

## 2022年（令和4年）度

### 一般入学試験 A 日程問題 [大学・短期大学]

# 英 語

#### 注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで問題用紙を開かないでください。
- (2) 一般 A 日程 [大学]・一般 A 日程 [短期大学] の英語の試験問題は共通です。ただし、一般 A 日程 [短期大学] は、リスニングがありません。
- (3) 試験時間は筆記が 80 分、リスニングが約 10 分です。
- (4) 試験問題は筆記が 1～10 ページまで、リスニングが 11～13 ページまでです。  
ただし、リスニング問題は筆記試験終了後に配布します。
- (5) 試験中に問題用紙の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせてください。
- (6) 解答用紙はマーク解答用紙と記述解答用紙の 2 種類あります。
- (7) 解答用紙には座席番号と氏名を記入してください。
- (8) 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰ってください。

[ 1 ] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. Words marked with an asterisk (\*) are explained in Japanese after the passage.

Some researchers at Oxford University recently made a surprising find by examining 55 skulls preserved at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History. The skull samples were from Australia, England, China, Kenya, Micronesia\*, and Scandinavia\* and were thought to date back to the 19th century. The purpose of the study was to explore the relationship between the size of a skull and the nationality of its "owner." Does skull size change according to nationality? The results of the study suggest that, yes, it does. The biggest brains, averaging 1,484 milliliters, were from Scandinavia, while the smallest brains, ( ① ) 1,200 milliliters, came from Micronesia, which points to the conclusion that people living in the north tend to have bigger brains than people in the south. How can this be explained? Some researchers have been working to answer this difficult question.

A study published by Pearce and Dunbar at Oxford University in 2011 suggests that as you move away from the equator, there's less light available, so humans have had to evolve bigger eyes. This would imply that their brains also need to be bigger to deal with and process the extra visual input. ( ② ), say Pearce and Dunbar, there is a close relationship between less light and a bigger brain. <sup>(1)</sup>This seems logical, but the two Oxford researchers also say that having bigger brains doesn't necessarily mean that high-latitude humans are smarter. Dimmer light requires larger eyes, which in turn requires larger visual cortices\* in the brain. That's all that can be said on this point.

But a study published by Hoffeecker in 2002 offers another possible explanation. He says that hunting distance increases with latitude: The higher the latitude, the fewer game animals\* there are to hunt per square kilometer. In such open areas, <sup>(2)</sup>hunters have to store larger amounts of space and time information in their brains. They must remember where landmarks are, recall previous hunting routes, and carry out mental calculation of possible movements by game animals over space and time. In places where game animals are hard to find, hunters' brains need to develop to allow them to collect and process increased amounts of useful information. This, says Hoffeecker, is why higher-latitude people have larger brains. According to another study, human brains have actually grown smaller since people started adopting agricultural lifestyles, which seems to suggest that agricultural people don't need to deal with as much visual information as hunting people do, and ( ③ ) don't require such large brains.

<sup>(3)</sup>The third explanation is even more interesting. ( ④ ) climate and geographical factors, women living at higher latitudes gather less food; in the Arctic, they gather almost none. They can't expect to find so much food in or on the ground when the men are away hunting. So what do women do at home? They engage in special tasks such as garment making, food processing, and shelter building. This sort of "family workshop" creates chances for greater technological complexity, which in turn increases natural selection for greater cognitive\* performance.

Despite these three theories, researchers have still not found a clear answer to the question of why higher-latitude brains are bigger. It is interesting to note that this phenomenon is true of <sup>(4)</sup>birds as well as humans. Birds at higher latitudes have bigger eyes than those living in the lower latitudes. Can we explain this by saying that it is because there is less sunlight? Do they need their larger eyes to help them find food in the dark? Or is it because they have developed certain “technological” skills at home in their ( ⑤ )?

Micronesia: ミクロネシア (西太平洋の赤道の北側に位置する島国)

Scandinavia: スカンジナビア (北欧)

cortices: 皮質 (cortex の複数形)

game animals: 狩猟動物

cognitive: 認知的な

(Adapted from a work by Yumiko Ishitani)

A. Choose the best word or expression for No. 1 through 5. [4×5]

- |          |                  |                   |                 |              |
|----------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. ( ① ) | a. around        | b. between        | c. except       | d. from      |
| 2. ( ② ) | a. Furthermore   | b. However        | c. Next         | d. Thus      |
| 3. ( ③ ) | a. approximately | b. consequently   | c. gradually    | d. instantly |
| 4. ( ④ ) | a. Contrary to   | b. In addition to | c. Moving on to | d. Owing to  |
| 5. ( ⑤ ) | a. building      | b. clothes        | c. kitchen      | d. nest      |

B. Which one of the following best expresses the content of the underlined part (1)? [4]

6. a. Brains process a smaller amount of visual input in higher-latitude areas.  
b. The amount of light is smaller at low latitudes than at high latitudes.  
c. The size of the brain increases as the amount of available light decreases.  
d. When eyes and brains receive more visual input, they become larger.

