# 令和6年度(2期) コミュニケーション英語 I · Ⅱ · Ⅲ

### 第1問

次の各会	話文を完成させるために、	ア	]~	キ	の中に	こ入る	最も	適切な	さものは
どれか、そ	れぞれ次の 🛈 ~ 🛭 の中か	ら1つ	選べ	、解名	<b>           </b>	ア	~	+	

- (1) A: Do you exercise often?
  - B: Yes. ア

A: How can you keep doing it?

- 1 did yoga once.
- 2 It's time for me to start.
- 3 I go jogging every day.
- 4 About twice a month.
- (2) A: 1
  - B: Yeah, more people came.

A: I wonder if there will be enough seats for everyone.

- 1 I think the show has been canceled.
- ② The line got longer.
- 3 How long does it take to come here?
- A Is your friend here?

	3	Why will you go?
	4	What made you want to do that?
(4)		
(4)	A: I'	'm afraid I can't go shopping with you today.
	В:	Is everything okay?
	A: Y	eah, I just have a bit of a headache.
	1	That's too bad.
	2	I'm afraid, too.
	3	We're waiting for you.
	4	You can come later.
(-)		
(5)	A: _	<u></u>
	B: F	Imm, it's hard to decide. What about you?
	A: I	'd go with Korean food if I had to pick one.
	1	Do you like Chinese or Korean food more?
	2	Do you feel like eating now?
	3	Are you a good cook?
	4	Will you go out to eat tonight?

**—** 2 **—** 

I realized knowing more is the key to reaching my goals.

I'm going to study harder.

That's wonderful. ウ

When do you start?

How did you study?

1

(6)	Δ.	カ
(0)	41.	//

- B: Oh, I didn't expect you to say that.
- A: Actually, I'm going to apply for my passport next week.
  - ① I'm leaving for Italy tomorrow.
  - 2 I just got back from visiting Spain.
  - 3 I'm not interested in traveling.
  - 4 I want to travel abroad sometime soon.
- (7) A: Hey, do you remember me?
  - B: Sure, we were classmates.
  - A: That's right! +
  - B: Good. Nice to see you again.
    - 1 You were on the baseball team.
    - 2 How have you been?
    - 3 I didn't remember you.
    - 4 You're a few years older than I am.

## 第2問

A 次の各文を完成させるた	とめに、(ア)	~ ( オ ) に入る	る最も	適切なものは						
どれか、それぞれ次の①	~ <b>@</b> の中から1つ	選べ。解答欄は  7	<b>P</b> ~	~ オ						
(1) The novel ( $\boxed{\mathcal{P}}$	]) author won ar	n award is now avail	lable	online.						
① which (	2 that	3 whose	4	whom						
(2) I could (「イ」)	(2) I could ( 1 ) helped you if you had asked.									
① have (	have to	3 has	4	had						
(3) The (「ウ」) lea	ives covered the g	arden path.								
	2 under	3 down	4	fallen						
(4) ( <b>I</b> ) you can	do is try your ha	rdest, and that's end	nugh							
	All	3 Whole	Эидп. <b>(</b> )	Every						
(5) The ringing phone ( オ ) the meeting.										
_	interfered		4	interviewed						

В	次の	各日本文の	の意味を	を表す英文	を完成	えさせるため	かに、	それぞれか	(の ①	~ ⑤ の語
7	を空所	に補った。	とき、[	カー~	⊐	に入る最も	適切	なものはと	゛れか、	その番号
7	と選べ	、 解答欄	は <b>力</b>	~						
	(1)	彼は、計	画を変す	更しなけれ	ばなら	らないと彼ら	らに伝	えるのを忘	<b>ぶれた</b> 。	
		Не	to	_ them t	hat th	e plan	_ to	カ	·	
		1 be	2	forgot	3	changed	4	needed	<b>⑤</b>	tell
	(2)	今日君が	誰と話っ	すのか思い	もよら	らなかった。				
		I	id	ea <u>y</u>	you <u> </u>	be tal	king	toda	y.	
		1 to	2	would	3	had	4	who	<b>⑤</b>	no
	(3)	誰の気分	も害しア	たくないと	思い、	彼はみんな	なに親	切に接しよ	うと	した。
		Wanting	t	o offend	ク	, trie	ed to	nice	to	·
		1 be	2	he	3	not	4	everyone	5	anyone
	(4)	それは難	しそうし	こ見えるか	もしれ	こないが、ス	<b>と当は</b>	見かけほと	ご難し	くない。
		It	d	ifficult, bu	ıt it _	not re	ally_	difficu	ılt as	it <u>ケ</u> .
		1 looks	s <b>2</b>	is	3	look	4	may	5	as
	(5)					自分の考えり				
		She final	ly	_ to	them		th	e idea she	·	_•
		1 had	2	support	3	managed	4	to	<b>⑤</b>	persuade

