般選抜生物

公募型学校推薦選抜 出題のねらい

英 語

A方式①

Iの文章は、冷却をする様々な試みの歴史について述べたものです。物を冷やすための氷を使った家や冷蔵庫、人を冷やすためのエアコンの登場やその普及率などが書かれています。主な問いは、文章の内容理解に関する問題です。英語の文章を正確に読み取る力が試されており、普段から長文を読む習慣を身につけてください。また、同時に語彙力も求められますので、単語帳などを使って、日頃から単語力を伸ばしていくようにしましょう。

Ⅱは、文法事項の知識を問う空所補充問題です。平均的なレベルの文法問題集を繰り返し練習するなどして、基本的な文法や慣用表現を身につけておいてください。

Ⅲは、指示された日本語の文章の内容を表すように各単語を正 しい順番に並べ替える問題です。普段から英文和訳問題集などを 使って、重要構文を含んだ英文を作る作文力を養ってください。

A方式②

Iの文章は、自転車の発展の歴史について述べた文章です。19世紀初頭の発明から、自転車が発展していった歴史的経緯や世界の国々での自転車の普及と利用状況について書かれています。主な問いは、文章の内容理解に関する問題です。英語の文章を正確に読み取る力が試されており、普段から長文を読む習慣を身につけてください。また、同時に語彙力も求められますので、単語帳などを使って、日頃から単語力を伸ばしていくようにしましょう。

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B方式①

Iの文章は、気候が我々の生活全般に及ぼす影響について述べたものです。都市の構造や家の冷暖房、農作物や自然災害、衣服や健康といった、我々を取り巻く様々な側面に気候が大きく関与していることが語られています。主な問いは、文章の内容理解に関する問題です。英語の文章を正確に読み取る力が試されており、普段から長文を読む習慣を身につけてください。また、同時に語彙力も求められますので、単語帳などを使って、日頃から単語力を伸ばしていくようにしましょう。

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Ⅲは、指示された日本語の文章の内容を表すように各単語を正 しい順番に並べ替える問題です。普段から英文和訳問題集などを 使って、重要構文を含んだ英文を作る作文力を養ってください。

B方式②

Iの文章は親切にすることの効用について述べたものです。他人への親切な行為が自らを幸福にし、精神的な健康を保つのに役立つということが、専門家の発言も交えながら書かれています。主な問いは、文章の内容理解に関する問題です。英語の文章を正確に読み取る力が試されており、普段から長文を読む習慣を身につけてください。また、同時に語彙力も求められますので、単語帳などを使って、日頃から単語力を伸ばしていくようにしましょう。

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英語(A方式 11/21)

英語①

【 次の文章を読んで、後の(1)~(8)の各問いに答えなさい。解答番号は 1 ~ 10 。

Although air-conditioning is a modern invention, the ability to cool ourselves and our environments has a long history. In modern developed societies, it is usual for every household to have a refrigerator and also a freezer. In addition, many houses and buildings, especially in regions with hot climates, will be equipped with air conditioners to keep rooms pleasantly cool even during the hottest days. We may take the availability of cool drinks, ice cream and air-conditioned buildings for granted, but this was not always the case.

In pre-modern times, the main way that cooling could be carried out in warm weather was through the use of ice houses. These were thick-walled buildings that were partially or wholly underground and located near water sources like lakes or rivers. In winter, ice would be gathered and taken into these ice houses, and this ice would be insulated against melting with straw or sawdust. The ice would remain frozen for many months, sometimes even until the following winter. Ice from these ice houses could be used for storing 1 foods like meat or cheese, but could also be used for cooling drinks in summer.

The earliest records of ice houses date back to 1780 BCE in Mesopotamia (modern Iraq), and they were found in China in around 1100 BCE and also in Ancient Greece and Rome. It is true, however, that ice houses were mainly built by the rich, and ordinary people had no access to cooling technology throughout most of history. During the 19th century in Europe and America, various chemical and mechanical methods were developed that would allow temperature to be artificially lowered, but these processes were often unreliable and involved

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dangerous chemicals like ether and ammonia. The machines that used these processes were found in places like breweries and meat packing factories, but were still not practical for home use. Most home refrigeration was done by buying a block of ice from a 2 ice supplier and placing it in an ice box alongside the food to be cooled. It was not until the early years of the 20th century that safe and reliable refrigerators were developed, and from the 1920s onwards increasing numbers of households had a refrigerator. In 2020 it was estimated that 99.7 percent of American households had at least one refrigerator, and many had more than one. The figures are similar in other developed countries, and now a refrigerator is regarded as an essential item in most homes

Keeping food cold to keep it fresh was recognized as a useful thing even in ancient times, but a different view was held regarding keeping houses and other buildings cool. People regarded it as a matter of common sense to heat buildings in winter, but attempts to cool buildings in summer were initially met with suspicion, and the idea that a machine could control hot weather was seen as sinful. 3 early 1900s the US congress avoided the use of artificially cooled air, afraid that voters would think them soft and immoral. The first devices for cooling air were developed in America in the mid-19th century. The earliest ones used a system of pipes blowing air over large amounts of ice. Doctors treating the American president James Garfield, who had been wounded by a gunman in 1881, used a machine that contained six tons of ice! The first successfully mass-produced air conditioner was developed in 1902 by American inventor Willis Carrier, although his initial design was not primarily for cooling air, but for removing moisture from the air in a New York publishing company where summer humidity caused paper to warp and wrinkle.

