

2022年度

入学試験問題 (1期)

英 語

2022年2月3日(木)

解答を始める前に次の注意事項を十分に読みなさい。

受験上の注意事項

1. 受験票と筆記用具以外は机の上に置いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 不正行為と認められた場合には退席を命じることがあります。
4. 「開始」の合図で、問題用紙・解答用紙を点検し、解答用紙の受験番号・氏名欄に受験番号・氏名をはっきり記入しなさい。
5. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の解答欄に正しく記入しなさい。(解答用紙の余白には何も書いてはいけません。)
6. 問題に関する質問は、不明瞭な文字等の確認以外は応じません。
7. 問題冊子の余白部分や白紙のページは、自由に使用してかまいません。
8. 試験終了時まで退席することはできません。試験終了の合図と同時に、監督者の指示にしたがって解答用紙を通路側に置いてください。
9. 身体の具合が悪くなったときは、手を挙げて監督者に申し出てください。
10. 携帯電話を持っている人は電源を切ってください。これを時計として使用することはできません。
11. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってかまいません。

[I] 次の1～15までの英文または対話文の空欄に入る適切な語(句)はどれか。それぞれ最も適切なものを、下の①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. A : I can't read Japanese, so please () these Japanese sentences into English.

B : Sure. It's easy for me.

- ① justify ② translate ③ reply ④ serve

2. This temple has cultural (), so many people from other prefectures visit it.

- ① heaven ② business ③ temperature ④ value

3. That company is big, and it () about 1,000 people every year.

- ① employs ② prevents ③ exists ④ promises

4. A : Why has Mary never voted in elections?

B : I heard she isn't interested in any () issues.

- ① curious ② proud ③ simple ④ political

5. A : Can I leave some food on the plate, Mom? I have no () now.

B : Oh, are you feeling sick? If so, you should go to bed.

- ① appetite ② population ③ emotion ④ century

6. A : What do you think about this novel?

B : I feel like I've read this story before. I think I have a novel with a () story.

- ① polite ② similar ③ foreign ④ necessary

7. I want a new computer, but I'm not familiar with computers. Please () a nice one to me.

- ① reach ② represent ③ recover ④ recommend

8. It is rainy today, so the sports festival will be () to next week.
① turned away ② settled down ③ got together ④ put off
9. A : How was your flight from London?
B : It was OK, but I'm tired after a long flight. I came back to Japan ()
Dubai.
① by way of ② by means of ③ in case of ④ in favor of
10. A : Ryan got full marks on the test. He is great.
B : Yeah. He always () perfection when he tries something.
① looks over ② accounts for
③ aims for ④ compares with
11. Mike is so smart and brave that I'm always () him.
① applying for ② counting on
③ doing without ④ going through
12. A : What should I do to join the exchange program?
B : You have to () an application form to your teacher.
① work on ② give off ③ hand in ④ agree with
13. This lecture will be useful for () wants to learn human rights.
① whoever ② whenever ③ wherever ④ however
14. Taro is used () scolded by his parents.
① to be ② to being ③ being ④ having been
15. Emma was lying down on the sofa with her eyes ().
① close ② closing ③ closed ④ to close

〔Ⅱ〕 次の対話文が成り立つように、16～20 の空欄に入る文または文の一部として最も適切なものを、下の①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

(1) A : I ran into your father last Sunday, Jane.

B : Oh, really? Did he look well?

A : What do you mean? (16)

B : Yes, but I rarely talk with him at home.

- ① Do you think I met another person that day?
- ② Has your father recently been sick in bed?
- ③ You live with him and see him every day, right?
- ④ You also met my father last weekend, didn't you?

(2) A : Which hat do you think is good?

B : Choose one that you like, because you're the one that will be wearing it.

A : But I can't decide. Please tell me which is better for me.

B : OK. (17)

- ① I think the red one looks better on you.
- ② I will put on the hat instead of you.
- ③ I'm going to buy the hat you will choose.
- ④ I have a lot of hats, so you can have some of them.

(3) A : Welcome to my house.

B : Thank you. Oh, what a beautiful picture this is!

A : (18)

B : Really? I wonder if he could teach me how to paint.