C. Which one of the following is **NOT** a suitable explanation of the underlined part (2)? [4]

7. a. Hunters at lower latitudes seem to use more memory when going out to hunt.
- b. Hunters living in a higher-latitude area have to travel farther to find animals.
- c. Hunters must recall their past experience in order to hunt animals efficiently.
- d. Hunters seem to process more visual information than agricultural people do.

D. Which one of the following best expresses the content of the underlined part (3)? [4]

8. a. Higher-latitude brains are bigger since high technology is used to gather food.
- b. Humans living in the very far north have great cognitive abilities by nature.
- c. Men improve their cognitive performance by learning hunting in the family.
- d. The learning and use of advanced skills for making clothing can develop brains.

E. Which one of the following best expresses the content of the underlined part (4)? [4]

9. a. Birds developed bigger eyes because they had to process less sunlight.
- b. Birds living farther away from the equator developed bigger eyes.
- c. Birds living in lower-latitude regions have to fly farther to find food.
- d. Birds with bigger eyes do more technologically complex tasks at home.

F. Which one of the following ideas can be found in the passage? [4]

10. a. A researcher at Oxford University found a similarity between humans and birds.
- b. People in Micronesia came to possess wide knowledge and skills of agriculture.
- c. Scandinavian people's brains possibly developed to adjust to their environment.
- d. Studies say human skulls and brains are bigger now than in the 19th century.

[ 2 ] In the context of the following statements, choose the best word or expression for each item. [3×12]

11. Jim wants to go to the movies tonight. He checked the (            ) section of the newspaper to see the schedule.  
a. business            b. channel            c. entertainment    d. weather
12. Many tourists visit Kyoto every year, and Kiyomizu-dera Temple is one of the most popular (            ).  
a. associations        b. destinations        c. relaxations        d. vacations
13. Eating three meals a day, getting exercise, and having a regular sleep cycle are often said to be (            ) to one's health.  
a. beneficial            b. obvious            c. realistic            d. unique
14. Anna finally decided to (            ) in literature at a university in Hokkaido.  
a. check                b. major                c. participate        d. result
15. A police officer stopped my car on the street. He made me pay a (            ) for talking on the phone while driving.  
a. balance                b. donation            c. fine                d. tax
16. The president of the company requested a team of (            ) employees to develop a new rocket that uses less fuel.  
a. enthusiastic        b. intermediate        c. nasty                d. spiritual
17. The committee discussed whether to host an international conference next year, but they did not (            ) a conclusion. Another meeting will be held tomorrow.  
a. extend                b. investigate        c. predict                d. reach
18. A research team found that, amazingly, one-day-old babies are (            ) of distinguishing the voices of their mothers from those of other women.  
a. capable                b. full                c. independent        d. typical
19. The ticket windows will open in a few minutes. People started to (            ) lines to purchase tickets for the symphony orchestra concert.  
a. assemble                b. draw                c. form                d. insert
20. Since it was a hot day and the sun was bright, Rachel wanted to stay in the (            ) to avoid the heat.  
a. black                b. center                c. light                d. shade

21. Unfortunately, my proposal on a new environmental project was not ( ) by the government.  
 a. approved      b. occupied      c. preceded      d. rejected
22. I really respect my grandparents; after immigrating to the U.S. from Japan, they studied English ( ) and established a restaurant chain on the West Coast.  
 a. earnestly      b. formerly      c. hardly      d. typically

[ 3 ] Choose the underlined part in each item below that is NOT grammatically correct. [3×8]

23. The website that I found says that this luxury hotel in Osaka is welcoming guests whose travel with their pet animals.  
 (a) (b)  
 (c) (d)
24. The university to which my sister went has the most students than any other university in the country.  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
25. I'm going to ask my boyfriend to help me organize my birthday party. I'm turning 20 tomorrow and want to invite some friends of me.  
 (a) (b) (c)  
 (d)
26. The Asian fast-food restaurant is providing delicious lunch plates to the locals since 1985. Their fried rice sells out so fast.  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
27. Immediately after returning to home from work, I changed my clothes and went out running to relieve stress.  
 (a) (b) (c)  
 (d)

28. Lately, some of the fake news on social media have caused tremendous confusion in society and upset people.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
29. William started to receive many email messages from unknown senders. He is now checking what is happened to his account.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
30. I missed an important business meeting this afternoon because my secretary either told me the exact meeting time nor reserved a taxi for me to get there.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

[ 4 ] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. Words marked with an asterisk (\*) are explained in Japanese after the passage.

