令　和　7　年　度

英

一般選抜　A 個別方式　第 2 期　問題

外　国　語

「英語コミュニケーションⅠ・英語コミュニケーションⅡ・英語コミュニケーションⅢ」

開始の合図があるまで，この冊子を開かないこと。

注 意 事 項

1. この問題冊子は 1 ～ 10 頁に印刷してある。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の定められた欄に記入すること。解答時間は 60 分である。
3. 解答できない場合でも，解答用紙には受験番号と氏名を記入して，必ず提出すること。
4. 問題冊子や解答用紙に汚れ・印刷不鮮明・乱丁・落丁がある場合は申し出ること。
5. この冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

英　　語

1. 次の英文を読んで，設問に答えよ。

When *Clara Campoamor was growing up in Spain at the end of the nineteenth century, women did not have many of the basic rights that men had. They could not vote in elections and they received much lower pay for similar work. Married women were under their husbands' control — for example, a married woman was not allowed to open a business, own a house, or change her address without the agreement of her husband. It was also extremely difficult for a woman to end her marriage by getting a divorce from her husband.

Many people believed that women were only supposed to get married, have children, and spend most of their time at home. This was not an unusual situation for women around the world at this time. So, when Campoamor was born in Madrid in 1888, it was expected that she would follow this same path. However, when Campoamor was only ten years old, her father died suddenly, leaving her mother to be the main earner for her young family. At the age of thirteen, Campoamor had to leave school in order to help her mother. This involved long hours of sewing and making clothes to earn money. She was left to read and study alone, disappointed that she could no longer be at school with her friends.

Although she had left education early, Campoamor was very intelligent and hard-working, and her natural abilities and careful planning helped her to become successful in her working life. From the age of twenty, she worked in government jobs in different parts of Spain, and in 1914, at the age of twenty-five, she came top in a special government exam. This allowed her to return home to Madrid as a teacher of secretaries in a government school for adults.

During this time, Campoamor frequently had more than one job, and one of these extra jobs came at an important moment in her life. After her return to Madrid, Campoamor found a job as a reporter on the newspaper *La Tribuna*. It was there that she became very interested in politics and women's rights, and she started to dream of equality for women in Spain. Soon, she was meeting other women from across the country who all wanted one thing — to change the lives of Spanish women by getting equality for women in all parts of the law and getting the right to vote. But how could they achieve this?

Becoming a lawyer was going to be a long journey for Campoamor, who had not completed her early education and was not from a rich family who could help her. But she worked hard at evening classes to get the education that she needed. Sometimes, she had to do extra jobs to pay for the classes, too, but in only four years, she got a degree. Then she went to law school, and finally became a lawyer in 1924. She began to work, and in 1928 she became the first woman lawyer to appear in front of the most important judges in the country. It was an extraordinary achievement and the result of years of careful hard work, proving how determined she was to make a difference to the lives of other women in Spain.

In 1931, at the age of forty-three, she became one of only three women *deputies in the Spanish Parliament. On the 1st of October 1931, Campoamor famously spoke to the Spanish Parliament. She was the first woman ever to speak there, and before she began, she looked at all the other deputies around her — there were 470 men and only one other woman. She looked down for a moment at the carefully prepared words in front of her, then she began to speak loudly and clearly about the desperate need for Spanish women to have the right to vote.

When Campoamor had finished speaking, many of the other deputies did not show their agreement or thank her. Instead, they said that women were not serious or responsible enough to have the right to vote. Even some men from her own political party agreed with these terrible ideas. But when the final moment came for the deputies to vote on this important question, the results were very clear. 188 deputies chose not to vote at all, 121 deputies voted against women having the vote, but most importantly, 161 deputies voted for women's right to vote!

Clara Campoamor had won the vote for women in her country. Of course, other people had played an important part in this moment too, but Campoamor's determined and endless work, as well as the unforgettable way that she spoke to the Spanish Parliament, had had a very decisive effect. On the 19th of November 1933, Campoamor finally achieved her dream when there were national elections to decide who would lead the country. In towns, cities, and villages across Spain, women stood in long queues, proudly waiting to vote for the first time. In many places, there were more women than men, with over six million women voting for the very first time.