- ① I gave it to my brother on his birthday.
- ② I told my father that he should buy it.
- ③ My brother bought it during his stay in France.
- ④ My father took a long time to paint it.

- (4) A : You look irritated. What's up?
B : I sent an e-mail to Nancy three hours ago, but I haven't gotten a reply.
A : (19)
B : You're right. I'll wait until tomorrow for her reply.
- ① You have to send that e-mail again right now.
 - ② You should wait at least a day.
 - ③ I think she is waiting for more e-mails.
 - ④ I can't believe she said such a terrible thing.
- (5) A : Oh, no! It started to rain. Let's stay at a café until the rain stops.
B : Sure. According to the weather forecast, it'll stop soon.
A : Really? Then, (20)?
B : Probably. Let's go there when it stops raining.
- ① can you take me where it isn't raining
 - ② can we watch the baseball game at the stadium
 - ③ do you think the weather forecast is wrong
 - ④ do I have to go back home early

[Ⅲ]

- A 次の英文を読み、21～23 の空欄に入る語として適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

Japan collects and recycles plastic bottles at a higher rate than most countries in the world. Its collection rate is over 90%, and its recycling rate is over 80%. Being a world (21) when it comes to recycling is a great thing, but it does not tell the entire story. That is because most of these recycled plastic bottles are turned into things such as foam containers and clothes. And, in the end, these items are (22) when they become garbage. This means that new plastic bottles are still being produced in large numbers. We need to make fewer new bottles to help save nature.

For this reason, there has been more and more interest in “horizontal recycling,” which is when used plastic bottles or other items are made into new items of the same kind. The word horizontal, which means to be at the same level, describes this method because the materials stay the same. (23), in Japan, at this time, only about 10% of plastic bottles are recycled in this way. Drink makers in Japan are now trying hard to do more of this bottle-to-bottle recycling. These efforts will continue to be important as the world deals with the major problem of plastic garbage.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 21. ① heritage | ② member |
| ③ nation | ④ leader |
| 22. ① burned | ② produced |
| ③ washed | ④ discovered |
| 23. ① Therefore | ② Already |
| ③ Unfortunately | ④ Later |

B 次の英文を読み、24～26 の空欄に入る語句として適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

Bald eagles are famous for being the national bird and symbol of the US. In English today, the word “bald” means having no hair. However, the early meaning of bald was “having a white spot.” The white heads of bald eagles (24). Another thing that is well-known about bald eagles is their excellent eyesight. They can see much better than people can. That is why if someone has an “eagle eye,” it means that they watch things very carefully.

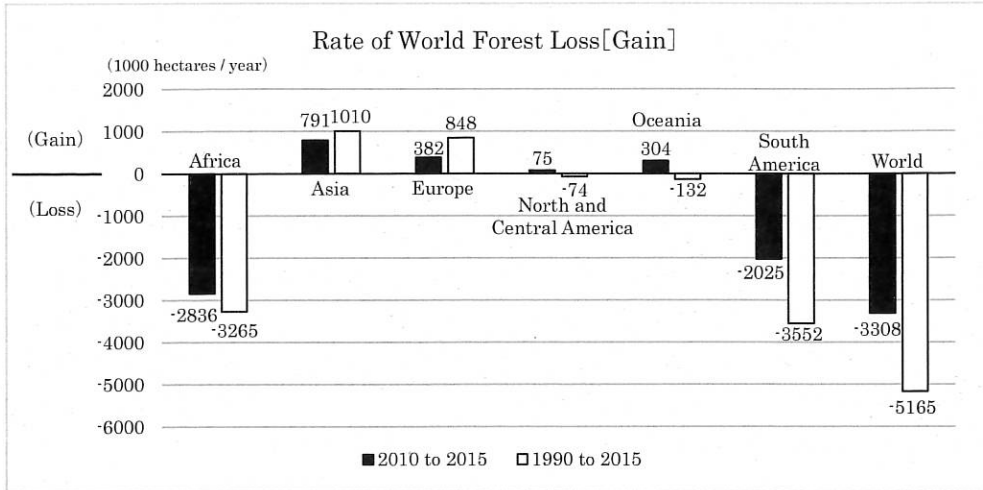
While all bald eagles live in North America, some of them move around Canada and the US throughout the year. They are powerful creatures and can dive with their long wings at speeds up to 160 kilometers per hour to (25). One more special point is their nests. They are built high up on trees and can be lived in for many years. Bald eagle couples work together to add more wood, grass, and feathers to these nests, which can be over 2 meters wide.

