

2022（令和4）年度

3月3日〔60分〕◎

外国語（英語）

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22ページ、**1** から **5** 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. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄の記号にマークすること。
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

意味の通る文法的に正しい文を完成させるのにもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。[各1点]

1. Education not only () and livelihoods but also develops our personalities.
A. provides us with jobs B. provides us to jobs
C. provides jobs of us D. provides jobs on us
2. () like toilet paper is a good way to help the environment.
A. To buy recycling products B. Buying recycled products
C. To buy products in recycling D. Buying to recycle products
3. Simon () the answer to a riddle that nobody had ever solved.
A. locked out B. worked out C. moved out D. hit out
4. My mother warned my big brother to keep an () on me.
A. observation B. eye C. optic D. organ
5. Any science that is concerned with living things is described as ().
A. biology B. biography C. philosophy D. geology
6. A message pops up showing there's no more storage space () on my phone.
A. impossible B. believable C. acceptable D. available

7. Sharon was () of her son when he hit a home run in the baseball game.
- A. moved B. related C. suitable D. proud
8. Some people don't want to share their food, and ().
- A. neither do I B. either do I
- C. so do I D. I do so
9. By looking into his eyes carefully, I tried to read () thought.
- A. every little his B. every his little
- C. his little every D. his every little
10. Roads built through an area of habitat () the movements of herds of animals.
- A. interact B. inject C. interrupt D. instruct
11. If we introduce technology in the game, we () as well do without a referee.
- A. must B. would C. cannot D. might
12. The speaker was () ever, except on one point.
- A. so convincing for B. the most convincing of
- C. as convincing as D. more convincing for
13. The game was so one-sided that it does not () detailed description.
- A. merit B. succeed C. fail D. confirm

14. We tried to () the crying baby with toys but it didn't really help.
A. acquaint B. convince C. soothe D. credit
15. The () similarities between Bruegel's work and that of his son lead to confusion.
A. lightening B. lacking C. striking D. agreeing
16. If you are about to fall on ice, your natural reaction may be to use your arms to () yourself.
A. hurt B. confide C. find D. catch
17. The shock we felt at the sight of the plane crash was () description.
A. up B. over C. beyond D. above
18. The blood pressure measurement in my right arm is different from () in my left.
A. one B. it C. that D. this
19. The old bridge proved () to strong winds and is considered unstable.
A. prosperous B. vulnerable C. destructive D. resistant
20. The lowest scores of () satisfaction are found in the most educated employees.
A. job B. duty C. profession D. trade

21. Excuse me, Mr. Gorton. I was () if you could do me a favor.
A. wishing B. imagining C. guessing D. wondering
22. Please () the previous email, and use this attached notice instead.
A. handle B. submit C. post D. ignore

2

語句を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させ、2番目と5番目に入れるものの記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。[各2点]

1. No (1)(2) George (3) to (4)(5)(6) he went to his room for a nap.

A. checked in

B. had

C. hotel

D. sooner

E. than

F. the

2. It seems we've lost our way. Could you (1)(2)(3) (4)(5)(6) to the station?

A. take

B. to

C. to get

D. tell us

E. way

F. which

3. We take (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) with us.

A. for

B. granted

C. he'll

D. it

E. agree

F. that

4. I proposed that (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6).

A. some

B. the rules

C. changes

D. to

E. we

F. make

5. Many animal (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) to environmental destruction.

A. about

B. are

C. die out

D. due

E. species

F. to

6. I shall (1)(2) believe it (3) I (4)(5) to the (6).

A. continue

B. contrary

C. have

D. proof

E. to

F. until

7. (1) the never-ending electronic developments that make (2) (3)(4)(5)(6), basic privacy is probably a thing of the past.

