

2022年度 一般入学試験問題

英 語

始まりのブザーが鳴るまで問題冊子、解答用紙に手を触れずに、下記の注意事項に目を通しておくこと。

- ◎ 問題用紙は1ページから13ページまでであるので、始まりのブザーが鳴ったらすぐに確認すること。
- ◎ 最初に記名をしてから問題を解くこと。
- ◎ 解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入すること。
- ◎ とじてある問題用紙をばらばらにしたり、一部を切り取ったりしないこと。
- ◎ 終了のブザーが鳴ったら筆記用具を置くこと。
- ◎ 問題冊子は持ち帰ってもかまわない。

リスニングテストは試験開始約 10 分後に開始します。別の問題から解き始めてください。

- I. これから放送される英語を聴き、それに関する質問の答えとして最も適切なものを A-D の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。英語は一回しか放送されません。

Listening One

1. Which of the following is said?

- A. The train is late because of the bad weather.
- B. The train had an engine problem.
- C. The train will arrive 14 minutes late.
- D. The train will make a short stop in London.

2. Where can passengers buy something to eat?

- A. In Car 7.
- B. In Car 9.
- C. In Car 12.
- D. In Car 14.

3. What are passengers told?

- A. They can smoke in the quiet car.
- B. They must talk quietly in every car.
- C. Someone will check their tickets.
- D. Someone will come to fix the train.

Listening Two

4. People will first ride the bus to go to...

- A. the East Shore.
- B. the sugar farm.
- C. Bryson Beach.
- D. Pleasant Bay.

5. They will have lunch between visiting...

- A. Pleasant Bay and the East Shore.
- B. the old sugar farm and the hotel.
- C. Bryson Beach and Pleasant Bay.
- D. the East Shore and the old sugar farm.

6. The two best beaches for swimming are...

- A. the East Shore and Bryson Beach.
- B. Bryson Beach and Pleasant Bay.
- C. Pleasant Bay and the East Shore.
- D. the beach at the old sugar farm and Bryson Beach.

Listening Three

7. What is said in the announcement?

- A. It is the airlines' first flight to Tokyo.
- B. The flight will leave from Gate 30.
- C. All passengers in the first 30 rows will board first.
- D. Passengers can ask questions while they wait.

8. What can passengers use the \$100 coupon for?

- A. To get special assistance.
- B. To buy drinks and snacks in the lounge.
- C. To fly with the airlines again.
- D. To get a free gift.

9. At what time is the announcement made?

- A. 3:30
- B. 4:00
- C. 4:10
- D. 4:20

Listening Four

10. Which floor should you go to if you want a science book?

- A. The basement.
- B. The first floor.
- C. The second floor.
- D. The third floor.

11. Which of the following is said?

- A. The second floor is the place to chat with friends.
- B. Magazines are on the same floor as the meeting rooms.
- C. There are books on every floor.
- D. The library has several lockers.

12. What is said about the meeting rooms?

- A. You have to sign up if you want to use them.
- B. You must ask the speaker before you can use them.
- C. They have computers in them.
- D. They are locked most of the time.

Listening Five

13. What type of story was it?

- A. A story about two sisters.
- B. A story about an interesting street.
- C. A story about English towns.
- D. A story about teenagers' lives.

14. What question is the speaker answering?

- A. What's your favorite movie?
- B. What was the last book you read?
- C. What's your favorite book?
- D. What was the last movie you saw?

15. What do we learn about the person that is speaking?

- A. She is a shy person.
- B. She likes to try exciting things.
- C. She grew up in England.
- D. She doesn't play dangerous games.

II. 次の英文を読み、空欄(1)～(5)に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)をそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Imagine you are going to make a speech in front of a large audience. How do you feel in that situation? Probably you feel a lot of stress and pressure! Then what should you do under such a stressful condition to make your speech (1)? Is it a good idea to relax and keep cool, or is there a better way?

Harvard Business School professor Alison Wood Brooks did research on how your way of thinking about stress and pressure can influence your performance of a speech. She told one group of people to relax and say to themselves in their heart, "I am calm." (2) group was told that they should accept their worries and say to themselves, "I am excited." What do you think the result was? The judges of the speeches thought the excited speakers gave better speeches than (3) who tried to calm down. What was the difference between the two groups? It was the way they thought about stress and pressure before they made a speech.

