

2022年度入学試験問題

英 語

(11月20日)

経済学部	経	済	学	科	(数学を選択しても可)					
経営学部	経	営	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
法学部	法	律	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
文学部	人	間	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
教育学部	教	育	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					
教育学部	児	童	教	育	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)			
理工学部	情	報	シ	ス	テ	ム	工	学	科	(数学を選択しても可)
理工学部	共	生	創	造	理	工	学	科	(数学を選択しても可)	
看護学部	看	護	学	科	(数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可)					

開 始 午前10時30分

終 了 午前11時30分

注 意 事 項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- この冊子は10ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明及び解答用紙の汚れなどがあった場合には申し出てください。
- 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督員の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。
 - 受験番号欄
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
 - 氏名欄
氏名とフリガナを記入してください。
- 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、

10

と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしてください。
(例)

10	①	②	③	④
----	---	---	---	---
- 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいません。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

1 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5に答えなさい。その際、最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から1つ選びなさい。

You are studying new technology in language learning. You are going to read the following article to learn about endangered languages.

Endangered Languages

There are around 7,099 languages in the world today. However, most people speak the largest languages: Chinese, Spanish, English, Hindi, Russian, Arabic, and others. So what about the smaller languages? According to the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, around one third of the world's languages now have fewer than 1,000 speakers. We may soon lose those languages completely. In fact, 230 languages became “extinct” between 1950 and 2010.

Unfortunately, when we lose a language, we also lose culture and knowledge. That's because people in different places have different ways of living and thinking. One example of this is the Tuvan language of southern Siberia. Tuvan people depend on animals for food and other basic needs. Their language shows this close connection between people and animals. The Tuvan word *ezenggileer*, for example, means “to sing with the rhythms of riding a horse.” And the word *ak byzaa* is “a white calf less than one year old.”

In some places, people are working to save traditional languages. Many schools in New Zealand now teach the Maori language. This helps connect native New Zealanders to their Maori culture. And in the United Kingdom, Welsh is spoken by around 500,000 people in Wales. The Welsh government is working to increase that number to one million by 2050.

Technology could be another important way to save endangered languages. National Geographic's Enduring Voices project has created “Talking Dictionaries.” These dictionaries are the recorded voices of people communicating with each other. All of them are fluent speakers of endangered languages. And because these dictionaries are available to anyone on the Internet, people now and in the future can learn some of the vocabulary, the greetings, and the grammar rules of past languages.

問 1

What are the smaller languages?

- ① They are the languages spoken in 7,099 countries.
- ② They are the languages not involved in the list of UNESCO.
- ③ They are the languages used by many people, such as Arabic and Hindi.
- ④ They are the languages used by fewer people and may disappear.

問 2

According to the article you read, which of the following is true?

- ① Most people in the world speak the smaller languages.
- ② We lost around one third of the world's languages between 1950 and 2010.
- ③ We lost 230 languages in 60 years.
- ④ We have lost 1000 languages since 1950.

問 3

What is the author most likely to agree with?

- ① The extinction of a language results in the loss of unique cultural knowledge.
- ② We lose languages because people have different ways of living and thinking.
- ③ When we lose a language, we also lose our home countries.
- ④ It is impossible to learn the endangered languages.

問 4

What does the Tuvan word *ezenngileer* mean?

- ① It means singing with the rhythms of horseback riding.
- ② It means singing with drum beats.
- ③ It means a white baby cow.
- ④ It means a white baby dog.

問 5

5

次の英文の下線部に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

“Talking Dictionaries” could save the endangered languages because _____.

- ① you can communicate with people speaking the endangered languages on the Internet anytime
- ② you can learn any endangered languages recorded in these dictionaries via the Internet anytime
- ③ you can record endangered languages in these dictionaries
- ④ you can speak endangered languages fluently through communicating with local people

2 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5に答えなさい。その際、最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から1つ選びなさい。

You are working on a class project about food labels and have found the following blog. You are going to prepare for making a poster to present your findings to your classmates.

AN EATER'S GUIDE TO FOOD LABELS

You're in your local supermarket. There are hundreds of packages, bags, jars, and cans of food in front of you. Which ones do you choose? You could look at the price first, or you could read the label to find out if it's healthy. But do food labels really tell us everything about the food we eat?

Superfood

The word *superfood* is popular nowadays. It's usually food with lots of vitamins, and it's often more expensive than other food. But *superfood* doesn't mean much — anyone can write *superfood* on any type of food, so check the rest of the label.

Natural

Like *superfood*, *natural* is another popular word on labels (and it often adds to the cost). It usually means that everything in the food is healthy and from nature, but this is not always true. Make sure you look carefully at the list of ingredients before you buy.

