

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.

A study into child development published in 2010 was one of the first to demonstrate that childhood experience influences the structure of the developing brain. Since then, other studies have shown a link between a baby's socio-economic status and the growth of its brain. ( ① ) millennia\* of child raising, we have only a limited understanding of how babies take such gigantic strides in cognitive\*, reasoning, planning, and language ability. At birth, the brain has nearly a hundred billion neurons\*, as many as in adulthood. As the baby grows, receiving lots of input through its senses, neurons get connected to other neurons, resulting in some hundred trillion connections by the age of three.

Using new technology, scientists can better understand the mystery of how a child goes from being ( ② ) able to see when just born to being able to talk, ride a bike, draw, and invent an imaginary friend by the age of five. The more scientists find out about how children acquire the capacity for language, numbers, and emotional understanding during this period, the more they realize that the baby brain is (1)an incredible learning machine. Its future—to a great extent—is in our hands.

Judit Gervain, a cognitive neuroscientist at Paris Descartes University, tested how good newborns are at distinguishing different sound patterns. Using a special device for measuring brain activities called NIRS, the researchers produced images of the brains of babies when they heard audio sequences. In some, the sounds were repeated in an ABB structure, such as *mu-ba-ba*; in ( ③ ), an ABC structure, such as *mu-ba-ge*. The researchers found that brain regions responsible for speech and audio processing responded more strongly to the ABB sequences. In a later study, they found that the newborn brain was also able to distinguish between audio sequences with an AAB pattern and those with an ABB pattern. Not only could babies notice repetition, but they also were sensitive to where it occurred in the sequence. Gervain is excited by (2)these findings because the order of sounds is the building block of words and grammar. "Position is key to language," she says. "If something is at the beginning or at the end, it makes a big difference: *John killed the bear* is very different from *The bear killed John*."

Elsewhere, (3)researchers led by Patricia Kuhl, a neuroscientist at the University of Washington in Seattle, have found that language delivered by television, audiobook, internet, or smartphone—( ④ ) how educational—doesn't appear to be enough for children's development. They carried out a study of nine-month-old American babies. The researchers expected the group who had watched videos in Chinese to show the same kind of learning as the group who were face-to-face with the same sounds. Instead, they found a huge difference. The babies exposed to the language through human interactions were able to distinguish between similar Chinese sounds as well as native listeners. But the other babies—regardless of whether they had watched the video or listened to the audio—showed no learning ( ⑤ ).

“We were very surprised,” Kuhl says. “It changed our fundamental thinking about the brain.” The result of this and other studies led Kuhl to propose that (4) is necessary for cognitive, emotional, and language development.

millennia: 数千年 (millennium の複数形)  
cognitive: 認知的な  
neuron: 神経単位

(Adapted from a work by Helen Stephenson)

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

- |          |                  |             |              |              |
|----------|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. ( ① ) | a. Although      | b. Despite  | c. Into      | d. While     |
| 2. ( ② ) | a. approximately | b. barely   | c. gradually | d. seriously |
| 3. ( ③ ) | a. all           | b. many     | c. others    | d. total     |
| 4. ( ④ ) | a. above all     | b. but also | c. due to    | d. no matter |
| 5. ( ⑤ ) | a. at all        | b. for all  | c. in all    | d. with all  |

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

6. a. The baby brain can cause the complex emotions of other people.
- b. The baby brain can learn to pick up words and do advanced math.
- c. The baby brain can mainly acquire language ability, including speaking skills.
- d. The baby brain can obtain a variety of artistic, athletic, and language abilities.

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

7. a. The brains of babies can differentiate combinations of syllables.
- b. The brains of babies can distinguish different sound patterns.
- c. The brains of babies can effectively respond to audio sequences.
- d. The brains of babies can react to speech differently from other sounds.

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

8. a. They concluded that interacting with people has a good effect on learning.
- b. They conducted research on how babies understand the grammar of a language.
- c. They discovered that babies should not be exposed to audio instruments.
- d. They found that a foreign language helps the development of a baby's brain.

