

2024年

入学試験問題

英語

1. 試験開始までこの問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この問題の試験時間は、約90分間です。
解答はすべて解答用紙（マークシート）にマークしてください。
3. 問題は全部で64問で、通し番号が1～64までついています。
解答用紙（マークシート）にも同様に1～64まで通し番号がついています。
前半60分はリーディング、後半約30分はリスニングです。
リスニングが始まるとリーディングには戻れません。注意してください。
リーディング：READING COMPREHENSION (No.1～3)
GRAMMAR AND USAGE (SECTION 1～2)
リスニング：PART 1 CONVERSATIONS
(SHORT CONVERSATIONS, LONG CONVERSATIONS)
PART 2 MONOLOGUES (1～3)
4. 問題と解答は、声を出して読んではいけません。
5. 印刷がはっきりしない場合のほかは、問題についての質問は受けません。
6. 終了の合図で、すぐ筆記用具を置いて解答の記入をやめてください。
7. この問題冊子は回収するので、持ち帰らないでください。
8. 試験中は、監督者の指示に従ってください。
9. 不正行為があった場合は、解答はすべて無効とします。

問題は次のページから始まります。

READING COMPREHENSION

READING No. 1

Growing up in poverty in rural Kenya, Nelly Cheboi watched her single mother, who had only completed fifth grade, work tirelessly so Cheboi and her three sisters could attend school. From an early age, Cheboi realized that her family, along with others like hers in their village, was stuck in a cycle that left them little hope.

“She was working really hard, and I was still going to bed hungry,” said Cheboi, now 29. “Looking at the poverty in the household, looking at the community and suffering, it just became so clear that I needed to do something.”

Cheboi attended college in the United States on a scholarship and discovered her passion for computer science. She believes it was her computer literacy that enabled her to find job opportunities and make money doing what she loves. She wanted to share it with her community back home.

Today, she’s giving 4,000 kids the chance for a brighter future through her nonprofit, TechLit Africa. The organization, whose name is short for Technologically Literate Africa, uses recycled computers to create technology labs in schools in rural Kenya. “I know the pain of poverty, and that’s why I feel so passionate about it,” said Cheboi, a software engineer who splits her time between the U.S. and Kenya.

When she began her studies in the U.S. in 2012, she had almost no computer experience. She handwrote papers. She said she never felt comfortable using a computer until her junior year when she took a course on a computer programming language

required for her mathematics major. “When I discovered computer science, I just fell in love with it. I knew that this is something that I wanted to do as my career and also bring it to my community,” she said.

Cheboi switched to a double major and earned a bachelor’s degree in applied mathematics and computer science. Yet, she says skills like touch-typing, which is the ability to type without having to look at the keyboard, were hard to learn. “I feel so proud seeing kids that are seven years old touch-typing, knowing that I just learned how to touch-type less than five years ago,” she said.

In 2018, she began accepting recycled computers from businesses. At first, she carried the computers to Kenya in check-on bags herself. TechLit Africa now works with companies to transport the donated computers so that it is more cost-efficient. The computers are **distributed** to partner schools in rural Kenya, where students aged four to twelve receive daily classes.

There are also frequent opportunities for the students to learn from professionals and gain skills that will help improve their education and prepare them for future jobs. “We have people who possess a specific skill coming in and are just **inspiring** the kids with music production, video production, coding, and personal branding,” Cheboi said.

The organization currently serves ten schools, and by early next year, Cheboi hopes to be partnered with 100 more. “My hope is that when the first TechLit kids graduate high school, they’re able to get a job online,” Cheboi said. “By bringing the resources and the skills, we are opening up the world to them.”

- 1** What is this reading mainly about?
- a) Free literacy education programs provided by American schools
 - b) An American scholar who investigates the causes of poverty in Kenya
 - c) Scholarship opportunities for African children to attend college in the U.S.
 - d) A software engineer's efforts to support African children with technology

- 2** According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about Nelly Cheboi?
- a) She did not graduate from elementary school in Kenya.
 - b) She and her friends left their village together to find a job.
 - c) She studied computer science at an American college.
 - d) She had to give up on majoring in applied mathematics.

- 3** According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about TechLit Africa?
- a) It pays tuition for African students to study at American colleges.
 - b) It is sponsored by computer companies in the U.S. and Kenya.
 - c) Its programs are carried out by young African professionals educated in the U.S.
 - d) Its activities are expected to expand to more schools in the near future.