By the 1930s air conditioners for home use were becoming increasingly popular across America, and by the 1960s millions of air conditioners were sold every year. In 2011 a survey found that 87 percent of households there had an air conditioner. This compares with 11 percent in Brazil and only 2 percent in India. In Japan it is estimated that around 90 percent of all houses have air-conditioning. Although the numbers for air conditioner ownership are similar between Japan and America, there are some differences. In America it is common to have a central system that cools the whole house while Japanese tend to have individual coolers in each room and only cool the rooms that they are using. Another difference is the temperature setting. The recommended temperature setting in Japan is 28 degrees Celsius while in America the recommended setting is 25.5 degrees Celsius. It is not uncommon for visitors to America to complain that rooms in summer are 6 . Whatever your preference, it is now relatively easy to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature all year round, and enjoy ice cold drinks on even the hottest days, which is something that was unknown to most people throughout history.

- [注1] sawdust おがくず
- (1) 1 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の0 ~ 0 から1 つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は1 。
 - 1 perishable
 - (2) perished
 - 3 rotten
 - 4 rotting

(2) **2** に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は**2** 。

- 2 -

- 1 beneficial
- 2 commercial
- 3 profitable
- 4 relevant
- (3) 3 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 3 。
 - ① Each of
 - 2 Either as
 - 3 Even into
 - 4 Ever after
- (4) 下線部(4) ones が表すものとして最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 4
 - 1 air conditioners
 - 2 Americans
 - 3 US congress
 - 4 voter
- (5) 下線部(5) <u>a survey</u> の言い換えとして**適切でないもの**を、次の①~④から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は <mark>5</mark> 。
 - 1 a brochure
 - 2 a questionnaire
 - 3 a study
 - (4) an investigation

2022 A方式 英語①

入試概要

(6) 6 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー クしなさい。解答番号は 6。

- 1) too cold
- 2 too dry
- 3 too hot
- 4 too humid
- (7) 本文の内容に合うように、次の1~3の与えらえた部分に続く最も適切なも のを、それぞれ $\hat{1}$ ~ $\hat{4}$ から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は 7 ~ 9 。

- 1. According to the fifth paragraph, compared to India, the rate of air conditioner ownership in Japan is 7 .
- (1) considerably lower
- 2 roughly similar
- 3 significantly higher
- 4 slightly higher
- 2. According to the article, in pre-modern times, 8
- ① American households owned a refrigerator that kept many blocks of ice made by meat suppliers.
- 2 food companies utilized chemical methods to make temperatures artificially lower.
- 3 many people in China had the skill to build ice houses and used ice for cooling drinks.
- 4 the privileged class was able to have ice houses to prevent meat from spoiling.

- 3. The best title for this article would be 9
- 1 "A Brief History of Air-Conditioning"
- 2 "Attitudes Towards Ice and Air Conditioners"
- 3 "Similarities and Differences of Cooling Methods in America and
- 4 "The Progress of Cooling Technology"
- (8) 本文の内容に照らして、**適切でないもの**を、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー クしなさい。解答番号は 10 。
 - ① 99.7 percent of American homes had an air conditioner in 2020.
 - 2 By the 1960s, sales of air conditioners had boomed in America, and millions were sold every year.
 - 3 The American president James Garfield was treated in a room with an ice-based air conditioner after he had been shot.
 - (4) The room of a publishing company in New York became less humid, thanks to Willis Carrier.

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れぞれ①~④から1つずつ選び, マークしなさい。

解答番号は 11 ~ 15 。

- (9) Just click 11 the link to go to the next page of the website. 1 in 2 on 3 to (4) with
- 解答番号は 11 。

(10) I'm 12 to Italy for a few weeks.

- 1 aside 2 beyond 3 off

- 4 round

解答番号は 12

- (11) I just 13 to think positively now.
 - ① can't be seem
- 2 can't seem
- 3 not seem
- (4) seem to not 解答番号は 13 。

- (12) It's apparent that the company 14 women.
 - 1 is biased again
- 2 is biased against
- 3 should bias again (4) should biased against

解答番号は 14

- (13) My friend says she won't be going to the clinic unless she 15 .
 - 1) feels worse
- (2) felt worse
- 3 has felt worse
- (4) will feel worse

解答番号は 15 。

次の(14) ~ (18) の日本語の内容を表すように()内の語を並べ替えた場合。 -() の中で3番目と6番目にくる語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~ ⑧から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

- 6 -

解答番号は 16 ~ 25 。

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(14) 結果は私がこうなるだろうと思ったほどには良くなかった。

