

2022（令和4）年度

11月28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。

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



14. He was too (        ) and always wanted much more money than he needed.
- A. patient                      B. generous                      C. greedy                      D. timid
15. My mother forgot it was my father's birthday, so she feels (        ) of herself.
- A. ashamed                      B. relieved                      C. anxious                      D. assured
16. I need an explanation (        ) how to register for classes.
- A. against                      B. on                      C. in                      D. to
17. Access to that website is (        ) because you don't have administrative privileges.
- A. exceeded                      B. recalled                      C. forbidden                      D. released
18. Their web service is (        ) more than five million dollars this year.
- A. bringing in                      B. driving out  
C. breaking in                      D. making out
19. It is no use arguing with your father. His (        ) is set.
- A. body                      B. mind                      C. brain                      D. head
20. (        ) as the United States' first national park about 150 years ago, Yellowstone National Park is still very popular all over the world.
- A. Having been establishing                      B. Having established  
C. Establishing                      D. Established

21. With a low price tag and good mileage, (        ) the car has become popular.

A. there's time that

B. it's not that

C. it's no wonder

D. there's no knowing

22. You can study overseas if you (        ) high school with good test results.

A. are finished

B. were finished

C. have finished

D. will have finished

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。[各2点]

1. You are ( 1 )( 2 ) you are ( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ).

- A. a big boy now      B. better      C. know  
D. to      E. so      F. supposed

2. It's ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) right in any circumstance.

- A. believe      B. difficult      C. is  
D. to do      E. what      F. you

3. I ( 1 )( 2 ) buy a sports car ( 3 )( 4 ) it ( 5 ) ( 6 ).

- A. expensive      B. to      C. be  
D. however      E. want      F. may

4. The employees discussed for ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) ( 5 )( 6 ) project or not.

- A. the      B. hours      C. whether  
D. develop      E. they      F. should

5. We need to continue to do research ( 1 ) we ( 2 )( 3 ) ( 4 ) will ( 5 )( 6 ) the future.

- A. can      B. predict      C. so that  
D. in      E. what      F. happen

6. Emily ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) this work ( 5 )( 6 )  
next Friday.

- |         |              |          |
|---------|--------------|----------|
| A. by   | B. completed | C. have  |
| D. like | E. to        | F. would |

7. Some immigrants come into the country not ( 1 )( 2 )  
( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ).

- |             |            |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| A. how to   | B. knowing | C. language |
| D. or speak | E. read    | F. the      |

8. I think it ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) again  
and again.

- |         |              |               |
|---------|--------------|---------------|
| A. is   | B. listen to | C. symphony   |
| D. this | E. to        | F. worthwhile |

9. It is not ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ) that matters ( 4 )( 5 )  
( 6 ) it.

- |         |        |            |
|---------|--------|------------|
| A. but  | B. do  | C. the way |
| D. what | E. you | F. you do  |

10. Whether our ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) may  
depend on you.

- |         |        |                 |
|---------|--------|-----------------|
| A. can  | B. not | C. get          |
| D. team | E. or  | F. a gold medal |

11. He ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ) the rain with ( 4 )( 5 )( 6 )  
only by a newspaper.

A. protected

B. his

C. out

D. dashed

E. into

F. head

12. I'm happy ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ) all ( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) this  
book.

A. from

B. have

C. that

D. benefited

E. you

F. reading



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。[各3点]

(A)

- A. These days Internet users must understand dozens of acronyms.
- B. The use of acronyms has exploded in the last several decades for two main reasons.
- C. In this case, acronyms serve to make long and difficult terms easier to use.
- D. An acronym is a word that is made from the first letters of a series of related words.

One can hardly imagine the English language today without the use of acronyms. Yet there was a time not so long ago when the use of such words was much less common.

( (1) ) For example, the term FAQ is an acronym that stands for “frequently asked questions.” BBC is another example, standing for the “British Broadcasting Corporation.” Such kinds of words have existed for ages and in a wide variety of languages. Two historical examples might be the time markers of “am” and “pm.” These two stand for the Latin words “ante meridiem” and “post meridiem,” meaning “before noon” and “after noon” respectively, and have been used in English since the 1600s.

( (2) ) Firstly, World War II introduced numerous new terms. One of the most famous was the expression AWOL, which means “absence without leave.” AWOL originally referred to soldiers who were absent from duty without permission. It is now used in all sorts of situations where someone does not show up for his or her responsibilities.