- 4 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The transportation of computers still costs TechLit Africa a lot of money.
 - b) Cheboi feels a sense of achievement to see children touch-typing.
 - c) More than 100 students have completed the curriculum of TechLit Africa.
 - d) Cheboi is hoping to give African students opportunities to study abroad.

- 5 Which word is closest in meaning to **distributed** in paragraph 7?
- a) sold
 - b) given
 - c) linked
 - d) returned

- 6 Which word is closest in meaning to **inspiring** in paragraph 8?
- a) stimulating
 - b) supporting
 - c) illustrating
 - d) overwhelming

adapted from

This CNN Hero upcycles old computers to open new worlds for young Kenyans by Allie Torgan, From CNN.com. (c) 2022 Cable

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許諾日：2024年6月5日 License ID : G2845-241105681

許諾情報URL: <http://www.jcea.info/license2024/G2845-241105681.html>

READING No. 2

On Christmas day, 2021, a new age in space exploration began with the launch of the James Webb Space Telescope, the largest and most powerful space telescope to date. NASA, the U.S. space program, shared the first available image it took of a previously invisible area of “star birth” on July 12, 2022. It was more beautiful than any picture previously taken of that region of space.

The James Webb Space Telescope is often compared to the Hubble Space Telescope, but there are some key differences. It’s better to think of the Webb telescope as its **successor**, that is, the telescope that will take over the job currently being done by Hubble, which is expected to end its mission sometime in 2026. The work that the Hubble telescope will hand over to the James Webb telescope is documenting the birth of the universe and its early history.

Hubble’s focus is on photographing planets, stars, and galaxies. This enabled scientists to learn a great deal about the universe overall. The Webb telescope will also focus on these elements, but in more specific detail to uncover mysteries of the early universe, in particular, the birth of stars, the universe’s first light, and how galaxies first came together. Though these missions are the same, there are several differences in how the two telescopes work.

One difference between the two well-known space telescopes is location. Hubble circles around Earth, high up beyond the influence of atmosphere or heat from the planet. In contrast, the James Webb telescope is in space, millions of miles away. In fact, it took one month to reach its location. From there, it follows Earth as it orbits the Sun without the heat getting in the way. This allows it to look

even further out into space than Hubble ever did.

Another difference between the two telescopes is the size of the mirror. Hubble's mirror is 2.4 meters in diameter, while the Webb's mirror is 6.5 meters in diameter. This gives the James Webb telescope more than six times the collecting area when putting together images. It also means that the pictures will have a much higher resolution, which is the level of detail in a visual image, so they'll be much clearer.

A final difference is how the telescopes take their pictures. The Hubble telescope **captures** images of space objects in two ways, using visible light and recording invisible light. The James Webb telescope only takes pictures of things in invisible light. This invisible light passes through the dust and clouds of space, so we can see many more things: objects further away, smaller, and colder than we've ever been able to see before. Plus, the further away objects are, the older they are. Therefore, we're better able to see back in time to the start of the universe.

The James Webb Space Telescope marks a new era in both cutting edge technology and international collaboration. There are at least three space agencies, more than 300 universities and other organizations involved in making it a reality. One hopes that this type of cooperation can be used to achieve other scientific successes in the future.

- 7** What is this reading mainly about?
- a) Discoveries about the universe from space telescopes
 - b) The differences between two famous space telescopes
 - c) The way space telescopes are built and take pictures
 - d) The importance of international cooperation to study science
- 8** According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about the Hubble Space Telescope?
- a) It has a more powerful mirror than the James Webb Space Telescope.
 - b) It is placed in space, far from Earth, to avoid the planet's heat and light.
 - c) It is the first telescope of its kind to take images in space.
 - d) It takes pictures of space objects using two methods.
- 9** According to the reading, which is NOT a focus of the James Webb Space Telescope's mission?
- a) Photographing the birth of stars
 - b) Learning how galaxies first came together
 - c) Getting images of newly formed planets
 - d) Gaining knowledge on the universe's first light

10 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about the James Webb Space Telescope?

- a) It moves around Earth, high up in the planet's atmosphere.
- b) It is exactly the same size as the Hubble Space Telescope.
- c) It will gather information and create images of space until 2026.
- d) It can see distant images the Hubble Space Telescope cannot see.