E. Choose the best expression to fill in  within the passage. [4]

9. a. emotional overreaction
- b. group discussion
- c. intense training
- d. social experience

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

10. a. Scientists are just beginning to understand how the brain of a newborn baby develops.
- b. Scientists argue that audio equipment is a very important tool to conduct brain research.
- c. Scientists believe an exposure to language is enough for the development of a baby's brain.
- d. Scientists discovered that the brain of a baby today develops more quickly than before.

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

11. You should develop a good routine of diet and exercise on a (            ) basis to stay healthy.  
a. conditional            b. regular            c. sound            d. voluntary
12. The customs officer asked the woman to open her suitcase, and he (            ) what was inside. He looked through the contents thoroughly.  
a. covered            b. examined            c. requested            d. watched

13. Tom believes that opening an umbrella when the sun is shining brings rain. He is so (            ).  
a. irritable            b. mean            c. superstitious            d. tranquil
14. When David set out to fix his old computer, he did not realize that he was attempting to complete something almost (            ). However, he did it.  
a. imaginable            b. immortal            c. impatient            d. impossible
15. We need to find a (            ) solution to the issue of homeless people. It cannot be worked out immediately.  
a. good-looking            b. hands-on            c. long-term            d. second-hand
16. After expressing his frank views, Mr. Anderson asked the committee members to (            ) his rudeness.  
a. discuss            b. exercise            c. pardon            d. reconsider
17. It is common for a former professional baseball player to (            ) a job as a coach, but only a few of them succeed in getting one.  
a. bear with            b. look up            c. seek out            d. turn down
18. In spite of the bad weather, the International Sports Competition (            ) as scheduled on Saturday.  
a. achieved            b. concluded            c. hesitated            d. interrupted
19. For skiing conditions to be (            ), there should be sunny weather, lots of snow, and no crowds.  
a. accurate            b. dreadful            c. ideal            d. sensitive
20. The government will have to attempt to reduce the budget (            ). The amount of money they have now in their budget is short of what they should have.  
a. deficit            b. loss            c. profit            d. surplus
21. If you can (            ) to take a trip to Hawaii, you will have the opportunity to enjoy a warm climate.  
a. afford            b. fail            c. hate            d. start
22. Ms. Hawk has been (            ) involved with the local church for the past decade. Many church members regard her as a great contributor to their church.  
a. actively            b. honorably            c. partially            d. reluctantly

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

23. Jack volunteered to take the night shift for Beth. Fortunate for her, his offer allowed her to go to the party.  
(a) (b) (c)  
(d)
24. Many scientists believe that one of the biggest problems faced by humans are the result of global warming.  
(a) (b) (c)  
(d)
25. It would be more easier if you made a good plan before beginning to write your essay. So, plan well in advance.  
(a) (b) (c)  
(d)
26. My wife and I were astonishing to learn that our son had written three different reports overnight.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
27. Most people nowadays are so used to fly that they do not feel hesitant about traveling by air whenever they have a chance to go abroad.  
(a) (b)  
(c) (d)
28. John's plan to make a lot of money through his IT invention, who was supposed to be a promising idea, did not turn out well in the end.  
(a) (b)  
(c) (d)
29. There was a time when I had little appreciation for classical music, but now I enjoy to attend classical music concerts.  
(a) (b) (c)  
(d)
30. Tom immensely likes both playing baseball and basketball, while his sister just loves watching movies.  
(a) (b) (c)  
(d)

[ 4 ] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes sports as a vital enabler of sustainable development and recognizes the growing contribution of sports for development and peace. Sport is a compelling tool to promote peace, tolerance, and understanding, bringing people together across boundaries, cultures, and religions. Its values, such as teamwork, fairness, discipline, and respect, are understood all over the world and can be utilized to unite people around the world.

