一般入学試験 D日程 英語(60分)

I. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

It was the Christmas of 1969, and John and Eth, two young twenty-somethings from Australia, stood before a zoo cage after having dropped into a high-class London department store. The two were pained at the sight of a four-month-old baby lion for (1), toddling around. They stood there a while without talking, just gazing at the baby lion. After a long silence, John said, as if to himself, "What if we (2) it?" To this, Eth said, "I have already named him." Looking at the baby lion, the two were thinking the same thing without even speaking. Being Christmas day, they had decided to name it Christian. [A] They worked in an antique furniture shop in the building where they lived, but after pleading with the owner of the shop, they were allowed to let Christian in the shop's basement. The way Christian enjoyed playing innocently in the basement, taking afternoon naps in the shop or playing amongst the furniture was so (3) that many customers came to see him, and he became like the shop's signboard.

Four months passed, and Christian was eight months old. He got bigger, with his bodyweight going from fifteen to sixty kilograms, and his mane grew longer, making him look more like a lion. [B] The couple started to worry about Christian's (4). What they wished for was to somehow return to him a free environment. By chance, the stars of the movie "Born Free," married couple Bill Travers and Virginia McKenna, came by the store. So it was arranged that Christian would be taken to Kenya and returned to the wild, with the help of George Adamson, one of the main people in "Born Free".

In August of the next year, the young couple (5) for Kenya with Christian. In Kenya, the plains of the Savannah stretched out for as far as the eye could see. After staying for ten days, the couple left Kenya behind. On the day of their departure, Christian refused to leave their side. With heartbreaking grief, the couple got into a car, while Christian's moist and lonesome-looking eyes (6) watched them go. [C]

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*"Born Free": 『野生のエルザ』 (ライオンが主人公の映画)

Fusako Arakane, Mark Lemon, The Fight for Life: True Stories from the Wild Animal Kingdom, 南雲堂

問1. 空所(1)~(6)に入れるのに最も適切な語を1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) a. freeb. salec. sured. them(2) a. bargainedb. keptc. lentd. sold(3) a. cuteb. fiercec. noisyd. ugly

(4) a. diet b. family c. figure d. future (5) a. applied b. left c. looked d. thanked

(6) a. angrily b. happily c. innocently d. sadly

問2.空所(ア)に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. Did he grow longer hair?
- b. Does he like humans?
- c. Would he remember the couple?
- d. Did he change his name?

問3.次の文が入る最も適切な箇所を [A]~ [D]から1つ選びなさい。

Yes, it was Christian.

問4. 本文の内容の主題として最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。

- a. The Lion Saved by George Adamson
- b. The Adventure of John and Eth
- c. The Lion Raised in a London Furniture Shop
- d. The Story of Christian's Wild Life

問5. 本文の内容と一致するものをa~hより3つ選びなさい。

- a. Christian was a four-month-old lion when John and Eth met him for the first time.
- b. The customers at the furniture shop were afraid of a lion walking around the shop.
- c. The couple tried to take care of Christian forever.
- d. While living with the couple, Christian became four times heavier.
- e. The couple returned Christian to the wild thanks to the people from the famous movie.
- f. Christian was very happy to return to nature.
- g. Christian didn't know who the couple were when they visited him one year
- h. The couple were very upset to see the grown-up lion in Kenya.

Ⅱ. 次の対話において、(1) ~ (8) の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを 1 つずつ選	5. (At a movie theater)
びなさい。	A: Sorry, we don't allow that here.
	B:[(5)]
1. (Making a phone call at a soccer game)	A: Bringing in drinks from outside the movie theater.
A: Hi, I'm standing under the scoreboard. Where are you?	
B: I'm sitting in the central section. [(1)	a. OK, I will leave it inside.
A: No, I can't.	b. You don't allow what?
B: Well, I'm wearing a red cap.	c. Can I just put it inside my bag?
,	d. How about snacks?
a. Hurry, the game is starting. b. Can you see me?	ar III about states.
c. Do you have a ticket? d. It's close to the center.	6. A: Listen, I am sorry I missed your event last night.
or by you have a delect.	B: Oh, that's OK. Is everything alright?
2. A: Thank you for calling Kobe Steakhouse! How may I help you?	A: [(6)] I got the dates wrong.
B: Yes, I'm just calling [(2)]	Tric (0) 1 1 got the dates mining.
A: Oh, I'm so sorry, we just booked the last one.	a. Yeah, it's kind of embarrassing. b. When is your next event?
11 VOII, 1 III 30 3011y, we just booked the last one.	c. Yes, it's all good. d. Great. How was the party
a. to confirm my reservation.	C. 168, it's all good. G. Ofeat. How was the party
b. to see if the manager is working.	7. A: It would be nice to be rich, wouldn't it?
c. to see if you are still hiring.	B: Tell me about it. [(7)
d. to check if you have any tables for today.	A: Hmm. If I were rich. I'd travel a lot.
d. to check it you have any tables for today.	A . Hillin. If I were rich, I d travel a lot.
3. (Two part-time workers talk about changing shifts)	a. We should buy lottery tickets.
A: Oh, by the way Jenny, could you take my shift next Thursday night?	b. What would you do if you were rich?
B: Why? What's going on?	c. I need to work hard.
A:I am going to the doctor that day, so [(3)	d. Would you quit your job?
a. I need to quit my job. b. my little sister will be home.	O A TWO was that 2 To that you we shall the day
	8. A: Who was that? Is that your new girlfriend?
c. I need to take a day off. d. we can hangout next Thursday.	B: No, no, that's my neighbor.
	A:[(8)
4. (Meeting at a community cleanup event)	B Yeah, she lives nearby.
A: Alright volunteers, today is going to be a busy day.	
B:[(4)	a. How many neighbors do you have?
A: First, we need to make sure you have cleaning supplies.	b. That's my sister.
	c. Her house is in the next town.
a. Finally, we can all go home.	d. Does she live around here?
b. How many volunteers are we expecting?	
c. What should we do, team leader?	
d. I will bring water.	

