

令和 2 年度

# 一般 C 日程入学試験問題

英 語

## 注 意 事 項

1. 願書提出時に、この試験科目の受験を申請していない人は受験できません。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。
4. 解答用紙にある「マーク記入例」と「記入上の注意」をよく読みなさい。
5. この問題冊子は、11ページあります。  
試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。

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**I**

次の英文の空所  ～  に入るもっとも適切な語（句）の番号を [1]～[4] の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

1. Engine trouble caused the airplane (  ) to the airport.  
[1] to return      [2] return      [3] returning      [4] returns
  
2. After cleaning the floor, he (  ) an expensive carpet on it.  
[1] lie              [2] lain              [3] laid              [4] lay
  
3. Kate painted a picture of the landscape and John did, too. I prefer (  ) to his.  
[1] herself          [2] her              [3] her one          [4] hers
  
4. A handsome man (  ) I saw in the park yesterday is walking on the sidewalk in front of my house.  
[1] what              [2] which              [3] whom              [4] whose
  
5. My father wanted me to study abroad, but I (  ) to do so because of the expenses.  
[1] avoided          [2] denied          [3] hesitated          [4] minded
  
6. (  ) have you been running marathons?  
[1] How long                      [2] How far  
[3] How many times              [4] How much



2. 現代の人々はとても健康意識に目覚めており、そのために老人でさえ以前よりもっと運動しています。

People nowadays are very health-conscious, and that is why even \_\_\_\_\_

13 \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ in the past.

- [1] elderly [2] exercise [3] more [4] than [5] the  
[6] they [7] to [8] used

3. ケンは平凡な人のようですが、彼にはどこか魅力的なところがあります。

Ken seems to be \_\_\_\_\_, 15 \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_.

- [1] about [2] attractive [3] but [4] him [5] is  
[6] ordinary [7] something [8] there

4. ゲームのしすぎは、あなたの人生には無益です。

Wasting your time \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_.

- [1] computer games [2] get [3] in [4] life [5] nowhere  
[6] playing [7] will [8] you

5. ホテルの部屋をネットで予約したので4,000円以上も節約できました。

\_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ than  
4,000 yen.

- [1] a [2] hotel [3] me [4] more [5] online [6] reserving  
[7] room [8] saved

### III

次の会話文を読んで、空所  ～  に入るもっとも適切なものの番号を選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じ選択肢は二度使えません。

*Rumi and Kumi are first-year university students. They have decided to join the university dance circle. They are waiting for the first meeting of the dance circle to begin.*

Rumi: Hi, my name's Rumi. I'm a first-year student in the Economics Department. Nice to meet you.

Kumi: Nice to meet you. My name's Kumi. I'm a first-year student, too.  
(  )

Rumi: Oh, so we're both freshers. I don't know anyone here. Do you know anyone?

Kumi: Yes, I do. One of the senior members is my elder sister's friend. Her name's Mika. (  ) Actually, she was the one who encouraged me to join the circle.

Rumi: Does your elder sister study in this university, too?

Kumi: (  ) But Mika and my sister were classmates in high school.

Rumi: Oh, I see. So, how did you come to be interested in dance?

Kumi: I have been interested in dancing since I was very small. My mother runs a dance school in my hometown. (  ) That's how I got interested in dancing.

Rumi: That's so interesting. What kind of dance does your mother teach?

Kumi: Actually, my mother doesn't teach anymore. She only manages the school. She has employed several young teachers to work for her. The school teaches all kinds of dance, but the most popular are the ballet and hip-hop dance classes. My personal favorite, though, used to be tap dancing.

Rumi: Do you think you would like to work for your mother some day?

Kumi: No, I don't think so. I'm not that interested. (  ) I want to become a nutritionist. What about you, Rumi? Since when have you been interested in dancing?

Rumi: Since my junior-high-school days. We had a great dance teacher.

( 26 ) He specialized in hip-hop dance. He would play the latest American hit songs, and teach us to dance in response to the music. It used to be so much fun. That's when I developed a passion for dancing.

Kumi: And did you continue with dance through your days in high school?

Rumi: Oh, absolutely! In fact, there was no dance circle in my high school when I joined. ( 27 ) I had no difficulty finding members. Very quickly we had almost thirty members.

Kumi: That's a lot. Were the circle members mostly girls?

Rumi: ( 28 ) In fact, our Physical Education teacher was a male. He was the circle advisor.

Kumi: How often did you meet?

Rumi: Usually twice a month. Except during the period when we were training for a local high-school dance competition that is held in my hometown every year. For about a month before the competition, we used to get together and practice every single day.

Kumi: How did you do in the competition?

Rumi: ( 29 ) We were so happy that all our hard work had paid off.

Kumi: Wow, Rumi! You seem to be really passionate about dance. Much more so than me. I'm sure you are going to become an important member of the university dance circle.

Rumi: With all your varied dance experience, I'm sure you are going to contribute a lot, too. ( 30 ) Let's continue our conversation later.

Kumi: Yes. Talk to you later.