11 Which word is closest in meaning to **successor** in paragraph 2?

- a) replacement
- b) parent
- c) winner
- d) ancestor

12 Which word is closest in meaning to **captures** in paragraph 6?

- a) observes
- b) photographs
- c) monitors
- d) releases

Source

Elizabeth Howell, Daisy Dobrijevic "James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) — A complete guide" SPACE.com. April 28, 2023

<https://www.space.com/21925-james-webb-space-telescope-jwst.html>

NASA "About Webb vs Hubble"

<https://webb.nasa.gov/content/about/comparisonWebbVsHubble.html>

NASA ""First Images" from Webb Images"

<https://www.nasa.gov/webbfirstimages>

NASA "The Amazing Hubble Telescope"

<https://www.nasa.gov/audience/forstudents/5-8/features/nasa-knows/what-is-the-hubble-space-telescope-58.html>

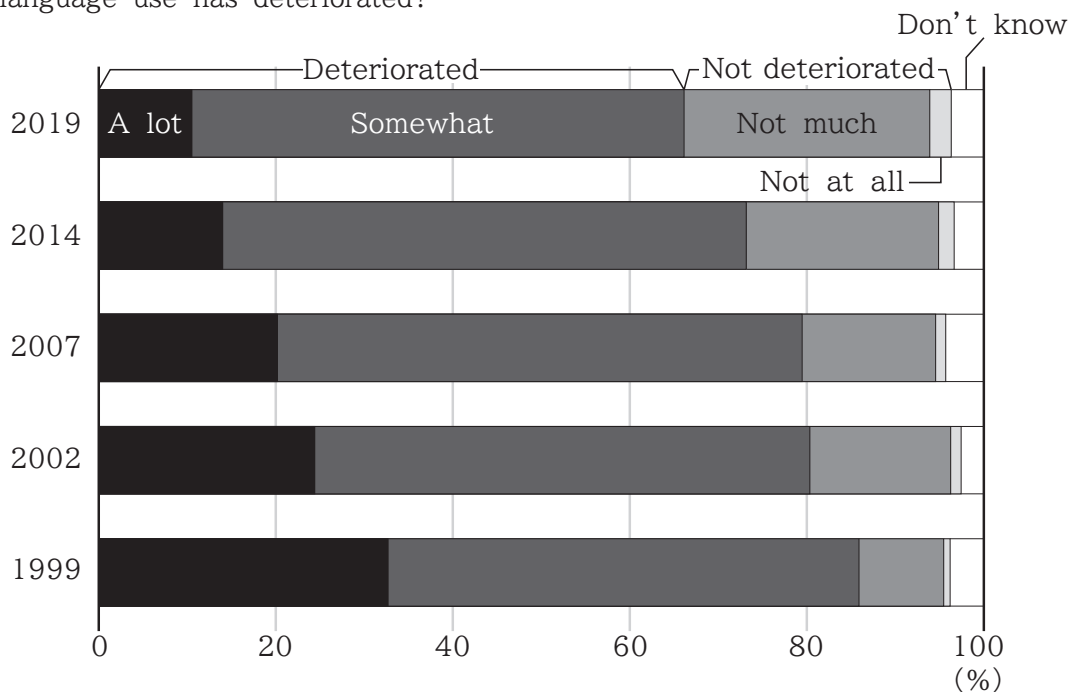
READING No. 3

The results of an annual survey conducted by the Agency for Cultural Affairs found that people in Japan are apparently becoming more tolerant of language change. A total of 66.1% of respondents said that the Japanese language had worsened “a lot” or “somewhat,” whereas 30.2% said it had worsened “not much” or “not at all.” The government randomly mailed the questionnaires to 6,000 people aged 16 and older and based its results on the answers of the 3,600 individuals who responded to the survey.

This is the fifth time for the survey to include a question on deterioration of language use. As shown in Figure 1, in 1999, a total of 85.8% thought the Japanese language had deteriorated, whereas only 10.3% said it had not. The survey in 2019 was the first time that more than 30% of respondents say it had not deteriorated.

Figure 1

Percentage of respondents to the question, “Do you think Japanese language use has deteriorated?”



Source: Nippon.com (based on data from the Agency for Cultural Affairs)

Those who saw language use as deteriorating were asked to give specific examples, with multiple answers allowed. The most common answer, cited by 63.4% of those respondents, was “improper use of honorific language,” while 61.3% pointed to “youth language.” Other common choices, each mentioned by over 30% of the respondents, were “overuse of new, trendy expressions” and “greetings.”

There were also questions about whether respondents were **bothered by** the use of common prefixes and suffixes. For example *katsu* (activities), as in the words *konkatsu* (seeking a

marriage partner) and *shūkatsu* (preparations for end of life) were seen as acceptable when used in conversation by 90.6% of people. Some 87.6% of respondents saw no problem with the *bizu* suffix, as seen in *kūru bizu* (cool biz) and *wōmu bizu* (warm biz) dress codes, and 82.5% thought that the *hara* suffix used in words like *pawahara* (power harassment) and *morahara* (moral harassment) was reasonable.