Thinking is a purposeful mental activity. You control it, not vice versa\*. Generally, thinking is a conscious activity. This means you are awake and aware of your thinking. However, the unconscious mind can continue working on a problem, for example, while you sleep.

Thinking is sometimes regarded as two harmonious processes. One process is the production of ideas. This is creative thinking. When you think creatively, your focus is wide, and you look at many possibilities. The other process is the evaluation of ideas. This is critical thinking. When you think critically, your focus is narrow. You sort out the ideas you have generated and identify the most logical ones.

For example, imagine you are going to the airport. You picture yourself ready for a cruise in the Caribbean\*. Your pockets are stuffed with money. Is this mental process thinking? Now imagine you are discussing politics with friends. When they ask which candidate you support, you say you will vote for the one who comes from your state. Is your choice based on thinking? Imagining yourself on a Caribbean cruise is not thinking. It is daydreaming\*. On the other hand, the discussion of politics may or may not involve thinking. Your support for a candidate may be based on issues you have evaluated. It may also just be based on something you have heard someone else say.

Both creative and critical thinking are natural activities for human beings. However, it is difficult to do them well without training and diligent practice. In fact, shallow and illogical thinking is very common. Much of our education was based on the idea that thinking can't be taught or that some subjects teach thinking automatically.

Modern research proves that both ideas are wrong. Thinking can be taught to all students. No course automatically teaches thinking. Students can get regular practice in producing and evaluating ideas when teachers make thinking skills a specific goal. Around the world, authorities are encouraging schools to make critical thinking a priority.

Good thinking skills are necessary for academic success. Professors do not want students simply to repeat information they have learned in lectures and readings. Successful students will analyze facts and opinions. They will synthesize\* information from different resources, such as books and journals, and will apply their knowledge to assignments. Students who have poor thinking skills will have difficulty making conclusions after conducting research. It will also be difficult for them to create ideas or solve problems.

Success in work also depends on thinking skills. People who want to succeed must be able to apply what they know to the challenges of their jobs. Employers are looking for problem solvers and decision makers, not walking encyclopedias\*.

Critical thinking is appropriate whenever someone makes a statement or claim that is open to question. Such statements are made daily in every field of study and work. Using creative thinking to produce ideas and critical thinking to evaluate them will allow you to find the most logical solutions to problems.

- vice versa: 逆に
- the Caribbean: カリブ海
- daydreaming: 空想にふけること
- synthesize: 統合する
- walking encyclopedia: 物知りな人

(Adapted from a work by Barbara Smith-Palinkas and Kelly Croghan-Ford)

A. Choose the best expression to complete each sentence. [4×6]

31. We learn from the article that thinking
- a. becomes more unconscious as we get older.
  - b. is something that is mostly conscious.
  - c. is sometimes more unconscious than conscious.
  - d. only focuses on producing ideas.
32. When we think creatively,
- a. our focus is wider than when we are evaluating something.
  - b. the production of ideas uses more of our energy.
  - c. we focus all our concentration on a single possibility.
  - d. we must also evaluate things at the same time.

33. When people are asked which candidate they will support, they
- may just follow opinions of others.
  - may start daydreaming of the Caribbean.
  - will always need to think about it.
  - will imagine discussing politics.
34. The article suggests that a lot of our education
- did not emphasize the process of thinking very well.
  - has moved away from teaching critical thinking.
  - is good at teaching us about thinking automatically.
  - was better at developing thinking skills than it is now.
35. The writers believe that thinking skills
- are a problem for employers.
  - are not important for many types of jobs.
  - can be important for doing well at your work.
  - may be too hard for many types of jobs.
36. When solving a problem logically, it is
- important to listen to everyone's statements or claims.
  - important to use critical thinking before creative thinking.
  - more difficult if you use critical and creative thinking at the same time.
  - necessary to think both critically and creatively.

