

問題は第1問から第4問までである。

解答番号は1～47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 A: Can I bring my brother to the concert tomorrow?

B: [1]

- ① Not at least ② Be sure
③ Don't mind ④ By all means

問2 Much [2] I admire him as a politician, I don't like him as a person.

- ① as ② since
③ if ④ more

問3 The workers want higher pay to keep up with [3] prices.

- ① rise ② risen
③ rising ④ rose

問4 I brought my friend to the restaurant to eat lunch. After eating lunch, he asked me [4] smoke there.

- ① that he can ② where could he
③ whether or not ④ if he could

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問5 She [5] at the hotel tomorrow morning.

- ① will be arrived ② is arriving
③ must have been arrived ④ is used to arriving

問6 [6] it not been for your timely advice, I would not have succeeded.

- ① Has ② Had
③ If ④ Should

問7 Our company has decided to give this software [7] wants to use it.

- ① to whoever ② of which
③ to whom ④ whomever

問8 The book is [8] a guide to China as a story set in the area.

- ① no less than ② none the better for
③ not so much ④ not the same

問9 My professor [9] me to go abroad after graduation.

- ① suggested ② advised
③ investigated ④ talked

問10 As I turned around, I [10] hit someone with my bag.

- ① fortunately ② incorrectly
③ accidentally ④ carefully

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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 意味のないデータを集めることに時間を費やしても無駄です。

There is no point in () ([11]) () ([12])
() means nothing.

- ① collecting ② data ③ on
④ spending time ⑤ that

問2 成功の秘訣は、大きな困難に直面しても望みを失わない勇気を持つことである。

The key to success lies in the courage () ([13])
() ([14]) () of great difficulty.

- ① not ② hope ③ in the face
④ give up ⑤ to

問3 今学期良い成績を取るために、毎日6時間勉強した。

I studied six hours every day () ([15]) ()
([16]) () this term.

- ① get ② as ③ so
④ to ⑤ good grades

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問4 トムは完治するまで約2ヶ月入院していた。

Tom () ([17]) () ([18]) ()
about two months before he fully recovered.

- ① the hospital ② been ③ had
④ in ⑤ for

問5 ジョンは、居間で読書をしているうちに明かりをつけたまま寝てしまった。

While reading in the living room, John () ([19])
() ([20]) ().

- ① the light ② with ③ asleep
④ on ⑤ fell

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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 ~]

This bamboo toothbrush is organic and also makes use of bamboo nodes, which have few other applications. The product is environmentally conscious right down to the paper for its wrapping, made from bamboo offcuts.

Chikuno Cubes (a) deodorize and control humidity. A single cube is effective for a room of up to 6 mats in size (10 square meters), and they are also pet-friendly. Bamboo is attracting attention as an alternative to (ア). Light, durable and easy to process, bamboo has been used since ancient times in Japan for daily necessities such as baskets and (b) colanders, as well as craft items and building materials. Bamboo tools have even been found in Jomon Period ruins from approximately 4,000 years ago.

Bamboo is an attractive material because it reproduces and grows so (イ). Once a year, new shoots emerge from nodes in *rhizomes underground, and they can grow into mature bamboo in just a few months. Sometimes bamboo can grow more than a meter per day, and be ready to harvest in just three years. Compared to wood, its regeneration cycle is very fast.

However, as plastics became common in the period of rapid economic growth in the 1960s, demand for bamboo declined, and it is only in recent years that bamboo has been reevaluated as a sustainable, (c) decomposable material.

In the movement to find new uses for bamboo, including as biomass fuel or for bamboo-based paper and other next-generation materials, one curious new product was released in December: a bamboo toothbrush from MiYO-organic.

"In the winter of 2018, while I was on a business trip, I noticed the plastic toothbrush in the hotel and how it was used just twice — once in the evening and once in the morning — before being discarded. It occurred to me that (f) this was happening all over the world, and a massive amount of garbage was being generated. That was the beginning, and I decided to take the opportunity to make a toothbrush

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that was comfortable to use, fashionable and environmentally friendly," said Miyo Yamamoto, the brand's founder.

Made from carefully selected mōsō tortoise-shell bamboo, the toothbrush is neither colored nor painted. It is made with an organic method that uses no bleach or fungicides. The nylon for the bristles is *BPA-free. The head is small enough to suit Japanese mouths, and the reasonable price allows for everyday use.

