

問題は第1問から第4問までである。

解答番号は1～45までである。

解答は各選択肢の中から1つ選び、解答用紙の該当する箇所を鉛筆でぬりつぶすこと。

第1問 次の問い(問1～10)の [1] ～ [10] に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ ①～④のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号 [1] ～ [10]]

問1 Her behavior is not [1] with her words.

- ① complex ② conservative
③ consistent ④ crossed

問2 I was [2] her sudden visit.

- ① surprised at ② surprised to
③ surprising at ④ surprising to

問3 Tom came home yesterday, [3] was a pleasant surprise.

- ① what ② where
③ which ④ who

問4 We should not [4] off relations with the countries around us.

- ① take ② give
③ carry ④ break

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問5 I enjoyed talking with her about our pleasant memories [5] a cup of coffee.

- ① at ② over
③ on ④ within

問6 I [6] go to the party, as I have a slight fever.

- ① would no rather ② would not rather
③ not would rather ④ would rather not

問7 It [7] saying that eating a wide variety of food is good for your health.

- ① goes without ② hardly in
③ is no ④ needless to

問8 Sometimes the people who seem [8] to be able to help you might be the most helpful of all.

- ① at least ② least likely
③ liking ④ no less

問9 He asked me [9] a cup of coffee.

- ① if I'd like ② like
③ that I like ④ what I'd like

問10 Because [10] movies looked uninteresting, we decided to watch the latest one.

- ① all another ② all the other
③ another all ④ the other all

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第2問 次の問い(問1～5)において、与えられた語句を並べかえて空所を補い、英文を完成させよ。解答は [11] ～ [20] に入るものの番号のみを答えよ。

[解答番号 [11] ～ [20]]

問1 この新しいソフトウェアによって、生徒たちは様々な方法でより効果的に学べるようになります。

The new software will () ([11]) ()
([12]) () to learn more effectively in many ways.

- ① easy ② for ③ it
④ make ⑤ students

問2 いくつになっても本は、いくら読んでも読みすぎることはない。

You () ([13]) () ([14]) ()
whatever age you are.

- ① read ② cannot ③ too
④ many ⑤ books

問3 今回ほど緊張したことはこれまでなかった。

At () ([15]) () ([16]) ()
in my life than I am at this time.

- ① been ② have ③ I
④ more nervous ⑤ no time

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問4 向こう2、3日は雨が降るだろうから、今日の良い天気を利用しないといけない。

We will have rain for the next few days, so today's beautiful weather
() ([17]) () ([18]) () .

- ① of ② must ③ be
④ taken ⑤ advantage

問5 彼女が決勝戦で元気にプレーできるかどうかは分からない。

It () ([19]) () ([20]) ()
she'll be fit enough to play in the finals.

- ① whether ② remains ③ be
④ to ⑤ seen

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第3問 次の文章を読み、問い(問1～3)に答えよ。

[解答番号 ～]

It is a little-known fact that the clothes we wear come at a significant cost to the environment. According to the 2019 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, making a single pair of jeans requires 7,500 liters of water. That is as much water as the average person drinks in seven years. Might that knowledge give you pause before you (a) splurge on your next pair of jeans?

The fashion industry uses 93 billion cubic meters of water each year, an amount that would meet the needs of 5 million people. A vast amount of water is needed to wash fibers such as cotton before they can be dyed. Then, in the process of cleaning those fibers, 500,000 tons of microfiber (the weight of 3 million barrels of oil) is flushed into the sea each year. These two problems — (ア) of large amounts of water — are key environmental issues facing the fashion industry.

But one company is confronting both problems head-on: Sakamoto Denim, in the Hiroshima Prefecture city of Fukuyama, the second-most-populous city in the prefecture. It lies on the border with Okayama Prefecture, far east of the city of Hiroshima. The region around Fukuyama and extending into Okayama is known as Bingo, and it boasts a (b) thriving textile industry. The area is particularly known for the production of thick fabrics such as denim and cloth for work clothes, and the quality of its goods is so high that even well-known overseas luxury brands outsource their denim production to factories there. Denim lovers from around the world know the area as a denim mecca that makes many highly (c) sought-after products. Sakamoto Denim, founded in 1892, is a successful dyeing factory. But in recent years, its use of large amounts of warm water and detergent during the dyeing process began to weigh on the minds of its owners.

