

2022年度

[英語] 問題

注意事項

1. 問題用紙および解答用紙は、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解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. リスニングテストは試験開始後2分経過してから始まります。それまでに、リスニングテストの指示文と英文に目を通して、答え方の要領をつかんでおいてください。録音を聞いている時間は、解答のための休止を含めて9分ほどです。
5. 問題用紙は1ページから11ページまでです。

I

リスニングテスト

第1部 英語の短い対話を聞き、それに続く対応として最も適切なものを1～4から一つ選び、番号を答えなさい。次の問題に進むまでに5秒の休止が設けられています。対話を聞くのはそれぞれ一度だけです。問題はA、B、C、D、Eの五題です。

- A. 1. Don't worry about my friends.
2. Of course. It will be fun.
3. It is your brother's birthday.
4. I'm afraid there will be no party.
- B. 1. Oh, wait. I'll come with you.
2. I don't want you to use my car.
3. Yes, but I have enough food.
4. No, I don't want to drive.
- C. 1. I don't have a name list.
2. She is not a new member.
3. How do you spell it?
4. Is that her first name?
- D. 1. I will visit my cousin in San Francisco.
2. We are going camping with my uncle's family.
3. My grandparents came to visit us from Texas.
4. I don't know yet. Some of my parents' friends.
- E. 1. Do you like the Harry Potter series?
2. Oh, I'm not a very good cook.
3. How about a cook book, then?
4. I bought a travel bag.

第2部 放送で流れる英文とその内容に関する五つの質問を聞き、その質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを1～4から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。聞きながらメモを取ってもかまいません。各質問の後には7秒の休止が設けられています。英文と質問は二度放送されます。

- F. 1. Because the name “hamburger” comes from the city.
2. Because hamburgers were invented in the city.
3. Because James H. Salisbury comes from the city.
4. Because a special machine was invented in the city.
- G. 1. He made hamburgers first in the U.S.
2. He invented a machine to cut meat into small pieces.
3. He made food similar to Hamburg steak in the U.S.
4. He made hamburgers very popular.
- H. 1. The same person invented both Hamburg steak and hamburgers.
2. Hamburg steak was not popular at first because it was difficult to make.
3. People ate Hamburg steak without forks and knives before hamburgers were invented.
4. Hamburg steak was something like sausages in the U.S. in the 19th century.
- I. 1. Because the food in factory cafeterias was not delicious.
2. Because many restaurants and cafeterias weren't open late at night.
3. Because many factories closed in the early evening in the late 19th century.
4. Because factory workers didn't have forks and knives.
- J. 1. A factory worker in New York made hamburgers for the first time.
2. Many factory workers pulled wagons to bring their own food for dinner.
3. In the 20th century, it became easy to make hamburgers because of new machines.
4. In the 20th century, hamburgers were still expensive, so it was difficult to buy them often.

II

次の英文を読み、A～Fの質問に対する最も適切な答えを選び、記号で答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

KINTSUGI

You probably have not heard the word ‘*kintsugi*’ before. That is not very surprising. *Kintsugi* is a Japanese word. It is made up of two Japanese words: the first part, *kin*, means ‘golden,’ and the second part, *tsugi*, means ‘fixing.’ When you put the two words together, it means repairing a broken thing in a beautiful way. Normally, if something is broken, you feel it is not useful anymore. You may want to throw it away and get a new one. But that is not the *kintsugi* way.

Kintsugi started a long time ago in Japan. The ancient Japanese people loved pots and cups, and they had a tradition of making beautiful ones. However, because those pots and cups were so delicate, they got broken easily. Most owners threw away the broken ones right away and bought new ones. But, in the middle of the 16th century, some people felt that they should not throw away the beautiful pots, cups and bowls as waste. They thought they should try to fix them. This idea gradually became popular among the Japanese at that time. People began to fix their broken *ceramics. At first, they put the broken pieces back together with *glue only, but later they started to mix the glue with gold *powder. This meant you could see very clearly which part was repaired. By doing this, they were not *pretending that the cup or pot was not broken before; they were clearly showing that it was fixed. They were showing that they did not *mind accepting those facts, and they were also showing that they could create even more beautiful things by fixing them. This is the *kintsugi* way.

