

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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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 ①

I 次の文章を読んで、後の(1)～(8)の各問に答えなさい。

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 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

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 an 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. In the 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 too hot. 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①～④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。

- 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 voters

(5) 下線部(5) a survey 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 5。

- ① a brochure
- ② a questionnaire
- ③ a study
- ④ an investigation

(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 。

- 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 ～ 。

1. According to the fifth paragraph, compared to India, the rate of air conditioner ownership in Japan is .

- ① considerably lower
- ② roughly similar
- ③ significantly higher
- ④ slightly higher

2. According to the article, in pre-modern times,

- 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 .

- ① “A Brief History of Air-Conditioning”
- ② “Attitudes Towards Ice and Air Conditioners”
- ③ “Similarities and Differences of Cooling Methods in America and Europe”
- 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 .

- 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.

II 次の(9)～(13)の ～ に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、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 ～ .

(9) Just click the link to go to the next page of the website.

- ① in
 - ② on
 - ③ to
 - ④ with
- 解答番号は .

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

- ① aside
 - ② beyond
 - ③ off
 - ④ round
- 解答番号は .

(11) I just 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 .

(12) It's apparent that the company women.

- ① is biased again
 - ② is biased against
 - ③ should bias again
 - ④ should biased against
- 解答番号は .

(13) My friend says she won't be going to the clinic unless she .

- ① feels worse
 - ② felt worse
 - ③ has felt worse
 - ④ will feel worse
- 解答番号は .

III 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番目にな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 ～ .

(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 ⑤ it ⑥ thought ⑦ to ⑧ was) be.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 .

(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 ⑤ must ⑥ my ⑦ regarding ⑧ your) this matter.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 .

(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 ⑤ us ⑥ was ⑦ why ⑧ you) cancelled.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 .

(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 、6番目 .

08 私は結局、2位に甘んじなければならなかった。

I (① ended ② for ③ having ④ prize ⑤ second
⑥ settle ⑦ to ⑧ up).

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 .

(英語①問題 おわり)

英語 ②

I 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 ～ .

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 ride of the early running machine show that Drais covered 13 kilometers in less than an hour.

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

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 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. , 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 ⁽³⁾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 post-war period the Communist ⁽⁴⁾Party of China promoted bicycles as a

英語〔A方式 11/21〕

Ⅱ 次の(9)～(13)の [11] ～ [15] に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、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 [11] ～ [15] 。

(9) Even though I have known her for ages, I still can't [11] her out.

- ① bend ② mend ③ tease ④ work

解答番号は [11] 。

(10) I'll [12] later at the food court.

- ① catch up with you ② catch you up with
③ round up with you ④ round you up with

解答番号は [12] 。

(11) I'm planning to move [13] the office next to yours.

- ① back ② into ③ since ④ while

解答番号は [13] 。

(12) How [14] turn up at the party?

- ① come didn't you ② come you didn't
③ didn't you come ④ you didn't come

解答番号は [14] 。

(13) When I took on this project, I didn't know what I was letting [15] .

- 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

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解答番号は [16] ～ [25] 。

(14) あなたは同僚にあのように利用されるべきではない。

You shouldn't (① advantage ② coworker ③ let ④ like
⑤ of ⑥ take ⑦ you ⑧ your) that.

解答番号は3番目 [16]、6番目 [17] 。

(15) 私が議長に選ばれたら、私はどうなるのだろう。

I'm (① become ② if ③ I'm ④ me ⑤ of ⑥ what
⑦ will ⑧ wondering) chosen to be the chairperson.

解答番号は3番目 [18]、6番目 [19] 。

(16) 最終的にはあなたは試験に合格すると言っておこう。

I (① dare ② in ③ passing ④ say ⑤ succeed ⑥ the
⑦ will ⑧ you) exam in the end.

解答番号は3番目 [20]、6番目 [21] 。

(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、どうして思えるの？

Why do you expect me (① even ② friends ③ have ④ my
⑤ to ⑥ trust ⑦ when ⑧ you) betrayed me?

解答番号は3番目 [22]、6番目 [23] 。

— 18 —

2022 A方式 英語②

(18) 私がテストのことを気にしていなかったとは思わないでほしい。

I'd (① didn't ② for ③ hate ④ I ⑤ that ⑥ think
⑦ to ⑧ you) care about the test.

解答番号は3番目 [24]、6番目 [25] 。

(英語②問題 おわり)

— 19 —

2022 A方式 英語②

英語〔B方式 11/21〕

3. The 'few short sharp frosts during the winter' in paragraph three are .

- ① hard for those growing wine in France.
- ② necessary for making better grapes.
- ③ sometimes good for growing tomatoes.
- ④ used by farmers to 'help' the local climate.

4. According to information in paragraph four, in 2003 .

- ① English scientists became more determined to record extreme weather events.
- ② Northern Europe was affected by a period of unusually hot weather.
- ③ our perception of the European climate was found to be too extreme.
- ④ the problem of climate change was much feared in Europe.

