

入試概要
総合型選抜
公募型学校推薦選抜
英語
数
生
物
化
学
国
語
一般選抜
一般選抜英語
一般選抜日本史
一般選抜世界史
一般選抜生物
一般選抜化学
一般選抜数学
一般選抜国語
音楽実技

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、(暦の)月の名前について述べたものです。英語における月の名前(たとえばApril)がどのような歴史の変遷を経て現在の名前となったのか、また日本語における月の名前(たとえば神無月)はどうか、などについて書かれています。

主な問いは、内容理解に関するものです。英語の文章を正確に読み取る力が求められます。また、語彙力も試されますので、単語帳などを用いて、日頃から単語力を養うようにしましょう。

IIは、基本的な文法の知識を問う設問です。標準的なレベルの文法問題集を反復練習するなどして、基本的な文法を身につけておいてください。

IIIは、日本語の文章の内容を表すように単語を並べ替える整序問題です。作文力を問う問題ですので、日頃から英文和訳問題集などを使って、英作文の練習をしておいてください。

A方式②

Iの文章は、人間の頭髪や体毛といった毛について述べたものです。人間の毛は、頭髪にしる体毛にしる、動物の毛とは異なった性質を持つとことが書かれています。

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B方式①

Iの文章は、英語のイントネーション(抑揚)について述べたものです。イントネーションの重要性やイントネーションに応じた意味の違いなどについて書かれています。

主な問いは、内容理解に関するものです。英語の文章を正確に読み取る力が求められます。また、語彙力も試されますので、単語帳などを用いて、日頃から単語力を養うようにしましょう。

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B方式②

Iの文章は、動物の睡眠について述べたものです。イルカは特殊な睡眠方法をとるなどのことが書かれています。

主な問いは、内容理解に関するものです。英語の文章を正確に読み取る力が求められます。また、語彙力も試されますので、単語帳などを用いて、日頃から単語力を養うようにしましょう。

IIは、基本的な文法の知識を問う設問です。標準的なレベルの文法問題集を反復練習するなどして、基本的な文法を身につけておいてください。

IIIは、日本語の文章の内容を表すように単語を並べ替える整序問題です。作文力を問う問題ですので、日頃から英文和訳問題集などを使って、英作文の練習をしておいてください。

英語 ①

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 [1] ～ [10] 。

The way that humans measure time is often based around natural cycles. The twenty-four-hour day/night cycle divides time into days. The rotation of the earth around the sun every 365 days gives us the time unit of the year. In between the units of “day” and “year” there is another time unit based on natural cycles: the month.

In many languages, the word for “month” is clearly related to the word for “moon.” As seen from the earth, the moon goes through a twenty-eight-day cycle—from full moon, gradually decreasing in size to half-moon, crescent moon, new moon, and then back to the full moon again. This is the basis for the monthly calendar of twelve months that is used in various [1] across the world. Although the calendar cycle has varied greatly across different cultures in history, the standard calendar in worldwide use today is based on the ancient Roman system—four months of thirty days, seven months of thirty-one days and one month (February) of twenty-eight or twenty-nine days. The development of this calendar is an interesting story.

For the ancient Romans, the year consisted of twelve months, but strangely, only ten of the months were given names. The Roman year began in [3] March. The first four months of the Roman year were named after gods or seasonal events. March is named after the Roman god of war—Mars, and June is named in honor of the goddess Juno. April and May are also given names, but the origins of these words are often disputed. Some think they were named for gods while other historians think they were named after natural events. After June, the system changed and the months were no longer named but simply

language spoken in the Balkans, this month is called *travanj*, which means “the season of growing grass.” None of the month words in Croatian match the familiar Roman-based month words of English. For example, January is *siječanj* (meaning “wood cutting time”), and October is *listopad* (meaning “leaves are starting to fall”). [6], in casual speech, Croatian speakers may refer to the months simply by the number, starting with January, which is sometimes just called *prvi*, which is short for *prvi mjesec*, or “first month.” A similar system of month names based on agricultural and seasonal terms is found in some other Slavic languages such as Czech and Ukrainian.