Best before

The *best before* date means the food is best before this date, but you can still eat it afterwards. You don't need to throw the food away immediately after the best before date.

Low fat

We often think that fat is bad and that low-fat food is good for you, but this isn't always true. Some low-fat food has a lot of sugar in it, and remember that some types of fat are important for health.

Calories and portion size

When the label has the number of calories in one portion, be careful. Your normal portion size is often bigger than the one on the label, so you eat more calories.

Traffic lights

Some countries use "traffic lights" on labels to help customers with their choices. Red means the food has a lot of fat, salt, or sugar, and is unhealthy. Orange means it's OK, and green means it's very healthy. More and more countries plan to use traffic lights, because they're easy to understand and you don't need to read every word.

問 1

次の英文の下線部に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

Food with the words *superfood* or *natural* on the label _____.

- ① is not always good for your health
- ② often costs less money than other food
- ③ is healthy and this is always the truth
- ④ is more delicious than other food

問 2

What does *best before* mean on food labels?

- ① It means that you cannot eat the food after this date.
- ② It means that the food will be safe to eat after this date but may not be at its best.
- ③ It means that the food will be safe to eat after this date but it is not always true.
- ④ It means that you need to heat the food immediately.

問 3

Which of the following is true?

- ① Low-fat food is always good for your health.
- ② Low-fat food sometimes contains a large amount of sugar.
- ③ Low-fat food is always bad for your health.
- ④ Low-fat food costs more money than other food.

問 4

What is the writer's advice regarding the number of calories on the labels?

- ① Remember that one portion on the label is usually bigger than your normal portion.
- ② Make sure you look carefully at the number of calories on the labels.
- ③ Reduce your normal portion when you eat foods.
- ④ Remember that you often eat more calories than the calories on the label.

問 5

To describe the writer's position, which of the following is NOT appropriate?

- ① The writer argues traffic lights on labels help customers with their choice.
- ② The writer doubts that food labels always tell customers the truth about the food we eat.
- ③ The writer believes that it is important to trust food labels.
- ④ The writer suggests that customers check food labels carefully before they buy the food.

3 次の記事を読んで、問1～5の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを次の①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

Stanley “Tookie” Williams is an American writer of children’s books. His books are cautionary tales, warning children to stay away from drugs, guns and gangs so common to certain sections of poor America.

Williams has won wide acclaim and two literature prizes. But then Williams is no ordinary children’s writer. He is a four-time murderer on death row (waiting to be executed) in California’s San Quentin prison. This means that the State will execute him someday for the crimes he has committed.

A *Deutsche Presse Agentur* report that appeared in *The Indian Express*, describes his ‘home,’ the room in which Williams has been penning these tales. His cell on death row is just 1.2 meters wide and barely 3 meters long (imagine a tiny room in which you can barely stand without touching the sides). It’s been his home since 1981.

The only piece of furniture in the space is a twin bed, which is covered with a thin mattress that he folds to make a ball each morning. It gives him something to sit on. He uses the bed’s steel frame as a desk and on that sits a writer’s ultimate tool — the typewriter.

Williams was once the leader of a notorious street gang in Los Angeles. His life story was that of any young man brought up with violence all around him and who had been completely corrupted as a result. He killed four people and for one living so close to the edge, it was a matter of time before the law caught up with him. Then, Williams was arrested and sentenced to death.

It was in jail that the transformation began. An illiterate, the former gang member first taught himself to read and write. His literary career began later, in 1996. Since then he has written and published eight books. They are about South Central LA, a tough neighborhood in the city. That was where Williams grew up and he founded his gang.

Williams’ achievements are remarkable. The surroundings in which he writes and the shadow of death that hovers over him ever since he started writing make him a tragic and strangely alluring figure. He has been nominated for the 2001 Nobel Peace Prize by a Swiss Member of Parliament, Mario Fehr. Recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize include Nelson Mandela and Mother Theresa.

Hundreds of letters from young readers pour into his cell, giving him the enthusiasm he needs. Williams is convinced now that he wants to spend the rest of his life writing for them. The point is, will he be given a reprieve or will the sins of his past ultimately catch up with him?

注 cautionary : 警告的な acclaim : 賞賛 *Deutsche Presse Agentur* : ドイツの通信社
transformation : 変化 illiterate : 読み書きができない人 hover : 漂う
alluring : 魅力的な recipient : 受賞者 reprieve : 刑の執行延期

問 1 Stanley is a writer of children's books but far from ordinary in that .

- ① he killed some people
- ② he won wide acclaim and literature prizes
- ③ his writing room is very small
- ④ his house is located in California

問 2 Stanley has a twin bed, .

