

# 一般選抜 B 日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-1)

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1 次の文章を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

Imagine that you're waiting for your elevator to arrive. When it does, the doors open and, to your delight, there are two famous people inside. You've always wanted to talk to them and now's your chance. Who would you want them to be?

When I was first asked this, Beyoncé and Michelle Obama popped ( ① ) my mind. But then I thought about it more. What would I actually say to them? What would I do? And as the two of them are already well acquainted, they would probably already be talking, so I'd feel uncomfortable interrupting them.

Lately, there's only one person who I'd like to see in that lift — the prime minister of New Zealand, Jacinda Ardern. It's difficult enough to ( ② ) a country on a day-to-day basis. Ardern however, has in the last 16 months also led New Zealand through its worst \*mass shooting in history, a tragic volcanic eruption and now the coronavirus pandemic. And (a) [a, been, she, what, leader, has] .

While no leader is ever going to make everyone happy with their decisions, according to research done in the U.S. on effective leadership communication, there are three areas effective leaders excel in. They are able to give clear directions, give these directions meaning and be empathetic while doing it. I call these areas the What, Why and (b) We. The research says that all three areas need to be treated ( ③ ) equal importance in order to successfully motivate others. I think that leaders can consult experts on the What and Why areas. But making people feel like you're all part of the same tribe is much more difficult.

Prime Minister Ardern demonstrated her skill in all these areas when announcing New Zealand's nationwide lockdown. In one short message — “Stay home. Save lives” — delivered with assurance and warmth, she (c) nailed the What, Why and We. The prime minister has also been careful to phrase things ( ④ ). Instead of saying “Don't panic-buy,” she asked people to shop normally. She gave clear reasons why. (d) She came across as “one of us,” with her friendly Facebook Live videos that showed her wearing casual home clothes, and messing up sentences from tiredness.

So what would I do when those lift doors open with Jacinda Ardern inside? First, I would thank her for making difficult decisions quickly to keep my friends and family in New Zealand safe. Then I'd ask her ( ⑤ ) her \*favourite cafes and restaurants in Wellington are. And then, depending on physical distancing rules, I'd ask if I could give her a hug. Because somehow, even though \*Kiwis have to keep a distance from people outside their \*bubble, (e) I think she has done a fantastic job bringing us all together anyway.

(Adapted from <https://alpha.japantimes.co.jp/article/essay/202006/44669/>)

[注] \*mass shooting 銃乱射事件    \*favourite お気に入りの    \*Kiwis ニューゼaland人  
\*bubble 近い少人数の集団

# 一般選抜B日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-2)

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問1 空所 ① ~ ⑤ に当てはまる最も適切な語句を、それぞれ (ア) ~ (エ) の中から1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- ① (ア) out (イ) up (ウ) off (エ) into  
② (ア) move (イ) treat (ウ) run (エ) serve  
③ (ア) with (イ) as (ウ) to (エ) of  
④ (ア) sensitively (イ) positively (ウ) creatively (エ) easily  
⑤ (ア) which (イ) where (ウ) what (エ) that

問2 下線部 (a) の【 】内の語句を、文意に合うように並び替えなさい。

問3 下線部 (b) について具体的に説明した箇所を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 下線部 (c) の意味に近い語句を、次の ① ~ ④ の中から1つ選び番号で答えなさい。

- ① removed      ② tried      ③ noticed      ④ communicated

問5 下線部 (d) を和訳しなさい。

問6 下線部 (e) を和訳しなさい。

問7 本文の内容に合っているものを、次の (ア) ~ (カ) の中から2つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 私は、エレベーターでビヨンセとミシェル・オバマに出くわしたことがある。  
(イ) リーダーは、What、Why の分野は専門家に相談しなければならない。  
(ウ) 他人をやる気にさせるには、What、Why、We が同じように重要に扱われる必要がある。  
(エ) アーダーン首相は難しい決断をし、私の友人たちを守ってくれた。  
(オ) ニュージーランド人は、他人と一定の距離を保つことが苦手である。  
(カ) もし私がアーダーン首相に出会いハグを求めたら、気軽に応じてくれるだろう。

# 一般選抜B日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-3)

2 次の文章中の空所 ①～⑤ に当てはまる最も適切なものを、(ア)～(オ)の中から1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

Around the globe, there are approximately 60 million people who have been forced to leave their homes to escape war, violence, and \*persecution. Majority of them have become internally displaced persons, which means they have fled their homes but ( ① ). Others have crossed a border and sought shelter outside of their own countries. They are commonly referred to as refugees.