As both a lawyer and a government deputy, Clara Campoamor made a truly important difference to women in her country. From early in her adult life, this very intelligent woman knew that she needed to spend many years studying, training, and working before she could help others. But she did not stop, always taking carefully

planned steps towards equality for women, until she achieved her biggest goal. ア In helping to win the right to vote for women in Spain, Campoamor changed the lives of Spanish people and politics forever.

Adapted from "Women Who Made a Difference" 2024

Clara Campoamor　クララ・カンポアモール　　deputy（>deputies）　議員

＜設問＞

A ～ **H** について，本文の内容にもっとも近いものを，それぞれ下の **1** ～ **4** の中から一つずつ選び，番号で答えよ。**I** については，指示に従って答えよ。

A. What was one of the main rights that women in Spain did not have when Clara Campoamor was young?

1. The right to marry
2. The right to receive an education
3. The right to vote in elections
4. The right to work in government jobs

B. Why did Clara Campoamor have to leave school at the age of 13?

1. Her family wanted her to get married.
2. She chose to pursue a career in law.
3. She needed to help her mother earn money after her father's death.
4. She was ill and could not attend school.

C. Which job did Clara Campoamor take in Madrid after passing a government exam in 1914?

1. Government representative in the parliament
2. Lawyer in a private law firm
3. Newspaper editor
4. Teacher of secretaries in a government school

D. What inspired Clara Campoamor to become involved in politics and women's rights?

1. Her experiences as a government teacher
2. Her job as a reporter at *La Tribuna*
3. Her studies in law school
4. The support of her family

E. Clara Campoamor made history as the first female lawyer to appear in front of the most important judges in Spain in the year ( ).

1. 1920
2. 1924
3. 1928
4. 1931

F. How many deputies voted for women's right to vote after Clara Campoamor's speech in the parliament?

1. 121
2. 161
3. 188
4. 470

G. What was the significance of the national elections in Spain on November 19, 1933?

1. Clara Campoamor was elected to the parliament.
2. It was the first time women could participate in political debates.
3. Women could run for the parliament for the first time.
4. Women voted for the first time in national elections.

H. How did Clara Campoamor's determination impact Spanish society and women's rights?

1. She established a political party that successfully led to gender equality in Spain.
2. She helped women secure the right to vote, significantly changing Spanish society.
3. She organized public demonstrations that led to political change.
4. She wrote influential books that inspired the Spanish government.

I. 下線部ｱを和訳せよ。

2. 次の会話について，**A** ～ **E** の空所に入る最も適切な文を，それぞれ下の **1** ～ **10** の中から一つずつ選び，番号で答えよ。ただし同じものを二度使うことはできない。

Server　: (　**A**　)
Customer : Yes, I'd like a cheese pizza and a Coke, please.
Server　: Would you like a soup or salad to go with that?
Customer : (　**B**　)
Server　: Then you should get the special. For $12, you can get a pizza, drink, and soup or salad.
Customer : (　**C**　) Please give me the special, with a salad.
Server　: (　**D**　)
Customer : Thanks very much.
Server　: (　**E**　)

Quoted from "Reading Links 2" 2024

1. A salad sounds good.
2. Are you ready to order?
3. How are you feeling today?
4. I'm in the mood for dessert.
5. I'm sorry to hear that.
6. Sure thing.
7. That's a good deal.
8. That's too bad.
9. That's too expensive.
10. You're welcome.