C		ての下線部の中で』 とべ。解答欄は 📑		<i>の</i> はどれか、そ	それぞれ次の①	~ <b>4</b> の中
	サ	I am <u>pleasant</u> to	hear <u>that</u> he <u>l</u>	nas passed the	e <u>chemistry</u> test.	
	シ	Whatever hard	they <u>may</u> work	t, they will be	unable to finish	n the task
		in a week.				
	ス	$\frac{\text{Since}}{0}$ I want to they can.	see <u>you</u> parent	ts, please <u>ask</u>	them to come h	ere <u>when</u>
	乜	It is $\frac{\text{said}}{0}$ that th	ree <u>quarter</u> of	the earth is co	overed by <u>ocean</u>	
	ソ	He must have ]	nad some trou		ay, <u>other</u> he wo	ould have
		been here by noo	on.			

### 第3問

A 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。

The very first time that I came to Japan was 40 years ago, in 1983. I was young, spoke only very basic Japanese, and knew just a little about Japanese culture. Soon after arriving, I moved into a one-room apartment in an old, run-down\* building where mostly students lived.

On my first night in my new home, I left my apartment and walked down the hall\* to use the bathroom that all first-floor residents shared. On my way back, I saw a Japanese boy, heading for that same bathroom. <u>AHe seemed to become nervous when he noticed me, but despite that, he greeted me and introduced himself.</u>

Although my limited Japanese ability and his poor English skills often made communication difficult, this boy, Okazaki-san, and I quickly became friends. During my year in Japan, he and I spent a lot of time together, and he helped make my stay a successful and enjoyable one. Not only was he a companion with whom I could spend free time and have fun, but he also his best to listen and offer support anytime that I had problems or worries.

Okazaki-san and I are <u>still</u> occasionally in contact with each other. Though four decades have now passed, I remain grateful for his kindness and warm friendship during my very first stay in Japan.

(注) \*run-down = 老朽化した \*hall = 廊下
 問1 空欄 ア イ に入る最も適切な語はどれか、それぞれ次の①~④の中から1つ選べ。解答欄は ア イ イ ① much ② completely ③ quite ④ all イ ① made ② got ③ did ④ took

問2 still について、下線部®の still と同じ意味で使われているものはどれか、 次の ① ~ ② の中から1つ選べ。解答欄は ウ (1)The boy ate four hamburgers, but he was still hungry. Her fever was still higher an hour ago. 3 They appeared in the still of the night. 4 The lake was still while we were fishing. 問3 下線部Aに最も意味が近いものはどれか、次の ① ~ ④ の中から1つ選 べ。解答欄は|エ ① 彼は私に気づくと会釈したが、自己紹介をすべきかどうかためらってい た。 ② 彼は私に気づきながらも、緊張のあまり挨拶と自己紹介ができない様子 だった。 ③ 彼は不安そうな私に気づくと、だからこそ自ら私に声をかけ自己紹介を した。 **4** 彼は私に気づくと緊張したようだったが、にもかかわらず私に挨拶と自 己紹介をした。 問4 英文の内容と一致しているものはどれか、次の 🐧 ~ 🜀 の中から2つ選 べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。解答欄は オー~ カ ① 筆者は来日する前から、日本文化に造詣が深かった。 ② 筆者は来日して間もなく、学生専用のアパートに引っ越した。 筆者と岡崎さんの初対面の場所は、アパート1階の共同トイレだった。 (3) ④ 二人は親交を深める中で、互いに語学力を上達させた。 **⑤** 岡崎さんは一緒にいて楽しいだけでなく、筆者の困りごとに親身になっ てくれた。 **⑥** 岡崎さんと知り合って 40 年たった今も、筆者の彼に対する感謝の気持 ちは変わらない。

#### B 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。

It is very common to be careful not to eat too much, but sometimes people compete to see ( X ) they can eat more than anyone else. In "competitive eating," competitors try to eat the most of a certain food within a period of about ten minutes. Such contests have been part of American culture for centuries, often during celebrations held on July 4th, Independence Day.

