

2021（令和3）年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜Ⅱ期

コミュニケーション英語 I・II（60分）

注意事項

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を開かないでください。
2. 問題冊子は8ページあります。ページの落丁、乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、無言で手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがって、解答用紙に氏名、受験番号をそれぞれ正しく記入してください。
4. 解答は、次の（例）を参考にし、解答用紙の解答記入欄にマークしてください。

（例）解答番号1に対して、⑤と解答する場合

解答番号	解答記入欄
1	① ② ③ ④ ⑤

5. 解答用紙に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。
6. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムできれいに消してください。
7. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないでください。
8. 解答用紙を折ったり汚したりしないでください。
9. 声を出して問題を読んではいけません。
10. 不正行為について
 - ①不正行為に対しては厳正に対処します。
 - ②不正行為に見えるような行為が見受けられた場合は、監督者が直接注意します。
 - ③不正行為が確認された場合は、すべての科目が失格となります。
11. 質問のある場合や気分が悪くなった場合は、無言で手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
12. 問題用紙は持ち帰ってください。

英 語

(解答番号 ~)

I 次の問い (A・B) に答えよ。

A 次の問い (問1・問2) 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のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1

- ① chaos ② paaience ③ rapid ④ vacant

問2

- ① ethnic ② smooth ③ theory ④ wealth

B 次の問い (問1~3) において、第一アクセント (第一強勢) の位置がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1

- ① cofee ② comment ③ reverse ④ surface

問2

- ① complicate ② Pacific ③ passenger ④ possible

問3

- ① condition ② convenience ③ medicine ④ volcano

II 次の問い（問1～10）の 6 ～ 15 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 In this article, SNS stands 6 Social Networking Service.

- ① in ② to ③ for ④ out

問2 Tom's idea sounds very nice, but I don't think it will succeed in 7.

- ① face ② real ③ practice ④ straight

問3 We are 8 the airport, so we should prepare for landing.

- ① approaching ② arriving ③ coming ④ getting

問4 I took a shower, put on my pajamas and 9 down on the bed.

- ① lay ② lie ③ laid ④ lain

問5 When it comes 10 English, Masako is the best in our class.

- ① to speak ② to speaking ③ of speaking ④ for speaking

問6 This is the museum 11 you can see the works of Van Gogh.

- ① what ② whom ③ which ④ where

問7 By the time you come tomorrow, we 12 our work.

- ① finish ② finished ③ have finished ④ will have finished

問8 In Japan, eighteen-year-olds aren't 13 to drink alcohol.

- ① enough old ② old enough ③ as old enough ④ enough as old

問9 If I were in your position, I 14 out your plan as soon as possible.

- ① carry ② will carry ③ would carry ④ had carried

問10 You should be 15 of others' opinions.

- ① respect ② respected ③ respectful ④ respective

IV 次の会話を読み、下の問い（問1～5）の 26 ～ 30 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

John: I haven't seen you for the past few weeks. How have you been?

Chika: I've been fine, thank you. I've just moved into a new apartment in Midori-machi, so I've been busy with a lot of things.

John: ()

Chika: It's a bit smaller than my old place, but it's closer to my office.

John: Is that area of the city convenient?

Chika: Yes. I can walk to the nearest station in just five minutes, so I don't need to use my bike to get there. There's a supermarket close by, too.

John: Sounds good. Have you finished unpacking your stuff?

Chika: Yes, I have. Before I moved, I took a look at all the stuff in my old place and got rid of the things I don't need anymore, so my new apartment is very neat.

John: Yeah, moving can be like a fresh start. In Australia, I sometimes redecorated my room for a change.

Chika: Redecorated?

John: Yeah. Painting walls, making shelves, remaking furniture and things like that. Whenever I got a little bored with my room, I did something with it.

Chika: That's do-it-yourself... DIY, right? Is it your hobby?

John: You could say that. When my grandmother hurt her leg, she had to use a wheelchair and she came to live with us. Our family had to make changes in our house so that she could move about easily. I helped my parents with that and I became interested in DIY.

Chika: That's a nice story. How did you learn DIY skills?

John: My father taught me while we were working together. I would sometimes read books, but they didn't help much. As they say, experience is the best teacher.

Chika: Exactly.

問 1 Which sentence should go in the blank? 26

- ① How do you like your new place?
- ② Which apartment do you like better?
- ③ How far is your new place from here?
- ④ What do you need for your new place?

問 2 Which is true about Chika's new apartment? 27

- ① It's further from her office than her old place.
- ② There are many convenience stores around it.
- ③ It has good access to the station and a supermarket.
- ④ It's so far from the station that she needs a bike for transport.

問 3 What did Chika do before moving into her new apartment? 28

- ① She gave up looking for her lost things.
- ② She threw out unnecessary things.
- ③ She left some important things at her old place.
- ④ She collected many things to decorate her new place.

問 4 Why did John's family have to make changes in their house? 29

- ① Because John's parents wanted John to be a carpenter.
- ② Because John's grandmother had to use a wheelchair.
- ③ Because they got bored with their house and wanted to redecorate it.
- ④ Because John's grandmother got injured and entered a nursing home.

問 5 How did John learn do-it-yourself[DIY] skills? 30

- ① He learned them by himself.
- ② He learned them mainly by reading books.
- ③ He learned them through working with his father.
- ④ He learned them through work experience at a company.