3. 次の英文を読んで，**A** ～ **E** の空所に入る最も適切な語を，それぞれ下の **1** ～ **4** の中から一つずつ選び，番号で答えよ。

Today, many people travel (　**A**　) one country to another easily, but long-distance travel used to be very challenging. But even though it was difficult hundreds of years ago, there were always people (　**B**　) wanted to discover new places. *Explorers used to travel by land and sea on trips that often took many years, and the result was an exchange of knowledge and culture that changed the world. *Marco Polo (1254-1324) was one of these great explorers. We do not know exactly when or where Polo was born, but he lived in *Venice and *Genoa, in what is now Italy. In 1271, (　**C**　) he was about 17, he set off on a trip with his father and uncle. They left Italy and traveled east — (　**D**　) beyond the borders of Europe, into Asia. Marco's father was a merchant searching for opportunities for trade with China. They traveled first by ship, then by horse and camel, through many countries. Everything was very different: they saw amazing places and learned new things. In China, for example, they were (　**E**　) to see *paper money, eyeglasses, the compass, and silk making. Marco Polo returned to Italy 24 years later with lots of experiences to share. But he only became famous after his book, **The Description of the World*, was published. The book inspired other world travelers centuries later.

Adapted from "World English 2" 2019

explorer(s)　探検家　　Marco Polo　マルコ・ポーロ（イタリアの商人，旅行家）
Venice　ベネチア，ベニス　　Genoa　ジェノア，ジェノバ
paper money　紙幣　　*The Description of the World*　『東方見聞録』

A.	**1.** at	**2.** for	**3.** from	**4.** in
B.	**1.** what	**2.** which	**3.** who	**4.** whose
C.	**1.** after	**2.** before	**3.** though	**4.** when
D.	**1.** above	**2.** close	**3.** far	**4.** short
E.	**1.** surprise	**2.** surprised	**3.** surprising	**4.** surprisingly

4. 次の **A** ～ **E** の英文の下線部の語句の意味に最も近い語を，それぞれ下の **1** ～ **4** の中から一つずつ選び，番号で答えよ。

A. Please let us know straight away if any trouble occurs.

1. calmly **2.** immediately **3.** later **4.** slowly

B. My cousin came to visit me out of the blue.

1. unbelievably **2.** unexpectedly **3.** unhappily **4.** unkindly

C. Can you figure out this riddle?

1. create **2.** design **3.** make **4.** solve

D. Where did you pick up your excellent Japanese?

1. catch **2.** learn **3.** show **4.** teach

E. She told me to go over the data again.

1. examine **2.** exchange **3.** exhaust **4.** experience

5. 次の **A** ～ **E** の空所に入る最も適切な語を，それぞれ下の **1** ～ **4** の中から一つずつ選び，番号で答えよ。

A. My friend has quite a (　　) books on history.

1. few　　**2.** little　　**3.** many　　**4.** much

B. I (　　) this book very interesting.

1. appeared　　**2.** found　　**3.** noticed　　**4.** saw

C. I'll never forget (　　) that kind lady.

1. meet　　**2.** meeting　　**3.** meets　　**4.** met

D. She is, (　　) to speak, a walking dictionary.

1. another　　**2.** as　　**3.** so　　**4.** with

E. (　　) of them liked onions.

1. No　　**2.** Nobody　　**3.** None　　**4.** Not

6. 次の **A** ～ **E** の日本文と英文の意味がほぼ同じになるように，それぞれ下の **1** ～ **5** を並べ替え，空所に入る単語の番号を正しい順にすべて記入せよ。

A. あなたの情報は私たちにはまったく価値がない。

Your information (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) us.

1. is　　**2.** no　　**3.** of　　**4.** to　　**5.** value

B. 彼女はきわめてすぐれたピアニストだ。

She is as (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) lived.

1. a　　**2.** as　　**3.** ever　　**4.** great　　**5.** pianist

C. これが彼の最高傑作だと言っても過言ではない。

It is (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) that this is his masterpiece.

1. much　　**2.** not　　**3.** say　　**4.** to　　**5.** too

D. 私の友人は歯科医になるつもりで勉学に励んだ。

My friend studied hard (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) a dentist.

1. a　　**2.** becoming　　**3.** to　　**4.** view　　**5.** with

E. お荷物をお部屋まで運びましょうか。

Would (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) (　　) your luggage up to your room?

1. like　　**2.** me　　**3.** take　　**4.** to　　**5.** you