Sport is not limited to the practice of physical activities. It is, in fact, a recreational space where a healthy lifestyle is promoted through physical and mental development. It is a place where individuals gather to improve their social skills, strengthen cultural values, and adapt to rules. Physical activities improve individual health and well-being, both physically and mentally, and teach important values and social skills. But sport doesn't just empower people on an individual basis; it also unites and inspires them, which builds communities.

Sustainable development not only needs political governance, but it also needs to find spaces and platforms that bring people together under a common goal. The massive appeal of sport makes it a social phenomenon, where the context in which it's developed determines the behaviors and actions of its followers, especially when it involves youth. Values such as fairness and respect can serve as examples for an economic system that builds on fair competition and supports an equal sharing of resources.

Sports have long been idealized to heal wounds, repair relationships, and rise above differences among cultures and nations. *Invictus* (2009) is a fictionalized but largely accurate account of how, after being elected South Africa's first post-Apartheid president, Nelson Mandela wisely turned to the Rugby World Cup to help foster the country's healing process and prevent a civil war that many feared was inevitable. On the global scene, world leaders have used sports as a means to promote peace and unity, such as the 1971 Chinese-American reestablishment of diplomatic relations through ping-pong that ended two decades of unfriendly relations between the two superpowers, while in 2008 the presidents of Armenia and Turkey used a World Cup qualifying match between their national teams to reopen diplomatic dialogue. A study on the case of football in Liberia shows that football is considered "a 'neutral pursuit'—a common cultural property unspoiled by war." During the civil conflict, football tournaments were considered the only occasions that produced a sense of national unity. Prime Minister Narendra Modi said India will help promote cricket in the Maldives to develop the sports in the country to consolidate people-to-people relations.

Regardless of age, gender, or ethnicity, sport is enjoyed by all. More importantly, though, sport promotes universal values that go beyond language and culture. We can use it as a tool to improve the welfare of the planet and its people. Through its values, we can teach teamwork, leadership, humility, and determination. But we also use sport to shine a light on social issues, using its influence and reach to draw attention to

matters that are impacting society.

Sports also promote equality and serve as a platform to promote the value of diversity. Sport-based public awareness campaigns can promote awareness towards climate protection and can stimulate enhanced community response for local environment preservation. The role of sports in promoting gender equality is also very important. Sports help girls and women build self-esteem and develop skills needed to become equal participants and leaders in their various communities. Gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Sport-based initiatives also have the potential to equip girls and women with knowledge and skills that allow them to progress in society.

(Adapted from a work by Javaid Sofi)

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

31. Sports are able to bring people together because of shared concepts like
  - a. economic equality.
  - b. fair play and teamwork.
  - c. sustainable development.
  - d. youth-oriented culture.
  
32. Physical activity can improve
  - a. both body and mind.
  - b. freedom from rules.
  - c. individual effort alone.
  - d. only young people.
  
33. Sporting rules of fair play and respect for others can be applied to
  - a. economic sharing.
  - b. individual empowerment.
  - c. national pride and dominance.
  - d. staying physically healthy.
  
34. The 1971 Chinese-American ping-pong tournament is an example of
  - a. healing international relations.
  - b. national unity.
  - c. the end of Apartheid.
  - d. unfriendly competition.



35. Football is considered a neutral pastime in Liberia because
- a. conflicts were settled by playing the game.
  - b. it opened up international diplomacy.
  - c. people play it only during peacetime.
  - d. the sport produced a sense of national unity.
36. Participating in sports helps empower girls by
- a. building up their physical power to dominate men.
  - b. creating economic equality between genders.
  - c. equipping them to play rugby, cricket, and football.
  - d. increasing their sense of self-esteem.