B. The text below explains the underlined part "Good thinking skills" within the passage. Choose the best word or expression for No. 37 through 41. [2×5]

In higher education, students are expected to develop and use skills to ( 37 ) what is happening in the world, interpret the points of others' messages, utilize ( 38 ) existing information when working on new tasks, and state what can be ( 39 ) research results. Also, they need to find new perspectives, ( 40 ) common ideas, and figure out how to deal with ( 41 ).

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 37. a. carefully observe   | b. fully rely on      |
| c. quickly report          | d. widely apply       |
| 38. a. extremely important | b. fast changing      |
| c. the latest              | d. various sources of |
| 39. a. controlled by       | b. inferred from      |
| c. measured in             | d. tested for         |

40. a. due to  
c. thanks to
- b. not just adopting  
d. which just copy
41. a. academic success  
c. questions and difficulties
- b. books and journals  
d. thinking skills

[ 5 ] Choose the most suitable order for the given set of expressions to complete each sentence. [4×4]

42. All ( ) and their electronic devices turned off for landing.

- (1) are expected to have  
(2) their seatbelts  
(3) fastened  
(4) passengers
- a. (2) (1) (3) (4)  
b. (2) (1) (4) (3)  
c. (4) (1) (2) (3)  
d. (4) (1) (3) (2)

43. I think the form is clear enough, but ( ), please do not hesitate to contact us.

- (1) any questions  
(2) should  
(3) you  
(4) have
- a. (2) (1) (3) (4)  
b. (2) (3) (4) (1)  
c. (3) (2) (4) (1)  
d. (3) (4) (1) (2)

44. Go straight for two blocks, and you will see the famous statue ( ).

- (1) from  
(2) the street  
(3) the bank  
(4) across
- a. (1) (2) (3) (4)  
b. (1) (3) (2) (4)  
c. (4) (1) (2) (3)  
d. (4) (2) (1) (3)

45. I ( ) today because I finished all the exams for the semester.

- (1) to swim  
(2) feel  
(3) to the beach  
(4) like going
- a. (2) (3) (4) (1)  
b. (2) (4) (3) (1)  
c. (4) (1) (3) (2)  
d. (4) (3) (1) (2)

[ 6 ] Read the dialogue below and complete B's responses, (1) and (2). Each response should have **at least 15 words** in English. More than one sentence is acceptable. Do not use A's phrases or sentences. [15×2]

(A and B are friends who meet by chance in their neighborhood.)

A: Hi! I heard you were in the hospital recently. I'm glad to see you looking better. How are you doing?

B: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

A: Well, I'm glad it was nothing serious. What are you going to do while you recover at home?

B: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

A: That sounds like an interesting project. Good luck with that.

## Dialogues

### Dialogue [1]

1.
  - a. She got a new computer.
  - b. She has a new bookcase.
  - c. The man met her in the fall.
  - d. The woman got a new printer.
  
2.
  - a. By connecting a new cable.
  - b. By moving the bookcase.
  - c. By starting the computer.
  - d. By turning the printer around.

### Dialogue [2]

3.
  - a. It is going to snow next weekend.
  - b. It snowed last night.
  - c. The weather is too warm for snow.
  - d. The weather will change this morning.
  
4.
  - a. Go out.
  - b. Play in the snow.
  - c. Stay home.
  - d. Watch a movie.
  
5.
  - a. It is cold outside.
  - b. It is going to snow all day.
  - c. They have nothing to do at home.
  - d. They like to go out on the weekend.

## Monologues

### Monologue [1]

6.
  - a. In a frying pan.
  - b. In a toaster.
  - c. In France.
  - d. In two minutes.
  
7.
  - a. Only butter.
  - b. Put it on a frying pan.
  - c. Some egg and milk.
  - d. Some jam or syrup.

### Monologue [2]

8.
  - a. Both of them are very careful of the water.
  - b. Both of them grow to be seven meters long.
  - c. They are both large and live in the water.
  - d. They both live in the ocean today.
  
9.
  - a. Most alligators are saltwater creatures.
  - b. Most of them live in America.
  - c. They live in Australia and Africa.
  - d. They live in the ocean.
  
10.
  - a. Alligators are larger than crocodiles.
  - b. Alligators live in saltwater but crocodiles live in rivers.
  - c. Crocodiles are more dangerous than alligators.
  - d. Crocodiles can grow to be longer than alligators.

## □ リスニングスクリプト

### Dialogues

#### Dialogue [1]

F: Can you help me connect this printer to my new computer? I think I just need to use this blue cable.

M: Sure. Let's put the connecting cable behind that bookcase so nobody falls on it.