In Japan, the modern calendar aligns with the twelve month calendar used around the world, but the names of the months are numbered from one through twelve in a transparent way. January is *Ichigatsu*, or “first month.” This system was adopted by Japan in 1873. Prior to that time, the Japanese seem to have used a calendar that dated back to the Nara period (710 – 794). In this system, each month had a name whose meaning was connected to aspects of Japanese cultural, religious, and agricultural life. For example, the month that matched the modern month of October was called *Kannazuki*, which means “the month of no gods.” This is because it was believed that during this month all of the gods in Japan gathered at the Izumo Grand Shrine in Shimane Prefecture, so there were no gods elsewhere in Japan. Thus, October was the month of no gods. Other months were named for the natural world. The month of March was called *Yayoi* (meaning “month of growth”) and May was called *Satsuki* (meaning “month of planting rice sprouts”). In modern Japan, these two words are sometimes used as names for girls who are born in these months.

Although the modern world mainly uses a standard calendar and the dates align in every country, the history of the division of the year

numbered. The months we know as July and August were originally called *Quintilis* (meaning fifth) and *Sextilis* (meaning sixth). The month names from September to December are [4] in use today, and their names are clearly connected to a system of numbering, counting March as the first month. September is the seventh month, October the eighth, and so on. The two months between December and March originally had no name and were regarded as the “dead” time of year when plants did not grow. In the eighth century B.C.E., the Roman king Numa named these previously unnamed months January and February—thus giving a name or a number reference to all twelve months. The new year was also moved from March to January, with some authors stating that King Numa instituted the change, while others claim it became official several centuries later. Even though January was eventually recognized as the beginning of the new year, the numbering system for months was still based on March as the beginning of the new year. Eventually, the names for the fifth and sixth months were changed in honor of Roman leaders. *Quintilis* was changed to July in honor of Julius Caesar (died 44 B.C.E.), and *Sextilis* was renamed August in honor of the first Roman emperor Augustus (died 14 B.C.E.).

This version of the monthly calendar, with some months named and others numbered, is the basis of many calendars in various European languages. The months’ names are basically the same in languages as diverse as English, German, Hungarian, Spanish, and Greek. However, there is an alternative system in some Slavic languages spoken in Eastern Europe. These languages have their own words for the months, based on ancient agricultural terms. To understand the contrast between the two systems, we can see that the month known in English as April is called *April* in German, *április* in Hungarian, *abril* in Spanish, and *Aprilius* (or *Aprilis*) in Greek. By contrast, in Croatian, a Slavic

into months and the names of those months can give us an [8] into the culture and thinking of people from the distant past.

- (1) [1] に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は [1] 。
- ① forms ② orders ③ reasons ④ terms
- (2) 下線部(2) interesting 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 [2] 。
- ① faithful ② fascinating
 ③ functioning ④ fundamental
- (3) [3] に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は [3] 。
- ① what happened to be ② what is seemingly
 ③ what should be called ④ what we would call
- (4) [4] に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は [4] 。
- ① ever ② forever ③ only ④ still
- (5) 下線部(5) diverse 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 disagreeable ② discharged
 ③ discreet ④ distinct

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一般選抜国語

音楽実技

英語〔A方式 11/22〕

入試概要

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公募型学校推薦選抜

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公募型学校推薦選抜

生

公募型学校推薦選抜

国語

一般選抜

一般選抜英語

一般選抜日本史

一般選抜世界史

一般選抜生物

一般選抜化学

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音楽実技

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

- ① In addition ② In brief
- ③ In conclusion ④ In sum

(7) 下線部(7) This system 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 the system in which months are either named in relation to seasons or religions
- ② the system in which months are given names or simply just numbered
- ③ the system in which the name for each month precisely matches the numbered sequence of months
- ④ the system in which the names of the months become virtually useless in terms of their numerical order

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

- ① insight ② instance
- ③ opportunity ④ opposition

(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当なものを、それぞれ①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は と 。

1. According to this article,

- ① agricultural and seasonal terms form the basis of month names in some Slavic languages.
- ② all calendars have either a naming system only or a numbering system only for referring to months.
- ③ the months of the Roman calendar were only numbered after the reign of Augustus.
- ④ the Shinto religion was the basis for all of the names of the months in ancient Japan.

