンドンの (主に労働者階級の) 人々

*5 rhyming slang : 単語やフレーズを別の言葉に置き換え, 置き換えた言葉の一部を使って韻を踏むスラングのこと

(Brigit Viney. *The History of the English Language*. 2008, PP65-68, Oxford University Press. *出題の都合上, 原文の一部を省略し, また表記の一部を変更しているが, 内容に相違はない。)

Oxford Bookworms Library Factfiles: Level 4: The History of the English Language by Brigit Viney, Oxford University Press, 2008, Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.

- 1) 文中の空欄 ～ に入る適切なものを, それぞれの解答群①～④の中から1つずつ選べ。

- ① other foreign languages
- ② the world of the Internet
- ③ liberal arts education
- ④ mathematical concepts

- ① Jargon, on the other hand, makes everyday language sound more critical and serious
- ② Jargon, on the other hand, often gives us new words for new things or ideas
- ③ Jargon, on the other hand, is often understood by everyone, not just specific groups
- ④ Jargon, on the other hand, is typically used by young people to show they belong to a certain group

- ① The basic things in life are often given slang words
- ② Rare and unusual objects often have slang names
- ③ Unique traditional cultures do not become targets of slang names
- ④ Words related to youth culture tend to become slang

- 2) *bunny hop* という例から示唆される jargon の特徴について、本文に書かれた内容にふさわしいものを、解答群①～④の中から1つ選べ。

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- ① Jargon is used to make conversations more interesting and engaging for everyone.
- ② Jargon is a way to simplify a technical term so that everyone can easily understand it.
- ③ Jargon is only used by young people to create their own secret language.
- ④ Jargon is used to explain complex things in specific fields, making it difficult for outsiders to understand.

- 3) rhyming slang について、本文に書かれた内容にふさわしいものを、解答群①～④の中から1つ選べ。

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- ① To create a rhyming slang, you use a single word that rhymes with the original phrase consisting of multiple words.
- ② Rhyming slang is a type of language used primarily by scientists and researchers to communicate secretly.
- ③ One way to create rhyming slang is to use two or three words that rhyme with the original word you want to replace.
- ④ Rhyming slang involves creating entirely new words that have no connection to the original words.

- 4) 本文から推測される jargon ならびに slang に関する記述として、本文に書かれた内容にふさわしいものを、解答群①～④の中から1つ選べ。

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- ① Slang often confuses people who are not part of the group, while Jargon makes it easier for people outside a specific profession to understand complex concepts.
- ② Jargon allows professionals to communicate complex ideas efficiently, while slang helps social groups create a sense of identity and belonging.
- ③ Although slang is much more informal than Jargon, slang adopts written forms to pass down to younger generations.
- ④ Slang is a type of language that remains stable over time, unlike jargon which changes rapidly.