

2022（令和4）年度

1日〔＊〕

外国語（Reading & Writing）

注 意

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を見ないこと。
2. 声を出して問題を読まないこと。
3. 問題は11ページ、**1** から **4** までである。
4. 問題や解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、汚損あるいは印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。
5. 解答は必ず**鉛筆を使用し、解答用紙に記入すること**。
6. **1**、**2** および **3** の2の解答は、解答用紙の解答欄の記号にマークすること。**3** の1と **4** の解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に記述すること。
7. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムで**きれいに消すこと**。
8. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないこと。
9. 解答用紙を**折ったり汚したりしないこと**。
10. 問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

1

次の文章に関して空所補充問題と読解問題がある。まず本文の(1)から(6)までの空所を埋めるために、前後関係から考えて最も適切だと思うものをAからCの選択肢より1つ選び、解答欄の記号にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する(7)から(9)の設問について、文章の内容から判断して最も適切だと思うものをAからDの選択肢より1つ選び、解答欄の記号にマークしなさい。[30点]

When humans eat insects, it is called entomophagy. Entomophagy used to be a natural practice for people in every part of the world. One historian suggested that the eating of insects and their eggs accounts for the successful expansion of the Aztec civilization. In Greece, Aristotle wrote that cicadas were most delicious before they broke out of their shells. Jews, Christians and Muslims were encouraged to eat insects in the Bible and the Koran. Australian Aborigines called locusts “sky prawns.” Native Americans called shrimp “sea crickets.” Insects are still delicacies in most tropical countries and it (1) [A. has become clearly B. is usually fine C. has been estimated] that two billion people currently supplement their diets with insects.

According to a recent U.N. study, there are many good reasons to eat insects. One important reason is that insects are full of vitamins, essential minerals, proteins and fiber. They have less fat, and healthier fat, (2) [A. than other meat B. for other meat C. by other meat]. Almost 2,000 types of insects have been recognized as edible, with the most popular being beetles and caterpillars. Entomophagy is also considered much less environmentally damaging because insects breed and grow faster than other animals and require less grain cultivation. The study claimed that producing a kilo of beef requires four times more feed than producing a kilo of insects. Some people have begun using insects as chicken, fish and cattle feed. Some scientists think insects

could solve world food shortages and are (3) [A. perfectly suit B. ideal for C. easily to] outer space travel. Cultivating or catching insects could also provide jobs for the unemployed.

(4) [A. As a result B. Unfortunately C. Above all], people in most developed nations, especially those in the West, view entomophagy as disgusting. This disgust is thought to arise from the Western tradition of keeping domestic animals as a food source and their belief that entomophagy is more (5) [A. fitting for B. preferred to C. fond of] apes than humans. In fact, up to 50% of Native American populations were forced to stop eating insects by Europeans.

The U.N. paper concluded that we must change the Western attitude toward insects and promote entomophagy as beneficial for all of humanity. In early 2013, millions of locusts plagued Madagascar, Egypt and Israel. Instead of regarding this event as a plague, it could have been seen as a (6) [A. sustainable goal B. golden opportunity C. fatal disaster].

- (7) What is the author telling us about?
- A. Only primitive people are interested in eating insects.
 - B. Eating insects has many advantages for humanity.
 - C. Domestic animals are a better source of minerals than insects.
 - D. Eating insects made Native Americans 50% healthier.
- (8) According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Entomophagy spread after being written about in the Bible.
 - B. Anyone who eats insects is considered to be an ape.
 - C. Western countries must grow more grain for insects.
 - D. Insects could be helpful in outer space travel.
- (9) According to the passage, why do people in developed nations tend to disdain eating insects?
- A. Insects should be eaten only by domesticated animals.
 - B. Europeans believed Native Americans should only eat domesticated animals.
 - C. There was a belief that apes, not humans, should eat insects.
 - D. The U.N. determined the promotion of eating insects is bad for the environment.

次のページに進みなさい

2

次の1から5で始まる英文は、並べられた順で5つの段落それぞれの書き出しの文となっている。それぞれの下線部に、AからFまでの文章のどれを続けたら5つの段落全体を合わせて筋の通った自然な文章になるか。最も適切なものをAからFより1つ選び解答欄の記号にマークしなさい。ただし、AからFのうちには選ばれないものもある。（*印の語（句）は注を参照のこと）[25点]

1. Putting pen to paper is an act both convenient and elegant, with ink offering a permanence that pencils cannot. _____

2. American John L. Loud invented the first ballpoint pen in 1888. _____

3. Soon, other companies began making their versions of the Biro ballpoint pen. _____

4. The new, cheaper pen created a revolution. _____

5. Modern writing is perhaps defined more by keyboards and word processors. _____

A. Yet, the ballpoint pen is as common and useful as ever. Typical households have dozens. For taking casual notes, signing documents, or writing on the go, nothing is as suitable as a ballpoint pen. Our world would not be the same without them.

B. His instrument used a steel ball to keep the ink in place. When pressure was applied, the ink would roll around the ball onto the writing surface. Yet, while Loud's pen could write on leather and wood, it wouldn't work on paper. Fifty years later, a Hungarian journalist named Laszlo Biro grew frustrated with his fountain pens and began working with his brother Gyorgy, an amateur chemist, to make something better. They applied Loud's idea and discovered that using a thick ink similar to newspaper print would enable the pens to write on almost anything, including paper, and that the pens would seldom leak. The Biro brothers patented their invention but had to flee Europe due to the outbreak of World War II. It took until 1943 for them to gain their first sale, an order of 30,000 ballpoint pens by the British Royal Air Force.