Many people think that when we come under a stressful condition, we should calm down and relax. However, this study shows that we can do better if we change how we react to the situation. The best way to deal with it is not to just relax (4) to accept how we feel and try to enjoy the situation.

There are different ways to react to stress. This is just one example (5) how our approach to difficult situations can affect our performance.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. success | B. succeeded | C. successful | D. succeeding |
| 2. A. Other | B. The other | C. Some other | D. Any other |
| 3. A. that | B. one | C. these | D. those |
| 4. A. but | B. only | C. as | D. also |
| 5. A. showed | B. have shown | C. showing | D. shown |

III. それぞれの【 】内の全ての語(句)を最も適切な語順に並べ、3番目と6番目にくるものを解答欄に書きなさい。文頭に来る語も小文字で記してある。

- 1.** A: I have not seen that man before. 【 that / who / you / person / know / is / do 】 ?
B: I think he is our new English teacher.
A: Oh, you must be right!
- 2.** This is a cell phone my parents bought me this spring. 【 to / fun / my friends / with / it / talk / is 】 on it.
- 3.** A: Can you guess the answer? It 【 like / star / animal / is / an / shaped / a 】 . It lives under the sea. What is it?
B: It is *Hitode*!
A: Yes, that's right. We call it a starfish in English.
- 4.** Mary really likes listening to classical music. She has 【 as / do / many / I / CDs / twice / as 】 .
- 5.** I would like 【 meet / the / joined / you / to / who / man 】 our project team last week. He has a lot of experience in business.

IV. 次の英文を読み、それぞれの問いに答えなさい。

(1) Every year in April, around 20,000 black and white animals with stripes begin to leave the Makgadikgadi National Park in Botswana and migrate south to the Boteti River Region. The start of the dry season means that water and grass become **scarce**, and so the zebras must move almost 300 kilometers to rainy areas. They spend about seven months there, and then return to the Makgadikgadi National Park, since there is now more grass for them to eat.

(2) The zebras in Botswana are called Plains Zebras. They weigh between 300-400 kilograms, and are about 140 centimeters tall at the shoulders. They are the most common type of zebra, but there are two more types in other parts of Africa: Grevy's Zebras and Mountain Zebras. The Grevy's is (ア) of the three. It usually weighs between 350-450 kilograms, and is about 150 centimeters tall. Grevy's Zebras have large round ears and thick necks, and they have the thinnest stripes of all the kinds of zebras. Mountain Zebras can live at 2,000 meters above sea level. They are actually the smallest of the three types.

(3) Even with these differences, the three types have more things in common. (イ), they are all members of the horse family, and like horses, have a thick mane (the hair on the back of their neck) and a large head with a strong neck. They all have excellent hearing and eyesight. They have long legs. They can run up to 60 kilometers per hour, but like horses, they usually use a type of running called a trot. The bottom of their feet is very hard. This lets them run over rocky ground, and also helps them give a strong kick to **predators** such as wild dogs, hyenas, and lions. They all eat grass, roots, and leaves. Because they chew so much of the time, their teeth are very strong. These are also useful for protection against their predators.

(4) Researchers believe these offer them protection in several different ways. The first way is as *camouflage. Zebras travel in herds, or large groups, and stay very close to one another. As a result, the pattern of each

zebra's stripes mixes with the wavy lines of the grass and the stripes of other zebras around it. When the zebras are migrating, for example, predators like lions only see a single large, moving thing, instead of many different zebras. It's sometimes hard for lions to recognize which way each zebra is moving, so it's often hard to find just one zebra to attack. When a zebra is standing still in tall grass, a lion sometimes might not even notice it. For lions, it doesn't matter that the zebra's stripes are black and white and the lines of the grass are other colors, because _____

(5) Even though the stripes confuse lions, they help zebras recognize one another. Each zebra has its own pattern of stripes. They are like fingerprints, and baby zebras learn their mother's pattern soon after they're born so that they can find her. Another purpose of the stripes is to stop insects like flies and mosquitoes that can carry deadly diseases. The zebra stripes confuse the insects so much that it's hard to land on the zebra, and they sometimes bounce off the body.