2. According to this article,

- ① the ancient Roman calendar divided the 365-day year into ten months.
- ② the Roman king Numa named months after famous Roman emperors.
- ③ the Roman names for months were based on a mix of leaders' names and religious and numbering words.
- ④ the twelve-month cycle of the year is based on the movement of the earth around the sun.

II 次の⑩～⑭の ～ に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、それぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は ～ 。

⑩ These are the top ten trending topics Twitter right now.

- ① in ② on ③ under ④ with
- 解答番号は 。

⑪ through a similar experience myself, I fully sympathize with John.

- ① Been ② Being
 - ③ Had been ④ Having been
- 解答番号は 。

⑫ The problem is the scope of their understanding.

- ① behind ② besides ③ between ④ beyond
- 解答番号は 。

⑬ My wife and I are beginning to the Japanese way of life.

- ① accustomed ② getting accustomed
 - ③ to accustoming ④ to get accustomed
- 解答番号は 。

⑭ said that was trying to mislead us.

- ① However ② Whatever ③ Wherever ④ Whoever
- 解答番号は 。

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当なものを、それぞれ①～⑧の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は ～ 。

⑮ この件についてあまりに深刻に捉えることは、おすすめしません。

- I would not ((① advise ② matter ③ seriously ④ take ⑤ this ⑥ to ⑦ too ⑧ you).

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

⑯ 小さな島々や人口の少ない地域のような離れた場所に行くのは困難だ。

- It is tough to reach such ((① as ② islands ③ or ④ places ⑤ populated ⑥ remote ⑦ small ⑧ sparsely) areas.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

⑰ 京都には訪れる価値のある場所がたくさんあるので、どこに行くべきか決められない。

- There are so many places to ((① cannot ② decide ③ I ④ in ⑤ Kyoto ⑥ that ⑦ visit ⑧ where) to go.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

⑱ 多くの労働者がクリスマス休暇のために仕事を終えることになるので、道路が大変な渋滞となりそうです。

- The roads will be ((① as ② be ③ busy ④ extremely ⑤ finishing ⑥ many ⑦ will ⑧ workers) work for their Christmas holidays.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

09 奈良県は世界最古の現存木造建築物がある点をとっても誇っている。

Nara Prefecture is (1) having (2) of (3) oldest (4) proud
(5) surviving (6) the (7) very (8) world's) wooden buildings.

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 ～ 。

Many animals have a body covered with fur. This layer of hair on the body provides protection from cold, and protection from injury and ultraviolet radiation. The coloring of hair in both meat-eating animals like lions and tigers and plant-eating animals like deer can also serve as camouflage, helping the animals blend in with the background environment.

Humans are a rather unusual group when it comes to hair. Although there may be a light covering of hair on the body, humans are basically hairless. Scientists are not sure why ancient human ancestors lost most of their body hair. Some speculate that it was to allow early humans to regulate their body temperature more efficiently through sweating, after our ancestors moved out of the forested areas and onto the savannas of Africa. Other scientists think that a reason for the loss of body hair to reduce the presence of parasites. Whatever the reason, it seems that human ancestors lost their body hair approximately 250,000 years ago.

Although humans have lost most of their body hair, they continued to grow hair on their heads. Human head hair is in the animal world for the ability to keep growing. Normal hair grows from roots called follicles. These follicles do not produce hair constantly but go through a cycle of growth before becoming dormant. The hair then falls out, and no new hair grows for a few months before the cycle starts again. This is why hair on places like arms and legs is usually short. The follicle becomes dormant before the hair can grow too long. However, the follicles on the head remain active for a much longer

period. Hair on the head can grow continuously for six years before entering the dormant period. This means that for most people hair can grow up to a meter in length. The current record holder for the longest hair is Xie Quiping from China, whose hair is an amazing 5.62 meters in length.

The special nature of human head hair has meant that hair care and hair styling have been a feature of every culture. Carvings of human figures from prehistoric times show that these early people styled their hair carefully. Hair styling has often been a sign of group , marking a person as belonging to one particular tribe or group. In many armies around the world, new recruits have their head shaved to signal that they are now no longer civilians but part of the armed forces. Short hair is usually associated with males and long hair with females, but this has not always been the case. In the 1920's, many women from western cultures started to have short "bobbed" hairstyles in sharp contrast to the long hair that was the fashion for women before the First World War. Similarly, in the late 1960's, many young men grew long hair as part of the counterculture and hippie movement that was popular at that time.