The result was not as (1) as 2 going 3 good 4 I

解答番号は3番目 16 , 6番目 17 。

(15) この件に関するあなたの姿勢に対し、私は本当に感嘆の意を表さなければな りません。

I really (1) admiration 2 attitude 3 express 4 for

解答番号は3番目 18 , 6番目 19 。

(16) コンサートが中止になった理由を教えていただけないかと我々は考えていま す。

We were wondering if (1) concert (2) could (3) tell (4) the $\mbox{\Large (5)}$ us $\mbox{\Large (6)}$ was $\mbox{\Large (7)}$ why $\mbox{\Large (8)}$ you) cancelled. 解答番号は3番目 20 , 6番目 21 。

(17) スーザンを言いくるめて、心変わりさせたのは誰だ?

Who was (1) changing 2 her 3 into 4 it 5 mind

6 Susan 7 talked 8 that)?

解答番号は3番目 22 , 6番目 23 。

英語(A方式 11/21)

(18) 私は結局、2位に甘んじなければならなかった。

解答番号は3番目 24 , 6番目 25 。

(英語①問題 おわり)

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英語②

in less than an hour.

For most of history, the main way for common people to travel around was by walking. Horses and horse-drawn carriages were expensive to buy and maintain, and were mostly limited to the upper classes of society. However, in the early 19th century a new invention started to revolutionize personal transport. A German civil servant, Karl von Drais, invented a machine which he called the *Laufmaschine*, which is German for "running machine." This is the origin of the modern bicycle. This early machine was quite simple compared to the bicycles we know today. The frame was made of wood, and the wooden wheels were rimmed with iron hoops. The whole thing weighed 22 kilograms. Perhaps surprisingly, there were no pedals on Drais's invention. The rider sat on the saddle and moved himself forward by pushing his feet against the ground, in a running motion. The records of the first test

During these early years, the machine was mainly ridden by rich young men. It was not possible for women to ride these machines, because women of the time wore long skirts, which were not practical, and also because it was considered socially unacceptable for them to ride around the streets. Gradually during the 19th century the design of the bicycle was improved. Pedals were added in the middle of the century, but they were originally attached directly to the front wheel. Only later were pedals attached to the rear wheel with a chain. A further development was the invention in Great Britain of the pneumatic tire by John Dunlop in 1888. These tires were made of rubber and inflated with

ride of the early running machine show that Drais covered 13 kilometers

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air, and they gave a much smoother ride on hard street surfaces than the previous types of bicycle.

In the 1880s and 1890s the design of the bicycle was developed to a point 1 they went from being seen as expensive toys for adventurous young men to a practical means of personal transport for men and women of all ages. The first "safety bicycle" was produced in the 1880s, and in subsequent decades the popularity of cycling boomed both in Europe and in North America. Cycle clubs were formed and the first bicycle races were held. The first ever Tour de France cycle race was held in 1903.

Cycling remained popular in Europe into the 20th century but gradually lost popularity in the United States as the automobile was developed as a practical means of personal transport. In America, the bicycle came to be seen as a children's toy, and by the 1940s most bicycles were made for children. 2 , in some European countries, cycling became a major form of transport for adults in daily life. For example, the Netherlands is a very flat country which makes cycling much easier. Consequently, cycling is very popular in that country, with 26 percent of Dutch people reporting the bicycle as their most frequent way of getting around, compared to 45 percent relying on their car for daily journeys and just 11 percent using buses and trains as their main means of transport. Cycling in the Netherlands is supported by an extensive network of cycle paths, provision of large bicycle parking areas and specially designed traffic systems. In the early decades of the 21st century other countries in Western Europe are also developing more bike-friendly city planning.

In China, the bicycle was initially seen as a strange foreign import and not at all suitable for the local population. Then, during the postwar period the Communist, <u>Party</u> of China promoted bicycles as a

八試概要

音楽実技

英語(A方式 11/21)

symbol of economic progress and equality. The bicycle was seen as one of the three "must-have" items, along with a sewing machine and a watch. The Chinese-produced "Flying Pigeon" brand of bicycle is the most popular kind of vehicle ever made. Over 500 million Flying Pigeons have been manufactured since 1950, and during the 1960s and 1970s such was the popularity of bicycle use that the name "Bicycle Kingdom" was used as a nickname for China. Then, during the 1980s and 1990s the economy of China started to develop. With increased wealth the people of China started to see the bicycle as an old-fashioned means of daily transport, and car ownership became a symbol of 5.

Ironically, at about the same time in Western Europe the increasing awareness of environmental issues and the health benefits of cycling led to an increase of cycle use both for sport and recreation and also for commuting and shopping. In addition to people using their own bicycles, in numerous cities there are now bike-sharing systems where riders can pay a small fee to unlock a public-use bicycle from a special bike parking station and then return it to any other station after they have used it. The system uses smartphone technology and GPS tracking for security. These schemes, combined with the provision of cycle lanes, cycle parking and car-free zones, indicate that the bicycle is a popular means of transport even 6 after the first crude design was introduced.