(6) Finally, here's an interesting story. You may sometimes wonder if zebras are white with black stripes, or black with white stripes. In fact, the second one is correct. Therefore, if someone ever asks you if you've heard of the Makgadikgadi National Park, or how many kinds of zebras there are in Africa, or why they have stripes, you will now be able to answer the questions easily!

*camouflage

「カムフラージュ」(動物が周囲に溶け込むように身体の色や柄が身の周りの色と同化しているような状態)

1. シマウマについて本文で説明されているものを 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - A. They travel south in the rainy season every year.
 - B. They don't usually live in a place near a river.
 - C. They usually live in a small group, so it is impossible for them to find another.
 - D. They sometimes move a long distance to look for food and water.

2. 下線部 **scarce** と最も近い意味を持つものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - A. hard to find
 - B. too much
 - C. frightened
 - D. damaged

3. 文中の(ア)に入る最も適切な語句を選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - A. the smallest
 - B. the largest
 - C. the most powerful
 - D. the most active

4. 文中の(イ)に入る最も適切な語句を選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - A. In addition
 - B. However
 - C. For example
 - D. By the way

5. 下線部 **predators** と最も近い意味を持つものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - A. animals that come from a different area
 - B. animals that modern animals have developed from
 - C. animals that kill and eat other animals
 - D. animals that are similar to them in appearance

6. 第 4 段落中の _____ に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。
 - A. lions cannot actually see many different colors.
 - B. lions often eat zebras and grass at the same time.
 - C. zebras often escape from lions anyway.
 - D. some zebras have colors similar to the grass.

7. シマウマの縞が役立っていると本文で説明されていることとして最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. Lions can easily recognize which zebra they can catch by looking at its stripes.
- B. Some zebras can easily live on a high mountain because of their stripes.
- C. Zebras can easily get insects as their food due to their unique pattern of stripes.
- D. Baby zebras can easily recognize their own mother by looking at her stripes.

8. 次の英文は、ある段落の最初に入る。最も適切な段落はどこか、記号で答えなさい。

The biggest similarity between the three types is that they have stripes.

- A. 第3段落
- B. 第4段落
- C. 第5段落
- D. 第6段落

9. 本文で説明されている内容と合致するものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. There are usually no zebras in the Boteti River Region in September.
- B. Plains Zebras have thick necks and the thinnest stripes among all the zebras.
- C. Grevy's Zebras and Mountain Zebras are more common than Plains Zebras in Africa.
- D. Zebras usually run like horses, and are able to walk on rocky ground.
- E. The zebra's teeth are strong because they often bite their predators.
- F. When zebras move in a large group, it is not easy for lions to choose which one to attack.
- G. Insects like flies and mosquitoes can recognize different zebras by looking at their stripes.

V. 次の英文を読み、それぞれの問いに答えなさい。

Every year, Oxford Dictionaries put hundreds of new words into their dictionaries, and they choose one of them to be the Word of the Year. They surprised the world in 2015 with their winner: a laughing face with tears of joy (😄). An emoji. Indeed, many people say emoji is the fastest growing language on Earth today!

The word *emoji* comes from Japanese characters for *picture* and *letter*. In English, we can say *electronic pictogram*, but the Japanese word became more popular because it already sounds like the English word, *emotion*, and a lot of emoji express emotions. Emoji first became common in Japan in late-1990s mobile phones before spreading around the world, but the history may be longer than that.

Some people say the first emoji were used in 3000 *BCE ancient Egypt! Egyptians used a type of pictogram writing called hieroglyphics. We can still see this on ancient *tablets and walls. However, they are not the same as emoji. While hieroglyphics were a type of pictogram, they *represented spoken words and sounds. Also, they showed verb tenses (like *went*, *go* and *will go*), but emoji don't. In other words, ancient Egyptian was a whole written language, but emoji are only characters that support a language.

We must look ahead to the 20th century for the modern emoji story to begin. In the 1960s, a Russian-born writer named Vladimir Nabakov wrote that it would be a good idea to have a special letter or mark that meant a smile. However, until the 1980s and the introduction of the home computer, people had only three ways to finish an English sentence— by using `.' or `?' or `___4___'. Then, marks like :-) (called emoticons) began to appear. Years later, in 1990, Microsoft introduced a software set of `letters' called Wingdings because there were a lot of pictograms that could not fit on a computer keyboard. Wingdings included black and white smiley faces, shapes, and symbols.

