

# 金沢学院大学・金沢学院短期大学

## 2021(令和3)年度 入学者選抜試験問題

### 一般選抜Ⅰ期<1日目>

2021年2月4日(木)実施

# 英 語

#### I 注意事項

解答用紙に「英語」と記入・マークしてから解答してください。

問題は1ページから8ページまであります。

問題は持ち帰ってもよいですが、コピーして配布・使用するの法律で禁じられています。

#### II 解答上の注意

解答用紙は、マークシート用紙と記述用解答用紙の2種類があります。マーク式の問題で、「解答番号は□10□」と表示のある問いに対して④と解答する場合は、下記の例のようにマークしてください。記述式の問題には「解答は□記述用解答用紙□」と表示がありますので、記述用の解答用紙に記入してください。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄
10	① ② ③ ● ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩



問題は次のページからです。

問題 I 次の問 1 ~ 15 において、英単語の意味として正しいものを①~④の中から一つずつ選べ。ただし、④は正解が①、②、③のどれでもない場合の解答となる。

解答番号は  ~

問 1 debt

- ① 贈与                      ② 負債                      ③ 比率                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 2 sensitive

- ① 敏感な                      ② 緩やかな                      ③ 曖昧な                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 3 opportunity

- ① 愛情                      ② 韻律                      ③ 機会                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 4 regret

- ① 後悔する                      ② 削る                      ③ だます                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 5 exist

- ① 存在する                      ② 告白する                      ③ 逃亡する                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 6 knowledge

- ① 失望                      ② 理性                      ③ 知識                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 7 ultimately

- ① 普通は                      ② 運悪く                      ③ 最近では                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 8 above

- ① 中間に                      ② 上に                      ③ 下に                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 9 profit

- ① 発明                      ② 利益                      ③ 達人                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 10 frequently

- ① 潜在的に                      ② 意識的に                      ③ 頻繁に                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 1 1 evidence

- ① 印刷                      ② 投資                      ③ 海洋                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 1 2 polish

- ① 投げる                      ② 捨てる                      ③ 磨く                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 1 3 behave

- ① 振る舞う                      ② 所持する                      ③ 借りる                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 1 4 scenery

- ① 冊子                      ② 景色                      ③ 構造                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問 1 5 recognition

- ① 希望                      ② 発展                      ③ 再生                      ④ 左のどれでもない

問題Ⅱ 次の問 1～5 において、下線部の発音がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の  
①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。解答番号は  ～

問 1

- ① climb                      ② ambulance                      ③ thumb                      ④ doubt

問 2

- ① even                      ② east                      ③ exit                      ④ fever

問 3

- ① raised                      ② visited                      ③ wanted                      ④ extended

問 4

- ① onion                      ② among                      ③ growth                      ④ company

問 5

- ① withd                      ② breath                      ③ theater                      ④ either

問題Ⅲ 次の問1～5において、AとBの会話が成り立つように、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。解答番号は  ～

問1 A : Do you know the time?

B :

- ① Sorry. I'm really busy now.
- ② It's nine twenty now.
- ③ Once a year.
- ④ Until twelve.

問2 A : How was the movie?

B :  I really want to see and enjoy it again.

- ① It couldn't have been better.
- ② Not good.
- ③ Extremely bad.
- ④ It's far from perfect.

問3 A : Do you mind if I open the window?

B :  We need some fresh air.

- ① Of course.
- ② Yes, I do.
- ③ No, I don't.
- ④ Please keep away from me.

問4 A : My dog passed away last night.

B :  It's so painful to lose a pet.

- ① That's why you look so happy.
- ② I feel glad to hear that.
- ③ I'm sure your dog runs so fast.
- ④ I'm really sorry to hear that.

問5 A : What do you do for a living?

B :

- ① I teach English.
- ② I study English.
- ③ I listen to English with my sister.
- ④ I want to improve my English.

問題Ⅳ 次の問1～15において、各文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つずつ選べ。解答番号は  ～

問1 There  many boys swimming in the pool.

