

# 2023年度入学試験問題

## 英 語

(11月19日)

経済学部	経	済	学	科	(数学を選択しても可)					
経営学部	経	営	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
法学部	法	律	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
文学部	人	間	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
教育学部	教	育	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
教育学部	児	童	教	育	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)			
理工学部	情	報	シ	ス	テ	ム	工	学	科	(数学を選択しても可)
理工学部	共	生	創	造	理	工	学	科	(数学を選択しても可)	
看護学部	看	護	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					

開 始 午前10時30分

終 了 午前11時30分

### 注 意 事 項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- この冊子は11ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明及び解答用紙の汚れなどがあった場合には申し出てください。
- 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督員の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。
  - 受験番号欄  
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
  - 氏名欄  
氏名とフリガナを記入してください。
- 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、

10
----

と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしてください。  
(例)  

10	①	②	③	④
----	---	---	---	---
- 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいません。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。







**1** の問題については、著作者より作品の二次使用について、許諾が下りていないため掲載していません。



**2** 次の英文を読んで、次の問1～5に答えなさい。(設問の関係上、本文を改めたところがある。)

No one is sure how many advertisements, or ads, we see every day.  , some people think that we see about 250 ads each day. What do you think? Think about the ads that you see on TV, in magazines, on buildings, on the net, and on phone apps. One study showed that Internet users see more than 1,700 online ads each month. We don't really notice all 250 of these daily ads. There are a few reasons for this. One reason is we only notice ads for things that we are interested in. Another reason comes from scientific research: Researchers say it isn't possible for our brains to focus on everything we see. And a third reason is that some ads are better than others. So what makes a good ad?

First of all, a good ad gets people's attention. An ad can't have an influence on people if no one looks at it or watches it. An advertisement can get people's attention with an exciting photo, surprising facts, or an interesting story.

Second, a good ad reaches its target audience.  need to know who their target audience is and where it is. For example, the target audience of an ad for baby food is the parents of young children. Therefore, advertisers should find out what TV shows these parents watch, what magazines they read, and where they spend their time.

Finally, a good ad is always easy to remember. One way to make an ad easy to remember is to include a great slogan—a short phrase about a product or service. Another way is to include a fun song. People enjoy repeating slogans and singing fun songs, and that will help them remember an ad. An ad that gets people's attention, reaches its target audience, and is easy to remember can really help sell a product or persuade people to use a service.

Adapted from Mari Vargo and Kate Adams, *Trio Reading 2* (Oxford University Press, 2016)

問 1

空所  に入る最も適切な語を、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① Therefore                      ② Moreover                      ③ However                      ④ Consequently

問 2

次の英文の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

We can't notice all ads we see. The reason coming from scientific research is that .

- ① we only notice ads for things that we are interested in
- ② it is impossible for our brains to focus on everything we see
- ③ some ads are better than others
- ④ an ad can't have an influence on people

問 3

次の英文の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

The writer of this article says that a good ad .

- ① gets people's attention
- ② uses TV shows only
- ③ avoids repeating slogans
- ④ is always difficult to remember

問 4

空所  に入る最も適切な語(句)を、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① Consumers            ② Editors            ③ TV directors        ④ Advertisers

問 5

次の英文の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

The title of this article would be “  ”

- ① What makes a good ad?
- ② The target audience of a good ad.
- ③ How to find a good ad.
- ④ Why people can't find a good ad?



- 3** 次の英文を読んで、次の問1～5に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。(設問の関係上、本文を改めたところがある。)

### WHAT IS SUCCESS?

What is success? Is it wealth? Fame? Power? We tend to think of success as something unusual, something that requires special talents to achieve. That's because stories in the media about successful business executives, professional golfers, glamorous movie stars, best-selling authors, and powerful politicians lead us to believe that only a few special people are successful. We may not hear about them, but ordinary people can be successful, too. Success is about reaching for something—and getting it. It is about having something you didn't have before. It is about attaining something that is valued by others.

### SETTING GOALS

Success begins with a clear goal, and attaining that goal requires ambition. Ambition is the energy that drives people to work hard, to learn more, and to seek opportunities to advance themselves. Some people have a clear goal, but they lack the ambition to make their dream come true. Other people have great ambition but no clear goal to work toward. They start one scheme after another but never seem to find success.

### THE NEED FOR PERSISTENCE

All children begin life with great ambition. Consider the ambition that babies demonstrate as they try to sit up, crawl, and walk. Despite repeated failures, they keep trying until they succeed. What makes them keep trying? Persistence. This is the ability to focus on a task despite interruptions, obstacles, and setbacks. Persistence is strong throughout childhood. During the teen years, however, a fear of failure or a fear of being laughed at by others for trying to “be somebody” may inhibit, or stop, their persistence. As a result, many teens seem to just quit trying.

### THE ROLE OF PARENTS

If parents are aware that a lack of ambition is common in teenagers, they may be able to minimize it by providing positive learning experiences in the early years. For example, parents can encourage their young children to take on challenges, praise them for trying, and comfort them if they fail. One of the strongest influences on a person's ambition is the family. It is not a coincidence that successful parents tend to raise successful children. However, is

this due to heredity or upbringing? Evidence suggests that both play a role in determining ambition.

Adapted from Arline Burgmeier, *Inside Reading 1* (Oxford University Press, 2012)

(注) heredity 遺伝      upbringing しつけ

問 1

We tend to think of success as something unusual because we believe that .

- ① only a few special people are successful
- ② nothing happens in our lives
- ③ only movie stars are successful
- ④ we don't need success

問 2

The writer of this article implies that success is .

