

2023年度 長岡崇徳大学 一般入試（I期）

「英語」問題用紙

**問題 1** 次の各会話の( )に最も適当なものを、下の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

(1) Julie: Did you hear about the robbery last night?

Tim: Yeah, I saw it on TV. Do you know how the robbers entered the building?

Julie: ( ) How?

Tim: They dug a tunnel from the basement of the building next door!

- ① No, I don't even want to know about it.      ② Yes, I know that very well.  
③ No, I don't have the slightest idea.      ④ Yes, I just hit upon a good idea.

(2) Jacob: Why are you so late? I've been waiting for hours.

Susan: I'm sorry, but I had real problems getting here.

Jacob: Why? What happened?

Susan: Well, ( ), so I had to call the rescue service.

Jacob: Oh well, you're here now. Let's get something to eat.

- ① I was having my car repaired      ② I wasn't sure how long it would take to get here  
③ my car broke down on the way      ④ you never told me anything about the problem

(3) Mother: You're soaking wet. Didn't you take your umbrella to school with you today?

Yuko: Yes, I did. But it wasn't raining, so I left it at school.

Mother: But you know it's the rainy season and the weather changes quickly.

Yuko: I know, but the sun was shining when I left school.

Mother: Well, ( ) You know. It's the middle of the rainy season.

- ① you could have left your umbrella at school.  
② you shouldn't have taken your umbrella with you.  
③ why didn't you leave your umbrella at school?  
④ it was really careless of you to leave your umbrella at school.

問題 2

次の各問で、下の①～⑥の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、文を完成させなさい。  
解答はA、Bに入る番号のみを答えなさい。ただし、文頭におかれる語句も小文字  
で与えられています。

- (1) A: So, how was your trip to Seattle? Was it your first trip abroad?  
B: Oh, it was great. Everything I saw was new and fascinating. But seriously, it \_\_\_\_ A  
\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_ that I realized how little I knew about Japanese culture.

① I      ② was      ③ not      ④ left      ⑤ until      ⑥ Japan

- (2) A: So, how long have you been in the U.S.?  
B: I've been studying here for about six months, but before I came, I had always wondered  
\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_ live in a foreign country.

① to      ② like      ③ it      ④ what      ⑤ be      ⑥ would

- (3) Jose: I have a managers' meeting this afternoon, but a client says that he wants to meet me  
urgently. Would you mind \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_?  
Jack: Alright, I'll cover for you.

① the meeting      ② my      ③ in      ④ going      ⑤ to      ⑥ place

- (4) Brian: So. Ellen, what do you think of my house?  
Ellen: It's lovely, Brian. But I'm a little cold. Would \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_  
the heating a little?

① turn      ② be      ③ it      ④ to      ⑤ OK      ⑥ up

- (5) Husband: Honey, I'm still not feeling well. This cold just won't go away.  
Wife: Well, you \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_ some proper medication.

① have      ② the doctor      ③ to get      ④ should      ⑤ to      ⑥ gone

- (6) Susie: Who was it that invented the LED light bulb?  
Taro: Oh, I don't know. Wasn't it a Japanese guy? Speaking of that, \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_ of the most important inventions in history?

① are      ② you      ③ think      ④ do      ⑤ four      ⑥ what

**問題 3** 次の各問の[ ]に最も適当なものを、下の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) I tried to follow my brother's car, but he drove so fast that I just couldn't [ ] him.  
① make up      ② catch up with      ③ set up with      ④ take up with
- (2) The Louvre Museum, [ ] I visited last year, is way too massive to enjoy all the exhibits there in a day.  
① what    ② when    ③ where    ④ which
- (3) This bag is really heavy. Would you mind [ ] it upstairs for me?  
① carry      ② to carry      ③ carrying      ④ being carried
- (4) “So, when would be a good time for me to come over?”  
“Please come and see me whenever [ A ] convenient [ B ].”  
① A: you're      B: for it      ② A: you're      B: of it  
③ A: it's      B: for you      ④ A: it's      B: of you
- (5) I can't find my umbrella. I [ ] it in the restaurant last night.  
① should have left      ② can't have left      ③ had not left      ④ must have left
- (6) My brother said the book he lent me was well worth [ ], but I still haven't even started reading it.  
① to read      ② to reading      ③ reading      ④ of reading
- (7) She really is a bookworm. She has hundreds of books, most [ ] she has read from cover to cover.  
① of them      ② of which      ③ of whom      ④ of all
- (8) I can't tell you how grateful we are. [ A ] for your support, we [ B ] still be working on the problem.  
① A: Had it not been      B: would      ② A: Had it not been      B: will  
③ A: Without      B: can      ④ A: Without      B: are to

(9) Excuse me, can you [       ] the cigarette? It's no smoking in here.

- ① put off      ② put out      ③ put over      ④ put on

(10) "What do you [    A    ] to going shopping this afternoon?"

"Well, I'd [    B    ] not."

- ① A: say    B: like              ② A: say    B: rather  
③ A: tell    B: like            ④ A: tell    B: rather

(11) "Did you speak to your Dad about what happened last night?"

"Yeah, but he just wouldn't believe [       ] I told him."

- ① how      ② which      ③ that      ④ what

(12) I haven't seen Mike for such a long time. I'm really [    A    ] forward to [    B    ] him this weekend.