In historical times, hairstyles were also very varied. Unlike modern military styles, the fierce warriors of Sparta in Ancient Greece had long hair as a symbol of masculinity. The Samurai warriors of Japan were characterized by the hairstyle known as *chonmage*, in which the top of the head was shaved and the remaining hair was oiled and tied into a queue (like a kind of ponytail) and folded to the top of the head. In Ancient China, only children would have their hair cut. From the teenage years, both men and women refrained from cutting their hair and wore their hair tied up in a variety of styles. Convicted criminals had their hair cut off as a sign of their disgrace. Monks also

shaved their head as a sign of their distance from the usual world.

In the modern world, haircare products are big business. It is estimated that the global haircare business is worth about ninety billion US dollars, with people around the world spending money on shampoos, conditioners, hair dyes, hair straightening, perms and hair replacement treatments. It is widely believed that women spend much more on haircare products than men, but this may not actually be the case. Although a visit to the hair salon is generally more expensive for women, part of the cost is for extra services like shampoo and treatments. Men's hairdressers may offer a wide range of services such as perming, coloring or face shaving, but most men choose only the basic service of cutting. In addition, surveys have found that while men's hairdressing services are usually cheaper, men visit the hair salon more frequently than women. In America, research has found that the average man visits a hairdresser once every two months while the average for women is once every three months. So, although men's single hairdressing charge is generally lower than women's, men and women spend roughly similar amounts of money over the course of a year on getting their hair cut and styled.

Whether you grow your hair long, shave it, get it dyed another color, or have it permed or straightened, it is almost certain that you spend a fair amount of time, money, and effort looking after this vital part of your appearance.

(1) 下線部(1) unusual が用いられた理由を最もよく表したものを、次の①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は **1**。

- ① Humans are exceptional in possessing relatively hairless skin.
- ② Humans are exempted from the dramatic loss of their body hair.
- ③ Humans are expressive of certain states in which their hair grows.
- ④ Humans are extraordinary in terms of their improved skin texture.

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

- ① may have been ② may have ceased
- ③ must have disappeared ④ must have existed

(3) **3** に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は **3**。

- ① unified ② uniform ③ unique ④ universal

(4) 下線部(4) remain active 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 constitute grounds ② contemplate effectively
- ③ continue to function ④ contrast well

(5) **5** に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は **5**。

- ① effort ② experience
- ③ identity ④ interaction

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

- ① aside ② close ③ placing ④ style

(7) 下線部(7) offer 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 **7**。

- ① proceed ② profess ③ project ④ provide

(8) 下線部(8) looking after this vital part of your appearance 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 **8**。

- ① getting rid of this final part of your image
- ② keeping track of this integral part of your image
- ③ making sure of this rational part of your look
- ④ taking care of this essential part of your look

(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当なものを、それぞれ①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は **9** と **10**。

1. According to this article, **9**

- ① hair styles in western cultures were far ahead of the times compared to those in other cultures.
- ② the dormant period of the follicle can be said to have a significant relationship with hair length.
- ③ the global haircare business has been struggling in light of the vast amount of US dollars spent.
- ④ there are some scientists who speculate that early humans lost most of their body hair for the purpose of moving out of the forested areas.

2. According to this article, loss of body hair **10**

- ① and that of head hair can be said to have occurred almost simultaneously among early humans.
- ② has given us ample evidence that head hair is also produced by the follicle.
- ③ is a reliable indicator of how early humans reduced the presence of parasites.
- ④ separates humans from animals, as does long hair on the head.