C. Sales skyrocketed*, but the pens weren't cheap. They sold at prices that would approach almost 200 dollars for a single pen at today's monetary value. Yet, people craved* them in a mad rush not unlike those for the latest game devices and smartphone versions of modern times. A French businessman named Marcel Bich studied the expensive pens and knew at once that, if he could simplify the manufacturing materials, he could cut costs. His pen was called the "Bic" and is still being sold today. His first models went for only two dollars at today's value, but by the 1960s, Bich was selling each pen for only nineteen cents. Today, half a century later, Bic pens still sell for a near-identical low price.

D. For centuries, writing was carried out with some form of dip pen — long, slender instruments, the points of which were first dipped into a supply of ink before quickly applying that ink to paper. Near the beginning of the 19th century, writing took a step forward with the appearance of the fountain pen. Such pens produced refined strokes but they had a major drawback: they were messy. Frequent writers always had ink stains on their hands. The invention that changed this and created a writing revolution was the ballpoint pen, a tiny instrument with a major world impact.

E. Thus, writers did not need to keep dipping their instruments into ink. Some historians feel that the first such pen might have been invented by Leonardo da Vinci during the Renaissance. Yet, it took centuries — until the early 1800s — before reliable pens could be produced for the public in general. Inventors then turned their attention to solving the problem of ink leakage. Due to innovative techniques, leakage was largely reduced by the advent* of the 20th century, although the problem did not fully go away. While ballpoint pens are now far more common, many people still enjoy fountain pens as a stylish form of written communication.

F. Fountain pens required a special writing place, such as a desk. Yet ballpoint pens could be used anywhere, in any position. People could write while stretched out on the floor. They could write on their knee while sitting under a tree. They could write while standing up and watching a lecture. Carrying the pens wasn't a problem, either. Users could stick them in their pockets. Walking about with three pens of different colored ink was a ridiculously simple act that only years before would have been highly impractical.

[注] skyrocket: 急上昇する crave: とてもほしがる
advent: 到来

3

設問に答えなさい。[21点]

1. 下線部に続く文章全体の導入としてふさわしい英文を書きなさい。ただしその文はコロン (:)、セミコロン (;) を含まず、ピリオド (.) で終わる1つの文とすること。(*印の語(句)は注を参照のこと)

_____ While they may be well-designed and peaceful, they are also solemn spots where families grieve for and remember lost loved ones. No one finds joy in a cemetery — except, that is, for a very special cemetery located in a small village in Romania. This cemetery — known as the Merry Cemetery — is so visually attractive and fun that it is valued as an open-air museum and has become one of Romania’s top tourist attractions.

Three elements — color, art and humor — serve to separate the Merry Cemetery from the more serious cemeteries found elsewhere. Tombstones in the Merry Cemetery are vibrant with blue, red, and purple colors and often have paintings that reflect the lives of the people they commemorate. Many gravestones also have funny epitaphs* that make visitors smile and even laugh. Some of the humor may be a bit dark, but most heartwarmingly recreates the times and achievements of those who have passed away.

Perhaps the top merit of the Merry Cemetery is the happy mood. The cemetery shows that the delight of each person’s life can also be remembered and rejoiced in their death. Conceived by local artist Stan Loan Patras in 1935, the Merry Cemetery has blossomed as a home for both the dead and the living.

[注] epitaph: 墓碑銘

2. 次のAからCの選択肢のうち、文章の内容から判断して最も適切だと思うものを1つ選び、解答欄にあるその記号をマークしなさい。

(1) According to the passage, which of the following accounts for the popularity of Romania's Merry Cemetery?

- A. It serves to unite life and death in a visually attractive manner.
- B. It is a place where people quietly recall departed friends and family.
- C. Its dark and fearful atmosphere resembles a haunted house.

(2) According to the passage, which of the following is true about Romania's Merry Cemetery?

- A. Visitors come to laugh at the dark epitaphs on every grave.
- B. The art and humor create a positive atmosphere in regard to death.
- C. Color, art and humor fit an open-air museum better than a cemetery.

4

以下の問題について、50語から70語程度の英文で答えなさい。[24点]

Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts, said in a message to youth, "Leave the world a little better than you found it."
What can you do to make your neighborhood a little better?

外国語（Reading & Writing）解答用紙

1

(1) A B ●

(2) ● B C

(3) A ● C

(4) A ● C

(5) ● B C

(6) A ● C

(7) A ● C D

(8) A B C ●

(9) A B ● D

30点

2

1 A B C ● E F

2 A ● C D E F

3 A B ● D E F

4 A B C D E ●

5 ● B C D E F

25点

3

1

One would not normally consider cemeteries to be places of happiness and color.

3

2

(1) ● B C

(2) A ● C

21点

4

There are several things I can do to make my neighborhood a little better. First, I can make an effort to be pleasant and helpful to my neighbors, cheerfully greeting them and helping them when they are in difficulty. Second, I can help keep my neighborhood clean and neat by picking up any litter I come across. In these two ways I can make my neighborhood a better place.

24点