B. The text below explains the underlined part “universal values that go beyond language and culture” within the passage. Choose the best word or expression for No. 37 through 41. [2×5]

All people can enjoy sports ( 37 ) age, gender, or ethnicity. Since sports can promote comprehensive values that go beyond language and culture, we can use them as a ( 38 ) to bring about the ( 39 ) of humans on the earth. Through sports’ values, we can emphasize many important qualities, including teamwork, leadership, and determination. Sports can also be used to ( 40 ) social issues so that we can ( 41 ) them.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 37. a. careless of | b. irrespective of |
| c. mindful of      | d. needless of     |
| 38. a. connection  | b. goal            |
| c. means           | d. team            |
| 39. a. charity     | b. happiness       |
| c. pension         | d. sensation       |
| 40. a. bring on    | b. call on         |
| c. focus on        | d. keep on         |
| 41. a. get rid of  | b. keep out of     |
| c. lose sight of   | d. take care of    |

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

42. When I ran into my old friend for the first time in many years, I was (         ).

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| (1) at a loss    | (2) for words  |
| (3) so surprised | (4) that I was |

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. (1) (2) (4) (3) | b. (1) (4) (3) (2) |
| c. (3) (2) (4) (1) | d. (3) (4) (1) (2) |

43. The goal of this workshop is (         ).

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) for the participants  | (2) of the business plan    |
| (3) the technical aspects | (4) to become familiar with |

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. (1) (2) (3) (4) | b. (1) (4) (3) (2) |
| c. (4) (1) (2) (3) | d. (4) (2) (3) (1) |

44. Let me conclude by saying that (         ) is regrettable.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) of the general public | (2) the danger of smoking |
| (3) the failure           | (4) to understand         |

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. (2) (1) (3) (4) | b. (3) (1) (4) (2) |
| c. (3) (4) (2) (1) | d. (4) (2) (1) (3) |

45. Some people (         ) to have silence in a conversation.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| (1) awkward | (2) it    |
| (3) tend to | (4) think |

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. (1) (2) (3) (4) | b. (3) (4) (2) (1) |
| c. (4) (1) (3) (2) | d. (4) (2) (3) (1) |

[ 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.)

A: Summer vacation starts next week, doesn't it? Do you have any plans?

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

A: Great. But you look worried. What's wrong?

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

A: Well, maybe you should not have spent so much money on something like that before your trip.

# リスニング問題

[7] これから流される放送を聴き、その指示に従ってください。(2点×10)

## 例題

### Dialogue [1]

F: Do you remember that David needs a ride to school earlier than usual this morning?

M: Oh no, I forgot. What time does he need to leave?

F: Right now, actually. He's already waiting for you in the car.

M: Okay. I'll be ready in five minutes.

Question No. 1: What will the man do?

- a. Give David a ride to school.
- b. Wait in the car.
- c. Leave later than usual.
- d. Come home from work earlier than usual.

例

1	2	3	4	5
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	a	a	a	a
<input type="radio"/>	b	b	b	b
<input type="radio"/>	c	c	c	c
<input type="radio"/>	d	d	d	d

### Monologue [1]

Max had a lot of homework last night, but he talked with his best friend Harry on the phone until eleven. Then he started doing his homework. When Max finally finished his homework, it was already six o'clock in the morning, and so he ended up going to school without sleeping at all.

Question No. 6: How long did it take for Max to finish his homework?

- a. Three hours.
- b. Six hours.
- c. Seven hours.
- d. Eleven hours.

例

6	7	8	9	10
<input type="radio"/>	a	a	a	a
<input type="radio"/>	b	b	b	b
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	c	c	c	c
<input type="radio"/>	d	d	d	d

指示があるまで開かないでください。

## Dialogues

### Dialogue [1]

1.
  - a. To go to sleep.
  - b. To listen to music.
  - c. To read his book.
  - d. To see the baby.
  
2.
  - a. He is being noisy.
  - b. She is waking up.
  - c. She is watching TV.
  - d. The baby is asleep.

### Dialogue [2]

3.
  - a. Making plans.
  - b. Memorizing.
  - c. Our world.
  - d. Volunteering.
  
4.
  - a. His brother won't help him.
  - b. His speech is not written yet.
  - c. She is his professor.
  - d. She was in the contest last year.
  