F: That's a good idea. I had it on the table before, but it's really in the way when I'm working.

M: All right, it's connected. All we need to do is to turn it on and see if everything works.

Question No. 1: What new thing did the woman get?

Question No. 2: How will they check to see if everything works?

#### Dialogue [2]

M: How is the weather outside this morning?

F: It's about the same as yesterday. Freezing cold with lots of snow on the ground.

M: Is it snowing now?

F: No, not now. But it snowed all night, so the snow is pretty deep outside.

M: Do you want to go out today? I know it's Saturday and we had planned to go out but I have to say that I would rather stay home and keep warm.

F: Then, let's stay home. We can watch a movie and have some hot chocolate. We'll go out next weekend.

Question No. 3: When did it snow?

Question No. 4: What had they planned to do?

Question No. 5: Why do they want to stay home today?

## Monologues

### Monologue [1]

Making French toast is easy. In a bowl, beat two eggs and a little bit of milk. Next, get some slices of bread. In a frying pan, heat some butter. When the frying pan is hot, dip the bread into the egg mixture on both sides. Then, drop the bread into the hot frying pan. Cook it for about two minutes on each side. It should be a lovely golden brown color when it is done. Serve French toast hot on a plate with jam, syrup, or fresh fruit.

Question No. 6: Where do you cook French toast?

Question No. 7: Before you fry it, what should you put on the bread?

### Monologue [2]

What's the difference between an alligator and a crocodile? They are both large, dangerous animals that live in the water. They look alike, with four short legs, a long tail and a long mouth that can open very wide. Both alligators and crocodiles have very sharp teeth and can bite very hard. However, there are some differences. Alligators are found mostly in America, but crocodiles live in many parts of the world, including Asia, Australia, and Africa. Crocodiles are larger than alligators. Crocodiles can grow to be as long as 7 meters. Alligators are smaller but can grow to about 4 meters long. Crocodiles often live in saltwater but alligators prefer fresh water in rivers and lakes. Be very careful of both crocodiles and alligators.

Question No. 8: What is something that crocodiles and alligators have in common?

Question No. 9: Where do alligators usually live?

Question No. 10: What is the difference between alligators and crocodiles?

□ 解答例

[1] 問A	1	2	3	4	5	問B	6	問C	7	問D	8	問E	9	問F	10
	a	d	b	d	d		c		a		d		b		c

[2]	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	c	b	a	b	c	a	d	a	c	d	a	a

[3]	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	c	c	d	a	a	c	d	c

[4] 問A	31	32	33	34	35	36	問B	37	38	39	40	41
	b	a	a	a	c	d		a	d	b	b	c

[5]	42	43	44	45
	c	b	d	b

[6]	(1)	Good. I sprained my ankle, but now I can walk slowly. I'll rest at home for a few days.	19words
	(2)	I'm, thinking about making face masks for my husband and daughters. I got some cotton fabric and elastic bands.	19words

[7] リスニング問題

Dialogues					Monologues				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	c	b	a	a	a	c	c	b	d

## □ 講評

### [1] 総合問題

人間の頭蓋骨の大きさと、その人物の国籍・居住地との関連について書かれた文章である。オックスフォード大学自然史博物館で保管されている頭蓋骨の標本を調査すると、地球の高緯度地域に住んでいた人々の脳は低緯度地域に住んでいた人々の脳より大きいことが明らかとなった。ではそれはなぜなのかという疑問の答えとして、考え得る3つの説が紹介されている。以下、正答率が50%未満であった問題について解説する。

問2では追加情報を導く *Furthermore* が多く選択されたが、正しくは空所の前にある説明の結論を導く *Thus* である。問4でも追加情報を導く *In addition to* が多く選択されたが、正しくは「気候や地理的要素が原因で」となるように *Owing to* が入る。

問8は難問である。「高緯度に住む人々（特に女性）の脳が発達したのは、衣食住に関わる家庭内での複雑な作業（“family workshop”）に従事したことによる」という3つ目の説の概要を読み取れるかが問われている。最も多かった誤答は (b) の「最北部に住む人々は生まれつき (by nature) 優れた認知能力 (cognitive abilities) を持っている」である。これは選択肢に含まれている語句が本文中の *natural selection* や *cognitive performance* に似ているからだと思われるが、表面的な語句の類似ではなく、深く内容を理解する力が求められる。

