

2019年度 茨城キリスト教大学入学試験問題

英語 (A 日程)

(解答は解答用紙に記入すること)

I 次の英文を読み、(問1)～(問3)に答えなさい。

In recent years, young people in Japan, as well as those in the United States and Canada, have been struggling to become independent. The beginning of adulthood has never been easy. These days, however, the cost of living is higher than ever before and finding a job has become increasingly difficult. As a result, many young people feel that home is the only place they can go, or stay.

In Japan, young adults who (1) rely on their parents for income and room and board are called “parasite singles.” Many don’t have jobs and enjoy an active life.

The more usual case in countries like the United States is what is called “boomerang children.” These young people leave home, usually to go to college, and then “boomerang” back to the family. There are many reasons why they return home, but the failure to find work and the breakup of a bad relationship are two of the most common.

Parasite singles and boomerang children (2) are faced with similar challenges and pressures, but with some differences. For example, some parasite singles live with their parents, but some are given a separate place to live. All boomerang children, on the other hand, live at home with their parents. And while parasite singles usually have relied their whole lives on their parents for support, boomerang children often have had a period of independence before returning home.

Both types are alike in many ways, however. For example, failing to become independent can cause a loss of confidence in both parasites and boomerangs. It is hard for many young people to admit that they live with their parents. Many think it is shameful to live at home at age 20 or 30. Some young people, however, believe just the opposite.

Leaving home and becoming independent are often seen as steps to joining the adult world. The truth is that this is a fairly recent idea. The nuclear family, a household (3) consisting of parents and their children, is not really a long-standing tradition. Earlier families had three or more generations living in the same house. Some people believe that nuclear families are less healthy because there are fewer people in them, which means that less time is spent on raising children.

Households of three or more generations have many benefits. With more adults in the house, children have more people to take care of them. At the same time, the oldest generation can be (4) taken care of as well. This is especially important in countries like Japan that have rapidly aging populations. Isn’t it possible to conclude that parasite singles and boomerang children may be (5) leading the way to a happier, healthier society?

(問1) (1)～(5) に対する答えとして、本文の内容に合う、最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ (a)～(d) の中から選びなさい。

(1) What is this article's overall opinion?

- (a) Both parasite singles and boomerang children may be good for society.
- (b) Parasite singles are good, but boomerang children are bad for society.
- (c) Parasite singles are bad, but boomerang children are good for society.
- (d) Both parasite singles and boomerang children may be bad for society.

(2) According to the article, why do some young people stay or go back home even after they become adults?

- (a) They have an active social life.
- (b) They want to go to college.
- (c) It is expensive to live alone and it is difficult to find a job these days.
- (d) They want to be in a nuclear family.

(3) What is the difference between parasite singles and boomerang children?

- (a) Parasite singles don't have confidence but boomerang children do.
- (b) Boomerang children are ashamed to live with their parents but parasite singles are not.
- (c) All boomerang children live with their parents but some parasite singles do not.
- (d) Parasite singles have lived independently, but boomerang children have always been dependent on their parents.

(4) What does the article say about nuclear families?

- (a) Nuclear families have been around for many generations.
- (b) Nuclear families are a fairly new tradition.
- (c) Nuclear families result in a lot of time spent on raising children.
- (d) Nuclear families have three or more generations.

(5) What benefits do households with three or more generations have?

- (a) The children can become independent easily.
- (b) The families are always happy and healthy.
- (c) These households have an aging population.
- (d) The older and younger generations can take care of each other.

(問2) 文中で使われている下線部(1)～(5)の語句の原形と同じような意味を表す語句を、それぞれ(a)～(d)の中から選びなさい。

(1) rely on : (a) help out (b) depend on (c) count by (d) give a hand to

(2) face with : (a) be up against (b) be in to (c) be around for (d) appear as

(3) consist of : (a) be made up of (b) be made into (c) be made for
(d) be made up with

(4) take care of : (a) care about (b) see about (c) look after
(d) pay attention to

(5) lead the way to : (a) head out (b) follow with (c) go down to (d) result in

(問3) 日本の大学生に関する下の調査結果を見て、(1)～(5)の英文の内容が正しければ○を、間違っていれば×を記入しなさい。(調査対象の学生は男女とも50名とする。)

When do you want to leave the family (parental) home?	Students	
	Male (%)	Female (%)
As soon as possible	25.8	17.0
As soon as I can afford to rent an apartment	46.9	32.0
As soon as I can afford to buy an apartment	15.2	9.0
When I get married	4.5	33.0
I never want to leave my family home	7.6	9.0

According to the survey:

- (1) More female students than male students want to stay in their parents' home until they get married.
- (2) More students want to leave home after they can afford to buy an apartment than those who want to leave home when they can afford to rent an apartment.
- (3) More male students than female students want to leave home as soon as possible.
- (4) Fewer than 10% of the students prefer to live with their families forever.
- (5) Nearly half of all the male students want to leave their family home when they are able to buy their own apartment.