It was the Japanese company, J-Phone, in 1997, that really started our modern use of emoji. The company introduced 90 symbols that people could include in short messages. They were still black and white, but soon other phone companies started to use colored ones (DoCoMo in 1999, *au* in 2000). Today, the choices have become almost endless, as social media

companies such as LINE, Facebook, and Twitter all have their own sets of colorful emoji.

There are many reasons for the popularity of emoji. Firstly, smartphones are now used by a much greater number of people across the planet than before, and of course, those people all want to communicate with each other. Last year, just over three and a half billion people had them👁️ Secondly, thanks to smartphone technology, a huge selection of emoji are at your fingertips all the time. Today your phone even suggests good ones for you to use. In addition, the same emoji can be understood in any language, because they are just pictures, so they are even a type of barrier-free international 'vocabulary'.

Changes in how we use emoji can also show us how society is changing. Seven years ago, emoji with five different skin tones were introduced, because many people did not have emoji with their face color. Also, in 2016, an emoji of a gun had to be changed to a toy water gun to help stop some people sending violent messages. As another example, the emoji of a face with a medical mask (👩) was introduced in 2010, but was not very popular. However, since 2020, it has been used millions of times a day.

Not everyone likes this trend. Many teachers and parents worry that smartphone users will become unable to write only in words if they always use emoji. They feel young people will find it difficult to get a good job and communicate well at work. However, research shows that young people often use emoji in instant messaging with friends, but can change to 'normal' writing in emails and for homework and report writing without a lot of trouble.

It is true that the amount of written communication is getting less and less as generations pass, but emoji seem to meet a need in language and they increase the number of ways people (especially young people) can express themselves. One thing is for sure: emoji are going to be with us for a long time.

*BCE= (Before the Common Era)紀元前 (BC) を表す宗教的に中立な表現

*tablet=石板 *represent=表す

1. What would be the best title for this text?

- A. A Hundred Ways to Smile
- B. The Rise of the Emoji
- C. Smartphones Today and Tomorrow
- D. Emoji– Friend or Enemy?

2. Why did it become common to use the Japanese word *emoji* in English?

- A. It was invented by Japanese companies.
- B. There is not an English word that can be used.
- C. It sounds like *emotion*.
- D. It is a popular trend across the world.

3. When did color emoji first appear?

- A. 3000 BCE
- B. 1960s
- C. 1997
- D. 1999

4. What is the best choice for the blank (____4____)?

- A. !
- B. :-)
- C. ,
- D. 😊

5. How many smartphone users were there in 2021? Choose the best answer.

- A. 3 billion
- B. 3.48 billion
- C. 3.64 billion
- D. 3.95 billion

6. What does ‘at your fingertips’ mean in the text?

- A. You can easily hold things.
- B. You can easily get things.
- C. You can easily separate things.
- D. You can easily understand things.

7. What does the ‘emoji of a face with a medical mask’ example show us?

- A. It is dangerous not to wear a mask.
- B. Some emoji become popular for no reason.
- C. It takes a long time for emoji to become popular.
- D. We can see social changes from emoji.

8. Why do some people worry about the use of emoji?

- A. Emoji can't be understood by people from different countries.
- B. Emoji can't show verb tenses.
- C. Emoji may have a bad effect on young people.
- D. Emoji cannot be used across cultures.

9. According to the text, which of the following is true?

- A. Vladimir Nabakov used a kind of emoji in his writing.
- B. Microsoft was the first company to put emoji on a computer keyboard.
- C. Users in 2017 were able to choose different skin color emoji.
- D. Emoji were created to make a barrier-free world.

10. Which is in the correct time order?

- A. home computers → emoticons → emoji → pictograms
- B. hieroglyphics → Wingdings → emoji skin tones → face with a mask emoji
- C. Wingdings → emoticons → face with a mask emoji → toy water gun emoji
- D. pictograms → home computers → face with a mask emoji → Word of the Year emoji