5. According to the article, it is true that .

- ① climate affects viruses more than it seems to affect agriculture.
- ② most of the recent extreme weather events have occurred in England.
- ③ there are a few theories about why influenza cases peak in the colder part of the year.
- ④ vitamin D levels can influence our climate.

II 次の(7)～(11)の ～ に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、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) I'm unable to do this, and there's .

- ① a point anyway ② any point anyway
- ③ every point anyway ④ no point anyway

解答番号は 。

(8) I'm sorry if I as being rather rude.

- ① came across ② came under
- ③ went ahead ④ went round

解答番号は 。

(9) the necessary qualifications, Peter was not considered for the job.

- ① Being lacked ② Having lacking
- ③ Lacked ④ Lacking

解答番号は 。

(10) The company was of financial collapse.

- ① in the edge ② in the end
- ③ on the basis ④ on the verge

解答番号は 。

(11) I Jack would turn up late.

- ① might as well know ② might be known
- ③ might have been known ④ might have known

解答番号は 。

III 次の⑫～⑮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。

解答番号は ～ 。

⑫ 本当のことを言わなかったのは、なぜですか？

Why ((① didn't ② is ③ it ④ tell ⑤ that ⑥ the ⑦ truth ⑧ you)?)

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

⑬ 彼がその仕事を成し得ただろう唯一の者だと私は考えます。

I think he ((① could ② done ③ have ④ is ⑤ only ⑥ person ⑦ the ⑧ who) the work.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

⑭ 私の人生に特別な誰かが早く現れてくれるようにとずっと願っています。

I ((① come ② hoping ③ into ④ keep ⑤ someone ⑥ special ⑦ that ⑧ will) my life soon.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

⑮ 昨今、IT業界の安定した仕事が大いに求められている。

These days, ((① after ② are ③ highly ④ in ⑤ IT ⑥ jobs ⑦ secure ⑧ sought).

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

⑯ 友人と話をする以上に私には好きなことはない。

There ((① better ② chatting ③ I ④ is ⑤ like ⑥ nothing ⑦ than ⑧ with) friends.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

(英語①問題 おわり)

英語 ②

I 次の文章を読んで、後の(1)～(9)の各問いに答えなさい。
 解答番号は ～ 。

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 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 granted.”

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 we all benefit from kindness,” Oxford’s Curry said.

When it comes to a species’ survival “kindness pays, friendliness

areas in the brain are activated and it allows ⁽⁶⁾ 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 .

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 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 内側前頭頂皮質

[注6] temporal parietal junction 側頭頭頂接合部

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 said.

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 .

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

[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) 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 decision
- ② defense
- ③ deposit
- ④ desire

(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 。

- 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 。

- 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 。

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

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(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 。

- ① arguing and debating
- ② housing and education
- ③ politics and economics
- ④ values and beliefs

(6) 下線部(6) them が示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 。

- ① feeding and nursing
- ② mother bears
- ③ the cubs
- ④ these areas in the brain

(7) 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 comfort
- ② conscience
- ③ creativity
- ④ cruelty

(8) 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 to the end
- ② to the right
- ③ to the test
- ④ to the vote

(9) 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 と 。

1. According to the article, we may say that 。

- ① we do kind acts as a form of overdue payment.
- ② we do kind acts for their own sake.
- ③ we do kind acts to activate parts of our brain.
- ④ we do kind acts to nurture our unconditional love.

II 次の(10)～(14)の ～ に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、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 ～ 。

(10) As we are so near Peter's house, we to see him.

- ① might as well drop in
- ② might as well in drop
- ③ must well drop in
- ④ must well in drop

解答番号は 。

(11) I've run out of ideas. Can you up with something?

- ① bid
- ② come
- ③ dig
- ④ go

解答番号は 。

(12) You to play loud music here.

- ① are not supposed
- ② are not supposing
- ③ don't be supposed
- ④ don't be supposing

解答番号は 。

(13) surprise, I couldn't think of anything to say.

- ① Taken by
- ② Taking by
- ③ Taking to
- ④ Took to

解答番号は 。

(14) After four days of , many of the patients still experienced phantom buzzes.

- ① no smartphone use
- ② not smartphones using
- ③ no use smartphone
- ④ not using of smartphones

解答番号は 。

2. According to the article, 。

- ① bonobos and humans are similar in that both species have the tendency to be helpful to strangers.
- ② our value systems are unstable since kindness and benevolence rank above other values.
- ③ researchers unanimously agree that reasoning is closely related to tender loving care.
- ④ the sole trait that differentiates our species from others is that humans act kindly whenever they can.

III 次の(15)～(19)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番目にな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 ～ 。

(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 、6番目 。

(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 ⑧ without) to be trespassing.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

(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 ⑤ never ⑥ of ⑦ overemphasize ⑧ the) sincere.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

(18) あなたの絶え間ない援助がなければ、私はスピーチコンテストに優勝することはなかっただろう。

- I would never have won the speech contest, ((① assistance ② been ③ for ④ had ⑤ it ⑥ not ⑦ tireless ⑧ your).

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

09 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
⑥ new ⑦ to ⑧ welcome) students to the school.

解答番号は3番目 , 6番目 。

(英語②問題 おわり)