Ⅱ 次の(10)～(14)の 11 ～ 15 に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、それぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。
解答番号は 11 ～ 15 。

- (10) I don't think he 11 have any worries.
① need ② needed ③ needing ④ to need
解答番号は 11 。
- (11) We arrived home to find that our house 12 robbed.
① had been ② having been
③ to be ④ to have been
解答番号は 12 。
- (12) This work will keep us busy until Friday, 13 the boss will be back.
① by what time ② by which time
③ to what time ④ to which time
解答番号は 13 。
- (13) It's 14 quiet here now that my partner has gone.
① might ② might be ③ mightier ④ mighty
解答番号は 14 。
- (14) It is essential that Julia 15 the course.
① complete ② is completed
③ to be completed ④ to complete
解答番号は 15 。

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番目にくる語として最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～⑧の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。
解答番号は 16 ～ 25 。

- (15) そのイベントはコロナウイルス蔓延のせいで中止となった。
The event (① called ② due ③ of ④ off ⑤ spread
⑥ the ⑦ to ⑧ was) coronavirus.
解答番号は 3番目 16 , 6番目 17 。
- (16) どれがヘンリーが一番好きだとおっしゃったのですか。
Which (① best ② Henry ③ is ④ liked ⑤ one
⑥ said ⑦ the ⑧ you)?
解答番号は 3番目 18 , 6番目 19 。
- (17) この会社を代表して、すべての皆さんにお礼申し上げます。
On (① behalf ② company ③ I ④ like ⑤ of
⑥ this ⑦ to ⑧ would) thank you all.
解答番号は 3番目 20 , 6番目 21 。
- (18) その仕事に関して、彼らは誰を念頭に置いているのだろうか。
I (① for ② have ③ in ④ mind ⑤ the ⑥ they
⑦ who ⑧ wonder) job.
解答番号は 3番目 22 , 6番目 23 。

- (19) 新婦がインフルエンザにかかったということは、結婚式は延期だね。
The bride has just come down with flu, ((① be ② means
③ postponed ④ that ⑤ the ⑥ wedding ⑦ which
⑧ will).
解答番号は 3番目 24 , 6番目 25 。

(英語②問題 おわり)

英語 ①

I 次の文章を読んで、後の(1)～(9)の各問に答えなさい。

解答番号は 1 ～ 10。

Intonation is the use of pitch to convey meaning in a language. It has been described as the music or melody of speech. That gets the basic idea 1, but it's not a perfect analogy. In music, whether instrumental or vocal, we notice when players or singers are 'out of tune', and the performers take great pains to ensure that this doesn't happen. But people do not speak out of tune (unless they suffer from certain kinds of disability). We do not need to tap a tuning fork before we begin a conversation to ensure that our speech is in the right key or at the right pitch.

So it would be misleading to transcribe the melody of speech using a musical staff and a key signature, as I've sometimes seen. When we acquire a language, we learn to make our voice rise and fall in pitch in a limited number of ways to express various meanings, but nobody is checking to make sure that each of these variations is at exactly the same pitch level as everyone else's. As long as the variations roughly correspond, we'll understand what's being said well enough.

The important word to note is 'limited'. In theory we have an indefinite number of pitches at our disposal, within the limits of our voice range. Say 'ah' at the lowest pitch you can make, and then glide upwards to your highest pitch. Most people have a voice range (or *vocal register*) of up to two octaves. We could take any word or sentence and say it at any of the levels within that range. In practice, we tend to speak at certain levels, and we vary the pitches in just a small number of ways.

People find it most comfortable to talk in the lower third of their

voice range. If they get excited or angry or surprised, they will then 'raise their voices'—which means increasing both their pitch and loudness. It doesn't happen 3. If people are physically and psychologically normal, they don't speak routinely in a high-pitched and loud voice, and lower it only from time to time. (I know there are exceptions!)

Usually, when we're talking, what we're saying doesn't require much pitch variation. What we want to talk about can be said in a 'matter-of-fact' tone of voice, and in most English accents that basic everyday tone is heard as a low falling pitch at the end of a sentence. Imagine being asked when your next dental appointment is: *It's three o'clock on Monday*. Unless you have some particular reason to be surprised about this, that piece of information will be communicated in an unemotional way, with the pitch gradually descending from the beginning to the end of the sentence, and with a final falling glide on *Monday*, 4 that the most prominent word in the sentence. Most of our sentences are pronounced in a similar way.

Of course, if we have a special reason to do so, we can make a different word the most prominent one. If somebody has just suggested your appointment was at four, you could reply with 5. Any sentence has to be seen in context in this way. Bringing the prominence forward in a sentence always tells us something:

In the garden was a man in a grey coat. Implies: Nothing remarkable.