- (1) 1 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー クしなさい。解答番号は 1 。
 - (1) what
- 2 where
- 3 which
- (4) why

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- (2) 2 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー クしなさい。解答番号は 2 。
 - (1) Above all
- 2 By contrast
- 3 In conclusion
- (4) On occasion
- (3) 下線部(3) extensive の意味に最も近いものを,次の①~④から1つ選び, マークしなさい。解答番号は 3 。
 - 1 intensive
- (2) moderate
- 3 restricted
- 4 widespread
- (4) 下線部(4) Partyと最も近い意味で使われている partyを含む文を、次の ①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 4 。
- $\widehat{\mbox{\Large 1}}$ Mr. James contacted the party members from across the nation to ask for their support.
- 2 Ms. Johnson was considered the injured party and awarded damages of more than \$10,000.
- 3 The botanical garden was almost empty apart from a party of
- 4 They will have a small party this weekend to celebrate their wedding anniversary.
- (5) 5 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー クしなさい。解答番号は 5 。
 - 1 antiquity and classification
- 2 commodity and fairness
- 3 modernity and prosperity
- (4) novelty and barrenness

(6) 6 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー クしなさい。解答番号は 6

- ① a hundred and fifty years
- (2) a hundred years
- 3 three hundred years
- (4) two hundred years
- (7) 本文の内容に合うように、次の1と2の与えられた部分に続く最も適切なも のを、それぞれ①~④から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は 7 と 8 。

- 1. According to the article, women did not ride the early types of bicycle because 7
- 1) the machines were expensive, and they were not wealthy enough to afford them.
- 2 the machines were not equipped with pedals and thus were inconvenient to ride.
- 3 their clothing was a hindrance to riding bicycles, and they were not welcome to ride them either.
- (4) they were not good at riding bicycles, and riding on the streets was very dangerous.
- 2. In the bike-sharing systems, 8
- 1) bicycles at the parking lot are not locked, so anyone can use them free of charge
- 2 riders can just drop off the rented bikes at any location of their choice.
- 3 riders can purchase the rented bikes outright if they like them.
- 4 the location of the rented bikes can be tracked with advanced technology.

(8) 次の1と2の与えられた部分に続くものとして適切でないものを、それぞれ ①~④から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

— 14 —

解答番号は 9 と 10

2022 A方式 英語②

- 1. According to the article, in Western Europe, more and more people ride bicycles in order to
- $\widehat{\mathbb{1}}$ enjoy themselves.
- 2 practice economy.
- purchase goods from shops.
- 4 travel to work.
- 2. According to the article, in the Netherlands, 10
 - 1) about a tenth of the population uses public transportation.
 - ② around a quarter of the population uses bicycles as their daily means of transportation.
 - 3 less than half of the people usually use a car to get around.
 - $\ensuremath{\textcircled{4}}$ most people travel around on foot, without using any form of transportation.

英語(A方式 11/21)

	次の(9)~(13)の 11 ~ 15 ぞれ①~④から1つずつ選び、マーク	に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、そ しなさい。	
		解答番号は 11 ~ 15 。	⑧から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。
			解答番号は 16 ~ 25 。
(9)	Even though I have known her	for ages, I still can't 11 her	
	out.		(14) あなたは同僚にあのように利用されるべきではない。
	① bend ② mend	3 tease 4 work	You shouldn't (1) advantage 2 coworker 3 let 4 like
		解答番号は 11 。	(5) of (6) take (7) you (8) your) that.
			解答番号は3番目 16 , 6番目 17 。
(10)	I'll 12 later at the food co	ourt.	
	① catch up with you	② catch you up with	(15) 私が議長に選ばれたら、私はどうなるのだろう。
	3 round up with you	4 round you up with	Гт (1) become 2 if 3 Гт 4 me 5 of 6 what
		解答番号は 12 。	(7) will (8) wondering) chosen to be the chairperson.
			解答番号は3番目 18 , 6番目 19 。
(11)	I'm planning to move 13	the office next to yours.	
	① back ② into	3 since 4 while	(16) 最終的にはあなたは試験に合格すると言っておこう。
		解答番号は 13 。	I (1) dare 2 in 3 passing 4 say 5 succeed 6 the
			(7) will (8) you) exam in the end.
(12)	How 14 turn up at the pa	arty?	解答番号は3番目 20 , 6番目 21 。
	① come didn't you	② come you didn't	
	3 didn't you come	4 you didn't come	(17) 友人でさえ私を裏切ったのに、私があなたのことを信じるなんて、どうして
		解答番号は 14 。	思えるの?
		_	Why do you expect me (1) even ② friends ③ have ④ my
(13)	When I took on this project,	I didn't know what I was letting	(5) to (6) trust (7) when (8) you) betrayed me?
	15 .		解答番号は3番目 22 , 6番目 23 。
	1 in for myself	② in myself for	
	3 myself for in	(4) myself in for	
		解答番号は 15 。	
	— 17	— 2022 A方式 英語②	— 18 —