5.
  - a. Enter the contest.
  - b. Memorize the speech.
  - c. Talk about techniques.
  - d. Volunteer in the community.

## Monologues

### Monologue [1]

6.
  - a. Bones.
  - b. Fish.
  - c. Nails.
  - d. Teeth.
  
7.
  - a. By doing exercise.
  - b. From sunshine.
  - c. In two ways.
  - d. Through good health.

### Monologue [2]

8.
  - a. The father.
  - b. The grandmother.
  - c. The mother.
  - d. The speaker.
  
9.
  - a. Banana cake.
  - b. Chocolate cake.
  - c. Lemon cake.
  - d. Strawberry cake.
  
10.
  - a. The father.
  - b. The mother.
  - c. The older brother.
  - d. The younger sister.

## □ リスニングスクリプト

### Dialogues

#### Dialogue [1]

F: Don't make any noise. The baby just went to sleep. It took over an hour.

M: Poor thing. I will be very quiet. I just want to get my book from the living room.

F: That is fine. Just don't turn on the TV or any music. She wakes up so easily.

M: Don't worry. I want her to stay asleep, too.

Question No. 1: What does the man want to do?

Question No. 2: Why does the woman want the man to be quiet?

#### Dialogue [2]

M: I heard you competed in the national speech contest last year.

F: That's right. The theme was "Our World, Our Neighbors." I made a speech about how we can help each other.

M: Well, I was hoping you would help me. I would like to enter the contest this year. I wondered if you would give me some advice and coach me.

F: Of course, I will. Have you written your speech yet?

M: I have written it but not memorized it yet. My older brother and my professor are both checking it for me. My speech is about volunteering in our community.

F: Sounds great. Let's make a plan to get together this weekend. We can talk about some techniques and practice a little.

Question No. 3: What is the man's speech about?

Question No. 4: Why does the man ask the woman for help?

Question No. 5: What are they going to do this weekend?

## Monologues

### Monologue [1]

Vitamin D is something people need in order to maintain good health. It is especially important in keeping our bones, teeth, and finger nails strong. People can get Vitamin D in two ways. One is by eating foods like fish and eggs. The other way is sunshine. When we are outside in the sun, our skin makes Vitamin D. Of course, there is a third way. We can also take vitamin supplements.

Question No. 6: What helps us get Vitamin D?

Question No. 7: Besides eating things, how do people get Vitamin D?

### Monologue [2]

In my family, we always have a family party for our birthdays. My mother bakes the cake. The person having a birthday gets to choose what kind of cake. Everyone has a favorite cake. My younger sister always has chocolate cake with dark chocolate on top. My father likes an old-fashioned lemon cake, made from a recipe that his grandmother used to make. My older brother also likes that same lemon cake, just like my father. My birthday is in the summer, so I have a cake made with fresh peaches and strawberries. My mother likes to bake her own birthday cake too, but she chooses a different recipe every year. Last year her cake was coffee flavored with banana filling.

Question No. 8: Who bakes the cakes for family parties?

Question No. 9: What kind of cake do the father and brother both like?

Question No. 10: Who likes to have a different kind of cake every year?



## □ 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
	b	b	c	d	a		d		d		a		d		a

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

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

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

[5]	42	43	44	45
	d	b	b	b

[6]	(1)	Yes, I do. I plan to go to the beach with my close friends to get a tan.	18words
	(2)	Right now I am afraid I am short on money. I just bought an expensive suit and shoes.	18words

[7] リスニング問題	Dialogues					Monologues				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	c	d	d	d	c	b	b	c	c	b

## □ 講評

### [1] 総合問題 1.~10.

問題文のパスセージは、赤ん坊の脳の発達を、特に言葉の習得のプロセスに着目して行われた幾つかの研究の内容を紹介する内容を持ったものである。読解に当たっては、パラグラフ単位で読みながら、一般論を述べているのか、具体例を挙げて説明しているのか等を判別しながら、論理的な繋がりを意識して読み進めることが肝要である。