Long life, great strength, and the freedom to fly high: these are some of the things that the people of North America love about bald eagles. They are also the strong points that (26) about 240 years ago. Therefore, some of the first US leaders put the bald eagle on the national symbol and made it the national bird. This symbol is used to mark flags, papers, money, and more.

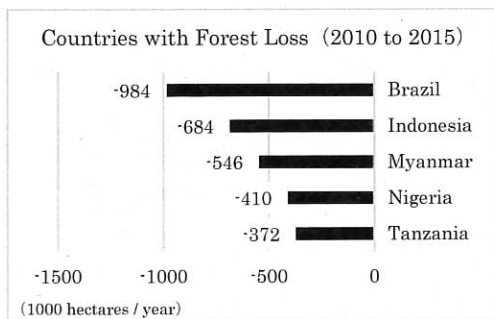
24. ① are hard to be recognized ② have this original meaning
 ③ were black at first ④ created a new word “bald”
25. ① fly as high as possible ② move across the border
 ③ catch their food ④ escape from North America
26. ① the US wanted to have as a new country
 ② were not discovered by anyone
 ③ most bald eagles did not have
 ④ all countries originally had in common

【IV】 次のグラフおよび英文を読んで、あとに続く 27～29 の問いの答えとして適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

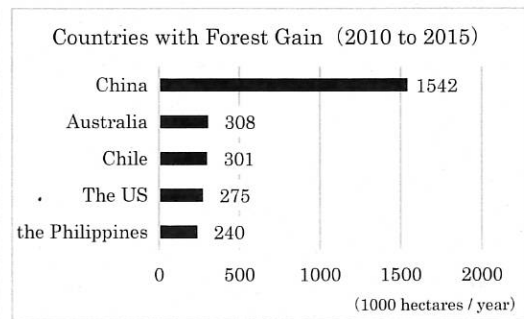
【Graph 1】



【Graph 2】



【Graph 3】



(グラフは全て環境省ホームページをもとに作成)

「世界の森林の現状」(環境省) (https://www.env.go.jp/nature/shinrin/index_1_1.html)

Forests are needed in many ways. They keep our air and water clean. Most of the world's plants and animals make their homes in forests. Also, our climate is changing largely because of the high levels of CO₂ in the air. So, without enough forests to take in all our carbon emissions, this problem will get worse. While forest land is increasing in some areas, other areas are losing their forests rapidly. Let's have a look at the biggest changes in forest land along with the reasons for these ups and downs.

As shown in Graph 1, the world's forests decreased by over 5 million hectares per year from 1990 to 2015. In Africa and South America, much of this loss happened recently. Now, looking at Graph 2, we see about 1 million hectares of Brazil's rainforests have been lost. One major reason for this is that so much of it is being cleared for beef and soybean farms. Indonesia also has had a large number of trees cut down for wood, often by groups of people who should not do it.

On the other hand, some countries have made great efforts to grow more forests. Look at Graph 3. At the top of the list is China. Over 1.5 million hectares of new forest land have grown there. The people of China have worked hard to plant trees all over the country. One good idea put into action there was to turn old farms into forests. Australia has also seen its forests do well. A little over 0.3 million hectares of forest land was added. That is about one-fifth of China's gain, but there are far fewer people and it rains far less in Australia. One way that Australia is making gains is by clearly dividing forests into those for keeping and those used for wood.

27. According to the graphs, which of the following is true?
- ① About 2 million hectares of forests decreased in Asia from 2010 to 2015.
 - ② Forests in Oceania increased between 1990 and 2015.
 - ③ The size of forests lost in Brazil is over twice as large as that of forests lost in Indonesia.
 - ④ There is one country where over 1 million hectares of forest land were added per year.
28. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① Brazil's rainforests are decreasing because cows are destroying them.
 - ② People in Indonesia cut down trees to build houses there.
 - ③ Soybean farmers in Brazil are sad because rainforests are being cut down.
 - ④ In Indonesia, some groups of people cut down trees illegally.
29. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① Forests in China are increasing even though people don't do anything.
 - ② Brazil has recently been trying to turn old farms into forests.
 - ③ People in Australia are doing well in terms of tree planting despite less rain.
 - ④ The Australian government said cutting down trees for wood is prohibited.