A. easier

B. given

C. it

D. to

E. peep into

F. personal lives

8. Is there anything (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)?

A. do

B. else

C. me

D. to

E. want

F. you

9. When you encounter a word (1)(2)(3)(4), you should look (5)(6) in a dictionary.

A. don't know

B. it

C. meaning

D. up

E. whose

F. you

10. Could (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) at the number I'm going to tell you?

A. you

B. back

C. me

D. call

E. I

F. have

11. One of the students (1)(2)(3) a cold and (4)
(5)(6) home for a day.

A. to

B. with

C. had

D. down

E. stay

F. came

12. There is (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6), so you
must be ready!

A. telling

B. strike

C. inspiration

D. when

E. will

F. no

次のページに進みなさい

3

次の文章を筋の通ったものにするために、枠内にあるA～Dからもっとも適切なものを選び（ ）の中に入れなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参照のこと）

[各3点]

(A)

- A. Annually, the first day of July is the official day when Mt. Fuji opens for climbers.
- B. However, during the Edo period, women were not allowed to climb divine mountains.
- C. Stone markers on the mounds indicate each station's corresponding height on the actual mountain.
- D. Legend says that the *Fuji-ko* group was established in the late 16th century by Hasegawa Kakugyo.

Have you ever seen a miniature replica* of Mt. Fuji in the middle of Tokyo or in the surrounding Kanto Plain region? Even in busy and crowded downtown Shinjuku, there are several replicas of Mt. Fuji. These replicas are called *Fujizuka*, which means “Fuji mound.” These man-made mounds often include lava* and rocks from Mt. Fuji. Just like Mt. Fuji, they even have nine stations and a peak. ((1))

Fujizuka mounds were constructed by groups called *Fuji-ko*, who believed that Mt. Fuji was a sacred mountain home to native Japanese gods and that it was a place to experience purification. ((2)) He climbed the mountain numerous times and performed lengthy fasts for purification. He lived a spiritual life at the foot of the mountain, and the cave where he stayed became a holy place for believers doing pilgrimages.

Later during the mid-Edo period, groups of *Fuji-ko* believers grew

rapidly in strength after one *Fuji-ko* believer, a merchant named Jikigyō Miroku, predicted his own death following a 35-day fast on Mt. Fuji. After Miroku's death in 1733, climbing Mt. Fuji at least once in one's life for purification became a goal for many Japanese in the Kanto area. ((3)) Those who were sick or elderly could not make the difficult climb either. In response to this, many *Fuji-ko* groups constructed their own Mt. Fuji mounds, positioned so that from the replica's peak, every believer could see the real Mt. Fuji.

((4)) On this day, *Fuji-ko* believers still continue the tradition of climbing *Fujizuka* to worship the gods and to purify themselves.

[注] replica: 複製

lava: 溶岩

(B)

- A. Many New Zealanders preferred to keep the current flag design out of respect for the country's traditions and history.
- B. The process of proposing new alternative flags took 10 months and cost around 27 million NZ dollars.
- C. However, many New Zealanders criticized Prime Minister Key for wasting so much time and money on the flag issue.
- D. The prime minister had several reasons for why he thought it was a good idea to create something new.

In 2016, New Zealand held a national vote on whether to change its national flag. The country's prime minister at the time, John Key, was a strong supporter of creating a new national flag.

((5)) He pointed out, for example, that the New Zealand flag looked too much like the national flag of Australia and that it was necessary for New Zealand to have a more unique symbol of the country. Another reason to change the flag, according to Key and others, was that a new flag could better represent the diversity of the country.

Prime Minister Key, along with many other people, liked a flag design with a silver fern* leaf. The silver fern is already used in the artwork on New Zealand passports and on the uniforms of the famous All Blacks national rugby team.

The opponents of changing the flag offered various reasons. ((6)) They thought it was a bad idea to change a flag that had been the symbol of the country for many years. Another reason was that it would be expensive to choose a new flag and then replace all of the existing national flags with it.

((7)) But in the end, John Key's dream of changing the national flag did not come true. In the final vote, 56% of New Zealanders chose to keep the current flag rather than adopt the silver fern design.

Prime Minister Key said that he was a "bit disappointed" by the results of the vote. But he said that the process of considering a new flag led to a valuable debate about what New Zealand stands for.

((8))

Some New Zealanders still want to create a new national flag, but it seems likely that the existing flag will continue to be used for many years.

[注] silver fern: ニュージーランド原産のシダの一種

4

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ
と）[各3点]

(A) In the 1950s, an Italian-American scientist named Enrico Fermi was talking with a group of friends about aliens. They had been joking about recent UFO reports. None of them believed these reports were real spaceships being piloted by aliens from another planet. However, during lunch, Fermi suddenly asked, “But where are they?” He was not the first or the last to wonder why we have not seen or heard from alien life, but his name has become attached to the question. People now call this problem the Fermi Paradox.