(英語②問題 おわり)

英語①

解答番号は 1 ~ 10 。

Climate affects everything we do in life, from the clothes we wear to the diseases we catch. This is because as humans we only feel comfortable within a very narrow range of temperature and humidity. This comfort zone ranges from about 20°C to 26°C and from 20 to 75 per cent relative humidity. However, we live almost everywhere in the world, meaning that conditions are frequently 1 this comfort zone, and we have learnt to adapt our clothing and dwellings to maintain our comfort. So while you may think the clothes you have hanging in your wardrobe simply reflect your fashion taste or lack of, in reality they reflect the climate in which you live and how it changes throughout the year. So you have a thick padded coat for a Canadian winter and a short-sleeved shirt for a business meeting in Rio. Our wardrobes also give hints about where we like to take our holidays. If you are a budding Polar explorer, then there will be very warm Arctic clothes hanging up—if you love sunning yourself on the beach, then there will be shorts or a bikini instead.

Our houses are also built with a clear understanding of local climate. In England almost all houses have central heating as the outside temperature is usually below 20°C, but few have air conditioning as temperatures rarely exceed 26°C. On the other hand, in Australia most houses have air conditioning but rarely central heating. Climate also affects the structure of our cities and how transport systems around the world operate. In Houston, Texas, there is a network of 7 miles of underground tunnels connecting all the major downtown buildings; this is fully climate controlled and links 95 heavily populated city blocks.

> - 1 -2022 B方式 英語①

People use the tunnel when it is raining or hot outside, because for at least 5 months of the year the average temperature in Houston is above 30°C. Similarly there are underground malls in Canada to avoid the problems of heavy snow and extreme cold.

Climate controls where and when we get our food, because agriculture is controlled by rainfall, frost, and snow, and by how long the growing season is, which includes both the amount of sunlight and the length of the warm season. So in a simplified way, rice is grown where it is warm and very wet, while wheat can grow in much more temperate climes. The climate can also affect the quality of our food, for example it is well known that the very best vintages of French wine are produced when there are a few short sharp frosts during the winter, which harden the vines, producing excellent grapes. Farmers can also 'help' the local climate, for example by growing tomatoes in a greenhouse or by irrigating the land to provide a more constant supply 3_

Climate also influences where there will be extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts, floods, and storms. However in many cases our perception of extreme events is determined by local conditions, so for example in 2003 northern Europe was hit with a 'heatwave' and $100^{\circ}F$ (37.8°C) was recorded for the first time ever in England. However in countries of the tropics a heatwave would not be recorded until temperatures were above 45°C. Climate also has a large effect on our health, as many diseases are temperature and humidity controlled. For example, incidences of influenza, commonly called the flu, reach a peak in winter. 4 the Northern and Southern Hemispheres have winter at different times of the year, there are actually two different flu seasons globally each year. The influenza virus $\underset{(5)}{\text{migrates}}$ between the two hemispheres after each winter, giving us time to produce new

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vaccinations based on the new strain of flu that has appeared in the previous six months in the other hemisphere. There have been many arguments about why flu is climate controlled and one theory is that during cold dry conditions the virus can survive on surfaces longer and so be more easily transmitted between people. Another suggestion is that vitamin D might provide some resistance or immunity to the virus. Hence in winter and during the tropical rainy season, when people stay indoors, away from the sun, their vitamin D levels fall and incidences of influenza increase.

[注1] climes 地域

(1) 1 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー クしなさい。解答番号は 1 。

- (1) onto
- 2 outside
- 3 wherein
- (4) within

(2) 下線部(2)you are a budding Polar explorerの意味の説明として最もふさ

- わしいものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 2 。
 - 1) you have almost finished exploring all the Polar areas
 - 2 you have little interest in visiting Polar areas
- 3 you still have not much experience in exploring Polar areas
- 4 you usually bring some good buddies when you explore Polar

(3)	3	に入れるのに最も適切なものを,	次の①~④から 1 つ選び,	マー
ク	しなさい。	解答番号は 3 。		

- (1) air
- 2 gas
- 4 water

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- (4) 4 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー クしなさい。解答番号は 4 。
 - 1 Although
- (2) During
- 3 Since
- (4) When
- (5) 下線部(5) migrates の意味に最も近いものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、 マークしなさい。解答番号は 5 。
 - (1) features
- 2 moves
- (3) trades
- (4) varies

(6) 本文の内容に合うように、次の1~5の与えられた部分に続く最も適切なも のを、それぞれ①~④から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は 6 ~ 10

- 1. According to paragraph one, our clothing mostly depends on 6
- (1) our fashion taste.
- 2 our local weather.
- 3 the climate in our wardrobe.
- 4 the house or dwelling we live in.
- 2. Information in paragraph two suggests that 7
 - 1 England is justly famous for its rainy climate
- 2 Houston, Texas is not comfortable outside for part of the year.
- (3) in Australia, people need better home heating systems.
- (4) underground malls in Canada are used to heat the homes of Canadians.