The *ara* prefix (around) used when giving a rough age like *arasā* (around 30) and *arakan* (around 60; based on an abbreviation of *kanreki*, which means 60 years old) was less popular. The least acceptable of the five terms was the *gan* prefix for actions performed whole-heartedly, as found in *ganmi* (stare closely) and *ganmushi* (completely ignore).

One trend among the Japanese is to say that something “extremely fast” is *sugoi hayai* instead of the standard form of *sugoku hayai*. Usually in Japanese, the *-i* ending of an adjective changes to *-ku* when the word is used as an adverb, but the number of people who said *sugoi hayai* rose from 43.1% in the fiscal 1996 survey to 59.0% in the fiscal 2021. More than 70% of respondents aged 16 to 40 said that they used it.

Hanpa nai is an abbreviation of *chūto hanpa de nai*, meaning literally that something is not “half-baked” or “unfinished” or, in other words, that it is excellent. The percentage of users climbed from 20.1% in the fiscal 2011 to 46.4% in the fiscal 2021. *Hanpa naitte*, a variation with a similar meaning, became a buzzword in 2018, **associated with** the brilliant skills of Japanese soccer player Ōsako Yūya, and this seems to have boosted usage.

- 13** What is this reading mainly about?
- a) People's attitudes toward and use of modern Japanese
 - b) The changes of Japanese grammar over the past ten years
 - c) The government's efforts to improve people's language use
 - d) Difficulties in using honorific forms appropriately in Japanese
- 14** According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about the survey by the Agency for Cultural Affairs?
- a) The data were collected by means of online questionnaire.
 - b) About 60% of the respondents were aged 16 and older.
 - c) It includes a question on deterioration of language use every year.
 - d) More than half of the people who received the questionnaire responded.
- 15** According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about the respondents to the survey?
- a) Over 30% regularly use trendy expressions.
 - b) Over 60% were satisfied with their language use.
 - c) Over 30% usually use more prefixes than suffixes.
 - d) Over 60% feel Japanese language use has worsened.
- 16** According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about the language of the Japanese?
- a) The *-i* ending of an adjective is also used for an adverb.
 - b) The *ara* prefix has recently become less popular than the *gan* prefix.
 - c) In 2021, *Hanpa nai* was used more widely than *Hanpa naitte*.
 - d) *Sugoi hayai* is considered as improper by older generations.

17 Which expression is closest in meaning to **bothered by** in paragraph 4?

- a) annoyed by
- b) confused by
- c) hesitant about
- d) uninterested in

18 Which expression is closest in meaning to **associated with** in the last paragraph?

- a) in terms of
- b) linked to
- c) with regard to
- d) compared to

adapted from

Survey in Japan Shows Less Concern About Changes in the Language, Oct 8, 2020, nippon.com

<https://www.nippon.com/en/japan-data/h00828/>

許諾日：2024年5月7日 License ID : G2845-241105687

許諾情報URL: <http://www.jcea.info/license2024/G2845-241105687.html>

“Hanpa Nai”: Trends and Changes in Japanese Language Use, Oct 18, 2022, nippon.com

<https://www.nippon.com/en/japan-data/h01459/>

許諾日：2024年5月7日 License ID : G2845-241105694

許諾情報URL: <http://www.jcea.info/license2024/G2845-241105694.html>

GRAMMAR AND USAGE

SECTION 1

In Japan people often use katakana for words of foreign origin. However, English katakana words are not always used in the same way as English words, (19) leads English learners in Japan to make mistakes when talking in English. (20), the word “reform” has a different meaning. We often hear people say they want to reform their kitchen or bathroom in their house, but that is not the way the word is used in English. It means to make changes to improve something but is never used for houses or buildings.

“Reform” is often used with social, political, or economic matters. For instance, one may say we need to reform the social welfare system or change the system (21) it uses less tax-payer money. It is also used (22) a noun. For instance, it is often said that Japan is making reforms in the way English is (23) in schools. It can also be used on a personal level. If people have decided that they will (24) commit crimes or do dangerous things, you can say that they have reformed themselves. Imagine that some people were once drug users or alcoholics, but then they made the decision to stop. In that case, we may say he is a reformed drug addict, or she is a reformed alcoholic.