- ① and he uses it to play with a ball each morning
- ② beside which he has a steel desk
- ③ which he uses as a chair to sit on
- ④ and he puts his typewriter on the bed frame

問 3 Stanley learned to read and write .

- ① among gang members
- ② in the prison in California
- ③ through eight text books
- ④ in a school in South Central LA

問 4 Stanley is a tragic and alluring figure because .

- ① of his remarkable achievements
- ② he started writing tragic stories
- ③ of his surroundings and the shadow of death
- ④ he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize

問 5 Stanley wants to spend the rest of his life writing .

- ① for his young readers
- ② about hundreds of letters he received
- ③ enthusiastic stories
- ④ books to get a reprieve

4 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5に答えなさい。

Laissez-faire is a French term meaning let do or let make. Basically, it means a system in which the government does not try to control business or trade. Under such a system, a country has what is often called a “free market.” People buy and sell goods and services freely, both within the country and with other countries. Also, in free markets there are no special laws to control the activities of people or businesses.

Can you think of any countries that have laissez-faire systems today? Actually, there are no countries with laissez-faire systems. Many countries have what is referred to as a “free market,” but some degree of government control is always used. Of course, some governments have more control over business and trade than other countries. ① But either way, with little government control or lots of government control, people feel that some control is needed for a variety of reasons.

The first main reason for some government control is to fight monopolies. A monopoly is when one company becomes so powerful that it controls a product or part of life entirely. This is usually bad for everyone, especially the general public. A company with a monopoly can charge any price for its goods or services, even unfair prices. ② A company with a monopoly may also provide poor service because its customers will not have any other choices. When a monopoly develops, the government usually steps in and forces the company to divide into smaller companies. ③

Another big problem for free markets is workers' rights. Without government control, workers can be treated very badly. ④ Maybe a company would make employees work 12-hour days and 7-day weeks for very little money. Or a company might not give employees any health insurance, or they could fire employees without reason.

Nowadays, most countries have 17 so that companies must treat their workers well. They must give them 8-hour days, some vacation time, health insurance, and they must have a reason for firing employees.

There is one place that came very close to a laissez-faire system. This was Hong Kong when it was under British rule. In the 1970s, a British leader in Hong Kong started this kind of system. People who support laissez-faire systems say that this was the reason for Hong Kong's success.

問 1 16

次の英文が入る最も適切な場所を本文の中の空所①～④から1つ選びなさい。

There are no other companies to offer a similar good or service at a better price.

問 2

空所 に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① laws ② resources ③ methods ④ permissions

問 3

次の英文の下線部に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

The reason that some government control over the activities of business is needed is that _____.

- ① the government should create a situation where one company has no competition in the sale of a particular product or service
② the less the government is involved in the economy, the better off people will be
③ there is some need for business and industrial affairs to be complicated by government intervention
④ the government must protect company employees' welfare

問 4

次の英文の下線部に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

Monopolies will lead to a situation where _____.

- ① people can have any other choices and receive a better service
② any other companies offer similar goods at better prices
③ the government must split a big company into smaller ones
④ a company provides a health insurance with its employees

問 5

本文の内容と一致するものを、次の①～④から1つ選びなさい。

- ① No country has special rules and regulations to avoid a situation where a business activity is controlled by only one company.
② Some people believe that a laissez-faire system contributed to the prosperous businesses in Hong Kong.
③ In free markets, a company could not fire its employees without any reasons.
④ Many countries with a system of free market have almost no control over business and trade.

5 次の問1～10の空所(21 ～ 30)を補うのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

問1 Look, we haven't got much money so we'll have to stay in 21 hotel we can find.

- ① cheaper ② the cheapest ③ worse ④ the worst

問2 Try and speak 22 — your mother's got a bad headache.

- ① the most quickly ② the most quietly
③ more quietly ④ more quick

問3 His parents disapproved 23 their marriage because they were so young.

- ① up ② to ③ off ④ of

問4 Let me congratulate you 24 your promotion to manager.

- ① on ② over ③ off ④ of

問5 This is Sophie, 25 blog you've been reading.

- ① who ② whose ③ where ④ which

問6 It's no 26 talking to Andy when he's reading. He'll just ignore you.

- ① worth ② result ③ points ④ good

問7 He'll never pass his driving test 27 he takes some lessons.

- ① unless ② if only ③ provided ④ if

問8 It's six o'clock. She must 28 work by now.

- ① left ② being left ③ have leave ④ have left

問9 I 29 sleep better if I didn't have to share a room.

- ① don't ② was ③ would ④ will

問10 We 30 smartphones, or even the Internet in our houses. To go online we had to go to an Internet café, a library, or something.

- ① didn't used had ② didn't used to have
③ used having ④ used to have