Other unique new products include some using traditional bamboo charcoal for its deodorizing and moisture-absorbing qualities. Chikuno Life's small deodorant Chikuno Cubes have sides dotted with countless small (d) hexagonal holes. By shaping powdered bamboo charcoal into a honeycomb structure to increase surface area, its deodorizing and moisture-absorbing effects are significantly (e) enhanced. (ウ) having a modern design suited to contemporary lifestyles, the product can also be maintained by simply putting it out in the sun once a year.

In recent years, untended bamboo forests have spread uncontrollably, crowding out surrounding vegetation. (2) That problem, as well as the problem of our need for more sustainable materials, could well find a common solution in the future.

出典：Sustainable Japan Magazine by the Japan Times, July 26, 2021

注) *rhizomes 根茎 *BPA-free BPA(ビスフェノールA)フリー

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問1 本文中の下線部 (a) ~ (e) 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) deodorize

- ① to remove or conceal an unpleasant smell
- ② to make someone feel relaxed by sweet smells
- ③ to absorb water free from moisture

(b) colander(s)

- ① a metal or plastic bowl with a lot of small holes in it, used for draining water from vegetables etc.
- ② a large bowl used for washing your hands and face in
- ③ an open container with a handle, used for carrying or holding liquids etc.

(c) decomposable

- ① able to be destroyed gradually by natural chemical processes
- ② able to divide something into smaller parts
- ③ able to make someone feel relaxed

(d) hexagonal

- ① having four straight sides and angles
- ② having five straight sides and angles
- ③ having six straight sides and angles

(e) enhance(d)

- ① to increase
- ② to decrease
- ③ to become stable

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問2 本文中の (ア) ~ (ウ) 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 paper and wood
- ② plastic and wood
- ③ craft items and building materials

(イ)

- ① rapidly
- ② environmentally
- ③ sustainably

(ウ)

- ① In spite of
- ② In advance of
- ③ In addition to

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問3 次の1～3の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～③のうちから1つずつ選べ。

[解答番号 29 ~ 31]

- 1 What does (1) this refer to? 29
- ① The plastic toothbrush in the hotel was discarded after being used just twice.
② I was on a business trip in the winter of 2018.
③ A massive amount of garbage was being generated.
- 2 What does (2) That problem refer to? 30
- ① Untended bamboo forests have spread uncontrollably, crowding out surrounding vegetation.
② The head is small enough to suit Japanese mouths, and the reasonable price allows for everyday use.
③ Demand for bamboo declined in the 1960s because plastics became common.
- 3 From these three sentences, which is the one that summarizes the passage best? 31
- ① Bamboo grows to harvestable size in roughly three years, so it has a much faster regeneration cycle than wood.
② Bamboo products used by the Japanese since ancient times are full of wisdom for improving our lives.
③ Bamboo nodes have been used in many ways to make daily necessities as well as bamboo tools.

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第4問 次の文章を読み、問い(問1～2)に答えよ。

[解答番号 32 ~ 47]

Solstices occur because Earth's axis of rotation is tilted about 23.4 degrees relative to Earth's orbit around the sun. This tilt drives our planet's seasons, as the Northern and Southern Hemispheres get unequal amounts of sunlight over the course of a year. From March to September, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted more toward the sun, driving its spring and summer. From September to March, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted away, so it feels like autumn and winter. The Southern Hemisphere's seasons are (ア).

On two moments each year — what are called solstices — Earth's axis is tilted most closely toward the sun. The hemisphere tilted most toward our home star sees its longest day, while the hemisphere tilted away from the sun sees its longest night. During the Northern Hemisphere's summer solstice — which always falls around June 21 — the Southern Hemisphere gets its winter solstice. (イ), during the Northern Hemisphere's winter solstice — which falls around December 22 — the Southern Hemisphere gets its summer solstice.

You can also think about solstices in (ウ) of where on Earth the sun appears. When it's a summer solstice in the Northern Hemisphere, the sun appears directly over the Tropic of Cancer, the latitude line at 23.5 degrees North. That's as far (エ) as you can go and still see the sun directly overhead. During the Northern Hemisphere's winter solstice, the sun appears directly over the Tropic of Capricorn, the Tropic of Cancer's southern (オ) image.

Earth is not the only planet with solstices and equinoxes; any planet with a tilted rotational axis would see (カ), too. In fact, planetary scientists use solstices and equinoxes to define "seasons" for other planets in our solar system.