When you want to talk about houses or buildings in English, use the word “remodel” instead. Use it when you make big changes to a house: removing a wall, adding a window, changing the type of floor, and so on. Here are some example sentences:

- It was very expensive to remodel our kitchen.
- It took two weeks to remodel it.
- We stayed at a hotel while it was (25) .

If you just make small changes like new curtains or wallpaper, use the word “redecorate.” Redecorating is usually (26) expensive than remodeling.

- 19**
- a) that
 - b) what
 - c) which
 - d) whose

- 20**
- a) For example
 - b) For one thing
 - c) In addition
 - d) In contrast

- 21**
- a) as well
 - b) in order
 - c) so that
 - d) not until

- 22**
- a) as
 - b) for
 - c) to
 - d) with

- 23**
- a) teach
 - b) to teach
 - c) teaching
 - d) taught

- 24**
- a) after all
 - b) cannot help
 - c) nothing but
 - d) no longer

- 25**
- a) being remodeling
 - b) being remodeled
 - c) been remodeling
 - d) been remodeled

- 26**
- a) a little
 - b) less
 - c) much
 - d) not so

adapted from

Odds & Ends: Reform by James Tschudy, January 6, 2023, The Japan Times alpha

許諾日：2024年5月23日 License ID : G2845-241105696

許諾情報URL: <http://www.jcea.info/license2024/G2845-241105696.html>

許諾日：2024年5月23日 License ID : G2845-241106612

許諾情報URL: <http://www.jcea.info/license2024/G2845-241106612.html>

SECTION 2

27 If you have any questions _____ your application, please contact the Admissions Office.

- a) regarding
- b) regarded
- c) regard
- d) to regard

28 The U.S. Embassy in Grenada is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday _____ on local and American holidays.

- a) between
- b) depend
- c) except
- d) without

29 Rio de Janeiro _____ in the southeastern region of Brazil, on the Atlantic coast.

- a) locates
- b) is locating
- c) has located
- d) is located

30 Road signs are written in _____ English and French.

- a) either
- b) both
- c) each
- d) whichever

31 These items must be handled with _____.

- a) care
- b) caring
- c) careful
- d) carefully

32 Applicants _____ first language is not English must provide proof of English proficiency.

- a) who
- b) which
- c) whose
- d) whom

33 We missed the last train, and there was no taxi. _____, we had to walk three hours to get home.

- a) Nevertheless
- b) Otherwise
- c) Therefore
- d) Still

34 “Have you seen the new Ghibli movie that just _____ out?”

“No, I haven’t. What’s it called?”

- a) comes
- b) came
- c) will come
- d) coming

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part 1 CONVERSATIONS

SHORT CONVERSATIONS

- 35** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The woman has finished the history assignment.
 - b) The man suggests meeting in the library after lunch.
 - c) The man and the woman will compare their class notes.
 - d) The woman thinks the history assignment is easy.
- 36** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The man asks the woman for some recommendations.
 - b) The woman is riding on the train.
 - c) The man has been on the walking trails before.
 - d) The woman asks how long the trip will be.
- 37** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The man moved to the town recently.
 - b) The man found a hidden waterfall.
 - c) The woman went into the forest.
 - d) The woman walked on a popular trail.
- 38** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The woman knows where the car keys are located.
 - b) The man was the last person to drive the car.
 - c) The man checked for the keys in the kitchen drawer.
 - d) The woman will drive the man to the grocery store.

- 39** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The woman is buying a suit for the man.
 - b) The man likes the woman's dark brown suit.
 - c) The woman is congratulating the man on his new job.
 - d) The man thinks the woman looks good in dark grey.
- 40** Which one of the statements is correct about the woman?
- a) She goes to watch sumo wrestling often.
 - b) She received free sumo wrestling tickets.
 - c) She had difficulty getting the tickets for sumo.
 - d) She was given free sumo tickets by the man.
- 41** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The man's neighbor asked for the man's help on Saturday.
 - b) The man asked his neighbor to look after his daughter.
 - c) The man and the woman will visit the aquarium this weekend.
 - d) The woman forgot that she made plans with her children.
- 42** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) A cat was hiding in the closet.
 - b) The woman was looking for her pajamas.
 - c) There was a strange animal staring at a cat.
 - d) The woman was trying to hide her cat in the closet.
- 43** Which one of the statements is correct about the woman?
- a) She bought a painting.
 - b) She has a pet.
 - c) She loves pandas.
 - d) She teaches art classes.

