

2022年度

一般公募推薦入学試験

【 適性検査 】

[英語] 問題

1. 問題および解答用紙は試験開始の合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
3. 受験番号および氏名は各科目の解答用紙の所定の欄にそれぞれ記入してください。
4. 試験終了後、解答用紙を問題の上にふせて置いてください。
5. 回収するのは解答用紙だけです。問題は持ち帰ってください。
6. [英語]の問題は1ページから4ページまでです。

1 次の各組から正しい英文を一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. ア What club you belong to?
イ I have never been a foreign country.
ウ When did the email send to me?
エ His dog is named John.

2. ア I often enjoy to cook with my mother.
イ What time is your brother finish school every day?
ウ He is old enough to have a smartphone.
エ The people which we met were very friendly.

3. ア Have you started your homework yet?
イ I was talked by an old woman.
ウ You should speak more slower.
エ There are not much chairs in this room.

2 次の会話文の空欄 ～ を補うのに最もふさわしい文を下のア～コからそれぞれ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. A : What did you do last weekend?
B : I went to the hospital because I was sick.
A :

2. A : Do you know the new Chinese restaurant “Bamboo Panda”?
B : No, I don’t, but I love Chinese food.
A :

3. A : Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the station?
B :
A : Thank you so much. You are so kind.

- ア I'm sorry, but I can't. Is it far from here?
- イ How long have you been there?
- ウ Yes, you can. Let me tell you how to take a taxi.
- エ I have never heard of the restaurant's name.
- オ Why don't we eat there together this afternoon?
- カ Yes. I'm going that way, too. Let's go together.
- キ Sure. Here you are.
- ク I should take medicine.
- ケ That's too bad. Are you all right?
- コ I don't know the doctor well.

3 次の日本語を英語にしなさい。

1. 私は兄ほど賢くない。
2. これが昨日あなたが買った本ですか。

4 次の文章を読み、後の問に答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

A bowl of white rice, *miso* soup, and grilled fish with *pickled vegetables. It looks simple but tastes special—salty, sour, sweet, a little bitter and full of *umami*.

When *washoku* became a *UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2013, many people didn't understand what it meant. Japanese dishes such as *sushi* or *tempura* were already popular around the world, but *washoku* was not.

“*Wa*” of *washoku* means Japan or Japanese, and “*shoku*” means food or to eat. This word was created in the Meiji period to separate Japanese food from foreign dishes. However, the origin of *washoku* goes back to the Heian period. Kyoto was the capital of Japan in those days, and it was a great place for getting different *ingredients. People had wild plants from mountains, fresh green vegetables, mushrooms, and *root vegetables. They cooked a variety of dishes by using different ingredients. Also, they cooked fish in various ways and developed a soup stock called *dashi*. *Dashi* became very popular because they were able to cook delicious dishes with it.

The key flavor of *washoku* is called *umami*. The word *umami* is difficult to translate. ①【the special flavor / used / many delicious dishes / this Japanese word / in / express / found / is / to】. *Umami* is thought to be one of the main flavors, together with other flavors such as sweet, sour, bitter, and salty. It is said that *umami* adds deliciousness to dishes. It is actually the taste of *glutamate, and we can taste it in many Japanese traditional ingredients like *dried fish flakes, *miso*, soy sauce and more. The important thing in *washoku* is the balance of ②these five flavors. We can find this balance especially in *osechi*, the traditional New Year's dishes. The dishes are packed in a box like jewels and we can enjoy all the five flavors.

When *washoku* was listed as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, some people said that this tradition was dying because Japanese people today prefer westernized food. However, ③it is too early to say *washoku* is dying. It is said that many Japanese people are more interested in good food than people from other countries. Of course, there are many popular international fast-food restaurants in Japan, but they still love going to Japanese restaurants to eat local dishes. Also, they love Japanese home cooking. Cookbooks are best-sellers and Japanese home cooking websites have become very popular. At school, children learn about their traditional food and how to eat it in the right way. Elderly people travel around the country to enjoy the local food.

Japanese people will continue to enjoy new foreign dishes, but will not forget the basic goodness of their traditional dishes. They will keep eating *washoku*. It is probably because their stomachs want it after all.

注)

pickled：漬物の

UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity：ユネスコ無形文化遺産

ingredient(s)：食材　　root vegetable(s)：根菜　　glutamate：グルタミン酸

dried fish flake(s)：(乾燥した魚の) 削り節

問1 下線部①が「この日本語は、多くの美味しい料理で見つかる特別な味を表現するのに使われる。」という意味になるように、【 】内の語(句)を並べ替えなさい。
ただし、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で表してある。

問2 下線部②が指すものを日本語で五つ答えなさい。

問3 下線部③のように筆者が思う理由としてふさわしくないものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア More Japanese people care about the quality of food than foreign people.

イ Japanese people enjoy going to many popular international fast-food restaurants.

ウ Many Japanese people buy cookbooks and make their traditional food at home.

エ It is popular for elderly people in Japan to try various local food around the country.

問4 本文の内容と一致するものをア～キから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア The taste of *washoku* is so simple that many foreign people don't like it.

イ One of the reasons *washoku* became a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity was that *sushi* and *tempura* were well known as *washoku*.

ウ People in the Meiji period originally made the word *washoku* for expressing the difference between Japanese food and other country's dishes.

エ When you try dried fish flakes, *miso*, and soy sauce, you'll be able to taste *umami* including glutamate in your mouth.

オ Japanese people usually enjoy *osechi*, a jewelry box with a variety of expensive stones on New Year's day.

カ Japanese schools don't usually teach their children about their traditional food.

キ Japanese people can eat a lot of delicious *washoku* because their stomachs are very strong.

【以下余白】