文中に適語補充をする1.~5.の問題では、1.および2.正答率が特に低かった(それぞれ、30.5%, 14.2%)。①に入る語は、主文との関係にもとづく文意から判断して譲歩(～にも拘らず)の意味が出る単語であることを見抜き、続いて①の後には文ではなく名詞句が来ているので、接続詞ではなく(従って、Although や While は入らない)前置詞が入ると判断して"Despite"を選択する。2.についても、文意から「かろうじて(やっとのことで)Aの状態からBの状態へ(from A to B)」と読むことが出来るので、"barely"という副詞を選ぶべきであった。

本文中の下線部が引かれた箇所や全体の内容を把握する問題(6.~10.)については、7.(正答率21.8%)と9.(正答率38.1%)の誤答が目立った。7.については、"is NOT suitable explanation"という問題文に注意して、当該パラグラフで言及されていない内容を的確に判断すべき問題である("speech"[発話、話し方]に関しては言及されていない)。9.については、"d. social experience"が正答となる。ここで言う"social experience"とは、前のパラグラフで書かれている、機器を通じたものではなく生身の人間との対面式による言語音声習得の方が優れた効果を上げているという内容を、"social experience"(社会的経験)という抽象的な表現で言い換えていることを見抜いて選ぶことが出来る。いずれの問題も、本文の内容を目配りよく読んだ上で正答を選択する必要がある。

### [2] 語彙問題 11.~22.

正答率が50%を切った設問が、5問ほどあった。その中でも正答率が40%を切った設問16, 18, 20に付いて解説する。

16.(正答率21.8%)の文意は、「自分の率直な見解を述べた後、アンダーソン氏は委員会のメンバーに、自分の無礼[rudeness]の( )を求めた」というものなので、( )内には「許し」という意味が出る"pardon"が入るのが自然である。"pardon"(動詞)と"rudeness"(名詞)の両方の単語の意味を知らないと正答に至らない問題であった。18.(正答率37.1%)は、「悪天候にもかかわらず、国際スポーツ競技会は予定通りに土曜日に( )した」といっているので、ここでは「(無事に)終了した」という意味が出る"b. concluded"を選ぶことが出来る。

("conclude"には、「結論を出す」という意味に加え、「終える/締結する」といった意味も出るので注意されたい。)最も正答率が低かった20.(正答率15.7%)に関しては、"deficit"(不足、赤字)の意味を知っているか否かが鍵を握る問題であった。仮にこの単語の意味を知らなくても、2行目の文章において、"The amount of money ... is short of what they should have."とあるので、「不足」という意味がでる選択肢が正答になることが推測されること、また選択肢の中で、消去法によって"b. loss"(損失) "c. profit"(利益) "d. surplus"(剰余、あまり)が入らないということ判断できれば、正答に辿り着くことも可能であったであろう。

いずれにせよ、適語補充問題に関しては、空欄前後の語句/文章をよく読んで総合的に文意を判断した上で、最も適切な単語を選ぶ目を養って欲しい。

[3] 正誤問題 23.~30.

このセクションの 8 問中、3 問において正答率が 5 割を割った。以下ではそれらの問題に関して解説を加える。

25. (正答率 31.5%)は、比較級表現の単純な誤りを見つける問題であった。(b) は"more easier"になっているが、"easier"は既に比較級になっているので"more"は必要ない。" (d) well in advance" を選んだ解答が 36.0%もあったが、ここでの"well"は“かなり／相当に”という意味を持つ副詞であり、成句としてもよく使われる表現である。27. (正答率 45.7%)は、"... are so used to fly that ..."の部分が、“～することに慣れている”という意味を持つ"be used to ~ing (動名詞)" という句であることを見抜いて、"to fly"部分が誤りであると判断することが出来る問題であった。最後に 30. (正答率 32.5%)の問題は、"... likes both playing baseball and basketball"となるのではなく、文の並列構造の原則に従って both の位置を動かし、"... likes playing both baseball and basketball" (野球とバスケットボールの両方ともプレーすることを好む) の語順となるべき文章である。文中の語句の並列構造を問う問題は頻出されるので、十分に習熟しておくことを勧める。

[4] 英文読解問題 31.~41.