In the garden was a man in a grey coat. Implies: Not green, red ...

In the garden was a man in a grey coat. Implies: Not a woman, child ...

In the garden was a man in a grey coat. Implies: Not in the house,

street ...

Emphasizing the wrong word can be misleading, therefore, as learners of English as a foreign language soon discover: *I've just been talking to your beautiful daughter* (implication: 6).

Emphasizing the wrong word can also be distracting, and this is one of the behaviours that irritated my Radio 4 listeners. Presenters often try to make their voices more interesting by adding extra pitch variation, and if they're not careful they can end up making an unimportant word prominent. Prepositions are the commonest cases. Here are two examples I heard recently, one from a weather forecast, the other from a music programme:

The rain will spread into Scotland by tomorrow morning.

That was symphony number five by Gustav Mahler.

In neither case is there any kind of semantic contrast. And the risk is that, by stressing the wrong word, the listener's attention is taken away from the important words, especially if the presenter lowers the voice pitch immediately afterwards—another common complaint—so that in the second example we strain to catch 7.

Moving the emphasis 'horizontally'—backwards and forwards in a sentence—is one way of changing the meaning. The other way is to change the pitch on a particular word—ringing the 'vertical' changes. The most frequently occurring of all these changes is the way a statement can be turned into a question by replacing the low falling tone with a high rising one: *It's three o'clock on Monday?* The punctuation mark gives us the required clue in writing; in speech the intonation conveys the grammatical contrast.

[注1] transcribe 書き取る

[注2] musical staff 五線譜

[注3] key signature 調合

[注4] semantic 意味上の

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

- ① across ② along ③ aside ④ away

(2) 下線部(2) In practice 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 2。

- ① In denial ② In passing ③ In reality ④ In turn

(3) 3 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 3。

- ① the best way they can ② the only way out
- ③ the other way round ④ the same way they do

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

- ① being made ② have made ③ makes ④ making

(5) 5 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。解答番号は 5。

- ① *It's three o'clock on Monday* ② *It's three o'clock on Monday*
- ③ *It's three o'clock on Monday* ④ *It's three o'clock on Monday*

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

- ① not the beautiful one ② not the plain one
③ not your beautiful wife ④ not your plain wife

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

- ① the meaning of the sentence ② the name of the composer
③ the number of the symphony ④ the pitch of the preposition

(8) 下線部(8) in speech the intonation conveys the grammatical contrast が表す意図に最も近いものを、次の①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は 。

- ① In speech the intonation identifies the falling tone with the rising tone.
② In speech the intonation identifies the statement with the fact.
③ In speech the intonation signals that the sentence is grammatical.
④ In speech the intonation signals which meaning is intended.

(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当なものを、それぞれ①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は と 。

1. According to this article,

- ① a low falling tone is commonly employed at the end of a sentence when we are surprised.
② context plays a vital role when we place prominence somewhere in a sentence.
③ pitch varies randomly within the usual voice range of speakers.
④ some people make an unimportant word prominent in an effort to distract others.

2. According to this article, we can

- ① deepen our understanding by transcribing intonation with a musical staff and a key signature.
② express various meanings through a limited number of pitch variations.
③ place prominence on any word in a sentence as long as the meaning of the word is clear.
④ safely say that intonation bears a striking resemblance to music.

II 次の⑩～⑭の ～ に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、それぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は ～ 。

(10) I milk left.

- ① had any rather ② had better any
③ had hardly any ④ had hardly rather

解答番号は 。

(11) mistakes he made were very minor.

- ① For ② On ③ What ④ Which

解答番号は 。

(12) It wasn't the first journey they to London.

- ① had made ② have made
③ make ④ were to make

解答番号は 。

(13) I felt for my holiday.

- ① all the best ② all the better
③ all the more ④ all the most

解答番号は 。

(14) We recommend that the proposal without delay.