44 Which one of the statements is correct?

- a) The woman is from Denmark.
- b) The man heard Denmark has beautiful towns.
- c) The woman will visit Denmark soon.
- d) The man thinks Danish people are beautiful.

45 Which one of the statements is correct?

- a) The woman has met the man before.
- b) The man works at the food court.
- c) The woman took the man's seat.
- d) The man is new to the food court.

46 Which one of the statements is correct?

- a) The woman's birthday was yesterday.
- b) The woman met the man at a bakery.
- c) The man went to a bakery yesterday.
- d) The man bought flowers for his mother.

47 Which one of the statements is correct?

- a) The woman will visit the man's office at 3:15.
- b) The homework is to read the next three chapters.
- c) The man needs to leave school immediately after class.
- d) The man, the woman, and another student will meet together.

- 48** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) Lisa has been to Vietnam many times.
 - b) The man is going to ask Lisa to help the woman.
 - c) The woman wants to read more about Vietnam on the Internet.
 - d) The man and the woman are going to give a presentation together.

- 49** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The man is telling the woman which computer to buy.
 - b) The man thinks he can be of some help to the woman.
 - c) The woman has recently bought her own computer.
 - d) The woman uses her brother's computer at university.

- 50** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The man has done strawberry picking before.
 - b) The woman stayed overnight in Chiba.
 - c) The man was on the bus tour with the woman.
 - d) The woman brought some strawberries home.

LONG CONVERSATIONS

Long Conversation 1

- 51** Which one of the statements is correct about the man?
- a) He is visiting his friends in California.
 - b) He went to Kamakura with the woman.
 - c) He saw a big statue in Kamakura.
 - d) His friends did not like the Buddha statue.
- 52** Which one of the statements is correct about the woman?
- a) She went to Kamakura yesterday to see her friends.
 - b) She didn't know that the Great Buddha took about 10 years to build.
 - c) She told the man when the Great Buddha in Kamakura was built.
 - d) She wanted to know about the man's trip to California.

Long Conversation 2

- 53** What is this conversation mainly about?
- a) Getting sick with the flu
 - b) Professor Sato's trip
 - c) A classroom assignment
 - d) Hiking up Mount Fuji
- 54** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The man was absent from class last week because he was sick.
 - b) The woman visited the 25 World Heritage Sites in Japan.
 - c) The man and the woman have visited Mount Fuji together.
 - d) The man has been to two World Heritage Sites.

Long Conversation 3

- 55** What is this conversation mainly about?
- a) Going abroad on vacation together
 - b) Choosing a university to study in California
 - c) Finding a new home in the United States
 - d) A friend's experience of studying abroad
- 56** Which one of the statements is correct?
- a) The man is wondering if Kenji misses home.
 - b) The woman is enjoying life in California with Kenji.
 - c) The man has a cousin who attends Kenji's university.
 - d) The woman is asking about Kenji's experience studying abroad.

Long Conversation 4

57 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- a) International airports in Asia
- b) The best companies
- c) How to find good jobs
- d) Future career plans

58 Which one of the statements is correct about the woman?

- a) She plans to live in China.
- b) She wants to be busier.
- c) She is thinking of working overseas.
- d) She was offered a good job.

Part 2 MONOLOGUES

Monologue 1

59 According to the monologue, which one of the statements is correct about alligators and crocodiles?

- a) They eat different kinds of animals.
- b) They live in similar environments.
- c) They have different nose shapes.
- d) They have similar body sizes.

60 According to the monologue, which one of the statements is correct about alligators?

- a) They like to avoid contact with humans.
- b) They have long, pointed-shaped noses.
- c) They are about one and a half meters long.
- d) They generally live in saltwater environments.

Monologue 2

- 61** What is the monologue mainly about?
- a) Reducing your stress
 - b) The benefits of pets
 - c) Children and dogs
 - d) Safety and animal bites
- 62** According to the monologue, what kind of activity can make you feel calm?
- a) Walking a dog
 - b) Brushing a cat
 - c) Looking at fish
 - d) Playing with a pig

Monologue 3

- 63** What is this monologue mainly about?
- a) Recent changes in American public libraries
 - b) An innovative library created by teenagers
 - c) New libraries in American public schools
 - d) The decrease of small libraries in the U.S.
- 64** According to the monologue, which one of the statements is correct about the Lewes Public Library?
- a) Special permission is needed to hold large-scale events there.
 - b) Workshops for poetry writing are held in its new building.
 - c) There is a large community recreation center next to it.
 - d) Many students visit there after school to play basketball.