

2021年度学校推薦型選抜（11月16日実施）

英 語 問 題

（ 1 ページ～ 8 ページ）

I

次の文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。(~~~~~のついた語句は文末に注があります。)

There's a little joke that I like to play on my English friends. I tell them that I have a method to teach them a basic vocabulary of a hundred Japanese words *in less than ten minutes*. Usually, they are a bit **A** but then I begin: smartphone, shampoo, carpet, helicopter, rugby, internet. . .

I remember one friend joked back that I had chosen an easy language to learn if Japanese consists entirely of slightly mispronounced English. Of course, "loan words" from foreign languages form⁽¹⁾ only a small part of Japanese. But also it's not so easy to master loan words because many of them come from languages other than English and even the English ones can be far from the original in meaning, usage or pronunciation.

In fact, loan words are a fascinating⁽²⁾ aspect of Japanese in which you can see the flexibility of the language and the creativity of its speakers. Loan words exist in great variety, from the boring to the funny, from the **B** to the complex.

There are a few loan words that are buried so far back in history that even Japanese people don't always know their origin. It seems that the word *sebiro* (though usually written in kanji not katakana) derives from Savile Row, the street in London famous for its tailoring. I can just imagine a Meiji Era Englishman showing off his suit and saying, "It's Savile Row, you know!" and a Japanese person thinking that "Savile Row" must be the name for this strange mode of clothing.

Similarly, there is a story that when Westerners brought pet dogs to Japan, the Japanese began to call these *kameya* because their owners were always shouting "Come here!" to them. It's a shame⁽³⁾ this word has not been used anymore because I think it would be useful to have a word specifically to mean a pet dog.

For a long time, I assumed that many loan words were just "mispronounced" English. Words like *kokku* (cook), *arerugii* (allergy) and *botan* (button) were recognisable but quite different from English. I eventually⁽⁴⁾ realised that they were in fact taken from other languages, such as Dutch, German or Portuguese, so the word might be **C** to the English but not the same.

It was even longer before I spotted that the word beer in Japanese could be *biiru* (from Dutch) or *bia* (as in *bia gāden*, from English).

Compound words interest me and I was intrigued to note that sometimes Japanese create new words by D loan words to Japanese, such as *shabon-dama* (soap bubble, using Spanish + Japanese) and *man-tan* (full tank, Japanese + English). My favourite is *nominikeishon*, made from the Japanese *nomu*, to drink, and the latter half of the English word “communication”. So “having some drinks to enable people to open up a bit with each other, particularly co-workers”. (*nominikeishon* is a much snappier way to say it.)

Quite often, loan words in Japanese have E their meaning. “Cunning” is an adjective in English meaning crafty (clever in a bad way). In Japanese *kanningu suru* is a verb meaning “to cheat in an exam”. I can see how that one came about, but others are stranger.

(Adapted from “*Secrets*” of England by Colin Joyce, 2019, NHK Publishing)

注 flexibility：柔軟性

tailoring：洋服仕立業

Compound words：複合語

intrigued：興味をそそられた

open up：打ち解ける

snappier：よりしゃれた

問1 空欄 A ～ E に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---|
| A. ① happy | ② tired | ③ suspicious | ④ angry | ア |
| B. ① difficult | ② formal | ③ popular | ④ simple | イ |
| C. ① bad | ② close | ③ extreme | ④ usual | ウ |
| D. ① adding | ② estimating | ③ learning | ④ removing | エ |
| E. ① adopted | ② balanced | ③ changed | ④ defined | オ |

問2 線 (1) ～ (4) の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---|-----------|---|---------|---|-----------|---|
| (1) ① | comprise | ② | draw | ③ | remove | ④ | secure | カ |
| (2) ① | interesting | ② | essential | ③ | logical | ④ | rational | キ |
| (3) ① | advantage | ② | delight | ③ | hatred | ④ | pity | ク |
| (4) ① | basically | ② | commonly | ③ | finally | ④ | naturally | ケ |

問3 次の文を読んで、本文の内容と合っているものには①を、合っていないものには②をマークしなさい。

- (1) The author likes to tell his English friends that he knows a good way to teach them basic Japanese words in a very short time. コ
- (2) Many English loan words can be very different from the original, so it is difficult to understand loan words completely. サ
- (3) The word *sebiro* was familiar to Japanese people in the Meiji Era, and they knew that Savile Row was the name of a street. シ
- (4) The author found that Japanese has loan words from English as well as other languages, including Dutch, German and Portuguese. ス
- (5) The author has found that Japanese people use the word “cunning” like English people do. セ

Ⅱ

次の各文の（ ）の中に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

問1 It never () to us that such a lucky thing might happen.