Kintsugi is a big idea. It started from a very small thing—fixing a broken cup—but the same idea can be used for thinking about more important things as well. For example, people can be broken easily because they are so delicate. It is not just the physical breaking of bones or hurting the body. Breaking can also happen if you get truly angry and say something bad, or if you do something unkind. When this happens, you feel as if something good in yourself is damaged. Maybe you feel like other people will not want you anymore.

However, you can cure yourself in the *kintsugi* way. For example, you feel sorry when you do something terrible, and you say sorry to the person. It is a kind of repairing. You are repairing your feelings and the relationship with that person. You do not forget that a terrible thing has happened, and you are not pretending that you never said or did that bad thing. At the same time, you are trying to improve the situation and fix the problem. In this way, you are doing your best with ‘gold powder’ just like *kintsugi*.

When you *make up with someone, your relationship can become better than it was before. After you have made up, you can be sure that an *argument will not mean the end of a friendship and sometimes the friendship becomes stronger through it. For example, sometimes you can be angry with your parents. But if you explain what the problem is, talk, and listen, you can understand each other more. Then, your relationship with your parents becomes better than before. It is helpful to know that our feelings can be repaired. Sometimes you hurt other people's feelings, and sometimes they hurt yours. That is never nice. But remember that you can repair things in a good way, if you keep the idea of *kintsugi* in your mind.

注)

ceramics : 陶磁器、焼き物 glue : 接着剤 powder : 粉
pretend (that) : ~であると装^{よそお}う、偽^{いつわ}る mind ~ing : ~することを気にする
make up : 仲直りする argument : 口論、口げんか

- A. Which of the following is NOT true about *kintsugi*?
- ア People made the word *kintsugi* by putting words together.
 - イ *Kintsugi* is a Japanese tradition of making beautiful and delicate ceramics.
 - ウ *Kintsugi* is a technique to fix things in a beautiful way.
 - エ People show the broken part of the ceramics in *kintsugi*.
- B. Which was true about Japanese pots and cups before the middle of the 16th century?
- ア They were so delicate that they got broken easily, and Japanese people did not mind throwing away the broken ceramics as waste.
 - イ They were treated very carefully because it was a Japanese tradition to take care of them.
 - ウ Japanese people never thought of fixing the broken ceramics because it was too expensive to do so.
 - エ Japanese people loved their beautiful pots and cups so much that they kept even the broken pieces for a long time.
- C. In the *kintsugi* way, why do people put gold powder into the glue to fix the broken ceramics?
- ア With the gold powder, the broken part of ceramics can be hidden.
 - イ With the gold powder, the broken ceramics become stronger and easier to use.
 - ウ In that way, they try to show that it is very difficult to fix the delicate ceramics.
 - エ In that way, they can show the broken part and make the broken ceramics more beautiful.

- D. What does the underlined part “Kintsugi is a big idea.” mean?
- ア The idea of *kintsugi* can be used in repairing the human mind.
 - イ The idea of *kintsugi* can repair any broken cups and pots.
 - ウ The idea of *kintsugi* can be used in fixing humans’ broken bones.
 - エ The idea of *kintsugi* can change other people’s mind when you don’t like them.
- E. How can the *kintsugi* way help you when you hurt someone?
- ア It can help you to feel sorry and say “sorry” in your mind.
 - イ It can help you to try to think that nothing terrible has happened.
 - ウ It can help you to repair your feelings and improve the situation.
 - エ It can help you to use ‘gold powder’ to forget that terrible thing.
- F. According to the article, choose two correct sentences from the following.
- ア Before the birth of *kintsugi*, Japanese people used all pieces of the broken ceramics to create new pots and cups.
 - イ Repairing broken ceramics with only glue was more difficult than repairing them with gold powder.
 - ウ The human mind is as delicate as ceramics, so people shouldn’t hurt others’ feelings.
 - エ The *kintsugi* way can make your friendships stronger than before.
 - オ Our feelings toward our parents can be repaired more easily than our feelings toward our friends.
 - カ Even if you hurt other people’s feelings, you can repair the relationship with them by using the *kintsugi* way.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、以下の間に答えなさい。

(* のついた語句には本文の最後に注があります。)

It is well known that climate change is melting Earth's ice and glaciers. In many cases, the ice is disappearing right before our eyes. However, it was recently found that the planet's *permafrost is also warming, and scientists are now worried that it can make the planet even hotter.