From around 2000, the use of environmentally friendly organic cotton became common in the denim industry. (イ), Sakamoto Denim President Ryoichi Sakamoto, a fourth-generation company leader, had (d) reservations because even if the *yarn itself was organic, it was inevitably drenched in chemicals during the

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production process. He also knew that Sakamoto Denim was using extremely large amounts of water — and warm water at that. This was because in order to dye denim well, it was necessary to first thoroughly wash away the cotton *strands remaining from the process of making thread. And in order to dye the yarn evenly, it was necessary to wash the yarn with a large amount of detergent in warm water.

In response, Sakamoto set his sights on a new technology involving *electrolysis. Electrolyzed water, produced by adding salt and running an electric current through it, can act as a detergent but contains no chemicals. Moreover, it produces satisfactory results even at (ウ) temperatures, so there is no need to heat it. By adopting electrolyzed water in the cleaning process, Sakamoto Denim managed to decrease the amount of heavy oil it used by (エ) 40 percent.

The company is also working on the development of new environmentally friendly dyeing technologies.

It is also working on the development of new colors by experimenting with combining natural indigo and other natural dyes.

Genaro Matsumoto, who is in charge of the Environmental Department at Sakamoto Denim, said: "Since the time of its founding, 130 years ago, our company has been here dyeing on this same land and using the same water. In recent years, we've been treating our wastewater ourselves, and every morning our employees bring in the *sludge from the treatment process and mix it in with kitchen waste, (オ) it in a bio-processing machine and eventually using it in the company's flower beds and on nearby farms. We will continue to aim to be the world's most environmentally friendly dyeing and processing plant."

出典：Sustainable Japan by the Japan Times, August 30, 2021

注) *yarn 糸 *strand(s) より糸 *electrolysis 電気分解
*sludge 汚泥

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問1 本文中の下線部 (a) ～ (d) に最も近い意味を表すものを、それぞれ①～③のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号 ～]

(a) splurge on

- ① to spend a lot of money on something that is environmentally friendly
② to spend a lot of money on something that you do not really need
③ to spend a lot of money on something that you really want

(b) thriving

- ① flourishing ② exciting ③ declining

(c) sought-after

- ① respected by many people, because it has a long history
② stolen by many people, because it looks real
③ wanted by many people, because it is of very good quality

(d) reservation

- ① an arrangement for a seat on a plane or train to be kept for you
② a feeling of doubt about a plan or an idea
③ the act of keeping something in its original state or in good condition

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問2 本文中の (ア) ～ (オ) に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～③のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号 ～]

(ア)

- ① the use and the contamination
② the needs and the production
③ the supply and the demand

(イ)

- ① In addition ② However ③ Otherwise

(ウ)

- ① normal ② high ③ extreme

(エ)

- ① as much as ② no more than ③ as many as

(オ)

- ① containing ② composing ③ composting

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問3 本文の **A** に入るように 1 ~ 4 の文を並べかえた組合せとして、最も適当なものを① ~ ④ のうちから1つ選べ。

[解答番号 **30**]

- 1 However, unlike artificial dyes, natural dyes contain impurities such as bits of soil and roots, so it is often difficult to get the dye to bond to the fabric well enough to produce dark colors.
- 2 Denim fabric is generally dyed with synthetic indigo.
- 3 To overcome this, the company developed a dyeing machine that achieves rich indigo colors that competitors cannot equal.
- 4 But Sakamoto Denim produces natural indigo dyes extracted from plants.

- ① 4→3→1→2 ② 1→3→2→4
③ 2→4→3→1 ④ 2→4→1→3

temperatures rose steadily, topping out for eight days at an astonishing 104°F (40°C). As the heat built up, people began to die.

Many physicians and first responders were away on their annual vacations, and hospitals soon were overwhelmed. *Morgues filled up, and refrigerated trucks and food-market freezers *took up the slack. Visiting caregivers found clients slumped on their floors or dead in armchairs. At the time only a few percent of French households had air-conditioning. Police were called to break doors open, “only (**D**) corpses behind them,” recalls Patrick Pelloux, president of the French association of emergency room doctors. “It was absolutely appalling.” Many of the bodies were not discovered for several weeks.

France eventually attributed more than 15,000 deaths to the heat wave. Italy fared even (**E**), with nearly 20,000. Across the continent, more than 70,000 people — most of them poor, isolated, and elderly — lost their lives. Europe’s hottest summer in 500 years, scientists later determined, was clearly linked to climate change.