The second big reason for the increased use of acronyms has been

the spread of computers and computer technology. ( (3) ) The term URL, for instance, stands for “uniform resource locator.” Everyone agrees that URL is much easier to say. The arrival of email has also helped spread acronyms, as such terms can be typed much faster than the full words. ( (4) ) If they don’t, it would be wise for them to learn them ASAP — “as soon as possible.”

(B)

- A. An agreement on this issue was finally reached between the two sides back in 2006.
- B. For instance, winemakers in California have been labeling their own sparkling wine as Champagne since the 1860s.
- C. Similarly, the blue cheese Gorgonzola is named after a town near the Italian city of Milan.
- D. Only those products that are actually produced in a specific area are permitted to use such names.

Many of the names of famous food and drink products in Europe refer to particular towns or regions. For instance, the name of the sparkling wine “Champagne” comes from the Champagne region in northeastern France where the drink originated. ( (5) )

In Europe there are strict laws about the use of such names, which are called geographical indicators. ( (6) ) France was the first country in the world to introduce laws related to geographical indicators. Since then, other countries have introduced similar laws to limit the use of certain place names for products.

The European Community (EC) established rules regarding the use of geographical indicators. In the case of Champagne, this means wine producers not located in the Champagne region cannot label their sparkling wine as Champagne. Since 1992, the geographical indicator Champagne has been protected under the EC rules.

In the United States, however, there is much less emphasis on the importance of geographical indicators. For this reason, there are many products that use geographical names from Europe. ( (7) )

The different attitudes toward geographical indicators led to a trade disagreement about wine between Europe and the United States that lasted for many years. ( 8 ) As a result, the United States agreed not to use Champagne and certain other names for wines produced in the United States. However, the agreement only applied to new products that appeared after 2006, so older products using the label “California Champagne” could continue to be sold.

4

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。[各3点]

(A) On April Fool's Day, 1979, a group of British university students calling themselves the Oxford Dangerous Sports Club made a plan to jump off the edge of a local bridge with bungee cords tied to their legs to stop their fall. Most people thought they were crazy. The students' sisters called the police, worried that they were going to hurt themselves, and a group of officers arrived to watch the bridge and make sure no one tried jumping. The students were patient. They waited all day until the police had given up and gone home. Then, wearing tuxedos and carrying bottles of Champagne, they sneaked onto the bridge, made the jump and lived to tell about it. That was the humble — and illegal — birth of the bungee jump.

But there is more to the history of bungee jumping. Credit for the idea belongs to a much older tradition from a remote Pacific island. Native people in the island nation of Vanuatu have a ceremony called "land diving" that is used to celebrate young men who have become adults and to bring the community a good harvest. Once a year, the men from the village build a tall wooden tower. Then, after tying a long vine to their ankles, they jump from a platform on the tower. The vines do not stretch like bungee cords, so the jump stops abruptly. And the vines are long enough that each man should actually be able to brush the ground with his shoulders but not injure himself.

It was a film of this tradition that first gave members of the Oxford Dangerous Sports Club the idea of jumping from the edge of a bridge. The Oxford University jump was witnessed by dozens of people, and photos of the event appeared in newspapers all over England. But most people thought it was nothing but a joke. The young men who

jumped spent a few days in jail for their trouble, but it wasn't enough to stop them from doing it again. Since the police had warned them not to try it in England, they took their bungee cords to the US, where they jumped from the Golden Gate Bridge. Then, they were sponsored by an American television show to do a jump from the Royal Gorge Bridge.

In New Zealand, a young adventurer named A. J. Hackett was paying attention. He and his friends started bungee jumping from various bridges in New Zealand, and then they moved on to other countries. They, too, were arrested — this time in France — for attempting to bungee jump off of the Eiffel Tower. Again, the news went worldwide, and interest in the activity began to grow. Hackett saw his opportunity. He returned to Queenstown, New Zealand, improved the safety of his bungee equipment and methods and, in 1988, established the very first bungee-jumping site for paying customers. The sport was a hit, and people have been safely jumping from high places ever since.

1. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. レジャー施設としてのバンジージャンプ場の世界的広がり。
- B. 太平洋諸島の儀式としての伝統的なバンジージャンプの詳細。
- C. バンジージャンプがスポーツとして広まるまでの歴史。
- D. バンジージャンプへの挑戦者に起きた悲劇的な事故の歴史。

2. 本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。

- A. 世界で初めてバンジージャンプを行った人は、警察に逮捕された。
- B. 世界で2番目のバンジージャンプはバヌアツで行われた。
- C. 世界初の有料のバンジージャンプ場はイギリスに作られた。
- D. ハケットはオックスフォード大学のスポーツクラブの一員だった。

(B) Pigeons, like rats, raccoons and crows, are one of the most successful animals when it comes to living in cities. Local people love to feed them. However, local governments hate them for making a mess on buildings and statues. Many cities have a love-hate relationship with their pigeon populations, and animal rights groups sometimes have to fight against the cruel killing of these dull gray birds. But there is one fact that most people do not know about pigeons—they are not truly wild. In fact, the correct term to describe the common city pigeon is feral. “Feral” refers to an animal that was usually tame or a pet but has returned to living in the wild. You probably would not call a stray cat feral, but if that cat has kittens, and they continue living without human help, the kittens can be called feral.

There is evidence that humans have been taming and keeping pigeons and doves since before recorded history—possibly as long as 10,000 years. Historical evidence of keeping and breeding pigeons appears in the early literature and paintings of almost every culture. Large numbers of the birds were kept and bred in buildings called “dovecotes” from the Middle Ages right into the modern era (when houses for pigeons started to be called “lofts”).

Pigeons have been kept for many reasons, depending on the time period, the place and the people. Some were kept for food. Some were kept for sports like racing. Some were kept for religious reasons. But one of the main reasons they were kept is their famous ability to fly home from anywhere while carrying a message tied to one leg. Pigeons have been used as messengers throughout human history. In fact, one pigeon was given a medal for helping to save British troops during World War I. The bird flew 40 kilometers with its message, even after it had been shot and terribly wounded by the enemy.



The truth is that every pigeon you see in the street is the descendant of tame birds owned by humans. These feral pigeons are what is left of thousands of years of careful breeding. Now, due to social changes and new technology, it seems that humans have no more use for these once-useful birds. As a result, the survivors have learned to live among us — eating the food we leave behind and building their homes in the hidden corners of our cities.

3. この英文の主題は次のどれか。

- A. ハトと野生化したネコとの動物学上の違い。
- B. 第一次世界大戦におけるハトの情報伝達機能。
- C. 人間社会におけるハトの役割とその変遷。
- D. ハトの飼育方法における問題点とその解決策。

4. 本文の内容と一致するものはどれか。

- A. 「野生化」は本来、子ネコについて使う用語である。
- B. 人間は約1万年の間ハトを飼育してきた。
- C. 人間は第一次世界大戦において初めて伝書バトを用いた。
- D. 現代のハトは帰巢本能を発揮できなくなった。

- 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) Individuals who wish to keep close watch on government proceedings cannot get by without a Hansard. At least that is the case in the UK and about 15 other nations around the world including Australia, Canada and New Zealand. A Hansard is the day-by-day written record of government proceedings and debates. Behind the name is an interesting bit of history.

The British Parliament had always been secretive about the content of its discussions. In the mid-18th century, however, public interest in the deliberations of government grew enough so that writers began publishing regular reports of its daily debates. In the beginning, such writers were punished by Parliament. Still, public interest was keen, and publishing a written record of government affairs became an issue connected to the right of free speech.

A man named William Cobbett was one of the first people given permission to cover the daily affairs of the government. Cobbett would piece together as much news as he could and then send it to his printer, Thomas Curson Hansard. Thomas Hansard eventually bought Cobbett's publication and continued it himself, giving it the simple name of the Hansard. Hansard and his successors then won out over other competitors and became the leading record keepers of parliamentary proceedings. In fact, by 1889, the British government was helping to pay for some of its costs and eventually, in 1909, took over the entire publication. Nevertheless, the name Hansard remained. The name also traveled to other countries that used the British parliamentary system.

Consequently, Hansards can now be found in many places around

the world. They are excellent resources to use in keeping up with government affairs.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?
  - A. How the Hansard got its name.
  - B. The life of Thomas Curson Hansard.
  - C. The modern roles of the Hansard.
  - D. How Thomas Curson Hansard achieved free speech.
  
2. According to the passage, why did the British Parliament stop punishing writers who published accounts of government discussions?
  - A. Parliament wished to keep their discussions secret.
  - B. Public interest in the government became too high.
  - C. William Cobbett protested against the government.
  - D. Parliament itself took over the publication of such discussions.

(B) When we go to the movies these days, we can expect sound, color and even 3D effects. However, these weren't always available. When the first movie was shown in 1895 in Paris, it was under a minute long, in black and white, and without sound. These movies slowly got longer but remained silent and black and white for many years.