Permafrost is a *layer of soil that is frozen all year around. It has usually been frozen for at least two years. Some permafrost has remained frozen since the last *ice age ended thousands of years ago. It is not just a thin layer of soil. In many places, permafrost is more than 10 meters thick. Permafrost is found in many places in Alaska, some parts of Canada, and other countries in the north. You may think that there is no life in a place with permafrost, but plants can still grow in the upper part of the soil, because it is not frozen during the warmer periods of the year. However, there is a thick layer of permafrost below that.

Now ①this permafrost is in danger. Since *the Industrial Revolution, Earth has been warming. On average, Earth has warmed by about 1 °C since 1850. Polar areas, especially *the Arctic, have gotten even warmer. This extra heat has gradually gone into the permafrost and warmed it, too. That means the ice inside the permafrost melts and becomes water and soil.

Recently a team of scientists did research on the temperature of permafrost. They used soil collected from small deep holes in North America, Europe, Asia and *Antarctica. These holes were *drilled by other teams many years ago for various studies. The permafrost temperature near the surface changes with the seasons, but it stays the same all year around at the *depth of 10 meters. ②They collected soil 10 meters underground from more than 120 holes and checked the temperature from 2007 through 2016. In soil from 40 holes, the permafrost temperature was almost the same for this period. In 12 holes, the permafrost cooled a little. But in 71 holes, the permafrost temperature increased a lot. In northern parts of North America, permafrost temperatures increased by 0.23 °C on average. In northern Asia, frozen soil temperatures increased by 0.33 °C. In mountain areas, permafrost temperatures increased by 0.19 °C. Worldwide, Earth's permafrost temperatures increased by 0.29 °C on average. This may not sound like a lot of warming, but even with a small increase in temperature, the permafrost may start melting. In 5 holes, soil temperature rose above 0 °C. In these places, the permafrost started melting.

Melting permafrost can cause ③various problems. In Alaska, many northern villages are built on permafrost. When permafrost is frozen, it's harder than *concrete. However, melting permafrost can destroy houses, roads, bridges and other buildings. Lakes, rivers

and forests can be influenced, too. For example, many trees fall down because the permafrost under the forest has melted. In some areas, *shorelines have gradually been destroyed because the permafrost has melted and fallen into the sea.

There are other serious problems caused by melting permafrost. Inside permafrost, there are plants that died long ago. While they were alive, those plants took in *carbon from the air, just as plants do today. When permafrost is frozen, those dead plants can't *decompose. However, they begin decomposing when permafrost melts and *oxygen reaches them. In this process, the carbon goes out into the air in the form of carbon *dioxide or *methane, powerful *greenhouse gases. ④This can make the Earth even warmer and melt more permafrost in the future. Another problem is ⑤ancient *microbes and *viruses that were kept in permafrost. When the permafrost melts, viruses may appear in the ice and soil, and make humans and animals very sick. Some scientists have already discovered microbes which are more than 400,000 years old in melted permafrost.

Scientists are closely observing and checking Earth's permafrost, because of these dangers. Scientists use *satellite observations from space to look at large areas of permafrost that are difficult to study from the ground. ⑥*NASA's "Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP)" goes around Earth to collect information about water in the soil. It checks the amount of water in the soil everywhere on the Earth's surface. It can also tell if the water within the soil is frozen or melted. ⑦SMAP's work will 【 quickly / is / scientists / how / melting / understand / help / the permafrost 】.