出典： Elizabeth Royte, National Geographic, June 17, 2021

注) *blood vessel 血管 *cascading 連鎖的な *dilated 膨張した
*delirious 錯乱した *prognosis 予後 *sweat gland 汗腺
*tunnel vision 視野狭窄 *hallucination 幻覚 *afame 過敏
*digestive tract 消化管 *clotting effort 凝血 *rebuffed 拒絶する
*incursion 侵入 *morgue(s) 遺体安置室
*take up the slack 仕事を引き受ける

第4問 次の文章を読み、問い(問1~3)に答えよ。

[解答番号 **31** ~ **45**]

The human body has evolved to shed heat in two main ways: *Blood vessels swell, carrying heat to the skin so it can radiate away, and sweat erupts onto the skin, cooling it by evaporation. When those mechanisms fail, we die. It sounds straightforward; it’s actually a complex, *cascading collapse.

As a heatstroke victim’s internal temperature rises, the heart and lungs work ever harder to keep *dilated vessels full. A point comes (**A**) the heart cannot keep up. Blood pressure drops, inducing dizziness, stumbling, and the slurring of speech. Salt levels decline and muscles cramp. Confused, even *delirious, many victims don’t realize they need immediate help.

(**I**) blood rushing to overheated skin, organs receive less flow, triggering a range of reactions that break down cells. Some victims succumb with an internal temperature of just 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Celsius); (**U**) can withstand 107 degrees for several hours. The *prognosis is usually worse for the very young and for the elderly. Even healthy older people are at a distinct disadvantage: *Sweat glands shrink (**E**) age, and many common medications dull the senses. Victims often don’t feel thirsty enough to drink. Sweating stops being an option, because the body has no moisture left (**A**). Instead, sometimes it shivers.

A heart attack may fell the infirm at this point, but the more fit may persist to suffer *tunnel vision, *hallucinations, and perhaps the stripping of clothes that, with nerve endings *afame, feel (**O**) sandpaper. Fainting is now a blessing, as blood vessels begin to lose their integrity. Muscle tissues, including those of the heart, may go next. Once the *digestive tract starts to leak, toxins enter the bloodstream. The (**B**) system responds with a massive, last-ditch *clotting effort that further endangers vital organs — kidneys, bladder, heart. Death is near.

In the summer of 2003 an area of high atmospheric pressure camped out above western and central Europe. Superheated over the Mediterranean, the giant swirling air mass *rebuffed *incursions of (**C**) Atlantic air for several weeks. In France,

問1 本文中の (**A**) ~ (**O**) に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ① ~ ③ のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号 **31** ~ **35**]

(**A**) **31**
① what ② when ③ where

(**I**) **32**
① For ② In ③ With

(**U**) **33**
① other ② others ③ the other

(**E**) **34**
① at ② for ③ with

(**O**) **35**
① like ② more ③ the

問2 本文中の (A) ~ (E) に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ

① ~ ③ のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号 ~]

(A)

- ① spared ② sparing ③ to spare

(B)

- ① circulation ② circulator ③ circulatory

(C)

- ① cooled ② cooler ③ cooling

(D)

- ① finding ② found ③ to find

(E)

- ① worse ② worsen ③ worst

問3 次の (1) ~ (5) を読み、本文の内容と合致するものには ① を、合致しないものには ② を、また、本文からは判断できないものには ③ をマークせよ。

[解答番号 ~]

(1) 人体が熱を発散するには、血管の拡張により熱を皮膚に送る方法と、発汗による気化熱を利用する方法がある。

(2) 体内の体温上昇に対しては、幼児よりも高齢者の方が耐久力がある。

(3) 血管が機能を失う前に、人は意識を失う。

(4) 多くの医師と救急隊員は、熱波が来る前に恒例のバカンスに入った。

(5) この500年で最も暑い夏は、気候変動によるものと後からわかった。

2022年度 一般選抜 Ⅱ期第1回
英語 正解表

解答番号	正答	解答番号	正答
1	3	24	2
2	1	25	1
3	3	26	2
4	4	27	1
5	2	28	1
6	4	29	3
7	1	30	4
8	2	31	2
9	1	32	3
10	2	33	2
11	3	34	3
12	2	35	1
13	1	36	3
14	4	37	3
15	2	38	2
16	1	39	3
17	3	40	1
18	5	41	1
19	4	42	2
20	5	43	3
21	2	44	1
22	1	45	1
23	3		