英語〔	B方式	11	/21)
			/ []

3. The 'few short sharp frosts during the winter' in paragraph three are 8		15 に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、そ 一クしなさい。
hard for those growing wine in France.		解答番号は 11 ~ 15 。
② necessary for making better grapes.		
3 sometimes good for growing tomatoes.	(7) I'm unable to do this, and t	here's 11 .
(4) used by farmers to 'help' the local climate.	① a point anyway	② any point anyway
	3 every point anyway	4 no point anyway
4. According to information in paragraph four, in 2003 9		解答番号は 11 。
① English scientists became more determined to record extreme		
weather events.	(8) I'm sorry if I 12 as b	eing rather rude.
② Northern Europe was affected by a period of unusually hot	(1) came across	2 came under
weather.	3 went ahead	4 went round
③ our perception of the European climate was found to be too extreme.		解答番号は 12 。
4 the problem of climate change was much feared in Europe.	(9) 13 the necessary quare the job.	diffications, Peter was not considered for
5. According to the article, it is true that 10	(1) Being lacked	② Having lacking
① climate affects viruses more than it seems to affect agriculture.	3 Lacked	4 Lacking
most of the recent extreme weather events have occurred in England.		解答番号は 13 。
3 there are a few theories about why influenza cases peak in the	(10) The company was 14	of financial collapse.
colder part of the year.	(i) in the edge	② in the end
$\widehat{\mathbf{A}}$ vitamin D levels can influence our climate.	3 on the basis	④ on the verge 解答番号は 14 。
	(1) I 15 Jack would turn (1) might as well know (3) might have been known	② might be known
— 5 — 2022 B方式 英語①	-	- 6 - 2022 B方式 英語①
 一 5 一 2022 B方式 英語① ○ 次の 02 ~ (16) の日本語の内容を表すように () 内の語を並べ替えた場合。 () の中で3番目と6番目にくる語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~ ②から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。 解答番号は 16 ~ 25 。 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 6 2022 B方式 英語①
	There (1) better 2 c	- 6 - 2022 B方式 英語① ***********************************
次の 02 ~ 06 の日本語の内容を表すように () 内の語を並べ替えた場合,	There (1) better 2 c	- 6 - 2022 B 方式 英語① ***********************************
	There (1) better 2 c	- 6 - 2022 B 方式 英語① ***********************************

英語 ②

解答番号は 1 ~ 10 。

Acts of kindness may not be that random after all. Science says being kind pays off.

Research shows that acts of kindness make us feel better and healthier. Kindness is also key to how we evolved and survived as a species, scientists say. We are hard-wired to be kind.

Kindness "is as bred in our bones as our anger or our lust or our grief or as our 1 for revenge," said University of California San Diego psychologist Michael McCullough, author of the forthcoming book "Kindness of Strangers." It's also, he said, "the main feature we take for

Scientific research is booming into human kindness and what scientists have found so far speaks well of us.

"Kindness is much older than religion. It does seem to be universal," said University of Oxford anthropologist Oliver Curry, research director at Kindlab. "The basic reason why people are kind is that we are social animals "

We prize kindness over any other value. When psychologists lumped values into ten categories and asked people what was more important, benevolence or kindness comes out on top, beating hedonism, having an exciting life, creativity, ambition, tradition, security, obedience, seeking social justice and seeking power, said University of London psychologist Anat Bardi, who studies value systems.

"We're kind because 2 we all benefit from kindness,"

When it comes to a species' survival "kindness pays, friendliness

- 9 **-**2022 B方式 英語② pays," said Duke University evolutionary anthropologist Brian Hare, author of the new book "Survival of the Friendliest."

Kindness and cooperation work for many species, whether it's bacteria, flowers or our fellow primate bonobos. The more friends you have, the more individuals you help, the more successful you are, Hare said.

For example, Hare, who studies bonobos and other primates, compares aggressive chimpanzees, which attack outsiders, to bonobos where the animals don't kill but help out strangers. Male bonobos are far more successful at mating than their male chimp counterparts, Hare

McCullough sees bonobos as more the exceptions. Most animals aren't kind or helpful to strangers, just close relatives so in that way it is one of the traits that separate us from other species, he said. And that, he said, is because of the human ability to reason.

Humans realize that there's not much difference between our close relatives and strangers and that someday strangers can help us if we are kind to them, McCullough said.

Reasoning "is the secret ingredient, which is why we donate blood when there are disasters" and why most industrialized nations spend at least 20% of their money on social programs, such as 5 McCullough said.

Duke's Hare also points to mama bears to understand the evolution and biology of kindness and its aggressive nasty flip side. He said studies point to certain areas of the brain, the medial prefrontal cortex, temporal parietal junction and other spots as either activated or dampened by emotional activity. The same places give us the ability to nurture and love, but also dehumanize and exclude, he said.

When mother bears are feeding and nurturing their cubs, these

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areas in the brain are activated and it allows them to be generous and loving, Hare said. But if someone comes near the mother bear at that time, it sets off the brain's threat mechanisms in the same places. The same bear becomes its most aggressive and dangerous.