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that's my neighbor. (8) ne lives nearby. many neighbors do you have? my sister. ouse is in the next town. she live around here?

 \blacksquare . 次のさまざまな時計についての説明を読み、その内容と合っているものを $a \sim j$ より 3 つ選びなさい。

1. Sundial



A sundial is an ancient way of telling time. Sundials were commonly used by the ancient Greeks and Romans. To use a sundial, the sun must make a shadow using the tallest part of the dial. The shadow then points to the time on a circle around the whole dial. Small sundials can be found in parks and gardens, but the largest sundial in the world is Dubai's Burj Khalifa, which is also the tallest tower in the world.

2. Water Clock



Water clocks are an ancient clock used by ancient societies from Egypt all the way to East Asia. A water clock uses a consistent flow of water to measure the passing of time. Water flows from a large container to small containers, and the amount of water in the small containers is used to tell the time. Many water clocks are beautiful works of art. One famous water clock in Asia is at Deoksu Palace in Seoul, South Korea, seen in the picture.

3. Hourglass



The hourglass was likely invented in the 8th century in France. An hourglass has two glass containers connected by a narrow section at the center and is half-filled with sand. Time is measured by the amount of sand falling from the top to the bottom container when the hourglass is turned over. The largest hourglass in the world is at the Nima Sand Museum in Shimane Prefecture. This hourglass measures a full year.

4. Church Bells



Church bells have been officially used by Christian churches since 604 A.D. Traditionally, bells were rung to call people to the church to pray. Some church bells are also used to tell time. These bells ring once every 15 minutes and play a song called a "quarter". The most famous church bells in the world are at Westminster Abbey in England and play the Westminster Quarters. This song is used in Japan to begin and end classes at school.

- a. You will never see a sundial in a park or a garden.
- b. The biggest sundial in the world is in Dubai.
- c. The world's only water clock is in South Korea.
- d. Water clocks are recent inventions.
- e. Most hourglasses are filled with water.
- f. The hourglass was invented in Shimane.
- g. The Westminster Quarters song can be heard in Japan.
- h. Only bells that ring every hour are called a "quarter".
- i. Only one of these ways of telling time needs sunlight.
- i. None of these ways of telling time use sound.

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Ⅳ. 各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つずつ選びなさい。				
(1) The meeting () until midnig	ght.		
a. found out	b. made up	c. took off	d. went on	
(2) I like to live in a place () there are many shops around.				
a. that	b. where	c. which	d. who	
(3) The air conditioner has been repaired, so it () now.				
a. had worked	b. has worked	c. is working	d. worked	
(4) I found a nice () at my favorite shop, so I bought them.				
a. jean	b. jeans	c. pair of jeans	d. pairs of jean	
(5) Nowadays, people don't need to go to the office. They can work () home.				
a. at	b. by	c. in	d. on	
(6) Some young people like to spend () money on online games.				
a. a few	b. a lot of	c. any	d. many	
(7) Don't forget to bring an umbrella with you () you go out.				
a. after	b. unless	c. when	d. where	
(8) Even though this house () 50 years ago, it still looks new.				
a. builds	b. built	c. is built	d. was built	
(9) The teacher said to her students, "Please stop () after the bell rings."				
a. talk	b. talked	c. talking	d. to talk	
(10) The pizza we ordered (). We can eat now.				
a. arrives	b. has arrived	c. was arriving	d. will arrive	

V. 次の各文の [] の中の単語を並べ換えて日本文の意味にるとき、[] 内で3番目と5番目にくるものを、それぞれ		を完成させ
(1) 今朝、駅で知らない人に話しかけられた。 I[a.a b.at c.by d.spoken e g.was] the station this morning.	e. stranger	f. to
(2) 大雨は思っていたよりもかなり長く続いた。 The heavy [a. anticipated b. I c. lasted f. rain g. than].	d. longer	e. much
(3) 結局、彼はその事故と関係がないことが判明した。 It turned out [a. do b. had c. he d f. to g. with] the accident after all.	l. nothing	e. that
(4) 朝食をとれるように十分に早く起きるべきだ。 You [a. early b. enough c. get d. f. to g. up] breakfast.	have	e. should
(5) ナンシーとメグは長年親しく付き合っている。 Nancy and Meg [a. been b. for c. good f. on g. terms] years.	d. have	e. many