問題文の passage は、スポーツが、国家間関係において、開発や平和、相互理解や友好親善を促進する手段として過去においても利用されてきたし、また現在の国際社会全体の目標である SDGs (「持続可能な開発目標」) を達成する際にも重要な役割を果たすことが出来ることを指摘する内容を持つ。後半の B のセクション[37-41]では、本年度からの新しい形式の問題として、下線部で示されている内容が英文でどのように言い換えることが出来るのかを試す問題が出題されている。

A のセクションの内容理解問題に関しては概ね良好な正答率であった一方、 B のセクションの問題に関しては、正答率がかなり低いものが幾つかあった。例えば 37. (正答率 8.6%) は、「年齢や性別、また出身民族如何に拘わらず」という意味が出る語句を選ぶ必要があったが、その意味の出る"irrespective of" (これは、本文中の"regardless of"の言い換えである) を選ぶことが出来なかったようである。(問題文の他の成句では、この意味は出ない。) 38. (正答率 39.1%) では、"a. connection" (繋がり、関連性) を選んだ解答が 3 割を超えたが、ここでは"means" (手段、方法) が空欄に入る最も適切な語となる。41. (正答率 27.4 %) は、"a. get rid of" (取り除く、除去する) を選んだ答案が 4 割程みられたが、本文中の"to shine a light on social issues" (社会問題に光を当てる) の言い換えとしての"d. take care of" (ここでは、“問題などに対応する”という意味になる) を選ぶべきであった。

[5] 語句整序問題 42.~45.

4 問とも決してやさしい問題ではなかったが、42.と 43.の正答率は 7 割を超えた。

正答率が一番低かった 44. (正答率 31.5%) は、前置詞で結ばれた句を繋げて主部を作る問題である。正答の語順は、"the failure of the general public to understand the danger of smoking" となるが、この句には、"the general public fails to understand the danger of smoking" という意味上の主語－述語関係があることを見抜く必要がある。

つまり、"the failure of the general public"の部分には、主格になる句（the general public）と動詞句（"fail to do"）の関係が潜在していることに気が付く必要がある。次に 45.(正答率 49.2%) は、"tend to think it awkward to have ..."の語順になるが、この it は次に続く to have という不定詞を指す仮目的語となっていることを理解する必要がある。仮主語、仮目的語を持つ英語の構文はしっかりと把握しておいて欲しい。

#### [6] 英作（対話問題）

友人同士である二人(A, B)の間の対話において、その流れに沿った応答文を B.の立場に立ってそれぞれ 15 字以上で英作する問題である。

まず注意すべきは、A が最後に「旅行前にそんなにお金を使うじゃなかったね。」と言っているので、(1) に関しては何等かの意味で「旅行」に関わる内容、(2)に関しては、比較的大量のお金を使うことに繋がる内容を持った英作をする必要があったことである。

(1)に関しては、A から夏季休暇中の予定を尋ねられていることに対する応答文なので、比較的自由に書くことが出来た部分であった。“家族や友人と旅行に行く”、“海外旅行に行く”といったことを書いた答案が多く見られた。内容的に英作し易かったこともあり、概ねよく出来ていたと言える。

(2)に関しては、直後の A の発言で使われた"should not have ~"（～すべきではなかったのに）という構文の意味をしっかりと捉え切れずに英作した答案も若干見受けられた。この点をしっかりと把握できているかどうかで、点数の差が出たと言える。

以上まとめると、まず対話文をよく読んで全体の流れをしっかりと把握した上で、(1), (2)の英作に取り掛かることを心掛けて欲しい。