- ① been                                      ② are
- ③ is    ④ be

問2 This book is  great importance.

- ① at    ② of
- ③ in    ④ to

問3 I want to study philosophy  I am still a university student.

- ① the moment                                ② during
- ③ while                                        ④ until

問4 I had my bag  by a stranger after the party.

- ① stolen                                        ② stealing
- ③ steal                                         ④ stole

問5  he wants to do for you is to make a chocolate cake.

- ① Where                                        ② Which
- ③ How    ④ What

問6 If John  practicing, he could have kept playing tennis.

- ① has been                                    ② have been
- ③ had been                                    ④ was

問7 He was  that tall man on his way to school.

- ① spoken in by                                ② spoken at by
- ③ speaking by                                 ④ spoken to by

問8 A  number of people came to this castle for sightseeing.

- ① lots    ② many
- ③ lot    ④ large

問 9 She got used to  her new car.

- ① drive
- ② be driving
- ③ be driven
- ④ driving

問 1 0 He  his father especially because they both have blue eyes.

- ① takes after
- ② runs after
- ③ comes after
- ④ looks after

問 1 1 I felt shocked because the elevator was out of . I had to go up the stairs.

- ① place
- ② order
- ③ hand
- ④ time

問 1 2 The high school stopped all the students  going outside after 11 p.m.

- ① at
- ② of
- ③ from
- ④ to

問 1 3 The government provided the earthquake victims  meals.

- ① for
- ② at
- ③ that
- ④ with

問 1 4 Let's keep the secret only  you and me.

- ① around
- ② over
- ③ with
- ④ between

問 1 5  sick, she had to take some medicine.

- ① She feels
- ② As feels
- ③ Feeling
- ④ As feel



※問題 V は次のページにあります。

問題 V 次の文章について設問に答えよ。解答番号は  ~

Words are like human beings. They are born, they live, they die. If you run your eye over the dictionary pages, you will occasionally  across words that are either marked with a cross or labeled *arch.* or *obs.* (abbreviations<sup>1</sup> for “archaic,” which means “old,” and “obsolete,” which is “out of use”). If you read a play by Shakespeare, you will meet words that you have to look  in the glossary<sup>2</sup> at the end of the book; yet those words were in full use and understood by everybody at the time they were written.

For every word that has become archaic or obsolete, dozens have sprung up<sup>3</sup>. Some are old words simply put together to carry a new meaning. The prefix<sup>4</sup> *tele-* comes from ancient Greek, and means “distance.” “Vision” comes to us from Latin through French, and refers to “seeing.” Both words would have been understood in Shakespeare’s days, but  “seeing at a distance” was not an accepted practice, the complete modern word “television” or “televise” would probably have been associated with witchcraft<sup>5</sup>.

Other words come from abroad. If we were to tie ourselves down to only those words that the Anglo-Saxons used, our vocabulary would be poor indeed. But  the very start the speakers of English began to borrow words from their neighbors. All the way through its history, English has taken words from other . Today we have “piano” from Italian, “mosquito” from Spanish, “yacht” from Dutch, “poodle” from German, “sofa” from Arabic, “candy” from Persian, “chocolate” from one of the languages of the Native Americans.

出典：Mario Pei (1979) *All About Language*. Seibido. 一部改変

注：<sup>1</sup>abbreviation：省略、略語

<sup>2</sup>glossary：用語集

<sup>3</sup>spring up：生ずる、起こる

<sup>4</sup>prefix：接頭辞

<sup>5</sup>witchcraft：魔術、妖術

問1 41 ~ 45 に入るべき最も適切な語を下の①～⑧の中から選べ。ただし、それぞれ一度のみ使うものとする。

- ① since
- ② from
- ③ play
- ④ up
- ⑤ languages
- ⑥ until
- ⑦ books
- ⑧ come

問2 英語の語彙が現在のようになった経緯として、本文中で言及されている二つのことについて、それぞれ 20 字前後の日本語で答えなさい（句読点も字数に含む）。

解答は 記述用解答用紙