Since 1972, the best-known eating event has been the annual contest organized <u>Aby</u> the New York City restaurant named "Nathan's Famous Hot Dogs." Many Americans <u>Became aware of</u> this event in 2001, when Japan's Takeru Kobayashi devoured\* fifty hot dogs, double the previous world record. <u>CKobayashi was small and skinny but had trained himself to eat in a style so fast that viewers said he was "like a conveyor belt." Although Kobayashi's six-year winning streak\* was later beaten, he remains a star of competitive eating.</u>

Eating quickly has become a big business, with live television broadcasts of eaters competing for prizes and fame. Professional organizations oversee dozens of regular contests held all across North America. (Y) there are eating contests in many other countries, this "sport" is most common in the United States, with eating contests for things as varied\* as ice cream, bacon, and garlic.

Stuffing\* food into your mouth has risks, however. Some contestants\* have died from choking, so proper competitions now have ambulances ready to respond if needed. Everyone loves to eat, but eating contests encourage unhealthy rather than healthy behavior. They are, thankfully\*, not likely to be recognized as legitimate sports, such as those included in the Olympic Games. ( Z ) you have a doctor watching you, please do not try this at home!

- (注) \*devour(ed) = がつがつ食べる
- \*streak = (勝ち負けなどの) 連続

\*varied = さまざまな

- \*stuff(ing) = 詰め込む
- \*contestant(s) = 出場者
- \*thankfully = ありがたいことに

問1 下線部 $\mathbb{B}$ に最も意味が近いものはどれか、次の $\mathbb{O} \sim \mathbb{Q}$  の中から $\mathbb{I}$  つ選べ。解答欄は $\mathbb{I}$  キ

- (1) noticed
- 2 attended
- 3 realized
- 4 discussed

問2 空欄(X)~(Z)に入る3つの語が、順不同でA~Cに示されている。意味の通る文章にするのに最も適した配列を、次の $\bigcirc$ ~ $\bigcirc$ の中から1つ選べ。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。解答欄は $\bigcirc$ 

A while

- B unless
- C if

(1) A – B – C

2 A - C - B

 $\mathbf{3} \quad \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{C}$ 

(4) B - C - A

 $\bigcirc$  C - A - B

6 C - B - A

問3 by について、下線部 $\triangle$ の by と同じ意味で使われているものはどれか、次の  $\bigcirc$  ~  $\bigcirc$  の中から  $\bigcirc$  つ選べ。解答欄は  $\bigcirc$   $\frown$ 

- ① She sat by her husband.
- ② They arrived in Greece by way of Italy.
- 3 I must finish the essay by Monday.
- 4 I got stopped by police.

- 問4 下線部©に最も意味が近いものはどれか、次の ① ~ **②** の中から1つ選べ。解答欄は □ □
  - ① 背も低く痩せている小林だったが、ベルトコンベヤーの速さのようだと 言った観客に感化され、早食いのトレーニングを始めた。
  - ② 小林は背も低く痩せているが、トレーニングの末に早食いの方法を確立 しており、そのため、早くから小林のことが好きだった観客は彼をベルト コンベヤーと呼ぶ。
  - ③ 小林は背も低く痩せているが、トレーニングの末、見ている人にベルト コンベヤーのようだと言われるほどの早業で食べられるようになった。
  - ④ 背も低く痩せている小林だったが、彼自身の方法で早食いのトレーニングをしたため、初期のファンからは、彼はベルトコンベヤーのようになりたかったのだと言われている。
- 問5 英文の内容と一致しているものはどれか、次の $\bigcirc$ ~ $\bigcirc$ の中から $\bigcirc$ 2つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。解答欄は $\boxed$ サー $\bigcirc$ 
  - ① 早食い競争において、出場者は規定量の食べ物を平らげるスピードを競う。
  - ② 早食い競争は数世紀にもわたるアメリカの文化であり、独立記念日に開催されることが多い。
  - ③ 小林の6大会連勝記録は未だ破られておらず、彼は早食い界のスターである。
  - 4 北米で開催される大半の早食い競争はプロ組織によって統括されている。
  - **⑤** 早食い競争は窒息の可能性を伴うので、すぐに対応できる救急車が待機 している大会もある。
  - ⑥ 正式なスポーツとして認められるようになった早食い競争は、オリンピックの競技になる可能性がある。

[英語の問題は以上です。]