- ① having the ability to trust someone
- ② getting fame and money
- ③ requiring special talents to achieve something
- ④ getting something that is valued by others

問 3

It is important to set a clear goal and attaining the goal requires ambition, which is the energy to .

- ① break down good things
- ② postpone a dream
- ③ work hard and overcome every obstacle
- ④ fail to keep their promises with friends

問 4

Persistence is the ability .

- ① for the babies to sit up, crawl, and walk
- ② for the babies to cry in the cradle
- ③ to focus on people's work until they fail
- ④ to focus on a task in spite of any difficulties

問 5 

15
----

If parents notice that a lack of ambition is common in teenagers, 

15
----

 .

- ① the parents shouldn't try to encourage them if they fail
- ② the parents should provide a positive learning experience
- ③ the family ignore the strong influence on them
- ④ successful parents raise successful children

- 4 次の英文 A と B を読んで、問 1 ～ 5 に答えなさい。(設問の関係上、本文を改めたところがある。)

A

The phenomenon of “shrinkflation” is spreading worldwide. Companies are reducing the size of their products or range of services while maintaining prices. The prices of raw materials are rising. Another example is to place smaller numbers of items in larger boxes, so shoppers think they are getting more for their money. Shrinking the size of products is a cost-cutting strategy. Manufacturers know that consumers are more  to price than quantity or quality. Most people will make a regular purchase, even if it has shrunk, as long as the price is the same.

A chocolate bar maker Cadbury has shrunk the size of its flagship product by 10 per cent to maintain its bottom line. The company said: “We look to absorb costs ... in this difficult environment [so] we’ve had to ... slightly reduce the weight of [chocolate] bars for the first time since 2012, so that we can keep them competitive.” The service industry is trying to avoid price rises. Hotels have made daily housekeeping services “opt in”. This means that guests must now ask to get their room cleaned. Many other free services we have taken for granted are disappearing or being shrunk.

Adapted from “Shrinkflation” (Breaking News English Lesson)

(注) flagship 最も重要な      bottom line 最終の収益額

問 1

空所  に入る最も適切な語を、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① eager                      ② harsh                      ③ irritated                      ④ sensitive

問 2

“shrinkflation” の例に当てはまらないものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① 製品を大きくして箱に入れる数を少なくする。  
② 1つの製品の大きさを小さくする。  
③ 大きな箱に入れて、中に入れる製品の数を少なくする。  
④ 無料サービスを縮小する。

問 3 18

本文の内容と一致しないものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① Shrinkflation is in part due to rising raw material prices.
- ② Most shoppers will buy shrunken goods as long as the price doesn't rise.
- ③ This is the first time Cadbury cut the weight of its products.
- ④ Some hotels are not automatically giving guests traditional services.

**B**

Everyone knows that good sleep is important for our health. Not everyone knows how important it is to sleep in the dark. A new report says sleeping with the light on could be bad for our health. Researchers say turning off the light when we sleep helps to keep away diabetes and heart disease. Sleeping with the light on could increase the risk of getting these diseases. The researchers said around 40 per cent of people sleep with some sort of artificial light. They said even light from a television or alarm clock could affect our health. They added that the worst thing to sleep with is a main light. Sleeping in the dark is more difficult for people who live in cities, where there is a lot of outdoor light at night.

The researchers are from the Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine in Chicago, USA. The lead researcher, Dr Phyllis Zee, is an expert in sleep medicine. She said it is healthier for us to turn off all lights when we sleep. Her team conducted a study of the blood sugar levels of 20 people after nights of sleep. The people who slept with a light on had higher blood sugar levels the next morning compared to those who slept in total darkness. Dr Zee said this is because light stimulates brain activity, which raises blood sugar levels. She said there are three things we can do to reduce the risk of illness: turn off the lights, never sleep with white or blue light; and use a blackout curtain or wear an eye mask.

Adapted from "Sleep and Light" (Breaking News English Lesson)

問 4 19

次の質問の解答の空所に入るものとして、最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

Who had higher levels of blood sugar? People who 19 did.

- ① slept with no light
- ② slept in the darkness
- ③ slept with white or blue light
- ④ use a blackout curtain

問 5

20

英文の内容と一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① About 40% of people sleep in the dark.
- ② Sleeping in the dark can reduce the risk of getting heart disease.
- ③ The light from alarm clocks do us no harm.
- ④ Everyone knows it is important to sleep in the dark.

5 次の問1～10の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

問1 As soon as the rain  , I will go to the park with my dog.  
① stop                      ② stops                      ③ stopped                      ④ will stop

問2 It snowed last night, so John went to school  .  
① for bus                      ② on bicycle                      ③ on foot                      ④ for train

問3 My math teacher is the woman  a gray suit.  
① on                      ② in                      ③ at                      ④ over

問4 She met her son on her  to the bookshop.  
① way                      ② road                      ③ street                      ④ pass

問5 If I  in your position, I would have waited for help.  
① am                      ② will be                      ③ have been                      ④ had been

問6 London is the city  attracts a lot of people.  
① which                      ② where                      ③ when                      ④ whose

問7 The sooner you start, the  .  
① good                      ② much                      ③ better                      ④ more

問8 Do you  if I watch the movie?  
① care for                      ② favor                      ③ allow                      ④ mind

問9 She  the trouble to send me a letter.  
① were                      ② had                      ③ took                      ④ got

問10 He is proud of  a student of the high school.  
① be                      ② being                      ③ to be                      ④ have been