- ① A: looking    B: see              ② A: looking    B: seeing  
③ A: hoping    B: seeing          ④ A: hoping    B: see

**問題 4** 次の John と Shohei の会話が成り立つよう、下の①～⑤から適切なものを一つ選び[ ア ]～[ オ ]に補いなさい。

John : I was reading a magazine I received at the tourist office, and it kept referring to “Cool Japan.” What exactly does that mean?

Shohei : Many years ago there was a magazine article about Japan’s “gross national cool.”

[ ア ]. Since then the government of Japan has picked up on this as a way to promote interesting and modern aspects of Japanese culture.

John : I see. [ イ ]. Is that the center of cool Japan?

Shohei : Not really. I think you can find interesting and unusual things all over Japan---especially in big cities like Tokyo or Osaka. [ ウ ]. These days it is also known to be a place where otaku go for character goods or video games. There are even maid cafes there.

John : What do you mean by otaku?

Shohei : [ エ ]. Basically, otaku are people who are somewhat obsessed with something like anime or computer games.

John : Well, what do you think is cool about Japan?

Shohei : [ オ ]. But if you are interested in seeing the modern side of Japan, I can suggest a few places.

John : Yes, please.

- ① It is translated as nerd or geek
- ② It was about how Japanese culture was influencing people outside of Japan
- ③ Akihabara used to be a great place to buy electronics, and it still is
- ④ One of the articles in the magazine was about a place called Akihabara
- ⑤ Well, I’m the wrong person to ask about that

問題5 次の英文を読み、(1)～(4)に適切なものを、①～④から一つ選びなさい。

著作権処理の都合上、  
公表していません。

**問題 6** 次の記事を読み、下の問に答えなさい。

For adults, the need to wear a mask can be inconvenient. For children it could be more serious. Masks disguise key cues in our expressions, making it harder to read someone's face, and there is growing evidence that this could be affecting child development.

Child carers who wear masks while at work say it is difficult to establish a relationship of trust with children because they have to conceal their mouths.

Professor Myowa Masako specializes in the human brain and psychological development at Kyoto University Graduate School of Education and Faculty of Education. She says adults must be especially careful about interacting with infants from when they are born until they are about a year old. That's the age at which babies are studying people's faces and learning expressions.

Babies need to see the eyes, nose and mouth to recognize a face. As the months pass, they learn to distinguish emotions such as joy or anger. This ability forms the foundation for understanding other people's feelings.

Myowa says that only adults can communicate using just their eyes. She says it's important to give babies opportunities to see people's facial expressions. She advises family members to show their faces to their babies at home even more than before.

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- (1) コロナウイルス感染症防止のため、マスクを装着する必要がありますが、乳幼児に接する場合は、どのようにしたらいいですか。  
その具体的な方法と理由について、本文内容から 50 字以内の日本語で要約しなさい。ただし、句読点も字数に数えます。

- (2) 次の英文が記事内容に一致したら T、一致しなければ F を記入しなさい。

- ① While wearing masks, fully-grown people do not cause any problems.
- ② When communicating with children, covering your mouths with masks could prevent you from gaining their trust.
- ③ A new-born baby tries hard to catch the meanings of what people's faces express.
- ④ Babies can recognize other people's faces through nothing but the movements of the mouths.
- ⑤ Showing your eyes, nose and mouth can help babies get the basic ability to understand others' emotions.

**問題 7** 次の英文を読み、(1)～(4)の各文が本文内容と一致するよう下の①～④から適切なものを一つ選び[ ]に補いなさい。

A good relationship does not just happen; it must be built through the efforts of both people in the relationship.

To create a good relationship, two people must approach each other with empathy. Empathizing is “walking in another person’s shoes” to understand how that person feels. Since the world you see cannot be exactly the world that someone else sees, being empathetic is not always easy. But when you empathize, others feel that you are trying to understand what happens to them, and they are more likely to trust you.

It takes two people to have relationship, and each needs to share in making it work. In a good relationship, each person needs to feel that the other person makes an effort to share feelings so that both people feel that the relationship is equally and fairly balanced.

For relationships to grow, the people involved must begin to trust each other. When you trust someone, you feel that you can rely on that person. You have complete confidence in the other person. To establish trust, friends must approach each other with honesty---about themselves and about their feelings toward the other person. At the same time, they must feel secure that what they reveal about themselves will not be used to hurt them in some way.

As relationships develop, they also promote personal growth. When you take responsibility in relationship, for example, you become a more responsible person in other areas of your life. When you improve your communication skills in a relationship, you can also transfer those skills to other areas of your life.

(SPEECH for Effective Communication)

(1) If you want to be good friends with a person, [ ].

- ① you should try to know the world you see is just the same as what others see
- ② you need to know the size of his or her shoes
- ③ you should try to know if he or she trusts you completely
- ④ you need to understand his or her feelings and problems

(2) In order to make relationships of two people work well, [ ].

- ① each person needs to try hard to share a good job in a company
- ② each person doesn’t need to feel that the relation is equal and fair
- ③ two people have to use a lot of effort to share feelings
- ④ two people have to have feelings that each makes an effort in different ways



(3) If you want to develop the relationship with your friend, [ ].

- ① you need to be honest not about yourself but about your feelings
- ② you need a strong belief in the honesty of the friend
- ③ you should not be so honest as to tell your problems
- ④ you don't need to be careful of your friend's privacy

(4) If you can develop good relationships with your friends, [ ].

- ① they can help you grow only yourself in a limited area
- ② they will lead you to be more responsible for other parts of your life
- ③ you cannot make your communication skills better
- ④ you will get little confidence in developing skills in other parts of your life