V 次の文章を読み、下の問い（問 1～10）の 31 ～ 40 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。なお、*のついた語句は後に注がある。

A virus is a *microscopic particle that infects the cells of plants and animals. A virus is not considered an *organism. It does not show any life processes, such as reproduction or growth, outside of a living cell. When it finds a host cell, however, the virus becomes active. (1)It uses the cell's structure to multiply. All viruses have a core of *nucleic acid surrounded by a protective shell. This shell is made of protein and is called a *capsid. (2), some viruses are inside a wrapping of proteins and fatty materials. The genes of the virus are in its core, in the form of either DNA or RNA, and transmit *hereditary information.

Viruses remain (3)dormant until they actually *invade a cell. Therefore, a human body can carry a great number of viruses without getting sick. Only when the virus introduces its nucleic acid into a cell does disease occur. A bacterial virus infects a bacterial cell by attaching to the cell and inserting its *viral genes into the cell. The viral genetic material will take over the cell's activity to make (4)it produce many new viral particles, called *virions. It will also become part of the host cell's genes. When this happens, it will be *duplicated along with the genes. When the cell divides, both new cells will carry the viral genes.

A viral *infection of a plant or animal cell can happen in one of four ways. First, the virus can remain dormant in the host cell, producing no effect.

Second, it can kill the cell. This happens through a process called *lysing. During lysing, virions are eventually released outside the cell by filling the host cell until it bursts. Upon bursting, the host cell dies, and the virions go on to infect new host cells.

As a third possibility, virions can cause the host cell to divide, increasing the number of virions. The release of (5){ A. always accompanied B. by C. the host cell D. is not E. of F. the bursting G. the virions }. Sometimes, the virions will *detach from the cell without killing it.

Finally, a viral infection can transform the cell. This causes the cell to divide and take on abnormal growth patterns, becoming cancerous.

〈中略〉

It is difficult to treat viral infections with drugs. I This is because most drugs that prevent the development of the virus also end up keeping the host cell from working. II For instance, the human *immune system responds to some viral infections by creating *antibodies that neutralize the virus and prevent reinfection. III This immune response forms the basis of the development of vaccines to prevent infections. IV

In animals, viral infections sometimes remain (6). This means that they are limited to one area. This is the case for *respiratory viruses such as influenza. The “flu” is an infection of the respiratory passages that is spread by breathing in airborne cells infected with influenza viruses. Vaccines can help reduce the number of cases of influenza. However, (7)there are so many strains of the virus that it is impossible to provide immunity from all of them.

(注) microscopic 「極小の」 organism 「有機体」 nucleic acid 「核酸」
capsid 「カプシド (タンパク質の外殻)」 hereditary 「遺伝の」 invade 「…に侵入する」
viral 「ウイルスの」 virion 「ビリオン (ウイルス粒子)」 duplicate 「…を複製する」
infection 「感染 (症)」 lysing 「溶解」 detach from 「…から分離する」
immune 「免疫の」 antibodies 「抗体」 respiratory 「呼吸器の」

問 1 What does the underlined part (1) mean? 31

- ① The virus can increase in number by using the structure of a cell.
- ② It is impossible for a virus to increase in number by going inside a cell.
- ③ A cell's structure increases in size by using a protective shell.
- ④ The structure of a virus makes it possible to increase the number of cells.

問 2 Choose the most suitable phrase for the blank in position (2). 32

- ① Of course
- ② In addition
- ③ For instance
- ④ To put it simply

問 3 What does the underlined part (3) mean? 33

- ① being protected from infection
- ② having a big impact
- ③ being full of life
- ④ not being in operation

問 4 What does the underlined part (4) refer to? 34

- ① the virion
- ② the cell
- ③ the virus
- ④ the human body

問 5 Choose the best combination of letters when you put the words in the underlined part (5) in the right order. 35

- ① C-E-F-D-A-B-G
- ② G-B-C-D-A-E-F
- ③ G-D-A-B-F-E-C
- ④ C-D-A-B-F-E-G

問 6 Where is the best place to put the following sentence in the second to last paragraph?

Choose the best place from I to IV. 36

Animals, however, have some built-in mechanisms to combat viral infections.

- ① I ② II ③ III ④ IV

問 7 Choose the most suitable word for the blank in position (6). 37

- ① localized ② active ③ neutralized ④ prevented

問 8 What does the underlined part (7) mean? 38

- ① It's possible to provide vaccines for all cases of influenza because they have no limits.
② The many kinds of influenza viruses make it impossible to decrease their number.
③ The many kinds of influenza viruses prevent us from developing vaccines for all of them.
④ We cannot control so many viruses because they spread throughout our bodies.

問 9 What is the best title for this essay? 39

- ① Immune System Attacking Infections
② A Mechanism to Combat Infections
③ The Danger of Viral Infections
④ Processes of a Virus at Work

問 10 Which of the following statements is not correct? Choose one. 40

- ① Outside of a living cell, a virus does not reproduce itself or grow.
② A viral infection can affect a cell by dividing it and making it cancerous.
③ Vaccines to prevent infections can be applied to animals and flowers.
④ There are few drugs that stop viruses from developing without affecting the host cell.

英語 ② 解答一覧と配点案

大問	解答 番号	正解	
I 5点	1	③	
	2	②	
	3	③	
	4	②	
	5	③	
II 20点	6	③	
	7	③	
	8	①	
	9	①	
	10	②	
	11	④	
	12	④	
	13	②	
	14	③	
	15	③	
III 15点	16	⑤	完 解
	17	③	
	18	②	完 解
	19	⑤	
	20	⑤	完 解
	21	③	
	22	④	完 解
	23	②	
	24	⑤	完 解
	25	②	
IV 20点	26	①	
	27	③	
	28	②	
	29	②	

大問	解答 番号	正解
	30	③
V 40 点	31	①
	32	②
	33	④
	34	②
	35	③
	36	②
	37	①
	38	③
	39	④
	40	③