- II 次の資料は、サクラ動物園の入場料金を示しています。この資料に基づいて、(1)～(5)の枠内に示される状況に該当する料金をそれぞれ (a)～(d) の中から選びなさい。

SAKURA ZOO Ticket Price:

		Weekday	Weekend
Adult	Aged from 16 to 59 years old (inclusive)	1,800 yen	2,000 yen
Child	Aged from 3 to 15 years old (inclusive)	900 yen	1,000 yen
Child under 3 years	Aged under 3	Free	Free
Senior	Aged 60 years old or more, ID card required	1,620 yen	1,800 yen
Student	Adult attending school, school ID card with photo required	1,350 yen	1,500 yen
Visitor with a disability *1	Disabled adult, official document required	1,350 yen	1,500 yen
Family	Two Adults and two Children	4,950 yen	5,500 yen

*1 Note that one caretaker per paying disabled visitor can enter for free.

Special Offers

1. CHILDREN UNDER FIVE GO FREE:
Zoo entry is free for kids under five years old when accompanied by a full-paying adult. Available only on weekdays.

2. GROUP DISCOUNT:
For a group of 10 or more children, one adult can enter the zoo for free.

3. ZOO NIGHTS:
Entry on weekend evenings (after 6 p.m.) is only for 800 yen per visitor.

注：ID card = identification card

(1)

Mr. and Mrs. Davis's daughter's 4th birthday is next Wednesday. She likes animals very much, so they will take her to the zoo on her birthday. She is looking forward to going out with her parents.

The total price they will pay at the gate is

- (a) 2,700 yen (b) 3,600 yen (c) 4,000 yen (d) 4,950 yen

(2)

Taro is 17 years old. He is a senior high school student. He went to the zoo last Thursday with his 13-year-old younger brother and his grandfather, who is 62. Taro was asked to show his student ID card at the gate but he found that he left it at home. His grandfather showed his driver's license at the gate.

The total price they paid at the gate is

- (a) 3,870 yen (b) 4,050 yen (c) 4,300 yen (d) 4,320 yen

(3)

My uncle got in a big car accident 3 years ago when he was 30 years old. Since then, his legs have been paralyzed and he is using a wheelchair. He is a very prepared person, so he always carries a document which explains his disability. I, an 18-year-old college student, promised him that I would take him to the zoo this weekend. I will pick him up in front of his house at 8 o'clock in the morning so that we will be able to spend the whole day at the zoo. I will bring my student ID card.

The total price we will pay at the gate is

- (a) 1,350 yen (b) 1,500 yen (c) 3,000 yen (d) 3,500 yen

(4)

My wife and I will take our twins to the zoo next Tuesday. Our twins, who were born when we were 25 years old, turned 10 years old last month. We planned to go to the zoo on their birthday, but it snowed heavily on that day. Therefore, we postponed our plan for a month.

The total price we will pay at the gate is

- (a) 4,500 yen (b) 4,950 yen (c) 5,400 yen (d) 5,500 yen

(5)

I am a member of an elementary school children's soccer club. After the game this Thursday, we will go on a picnic at the zoo at 6:30 pm. The team has 15 members, but 2 members will be absent from the picnic. Our coach, who is 30 years old, and my father, who is 10 years older than he is, will go along with us.

The total price we will pay at the gate is

- (a) 13,500 yen (b) 15,000 yen (c) 15,300 yen (d) 17,000 yen

Ⅲ { } 内の語を並べ替えて、(1)～(5)の日本語に合う英文を作るとき、{ } 内の語のうちで解答欄で指定された位置にくる語を答えなさい。

(1) 彼は長年のテニスのライバルを2年前に破った。

He { ago / defeated / his / longtime / rival / tennis / two / years }.