【出題分野・テーマ】

入試日程	問題番号	出題分野・テーマ	難易度
一般選抜Ⅰ期 (第1回)	第1問	文法・語法 (短文・対話文空所適語句補充 10問)	標準
	第2問	英作文 (語順整序 5問)	標準
	第3問	長文読解「発酵を活用する日本企業の取り組み」 (語義選択 3問, 空所適語句補充 6問, 下線部内容解釈 1問)	やや難
	第4問	長文読解「在宅ワークをする親への提案」 (空所適語句補充 10問, 内容一致 / 不一致判定《和文の選択肢》 5問)	やや難
一般選抜Ⅱ期 (第1回)	第1問	文法・語法 (短文空所適語句補充 10問)	標準
	第2問	英作文 (語順整序 5問)	標準
	第3問	長文読解「環境にやさしいデニム作り」 (語義選択 4問, 空所適語句補充 5問, 文章整序 1問)	やや難
	第4問	長文読解「熱中症のメカニズムとフランスの酷暑」 (空所適語句補充 10問, 内容一致 / 不一致判定《和文の選択肢》 5問)	やや難
一般選抜Ⅲ期 (第1回)	第1問	文法・語法 (短文・対話文空所適語句補充 10問)	標準
	第2問	英作文 (語順整序 5問)	標準
	第3問	長文読解「竹の有用性」 (語義選択 5問, 空所適語句補充 3問, 下線部内容解釈 2問, 内容要約文選択 1問)	やや難
	第4問	長文読解「冬至と夏至について」 (空所適語補充 11問, 内容一致 / 不一致判定《和文の選択肢》 5問)	やや難

【出題傾向】

試験は全日程マークシート方式、試験時間は60分である。出題構成は、文法・語法問題1題、整序英作文問題1題、長文読解問題2題の大問4題で、マーク数はⅠ期・Ⅱ期が45、Ⅲ期が47である。

第1問は文法・語法などの知識を問う空所補充問題で、高校で学習する標準的な文法・語法、熟語の知識を問う問題が出題されている。日程によっては、短い会話内の空所に適切な受け答えを入れる形式が含まれる場合もある。第2問は5つの選択肢を並べ替えて、提示された和文の内容となる英文を完成させる整序英作文問題である。問われる文法・構文は標準的なものが多い。第3問・第4問はいずれも550～650語程度の長文を読み、内容についての理解を語義選択や空所適語(句)補充で問う出題が多い。第3問では、それらに加え、指示語を含む下線部の内容解釈、文章整序、内容要約文選択などが出題されている。第4問では、空所適語(句)補充と、和文の選択肢が本文の内容と一致するかどうかを判定することが問われている。いずれの長文問題も英字新聞や時事問題などを扱うマガジンの記事などから出題されており、時事的で幅広いトピックが取り上げられている。難しい語には語注が付してあるが、必要最低限の語注しか提示されておらず、語彙レベル・内容の難度は高めである。また、Ⅲ期の第3問・第4問は、他日程と比べ、長文の総語数だけでなく出題数も2問多く、難度が若干高いと言える。

【学習対策】

第1問・第2問の対策は、受験用標準レベルの文法・語法中心の問題集を何度も繰り返し演習することである。文法・語法だけでなく熟語も出題されるので、頻度の高いものを中心に学習しておく必要がある。また、会話特有の基本的な表現についての知識も問われることがあるので、受験用の文法・語法問題集にあるような、よく使われる会話表現も覚えておこう。

第3問・第4問の長文問題の最も有効な対策は、習慣的に英文を読むことである。長文を読むのが苦手な受験生は、易しめの短文から始めて徐々に長さやレベルを上げていくと、無理なく求められるレベルに到達できるだろう。出題の傾向を考えると、受験用の問題集だけでなく英字新聞の記事にも読み慣れておくことをお勧めしたい。まずは学生向けの英字新聞から挑戦してみよう。様々なトピックの長文を、時間を意識しながら正確に読み進める練習をすることが有効であろう。その際、わからない語句があったら文脈から見当をつけながら読み進めること、および、ディスコースマーカーの前後での論理展開を確認しながら読むことを意識してみよう。

本学の試験では、語彙の知識が非常に重要となってくる。まずは標準的な単語集を1冊完成させておこう。さらに、長文読解の演習中に会った語句の意味は、見直し学習の際に必ず確認し、積極的に知識を定着させるように心がけ、確実に語彙を増やしていこう。

やや難しいレベルの長文が2題出題されているため、試験時間内にすべてを解き終えるには長文問題に十分な時間を取れるように時間配分を考える必要がある。事前に十分に練習しよう。例えば、第4問に取り組む際には、本文内容一致問題で提示されている和文選択肢に先に目を通してから長文を読むことが時間短縮に有効かもしれない。他日程の問題も含め、過去問を大いに活用し、自分にとって最適な取り組み方や時間配分を見つけていくとよいだろう。計画的に学習を進め、合格を勝ち取ろう。