(選択肢)

- [1] No, she goes to another university.
- [2] No, we had an equal number of boys and girls.
- [3] I know her well.
- [4] He used to teach us dance in the Physical Education class.
- [5] I was the one who took the lead in starting one.
- [6] We won the second prize!
- [7] I used to take dancing lessons from her.
- [8] Looks like it's time for the circle meeting to begin.
- [9] I am in the Nutrition Department.
- [10] I only enjoy dancing as a hobby.

## IV

次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

( 31 ) quite a while now, “millennial bashing” has been the thing to do. A 2012 study in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* concluded that millennials are more focused on material goals like fame, fortune, and image than on broader community-oriented aspirations. A 2013 *Time* magazine cover story began, “They’re narcissistic. They’re lazy. They’re coddled. They’re even a bit delusional.” In 2014, an essayist named William Deresiewicz called millennials “privileged and incurious,” with no interest in exploring larger, more intellectual questions about the meaning of life.

( 32 ) criticisms abound. Millennials lack patience, “grit,” and job loyalty. They are immature and have a tiny attention span. They tend to put off marriage and responsibility and to “boomerang” back to their parents. They are obsessed with all things online and digital. They lack a passionate political philosophy and social commitment. Most of these critics do admit that there is a positive side to the Gen Xers — they are said to be less racist and sexist and by and large less prejudiced. But these same critics are also quick to disparage these positive traits — to put them down not to a bigger capacity for empathy, but to increased individualism and self-concern.

But Scott Behson, author of *The Working Dad’s Survival Guide*, says it’s time to “take a break from bashing the next generation to highlight some things we can all learn from them,” especially when it comes to balancing work and life. First of ( 33 ), he says, more than any generation, “Millennials believe that men should be involved parents and that women’s careers are just as important as men’s.” Second, because millennials feel less tied to their job or company, they are more open to making career moves as the world and their lives change around them. So we could all, says Behson, “learn from their willingness to be forward thinking, flexible, creative, and risk taking.” Third, millennials aren’t meek. They don’t believe in the corporate “work first” culture. Instead, they demand what they want from their employers. If they don’t get it, they find another company that will give it to them. Finally, says Behson, millennials are putting pressure on



corporations to put long-overdue policy changes into practice. “( 34 ) a result, we are finally seeing progress on employment issues like paid time off, parental leave, and workplace flexibility,” according to Behson.

Fareed Zakaria, writing recently in *The Atlantic*, sums the millennial situation up like this: “This age is defined by capitalism, globalization, and technology. The icons of the age are entrepreneurs, technologists, and businesspeople. Young people reflect today’s realities. Their lives are more involved with these economic and technological forces than with ideology and geopolitics. It’s a new world, and the young know it.”

From *Readers’ Forum 2* — *EVERYDAY ENGLISH* by Jim Knudsen. (Nan’un-do, 2015)

【注】 millennial 「1980年代序盤から1990年代中盤（あるいは2000年代序盤）に生まれた人」    narcissistic 「自己陶酔的な」  
coddled 「甘やかされた」    delusional 「妄想的な」  
grit 「根性」    disparage 「批判する」  
paid time off 「有給休暇」    parental leave 「育児休暇」  
entrepreneur 「起業家」

A. 英文中の空所 **31** ~ **34** に入るもっとも適切な語の番号を [1] ~ [4] の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

**31**

- [1] For                      [2] In                      [3] On                      [4] With

**32**

- [1] All                      [2] Few                      [3] No                      [4] Other

**33**

- [1] many                      [2] few                      [3] all                      [4] some

**34**

- [1] In                      [2] For                      [3] As                      [4] Like

B. 次の英文の空所  ～  に入るもっとも適切なものの番号を [1] ～ [4] の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

1. In the passage, “millennial bashing” refers to (  ).

- [1] a greater focus on millennials
- [2] millennials returning to their parents’ homes
- [3] the criticism of the negative side of millennials
- [4] the highlighting of some things that one can learn from millennials

2. In the 4th line of paragraph 1, the word “aspirations” is closest in meaning to (  ).

- [1] aims
- [2] attractions
- [3] businesses
- [4] societies

3. According to William Deresiewicz, millennials (  ).

- [1] do not know the meaning of life
- [2] do not think about questions relating to existence
- [3] do not work hard
- [4] are selfish and delusional

4. According to the passage, one of the good points of millennials is that (  ).

- [1] they believe in being privileged and incurious
- [2] they are mostly obsessed with the digital world
- [3] they lack political passion and empathy for others
- [4] they believe in the equality of the sexes

5. According to paragraph 3, millennials (  ).

- [1] are more willing to change workplaces
- [2] should learn more to be forward-thinking, flexible, creative, and risk-taking
- [3] don't believe that they can get what they want from their employers
- [4] are under pressure to make long-overdue policy changes

6. According to the passage, Fareed Zakaria claims that (  ).

- [1] elderly people are more positive about business than younger people
- [2] millennials do not respect entrepreneurs, technologists, and businesspeople
- [3] millennials give the highest importance to ideology and geopolitics
- [4] millennials understand well the realities of the present-day world