(2) 彼の意見は先週の会議で採用された。

His { adopted / at / last / meeting / opinion / was / week's }.

(3) その記事をドイツ語に翻訳するように頼まれたのは誰ですか。

Who { article / asked / German / into / the / to / translate / was }?

(4) 以前は放課後にジムに行っていました、今は行っていません。

After { a / go / gym / I / school / to / to / used }, but now I don't.

(5) クラシックギターを上品に弾いている青い服の女性は誰ですか。

Who { blue / classical / guitar / in / is / playing / the / the / woman } gracefully?

Ⅳ (1)～(5)の各文の下線部には1か所ずつ誤りがあります。例にならって、間違っている語を指摘し、それぞれを正しい形に直しなさい。

(例) There are three childrens in the room over there.

(1) I was so exciting when I watched the baseball game.

(2) Jack, that taught me English last year, lives next door.

(3) I want to lend a book from the library this weekend.

(4) How many glass of milk do you usually drink every day?

(5) I'm looking forward to go to Disneyland to ride a roller coaster.

V (1) ~ (5) については、B欄の語群の中で、下線部の発音がA欄の語の下線部と同じものをそれぞれ1語選びなさい。また、(6) ~ (10) については、B欄の語群の中で、下線部の発音がA欄の語の下線部と異なるものをそれぞれ1語選びなさい。

	A欄	B欄
(1)	in <u>crease</u>	br <u>ead</u> ; br <u>ea</u> k ; d <u>ea</u> th ; h <u>ea</u> lth ; r <u>ea</u> son
(2)	co <u>un</u> try	co <u>un</u> t ; co <u>un</u> ty ; co <u>u</u> pon ; so <u>u</u> th ; so <u>u</u> thern
(3)	ad <u>u</u> lt	cu <u>t</u> e ; du <u>m</u> b ; pu <u>t</u> ; tru <u>th</u> ; un <u>i</u> verse
(4)	re <u>ce</u> nt	ca <u>m</u> e ; ce <u>n</u> tu <u>r</u> y ; co <u>m</u> b ; pi <u>c</u> nic ; so <u>ci</u> al
(5)	ex <u>i</u> st	ex <u>a</u> mine ; ex <u>e</u> r <u>ci</u> se ; ex <u>h</u> ibition ; ex <u>p</u> ort ; ex <u>t</u> end
(6)	fa <u>i</u> lure	ha <u>s</u> te ; ma <u>i</u> n ; ra <u>i</u> se ; sa <u>i</u> d ; sa <u>y</u>
(7)	plea <u>s</u> e	co <u>m</u> pete ; de <u>a</u> d ; fe <u>e</u> t ; pi <u>ec</u> e ; re <u>ce</u> ive
(8)	hou <u>s</u> e	bo <u>u</u> nd ; fo <u>u</u> l ; fo <u>u</u> n <u>t</u> ain ; mo <u>u</u> th ; so <u>p</u>
(9)	hea <u>l</u> thy	gro <u>w</u> th ; the <u>m</u> e ; tho <u>u</u> ght ; wea <u>l</u> th ; wo <u>r</u> thy
(10)	chi <u>l</u> d	chi <u>l</u> dish ; di <u>n</u> er ; di <u>n</u> ner ; mi <u>n</u> e ; si <u>g</u> n

英語解答用紙 (A日程)

I (問1)

(1)	a	(2)	c	(3)	c	(4)	b	(5)	d
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(問2)

(1)	b	(2)	a	(3)	a	(4)	c	(5)	d
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(問3)

(1)	○	(2)	×	(3)	○	(4)	○	(5)	×
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II

(1)	b	(2)	d	(3)	b	(4)	b	(5)	a
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III

(1)	3番目	longtime	5番目	rival
(2)	3番目	adopted	5番目	last
(3)	4番目	translate	6番目	article
(4)	3番目	used	8番目	gym
(5)	3番目	woman	6番目	playing

IV

	誤	正
例	childrens	children
(1)	exciting	excited
(2)	that	who
(3)	lend	borrow
(4)	glass	glasses
(5)	go	going

V

(1)	reason	(2)	southern
(3)	dumb	(4)	century
(5)	examine		
(6)	said	(7)	dead
(8)	soup	(9)	worthy
(10)	dinner		

受験番号

総計