It's worth noting, though, that other planets' seasons don't climatically equal those on Earth for a few reasons. First, planets (キ) in their axial tilts. Venus's axis of rotation is tilted by just three degrees, so there's much less seasonal difference between the Venusian summer and winter solstices than those on Earth. In addition, planets such as Mars have less circular orbits than Earth's, which means that their

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distances from the sun vary more dramatically than ours do, with correspondingly bigger effects on seasonal temperature.

Earth's axial tilt plays a much bigger role than its near-circular orbit in governing annual seasons. Earth makes its closest annual approach of the sun about two weeks after the December solstice, during the Northern Hemisphere's winter. Earth is farthest from the sun about two weeks after the June solstice, during the Northern Hemisphere's summer.

For millennia, cultures around the world have devised ways to celebrate and reverse these (ク) events — from building structures that align with the solstice to throwing *raucous festivals in its honor.

Though the purpose of the enigmatic English structure Stonehenge remains unknown, this 5,000-year-old monument has a famously special relationship with the solstices. On the summer solstice, the complex's Heel Stone, which stands outside Stonehenge's main circle, lines up with the rising sun.

In Egypt, the Great Pyramids at Giza appear to be aligned with the sun (ケ) well. When viewed from the Sphinx, the sun sets between the pyramids of Khufu and Khafre during the summer solstice — though it remains unclear precisely (コ) the ancient Egyptians oriented it this way.

Many cultures have found unique ways to mark the summer solstice. The traditional Scandinavian holiday of Midsummer welcomes it with maypole dancing, drinking, and romance. During the Slavic holiday of Ivan Kupala, people wear floral wreaths and dance around bonfires, while some *plucky souls jump over the fires as a way of ensuring good luck and health. In a more modern tradition, the people of Fairbanks, Alaska, swing in the summer solstice with a nighttime baseball game to celebrate the fact that they can get up (サ) 22.5 hours of daylight in the summer. The Midnight Sun Game has been played 115 times now since 1906.

出典：Michael Greshko, National Geographic, June 18, 2021

注) *raucous 騒々しい *plucky 勇敢な

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問1 本文中の(ア)～(サ)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 32 ~ 42]

- (ア) 32
- ① backhanded ② forwarded ③ reversed
- (イ) 33
- ① Likewise ② Otherwise ③ Timewise
- (ウ) 34
- ① names ② steads ③ terms
- (エ) 35
- ① away ② north ③ south
- (オ) 36
- ① clock ② mirror ③ virtual
- (カ) 37
- ① it ② that ③ them
- (キ) 38
- ① differentiate ② separate ③ vary
- (ク) 39
- ① celebratory ② celestial ③ terrestrial

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(ケ) 40

- ① as ② so ③ very

(コ) 41

- ① how ② what ③ when

(サ) 42

- ① at ② for ③ to

問 2 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 をマークせよ。

[解答番号 43 ~ 47]

(1) 金星の夏至と冬至には、地球上のそれらと異なり、季節的な違いはない。

43

(2) 北半球が冬になる冬至の約2週間後が地球と太陽の距離が最も遠くなる。

44

(3) イギリスのストーンヘンジでは、夏至の日に、ストーンヘンジの外部にあるヒールストーンが日の出と直線になる。

45

(4) エジプトのスフィンクスから見ると、夏至の時、太陽は Khufu 王と Khafre 王のピラミッドの間に沈む。

46

(5) スカンジナビア人の伝統的な夏至祭は、メイポールを立て、踊り、飲み、そして恋を語って祝う。

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2022年度 一般選抜 Ⅲ期第1回
英語 正解表

| 解答番号 | 正答 | 解答番号 | 正答 |
|------|----|------|----|
| 1 | 4 | 25 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 26 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 27 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 28 | 3 |
| 5 | 2 | 29 | 1 |
| 6 | 2 | 30 | 1 |
| 7 | 1 | 31 | 2 |
| 8 | 3 | 32 | 3 |
| 9 | 2 | 33 | 1 |
| 10 | 3 | 34 | 3 |
| 11 | 3 | 35 | 2 |
| 12 | 2 | 36 | 2 |
| 13 | 5 | 37 | 3 |
| 14 | 2 | 38 | 3 |
| 15 | 2 | 39 | 2 |
| 16 | 1 | 40 | 1 |
| 17 | 2 | 41 | 1 |
| 18 | 1 | 42 | 3 |
| 19 | 3 | 43 | 2 |
| 20 | 1 | 44 | 2 |
| 21 | 1 | 45 | 1 |
| 22 | 1 | 46 | 1 |
| 23 | 1 | 47 | 1 |
| 24 | 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。