- ① approved ② approves
③ be approved ④ will be approved

解答番号は 。

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番目にくる語として最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～⑧の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は ～ 。

(15) どんな子供でも、これよりは上手にできるよ。

- Any (① a ② better ③ child ④ could ⑤ it ⑥ job ⑦ make ⑧ of) than this.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

(16) 私が担当する一学生の母親から昨日メールをもらいました。

- Yesterday I (① an ② email ③ from ④ mother ⑤ of ⑥ one ⑦ received ⑧ the) of my students.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

(17) 好きなようにしてよいのなら、一日中、本を読むでしょう。

- I would read books (① all ② day ③ devices ④ if ⑤ left ⑥ my ⑦ own ⑧ to).

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

(18) 時がくれば、会社の決定をお知らせします。

- You will (① be ② company's ③ decision ④ due ⑤ in ⑥ informed ⑦ of ⑧ the) course.

解答番号は3番目 、6番目 。

英語〔B方式 11/22〕

入試概要

総合型選抜

公募型学校推薦選抜

英語
公募型学校推薦選抜

数
公募型学校推薦選抜
学

生
公募型学校推薦選抜
物

化
公募型学校推薦選抜
学

国
公募型学校推薦選抜
語

一般選抜

一般選抜英語

一般選抜日本史

一般選抜世界史

一般選抜生物

一般選抜化学

一般選抜数学

一般選抜国語

音楽実技

09 整備工が検査した12台の車のいずれにも欠陥があった。

Every one of the (1) cars (2) dozen (3) had (4) inspected
(5) mechanics (6) that (7) the (8) was) defective.

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 ～ 。

著作権の関係上、掲載できません。

著作権の関係上、掲載できません。



入試概要
総合型選抜
公募型学校推薦選抜
英 公募型学校推薦選抜
数 公募型学校推薦選抜
学 公募型学校推薦選抜
生 公募型学校推薦選抜
物 公募型学校推薦選抜
化 公募型学校推薦選抜
学 公募型学校推薦選抜
国 公募型学校推薦選抜
語 公募型学校推薦選抜
一般選抜
一般選抜英語
一般選抜日本語
一般選抜世界史
一般選抜生物
一般選抜化学
一般選抜数学
一般選抜国語
音楽実技

II 次の(10)～(14)の 11 ～ 15 に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、それぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は 11 ～ 15 。

- (10) Everyone arrested at the demonstration 11 .
 ① had now been releasing ② has now been released
 ③ has now been releasing ④ has now released
 解答番号は 11 。
- (11) 12 thirty rings were stolen.
 ① Any ② Few ③ Most ④ Some
 解答番号は 12 。
- (12) Some instructors forget 13 students can take in during one lesson.
 ① how many ② how much
 ③ the reason why ④ the way how
 解答番号は 13 。
- (13) We couldn't afford 14 the cheapest flight.
 ① even ② ever ③ none ④ only
 解答番号は 14 。
- (14) 15 all the above arguments into account, we could say that the project does more harm than good.
 ① Being taken ② Being taking
 ③ Having taking ④ Taking
 解答番号は 15 。

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番目にくる語として最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～⑧の中から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

解答番号は 16 ～ 25 。

- (15) 各支店で労働者の数を二倍にしてはと提案したく存じます。
 I would like to (① doubling ② each ③ in ④ number ⑤ of ⑥ propose ⑦ the ⑧ workers) branch.
 解答番号は 3番目 16 , 6番目 17 。
- (16) あなたの手紙への返信が遅れたことに対して、私は謝らなければなりません。
 I must (① apologize ② delay ③ for ④ in ⑤ replying ⑥ the ⑦ to ⑧ your) letter.
 解答番号は 3番目 18 , 6番目 19 。
- (17) 通りにゴミを捨てるのが見つかると、罰金です。
 You will be (① are ② caught ③ fined ④ garbage ⑤ if ⑥ leaving ⑦ on ⑧ you) the street.
 解答番号は 3番目 20 , 6番目 21 。
- (18) 自分の英語をもっと磨く必要があると感じたのはその時だ。
 It was (① felt ② I ③ improve ④ need ⑤ that ⑥ the ⑦ then ⑧ to) my English.
 解答番号は 3番目 22 , 6番目 23 。

- (19) 家族との時間がもっと必要だったので、彼は仕事を辞めた。
 He (① because ② he ③ his ④ job ⑤ quit ⑥ spend ⑦ to ⑧ wanted) more time with his family.
 解答番号は 3番目 24 , 6番目 25 。

(英語②問題 おわり)