As humans, we are only beginning to search the stars for intelligent life. But the universe is over 13 billion years old, and our galaxy alone has 200 billion to 400 billion stars. Considering that we now know that rocky planets like Earth are relatively common, it seems to suggest that life should also be common. It is easy to assume, therefore, that intelligent life is also common. But if that is the case, there should be thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, of planets with intelligent life. So why haven’t we found them? Why haven’t we heard signals from the stars, seen alien spaceships or found alien objects here on Earth? The question is not a trivial one. There are two possibilities—we are either alone in the universe or we are not. But both possibilities lead to more questions.

There are dozens of theories that try to explain this problem. One simple explanation is that life is common, but intelligence is not. Other planets might have animals and plants, but no species capable of building radios or spaceships. It is possible that becoming a technological species is so incredibly rare that we are the only ones in our galaxy to have done it. And if there are others, they are so far away in other

galaxies that we can't receive their signals.

Another explanation is what some people call The Great Filter — the theory that any civilization that develops the power to travel to the stars also has enough power to destroy itself or its planet. This theory suggests that every technological civilization dies, either through accident or war. And they never have the chance to travel in space or send out radio signals for a long period of time. With the threat of nuclear weapons, and the effects of climate change here on Earth, it is an easy theory to understand.

One more hopeful theory says that maybe we are not listening to the right signals. Even though humans have been using radio signals to communicate for many years, it is possible that advanced civilizations have learned other methods of communication that we do not yet understand. Space could be full of signals that we cannot see or do not recognize as signs of intelligence. The list of theories goes on. But only time will answer the mystery of the Fermi Paradox, and why our universe seems to be so very quiet and lonely.

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. フェルミのパラドックスに対する可能な説明。
- B. 知的生命体を探し出す方法とその試み。
- C. エンリコ・フェルミが論じた宇宙の全体像。
- D. 他の星への接触方法と宇宙旅行の可能性。

2. 本文の内容と一致するのはどれか。

- A. エンリコ・フェルミはUFOを見たことがあると主張した。
- B. 宇宙にはおよそ130億もの星が存在している。
- C. 知的生命体は、宇宙においてまれな存在であるかもしれない。
- D. フェルミのパラドックスは1950年代に解決された。

(B) Creating a home garden is a satisfying way to have fresh fruits, vegetables and herbs around the year. Such gardens are often dependent on space and climate. Two of the most convenient ways of setting up a less dependent garden are raised bed gardening and container gardening.

A raised bed garden is a good option if you have a backyard with some room in which to move around. To create a raised bed garden, first plan your garden landscape by tracing out the perimeter* of your plant beds with stakes and twine. Next, to a height of 40-80 centimeters, build the sides of the beds, and using a shovel or hoe*, loosen the pre-existing soil within the bed. Add new soil to the bed until it reaches about 20 centimeters from the top.

When planting, create rows or sections for each kind of plant. Tomatoes, peppers and zucchini are examples of plants that grow very well in a raised bed garden. You can plant seeds into the beds or use young plants purchased from a garden shop. It is important to do a little research before planting because each plant has different spacing, lighting and water requirements. Tomatoes, for example, like a lot of sun, while most types of lettuce prefer lots of shade and moisture. Some plants require structural support to grow effectively. Cucumbers, beans and peas are examples of plants that can climb and do best with support. These plants spread out, so they require more space. Creating a fence or a tower of sticks for these plants to climb toward the sunlight will save space and make harvesting easier. Tomato plants commonly need cages to help support their weight.

If you have the space, a great addition to your raised bed garden is a compost pile. Block off a small space near your garden and throw kitchen and other organic waste there throughout the year. Examples include eggshells, banana peels and lemon rinds*. Avoid adding coffee, tea, oil, meat or dairy products and animal or human feces* to your pile.

The compost will break down over time and become a powerful fertilizer for your garden.

If you don't have space for raised bed gardening, you can try using pots. This is called container gardening. Tomatoes and lettuce, for example, grow well in containers that will fit on an outdoor deck or porch. Herbs grow well indoors, making fresh herbs easily accessible to the home cook. Rosemary, chives and mint are examples of herbs that can grow indoors around the year. Regularly adding fertilizer to container plants is a good idea because the soil can become depleted of nutrients more quickly than that for garden-grown plants.