Hare said he sees this in humans. Some of the same people who are generous to family and close friends, when they feel threatened by outsiders become angrier. He points to the current polarization of the world.

"More isolated groups are more likely to feel threatened by others and they are more likely to morally exclude, dehumanize," Hare said. "And that opens the door to 7 ."

But overall our bodies aren't just programmed to be nice, they reward us for being kind, scientists said.

"Doing kindness makes you happier and being happier makes you do kind acts," said labor economist Richard Layard, who studies happiness at the London School of Economics and wrote the new book "Can We Be Happier?"

University of California Riverside psychology professor Sonja Lyubomirsky has put that concept 8 in numerous experiments over 20 years and repeatedly found that people feel better when they are kind to others, even more than when they are kind to themselves.

"Acts of kindness are very powerful," Lyubomirsky said.

- 「注1] hard-wired 組み込まれている
- 「注 2] anthropologist 人類学者
- [注 3] hedonism 快楽主義, 享楽主義
- [注4] primate 霊長類
- [注5] medial prefrontal cortex 内側前頭前皮質
- [注6] temporal parietal junction 側頭頭頂接合部

[注7] dampened 活動を抑えられている

「注8] dehumanize 人間性を失わせる

[注9] polarization 二極化, 対立

(1) 1 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー クしなさい。解答番号は 1 。

- (1) decision
- 2 defense
- (3) deposit
- (4) desire

(2) 2 に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー クしなさい。解答番号は 2 。

- (1) under the pressure of expectation
- 2 under the right circumstances
- 3 under the supervision of specialists
- (4) under the wheel of fortune

(3) 下線部(3)work for の意味に最も近いものを, 次の①~④から1つ選び,

マークしなさい。解答番号は 3。

- 1) fall prey to
- 2 feel happy in
- (3) force themselves on
- 4 function for the benefit of

(4) 下線部(4) outsiders の意味に最も近いものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、