[V] 次の英文を読んで、30～33の問いの答えを、または文を完成させるのに適切なものをそれぞれ①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

How do you get your news? For older generations, world and local stories were read in the newspaper, heard on the radio, and seen on TV. This is not so different from today. One major change, however, is that we now get all kinds of news as it is happening from everywhere in the world. And with so much of our technology now connected to the Internet, the amount of news coming at us is far greater. Even some older people use their smartphones to get information. The Internet has both good and bad effects on our lives. Although in these times, a growing number of people are feeling tired from worrying about the many negative stories.

The world is now more connected than ever before. This can be useful for learning about what people are doing and what events are taking place. It also makes it easy for us to keep up with each other's interests, such as sports, music, and movies. When stories are shared widely, we can understand each other better and realize that people are not so different from one country to the next. What is more, in this global economy, workers can follow a situation in one country to see how it might change their jobs.

However, many of the stories that become news make us feel bad. Some people are hurt when they hear about things like accidents, crimes, wars, and illness. And now, with all of the sites on the Internet and posts on social media, many of us are getting more information than we can take. This is especially true for kind people who think about everyone, including strangers in other countries. The more sad stories they see, the more stress they feel.

This problem has become bigger recently and it is called "Headline Stress Disorder." This means that the stress from seeing too many negative headlines is not good for our health. To treat this condition, we should "unplug" from the news regularly. As in pulling a computer or phone plug from the wall, unplug is a new word for taking a break from the news and the Internet. It is important to spend time away from things that make us feel bad. We should try to learn about the world and also take care of our own health.

30. Technology such as the Internet
- ① is never used for older generations.
 - ② completely replaced the other media
 - ③ has exposed us to less news compared with TV.
 - ④ can be both useful and harmful to us.
31. When we get news about what's happening in the world, we can learn that
- ① there is not much difference in how people in each country live.
 - ② the world is getting more and more separated than ever before.
 - ③ getting enough information about our favorite topic is difficult.
 - ④ workers can easily change their jobs in this global economy.
32. What problem is the author writing about?
- ① Some people aren't trying to see sad news on TV or the Internet.
 - ② There is so much information around us that we can't understand it all.
 - ③ Bad news sometimes makes people sad and stressed.
 - ④ People are not interested in strangers or events in other countries.
33. What is the new meaning of "unplug"?
- ① To see some negative news that is not good for our health.
 - ② To keep a distance from media such as TV and the Internet.
 - ③ To pull a computer or phone plug from the wall.
 - ④ To learn about something while taking care of our own health.

2022 年度
第 1 期入学試験

英 語

解答用紙

[I] 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____

11 _____ 12 _____ 13 _____ 14 _____ 15 _____

[II] 16 _____ 17 _____ 18 _____ 19 _____ 20 _____

[III] A 21 _____ 22 _____ 23 _____

[III] B 24 _____ 25 _____ 26 _____

[IV] 27 _____ 28 _____ 29 _____

[V] 30 _____ 31 _____ 32 _____ 33 _____

志望 学部・学科	受 験 番 号	氏 名
第 1		
第 2		
第 3		

合 計 点

※太枠内を記入

2022年度
第1期入学試験

英 語

解答用紙

[I] 1 ② 2 ④ 3 ① 4 ④ 5 ①
各2点

6 ② 7 ④ 8 ④ 9 ① 10 ③

11 ② 12 ③ 13 ① 14 ② 15 ③

[II] 16 ③ 17 ① 18 ④ 19 ② 20 ②
各3点

[III]A 21 ④ 22 ① 23 ③
各4点

[III]B 24 ② 25 ③ 26 ①
各4点

[IV] 27 ④ 28 ④ 29 ③
各5点

[V] 30 ④ 31 ① 32 ③ 33 ②
各4点

	志望 学部・学科	受験番号	氏名
	第1		
	第2		
	第3		

合計点

※太枠内を記入