When growing plants outdoors, both raised bed and container gardening should be done during seasons when the temperatures are warm enough to support the plants. If temperatures at the end of the growing season drop to zero degrees Celsius or below, plants need to be covered or brought indoors to prevent damage from frost.

[注] perimeter: 外周 hoe: くわ rind: (固い) 皮 feces: 排泄物

3. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. 家庭菜園に適した植物の選び方。
- B. 家庭菜園で用いる肥料の作り方と使い方。
- C. 気温に合わせて家庭菜園を維持する際の注意点。
- D. 自宅のスペースに合わせて家庭菜園を作る方法。

4. 本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。

- A. 寒冷地では、氷点下に耐えられる植物を植えるべきである。
- B. 鉢植えの植物には肥料を使用すべきでない。
- C. トマトとレタスは、鉢植えでも問題なく育てることができる。
- D. レタスは日なたで、トマトは日陰でよく育つ。

5

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ
と）[各3点]

(A) The King James Bible, published over 400 years ago, is an English translation of the Bible. Since that time, around one billion copies of the book have been sold, making it the best-selling English book of all time. But perhaps the most impressive thing about the translation is how much it has influenced English.

Many words and expressions in everyday use today first appeared in the King James Bible. One obvious reason for the enormous impact of this book is that it was read out loud in churches every week, so even people who couldn't read were familiar with it. Also, unlike a book a person might read just once or twice, the Bible was a book that some read almost every day.

Fifty-four people, divided into six nine-person groups, were involved in the translation, which was published in 1611. Normally, so many translators working together might result in confusion and a mixture of styles. But somehow, over the seven-year project, they all worked well together and created beautifully flowing English. One reason people loved reading it was that it sounded a bit exotic. The ending "eth" was placed at the end of verbs—for example, "flourisheth" instead of "flourish." This added a feeling of spiritual mystery to the experience of having the Bible read or reading it themselves.

The influence of the King James Bible was not limited to England. It later widely influenced Americans, too. Great political leaders who were famous for their speeches, such as Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King, Jr., were faithful readers of the King James Bible, and often borrowed expressions from it.

1. What would be the best title for this passage?
 - A. A Bible that Changed the Way We Use English
 - B. How Religion Changed the Way English People Think
 - C. The Most Accurate Translation of the Bible Ever Created
 - D. Fifty-Four Translators Who Studied the King James Bible

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the King James Bible?
 - A. It was influenced by speeches given by famous politicians.
 - B. More copies of it were sold than Bibles in other languages.
 - C. People were influenced by it from hearing it read at church.
 - D. Many people contributed to its plain wording.

(B) What is the densest place in the world? You might think of the Vatican City, or cities like New York, Tokyo or Mumbai. However, in 1987 over 50,000 people lived in an area about the size of six soccer fields. This place was called Kowloon Walled City and it was an enclave* in Hong Kong.

It was built on an old fort. Kowloon Walled City was completely unplanned with buildings built on top of each other at random. Staircases and corridors were built to connect the small apartments. The rooftops of the walled city were filled with antennae, clothes lines and rubbish but were also a place people could relax and see the sun. The city had been built up so high and dense that it was dark most of the time. The Hong Kong government did provide electricity, water and mail, but the city itself didn't have any police, firefighters or public schools. However, people living in the city looked after each other. There were schools, doctors, dentists and other types of services, all provided for little money, even if the people didn't have the correct qualifications.

Kowloon Walled City had a history of crime, and many criminals ran from Hong Kong to the safety of the walled city as it had no police. Even though the crime levels were very high, especially in the 1970s, most people were law-abiding* and worked together to help each other. Some argue that the walled city was an example of how people can work together to achieve great things. The residents came up with intelligent solutions to problems and created a city that was self-sufficient without guidance or an overall plan.

In the 1980s, both the British and Chinese governments wanted the city to be demolished. So, they gave \$350 million in compensation to residents and businesses and forced them out of the city. In 1993 the city was finally demolished and turned into a park.