ソ

- ① became ② found ③ caused ④ occurred

問2 Meg always keeps her word, () is why we trust her.

タ

- ① it ② so ③ that ④ which

問3 Julie () in Japan for two years next month.

チ

- ① has lived ② will be living ③ will have lived ④ will live

問4 They arrived in Tokyo () January 20 in the evening.

ツ

- ① at ② in ③ on ④ to

問5 The examination was () more difficult than I had thought.

テ

- ① far ② so ③ such ④ very

III

次の日本語と英文を対照させつつ、あとの問いに答えなさい。

お金を電子マネーやギフト券に交換できる端末「ポケットチェンジ」が日本全国に広がっています。その機械は、日本円と外国の通貨に使うことができます。

訪日外国人は余った日本円を自分の国で使える電子マネーなどに交換することで、無駄にすることなく旅行を終えることができます。日本人は海外旅行で余った外貨を日本で使える電子マネーに交換することができます。取引の時の為替レートが適用されます。対応していない通貨や、汚れやキズのために読み取れないお金は、使用者の決定に従って返却されるか寄付されるでしょう。

これらの機械は、空港、駅、旅行代理店、大学、ホテルを含めて全国に約60か所設置されています。アミューズメント施設に設置された端末もあるので、銀行で両替することなくゲームを楽しむことができます。

“Pocket Change” terminals that allow you to exchange cash for electronic money and gift certificates are appearing all over Japan. The machine can be used with Japanese yen and with foreign currencies.

(1) () to Japan can end their trip without any leftover money by changing (2) () yen into electronic money that can be used in their own countries. Japanese people can exchange leftover money from their overseas trips for electronic money that can be used in Japan. The exchange rate at the time of the (3) () is (4) (). Unsupported currencies and money that can't be read because of (5) () or damage will be returned or (6) () according to the user's decision.

These machines are installed in about 60 places around Japan, including airports, train stations, travel agencies, universities, and hotels. There are also machines installed at amusement parks which enable you to play games without having to go to a bank to exchange money.

(Adapted from *Hiragana Times*)

問1 〃 線 (1) ～ (6) の英訳を完成させるため、空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) ① Customers | ② Passengers | ③ Players | ④ Visitors |
| (2) ① enough | ② excess | ③ full | ④ super |
| (3) ① control | ② council | ③ observation | ④ transaction |
| (4) ① applied | ② devised | ③ recommended | ④ subjected |
| (5) ① base | ② block | ③ dirt | ④ mask |
| (6) ① constructed | ② donated | ③ persuaded | ④ withdrawn |

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問2 〃 線 (a) の内容を表す英文にするために、次の英文中の (A) と (B) に入れるのに最も適当な組み合わせを、次の中から1つ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

ハ

a card or a piece of paper that can be exchanged in a store for (A) to the value that is (B) on it

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| ① (A) goods | (B) printed |
| ② (A) items | (B) blocked |
| ③ (A) parcels | (B) pressed |
| ④ (A) orders | (B) proved |

問3 〃 線 (b) の内容を表す英文にするために、次の英文中の (C) と (D) に入れるのに最も適当な組み合わせを、次の中から1つ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

ヒ

the (C) of the money of one country (D) to the money of another country

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| ① (C) cost | (D) intended |
| ② (C) importance | (D) influenced |
| ③ (C) value | (D) compared |
| ④ (C) origin | (D) agreed |

問4 〰〰〰 線(c)の内容を表す英文にするために、次の英文中の(E)と(F)に入れるのに最も適当な組み合わせを、次の中から1つ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

7

(E) the machines installed at amusement parks, you (F) exchange money at a bank to play games.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| ① (E) According to | (F) need not |
| ② (E) Because of | (F) must not |
| ③ (E) In spite of | (F) should not |
| ④ (E) Thanks to | (F) don't have to |