注)

permafrost : 永久凍土 layer : 層 ice age : 氷河期
the Industrial Revolution : 産業革命 the Arctic : 北極 Antarctica : 南極
drill : ~に穴を開ける depth : 深さ concrete : コンクリート
shoreline(s) : 海岸線 carbon : 炭素 decompose : 自然分解する oxygen : 酸素
dioxide : 二酸化物 methane : メタン greenhouse gas(es) : 温室効果ガス
microbe(s) : 微生物 virus(es) : ウィルス satellite observation(s) : 観測衛星
NASA : 米国航空宇宙局

問1 “permafrost” に関して正しくないものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Some permafrost has been frozen for thousands of years.
- イ Permafrost is a layer of frozen soil that is sometimes more than 10 meters thick.
- ウ Permafrost is in the northern areas and no life is found there.
- エ The surface of permafrost is not frozen when it is warm.

問2 以下の英文は下線部①を具体的に説明した文です。(1) ~ (3) にあてはまる語を下から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号は一度しか使えません。

The temperature of Earth has been (1) since the Industrial Revolution. The permafrost was (2) by the extra heat, and the ice inside the permafrost started (3) and became water and soil.

ア warmed	イ getting	ウ frozen	エ grown
オ melting	カ increasing		

問3 下線部②の理由として最も適切なものをア~エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア The temperature of the holes did not change 10 meters underground from 2007 through 2016.
- イ The temperature of soil 10 meters underground changes with seasons.
- ウ The permafrost temperature 10 meters underground stays the same there all year around.
- エ The permafrost temperature 10 meters underground was almost the same when the holes were drilled.

問4 本文の内容に合うように、(ア) ~ (エ) に適切な数字を入れなさい。

Scientists checked the temperature of permafrost from over (ア) holes for 10 years. They found that permafrost temperature rose in the holes of many places, while it went down a little in (イ) holes. On average, the temperature of permafrost all around the world has risen about (ウ) °C. You may think it didn't warm so much, but just a little rise in temperature may melt some permafrost. They also found that permafrost started melting in (エ) holes.

問5 下線部③の内容として最も適切なものをア~エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア People are not able to build houses because permafrost is frozen and hard.
- イ People's lives are influenced when lakes are frozen like concrete in winter.
- ウ Trees cannot stand anymore because the forest was destroyed by the villagers.
- エ The shapes of shorelines have changed because melting permafrost dropped into the sea.

IV

空欄に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- This math test was very difficult, so () students could get a good score.
ア many イ much ウ little エ few
- Ken is the fastest runner () all my classmates.
ア of イ in ウ from エ with
- My brother bought a CD and sent ().
ア it from me イ it to me ウ it me エ me it
- What are you good ()?
ア at doing イ to do ウ in doing エ doing

V

日本語の意味を表す英文になるように下の語(句)を並び替え、(A) ～ (H) に入る語(句)の記号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字で書かれています。

- 私の先生によって与えられた宿題は、英語でエッセイを書くことです。
() (A) () () () () (B) () () ().
ア my teacher イ an essay ウ is エ in オ the homework
カ by キ English ク write ケ given コ to
- 東京でオリンピックが開催されてからずいぶんたちます。
() () (C) () () () () () (D) () in Tokyo.
ア the Olympic Games イ time ウ has エ a オ it カ since
キ held ク long ケ been コ were
- 私は、新宿へ行くにはどの電車に乗ればよいのか、隣の人にたずねました。
I () () (E) () () () (F) () () to go to Shinjuku.
ア the person イ which ウ take エ to オ to カ asked
キ next ク train ケ me
- その工場の全従業員は、自社製品が世界中でもっと人気が出てほしいと思っている。
All () () () (G) () () () (H) () ().
ア be イ around ウ their products エ the workers オ popular
カ in the factory キ more ク the world ケ want コ to

Ⅵ 次の日本語を英文に直さい。

1. 料理の仕方を学ぶことは、人生において最も重要なことの一つです。
2. 日本へあなたが戻ってくる時に、私はあなたに再び会うことを希望しています。

【以下余白】