You may have heard of Charlie Chaplin but have you heard of Buster Keaton? Buster Keaton is one of the most famous comedy movie stars of all time. He appeared first, not in movies, but on the stage with his parents at the age of only 4 years old. He was thrown around by his father and mother like a bag. He even had a handle on the back of his jacket. It was in these shows that happened throughout his childhood where he learned how to fall and be funny using only his body language. He was famous all through his career for his deadpan\* expression. He never showed anger or happiness but tried to show all emotions through very small facial gestures and his eyes.

Buster Keaton's most famous movies were in the 1920s. He was allowed to write and direct in these movies. Many of his movies were famous for using very modern camera techniques and also very dangerous stunts\*. Buster was incredibly athletic but still had many injuries throughout his career and even broke his neck in one movie. He didn't realize this until a doctor told him about it many years later.

Buster Keaton appeared in over 100 movies and TV shows in his career from 1917 up to the end of 1965, when he passed away from cancer just after filming. However, even though he performed in movies with sound and color, his best known and highest reviewed movies were all from the silent age of movies.

[注] deadpan: 無表情の

stunt: 曲芸

3. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The history of black and white cinema.
  - B. Comedy movies in the early 20th century.
  - C. Child labor in the film industry.
  - D. The life and career of a successful actor.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Movies have always had sound but didn't always have color.
  - B. Buster Keaton stopped working when color movies started.
  - C. Buster Keaton learned how to perform while working as a child.
  - D. The first movie was produced in the 1900s.

(C) Tall office and apartment buildings are sometimes not good for the environment. These skyscrapers can require an enormous amount of energy to heat and cool because of their large size. Also, the fact that they have many windows makes it easier for heat to escape in winter, and for sunlight to heat up the buildings in summer.

In the future, though, skyscraper windows may be replaced by “green” windows that offer a solution to energy-related problems. The idea is to use windows equipped with solar cells that can generate electricity. In other words, the windows of a tall building would be able to function like solar panels.

The solar cells in the windows would use a chemical very similar to the chlorophyll\* in plants, which generates oxygen from carbon dioxide when exposed to sunlight. Along with creating electricity, the windows would also be used like normal windows, allowing people inside the building to see what is happening outside.

The solar windows would perform better under cloudy conditions than solar panels do and could also be better at creating electricity from indirect light. This makes them perfect for the lower parts of a building which receive less sunlight. Another advantage compared to solar panels would be that they would not require any additional space to be installed. At this stage, though, the technology still has limitations, including the fact that it does not create nearly as much electricity as solar panels do. However, if solar windows can be successfully developed, it may help make modern cities greener places to live.

[注] chlorophyll: 葉緑素

5. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The energy-related problems of skyscrapers.
  - B. A skyscraper built recently with solar windows.
  - C. A new type of window that can create electricity.
  - D. New solar panels equipped on top of tall buildings.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Skyscrapers use less energy in winter than in summer.
  - B. Solar windows would have similar functions to solar panels.
  - C. Chlorophyll solves the many problems related to energy.
  - D. “Green” windows are replacing solar panels.

# 外国語（英語） 解答用紙

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

22点

2		( 2 )					( 5 )						
	1	A	B	C	D	●	F	A	B	●	D	E	F
	2	A	B	C	●	E	F	●	B	C	D	E	F
	3	A	●	C	D	E	F	A	●	C	D	E	●
	4	A	B	●	D	E	F	A	B	C	●	E	F
	5	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	●
	6	A	B	C	●	E	F	A	●	C	D	E	F
	7	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	●
	8	A	B	C	D	E	●	A	B	C	●	E	F
	9	A	B	C	D	●	F	A	B	●	D	E	F
	10	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	●	F
	11	A	B	●	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	●
12	A	B	C	D	●	F	●	B	C	D	E	F	

24点

3	1	A	B	C	●
	2	A	●	C	D
	3	A	B	●	D
	4	●	B	C	D
	5	A	B	●	D
	6	A	B	C	●
	7	A	●	C	D
	8	●	B	C	D

24点

4	1	A	B	●	D
	2	●	B	C	D
	3	A	B	●	D
	4	A	●	C	D

12点

5	1	●	B	C	D
	2	A	●	C	D
	3	A	B	C	●
	4	A	B	●	D
	5	A	B	●	D
	6	A	●	C	D

18点