But what exactly does that term mean?

The world has known refugees for millennia, but the modern \*definition was drafted in the UN's 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees in response to mass persecutions and \*displacements of the Second World War. It defines a refugee as someone who is outside their country of nationality, and ( ② ) because of well-founded fears of being persecuted. That persecution may be due to their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, and ( ③ ).

Today, roughly half the world's refugees are children, some of them \*unaccompanied by an adult, a situation that makes them especially vulnerable to child labor or \*sexual exploitation. Each refugee's story is different, and many must undergo ( ④ ). But before we get to what their journeys involve, let's clear one thing up.

There's a lot of confusion regarding the difference between the terms "migrant" and "refugee." "Migrants" usually refers to people who leave their country ( ⑤ ), such as searching for better economic opportunities or leaving \*drought-stricken areas in search of better circumstances.

There are many people around the world who have been displaced because of natural disasters, food insecurities, and other hardships, but international law, rightly or wrongly, only recognizes those fleeing conflict and violence as refugees.

(Adapted from [https://www.ted.com/talks/benedetta\\_berti\\_and\\_evelien\\_borgman\\_what\\_does\\_it\\_mean\\_to\\_be\\_a\\_refugee\\_feb\\_2018/](https://www.ted.com/talks/benedetta_berti_and_evelien_borgman_what_does_it_mean_to_be_a_refugee_feb_2018/))

[注] \*persecution 迫害 \*definition 定義 \*displacements 強制移住 \*unaccompanied 同伴のない  
\*sexual exploitation 性的搾取 \*drought-stricken 干ばつ

- (ア) dangerous journeys with uncertain outcomes
- (イ) are still within their own countries
- (ウ) for reasons not related to persecution
- (エ) is unable to return to their home country
- (オ) is often related to war and violence

# 一般選抜B日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-4)

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- 3 次の日本語の意味になるように、英文の ( ) に当てはまるものを (ア) ~ (エ) の中から  
1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

問1 日本は石油がほとんどないので、ほぼ輸入に依存している。

Japan has ( ) oil and is therefore almost entirely dependent on imports.

- (ア) few            (イ) a few            (ウ) little            (エ) a little

問2 駅に着いたら折り返し電話します。

When I ( ) at the station, I will call you back.

- (ア) arrive            (イ) arrived            (ウ) will arrive            (エ) would arrive

問3 このケーキ店は、私の町のみみんなに知られている。

This cake shop is known ( ) everyone in our town.

- (ア) for            (イ) with            (ウ) to            (エ) in

問4 福岡にいたときは、よく雄太とテニスをしたものです。

When I was in Fukuoka, I ( ) often play tennis with Yuta.

- (ア) ought to            (イ) would            (ウ) should            (エ) might

問5 感謝します。このペンはまさに私が欲しかったものです。

Thank you so much. This pen is exactly ( ) I wanted.

- (ア) when            (イ) what            (ウ) which            (エ) that

# 一般選抜B日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-5)

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4 次の英文を指示された語句から始まる文に書き換えなさい。

問1 No other mountain in Japan is higher than Mt. Fuji.  
= Mt. Fuji is higher

問2 A stranger spoke to my sister on the bus.  
= My sister

5 次の英文の下線部 (ア) ~ (エ) のうち、間違いのあるものを1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

問1 However (ア) hardly I (イ) tried, I couldn't (ウ) write down everything she (エ) said.

問2 This experiment is really (ア) excited (イ) in that it (ウ) has paved the way (エ) to marine development.

問3 (ア) Have you (イ) yet (ウ) finished your homework (エ) in biology?

問4 He was (ア) so tired that he fell (イ) asleep (ウ) with his socks (エ) in.

問5 This school needs (ア) some people (イ) who (ウ) are (エ) possible for teaching English.