[注] enclave: 居住区

law-abiding: 法律を守る

3. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. There are several reasons why Kowloon Walled City had so much crime.
- B. People in Kowloon Walled City wanted to be part of Hong Kong.
- C. Kowloon Walled City was a difficult place to live but people survived.
- D. There were too many challenges for people living in Kowloon Walled City.

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. Kowloon Walled City was a place controlled by criminals.
- B. Kowloon Walled City is still a problem for the Chinese government today.
- C. Kowloon Walled City did not have any doctors, dentists, electricity or water.
- D. The roofs were a place to get some light and space in Kowloon Walled City.

(C) If you had to communicate with somebody a long way away, what would you do? What if you didn't have modern day technology such as mobile phones and the Internet? One way that has been used for many years is Morse code. Morse code was named after Samuel Morse (1791-1872), an American painter and inventor. Before becoming an inventor, Samuel Morse was a portrait painter with a well-established reputation. In his middle age, he first invented the telegraph and later helped to invent Morse code, which used the telegraph system. The telegraph was the first system of long-distance electrical communication. Telegraph comes from the Greek words "tele" meaning far and "graph" which means writing.

Morse code is a way of communicating using only two types of signals. These are usually called dots and dashes. Dots are very short and dashes are longer. With these two signals the entire alphabet can be represented. For example, the letter "B" is one dash and then three dots. Additionally, Morse code was designed so that the most used letters have the shortest sounds. For example, the most used letter in the English alphabet "E" is only one dot. In English, words have spaces between them so in Morse code a space is no sound for the time of three dots. Because many non-English languages use other alphabets, separate Morse alphabets have been developed for those languages.

One of the great advantages of Morse code is that it can be used in just about any circumstance. It works as long as it is possible to create a signal of some sort, whether that be written, flashing a light (used often on ships), or even just tapping on something. Morse code's flexibility to be used in almost any way is one of the reasons it is considered an important part of training for soldiers. Morse code was famously used by an American prisoner in North Korea to tell people

back in the USA that he was being tortured. Morse code was also used extensively during World War II, in the Vietnam and Korean wars, and remained the standard way for ocean communication until 1999.

Obviously, language can still be a barrier, which is why a number of common words are considered key parts of Morse code. The most famous of these is “SOS,” designed as a universal distress signal by the German government in 1905. While many people have tried to give meaning to the acronym*, the SOS Morse code was actually just chosen for its simplicity, as it is only three dots, three dashes and three more dots.

Modern technology has reduced the need to learn and use Morse code, but it still has the potential to be useful in severe or remote circumstances. It remains popular among amateur radio operators and has even proven an effective form of communication for those who can’t speak due to illness.

[注] acronym: 頭字語

5. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. How language is made from Morse code.
 - B. The inventor of Morse code.
 - C. How Morse code works and its uses.
 - D. The links between the army and Morse code.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Morse code is made from two signals usually called dots and flashes.
 - B. Morse code is used with many languages except for English.
 - C. Morse code has been a standard way of remote communication since 1999.
 - D. Morse code has been used by armies in several different wars.

1	1	●	●	○	○
	2	○	●	○	○
	3	○	●	○	○
	4	○	●	○	○
	5	●	○	○	○
	6	○	○	○	○
	7	○	○	○	●
	8	●	○	○	○
	9	○	○	○	●
	10	○	○	●	○
	11	○	○	○	●
	12	○	○	●	○
	13	●	○	○	○
	14	○	○	○	○
	15	○	○	●	○
	16	○	○	○	●
	17	○	○	●	○
	18	○	○	●	○
	19	○	●	○	○
	20	●	○	○	○
	21	○	○	○	●
	22	○	○	○	●

22点

2	(2)					(5)				
	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	4	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	5	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	6	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	7	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	8	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	9	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	10	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	11	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	12	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

24点

3	1	○	○	○	○
	2	○	○	○	○
	3	○	○	○	○
	4	○	○	○	○
	5	○	○	○	○
	6	○	○	○	○
	7	○	○	○	○
	8	○	○	○	○

24点

4	1	○	○	○	○
	2	○	○	○	○
	3	○	○	○	○
	4	○	○	○	○

12点

5	1	○	○	○	○
	2	○	○	○	○
	3	○	○	○	○
	4	○	○	○	○
	5	○	○	○	○
	6	○	○	○	○

18点