### [2] 語彙問題

概ねよくできていた。問11は映画を観に行く前に上映スケジュールを新聞で確認するという文であるので、「娯楽」欄を表す *entertainment* が最も適切である。問22の空所には「熱心に」という意味の *earnestly* が入る。最も多かった誤答は (c) の *hardly* であるが、これは「ほとんど～ない」という意味の副詞であり、「熱心に」という意味の副詞 *hard* と間違いやすいので要注意。

### [3] 正誤問題

問24の文は、*more ~ than any other ~* という比較級を用いて最上級の意味を表している。選択肢 (a) の *to which* を選ぶ誤答が多かったが、これは *my sister went to the university* に含まれる前置詞 *to* と、関係節を作るために *the university* から置き換えられた *which* をつなげて前に移動させたものであり、文法的に正しい。問28では *news* が不可算名詞であるので、*some of ~* の表現が使われていても動詞は *has* になる。半数以上の受験者は (d) の *upset people* を選択したが、この動詞 *upset* は過去分詞形でも *upset* であるので問題ない。問29 (d) の *happen* は自動詞のため、受動態にすることはできない。誤答の多くは (a) の *started to* であったが、*start* は不定詞も動名詞も取れる動詞である。

### [4] 英文読解・内容説明

「思考」を題材にした文章である。思考にはアイデアを生み出す創造的思考 (*creative thinking*) と、アイデアを評価・査定する批判的思考 (*critical thinking*) の2種類がある。これらは空想 (*daydreaming*) とは違って意図を含む心内活動であり、教育の過程で訓練を受けて練習を重ねることで身につけられるスキルである。また、学术界や仕事で成功するために必要不可欠であることなども述べられている。

問 33 は、政治についての会話の中で、どの候補者に投票するかを尋ねられた時の人々の行動を問うている。本文の第 3 段落に「自分で様々な面から候補者を評価した上で支持することもあれば、単に他の人から聞いたことで（思考せずに）支持することもある」と書かれているため、正解は (a) の「単に他の人の意見に従うかもしれない」である。問 34 はやや難問である。本文の第 4 段落に「『思考は教えることができない』や『いくつかの教科は自動的に思考を教える』という考えのもとで教育が行われてきたが、現代の研究はそれらの両方が誤りであることを証明した」とある。ここから選択肢 (a) の「(今までの) 教育では思考プロセスがあまり重視されていなかった」ことが推測できる。選択肢 (b) の解答が多かったが、本文に「(現在は) 批判的思考の育成に重点を置くことを識者が推奨している」とあるので、誤りである。

問 37~41 は今年度から採用された新しい設問形式である。問 B で与えられている文章は、本文の第 5 段落冒頭にある Good thinking skills を説明している。問 37 は 同段落 3 行目にある analyze (facts) を言い換えたもので、(a) の「注意深く観察する」が最も適切である。問 39 は第 5 段落 5~6 行目にある making conclusions (after conducting research) の言い換えである。様々な研究結果から「推測される」ことをまとめて述べる力も思考力の一部である。問 41 は、第 5 段落最後にある (solve) problems を「『疑問や困難』に対処する」と言い換えている。

#### [5] 語句整序問題

問 42 では、使役動詞 have + 目的語 + 過去分詞という構文を見抜けるかが問われている。文内の空所の後が their electronic devices + turned off となっているのを手がかりにして、空所に have + their seatbelts + fastened が入ることに気づいてほしい。問 43 の文には if の省略と主語の倒置が含まれる。正解の should you have any questions は if you have any questions とほぼ同義であるが、フォーマルな文書では前者の表現が頻繁に使用されるので、覚えておくと便利である。

#### [6] 英作文

友達同士の AさんとBさんが近所で偶然出会うという場面において、Aさんの質問に対するBさんの返答を推測して書く問題である。まず冒頭のAさんの発言から、Bさんが最近病院に入院していたことと、今は状態が改善していることがわかる。その上で調子を尋ねられているため、(1)の空所には入院していた理由や現在の回復具合を含んだ返答が期待される。しかし注意が必要なのは、Aさんの2つ目の発言に it was nothing serious とあるため、入院の理由は重病・重症であってはならない。逆に入院を必要としない、ごく軽度の症状を含む解答も適切とは言えない。

後半でAさんは、Bさんが自宅療養中に何をして過ごすつもりなのかを尋ねている。最後のAさんの発言の中に an interesting project があることに注目すると、(2)の空所には、自宅で行える面白くて興味深い事柄を含んだ返答でなければならない。I'm going to study English という単純な解答が多く見られたが、どのような工夫を凝らして勉強するかなどを追加できれば、より自然に会話が流れるだろう。