マークしなさい。解答番号は 4 。

- 1 aliens
- 2 colleagues
- (3) fellows
- (4) patients

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2022 B方式 英語②

クしなさい。解答番号は 5 。 ① arguing and debating ② politics and economics (6) 下線部(6) them が示すものとして選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は① feeding and nursing ③ the cubs (7) 7 に入れるのに最も適切がクしなさい。解答番号は 7 。 ① comfort ③ creativity	はものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー ② housing and education ④ values and beliefs 最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ ⑥ 。 ② mother bears ④ these areas in the brain なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー ② conscience ④ cruelty なものを、次の①~④から1つ選び、マー	 According to the article, 10 bonobos and humans are similar in that both species have the tendency to be helpful to strangers. our value systems are unstable since kindness and benevolence rank above other values. researchers unanimously agree that reasoning is closely related to tender loving care. the sole trait that differentiates our species from others is that humans act kindly whenever they can.
クしなさい。解答番号は 8 。		
1 to the end	② to the right	
3 to the test	4 to the vote	
のを、それぞれ①~④から1つずつ煮 1. According to the article, we n ① we do kind acts as a form ② we do kind acts for their or	解答番号は 9 と 10。 may say that 9 of overdue payment. wn sake.	
3 we do kind acts to activate		
(4) we do kind acts to nurture		
- 1	3 — 2022 B方式 英語②	— 14 — 2022 B方式 英語②
放の(10) ~ (14)の	解答番号は 11 ~ 15 。	
れぞれ①~④から1つずつ選び、マーク (0) As we are so near Peter's house ① might as well drop in	アレなさい。 解答番号は 11 ~ 15。 e, we 11 to see him. ② might as well in drop ④ must well in drop	() の中で3番目と6番目にくる語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~ ⑥から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。 解答番号は 16 ~ 25 。 (5) チケットはまだ残っているかしら。 I(① any ② have ③ if ④ left ⑤ tickets ⑥ was
れぞれ①~④から1つずつ選び、マーク (0) As we are so near Peter's house ① might as well drop in ③ must well drop in	解答番号は 11 ~ 15。 e, we 11 to see him. ② might as well in drop ④ must well in drop 解答番号は 11。 12 up with something? ③ dig ④ go 解答番号は 12。 sic here. ② are not supposing ④ don't be supposing	() の中で3番目と6番目にくる語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~ ⑧から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。 解答番号は 16 ~ 25 。 (5) チケットはまだ残っているかしら。 I(① any ② have ③ if ④ left ⑤ tickets ⑥ was ⑦ wondering ⑧ you). 解答番号は3番目 16 . 6番目 17 。 (6) 事前の許可なしに当地区に入る者は、不法侵入とする。 Anyone entering ① approval ② area ③ be ④ considered ⑤ prior ⑥ this ⑦ will ⑥ without) to be trespassing. 解答番号は3番目 18 . 6番目 19 。
れぞれ①~@から1つずつ選び、マークの As we are so near Peter's house ① might as well drop in ② must well drop in ① live run out of ideas. Can you ② come ② You 13 to play loud mus ① are not supposed	解答番号は 11 ~ 15。 e, we 11 to see him. ② might as well in drop ④ must well in drop 解答番号は 11。 12 up with something? ③ dig ④ go 解答番号は 12。 sic here. ② are not supposing	() の中で3番目と6番目にくる語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~ ⑧から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。 解答番号は 16 ~ 25 。 I (① any ② have ③ if ④ left ⑤ tickets ⑥ was ⑦ wondering ⑧ you). 解答番号は3番目 16 . 6番目 17 。 46 事前の許可なしに当地区に入る者は、不法侵入とする。 Anyone entering (① approval ② area ③ be ④ considered ⑤ prior ⑥ this ⑦ will ⑧ without) to be trespassing. 解答番号は3番目 18 . 6番目 19 。
れぞれ①~④から1つずつ選び、マークの As we are so near Peter's house ① might as well drop in ③ must well drop in ① bid ② come ② You 13 to play loud must② are not supposed ③ don't be supposed	解答番号は 11 ~ 15。 e, we 11 to see him. ② might as well in drop ④ must well in drop 解答番号は 11。 12 up with something? ③ dig ④ go 解答番号は 12。 sic here. ② are not supposing ④ don't be supposing 解答番号は 13。 mink of anything to say.	() の中で3番目と6番目にくる語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~ ⑧から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。 解答番号は 16 ~ 25 。 (5) チケットはまだ残っているかしら。 I(① any ② have ③ if ④ left ⑤ tickets ⑥ was ⑦ wondering ⑧ you). 解答番号は3番目 16 . 6番目 17 。 (6) 事前の許可なしに当地区に入る者は、不法侵入とする。 Anyone entering ① approval ② area ③ be ④ considered ⑤ prior ⑥ this ⑦ will ⑥ without) to be trespassing. 解答番号は3番目 18 . 6番目 19 。
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れぞれ①~④から1つずつ選び、マークの As we are so near Peter's house	解答番号は 11 ~ 15。 e, we 11 to see him. ② might as well in drop ④ must well in drop 解答番号は 11。 12 up with something? ③ dig ④ go 解答番号は 12。 sic here. ② are not supposing ④ don't be supposing 解答番号は 13。 mink of anything to say. y ③ Taking to ④ Took to 解答番号は 14。 many of the patients still experienced	() の中で3番目と6番目にくる語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~ ®から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。 解答番号は 16 ~ 25 。 (15) チケットはまだ残っているかしら。 I (① any ② have ③ if ④ left ⑤ tickets ⑥ was ⑦ wondering ⑧ you). 解答番号は3番目 16 . 6番目 17 。 (16) 事前の許可なしに当地区に入る者は、不法侵入とする。 Anyone entering ① approval ② area ③ be ④ considered ⑤ prior ⑥ this ⑦ will ⑥ without) to be trespassing. 解答番号は3番目 18 . 6番目 19 。 (17) 真面目かつ誠実であることの重要性は、いくら強調してもしすぎることはない。 You can ① and ② being ③ earnest ④ importance ⑥ never ⑥ of ⑦ overemphasize ⑧ the) sincere. 解答番号は3番目 20 . 6番目 21 。
れぞれ①~④から1つずつ選び、マークの As we are so near Peter's house ① might as well drop in ③ must well drop in ① bid ② come ② You 13 to play loud muse ① are not supposed ③ don't be supposed ③ don't be supposed ③ Taking by ② Taking by ② After four days of 15 , 1	解答番号は 11 ~ 15。 e, we 11 to see him. ② might as well in drop ④ must well in drop 解答番号は 11。 12 up with something? ③ dig ④ go 解答番号は 12。 sic here. ② are not supposing ④ don't be supposing 解答番号は 13。 nink of anything to say. y ③ Taking to ④ Took to 解答番号は 14。	() の中で3番目と6番目にくる語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ①~ ®から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。 解答番号は 16 ~ 25 。 (15) チケットはまだ残っているかしら。 I (① any ② have ③ if ④ left ⑤ tickets ⑥ was ⑦ wondering ⑧ you). 解答番号は3番目 16 . 6番目 17 。 (16) 事前の許可なしに当地区に入る者は、不法侵入とする。 Anyone entering ① approval ② area ③ be ④ considered ⑤ prior ⑥ this ⑦ will ⑥ without) to be trespassing. 解答番号は3番目 18 . 6番目 19 。 (17) 真面目かつ誠実であることの重要性は、いくら強調してもしすぎることはない。 You can ① and ② being ③ earnest ④ importance ⑥ never ⑥ of ⑦ overemphasize ⑧ the) sincere. 解答番号は3番目 20 . 6番目 21 。

入試概要

(19) 彼は学校に新入生を迎えるために特別な努力をいつもする。 He (1) always 2 an 3 effort 4 extra 5 makes 解答番号は3番目 24 , 6番目 25 。

(英語②問題 おわり)

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