

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.

Dave Farrow is a Canadian recorded in the Guinness Book of World Records for Greatest Memory. As a student, Dave had a learning disability called dyslexia*. He found ways to improve his memory in order to do well in school (①) his struggles with reading and writing. In 2008, he set a world record by memorizing the order of 59 decks* of playing cards in two days. How did his brain store all this information? Memory champions like Dave use different tricks.

One trick is to look at the first letter of each word in the list you want to memorize. Then, make a word or phrase using all those letters. This is called an acronym. For example, if you want to remember all the colors in the rainbow, try remembering the name (1) Roy G. Biv. Each letter in Roy G. Biv matches the first letter of a color: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet. When you want to remember the colors of the rainbow, just think of Roy G. Biv and you will have an easier time.

Another trick is to organize information into chunks*. For example, when you try to remember a telephone number, your brain usually remembers it in chunks. You remember the area code as one chunk, the next three numbers as a chunk, and the final four numbers as a chunk. (②), your brain only has to remember three things instead of ten. This works for words as well as numbers. Say you want to (2) improve your vocabulary. When you learn a new word, study words that share the same meaning. These are called synonyms. For example, these words mean "big": *huge, enormous, gigantic, large, and massive*. This way, you learn several new words at one time, and you only need to memorize one definition.

A third memory trick is to use visualization. Say you want to (3) memorize how people developed from worm-like creatures into human beings. First, create a picture in your mind for each stage (I can see a worm, a fish, a monkey, and a human). Then, think of a path you regularly walk along. For example, I often walk from the sidewalk, into my house, and into the kitchen. (③), imagine each picture in a place along your path. For instance, in the garden I can see a worm. Beside the garden is a garbage can. I imagine the garbage can is full of rainwater and inside I can see a fish. I go in the house, and the first door goes into a bedroom. I can see a monkey jumping on the bed. Next to the bedroom is the kitchen. My partner, a human, is cooking dinner. If I visualize that path a few times, I'll have the information memorized. Visualization works because the brain remembers (④) well, and the wackier* the image is, the easier it is to remember.

If you don't keep using the information, your brain throws it away. If you keep reviewing the information, it will go into your long-term memory*. , the better you will be at remembering it. Try these tips (⑤) you need to remember a phone number, a new word, or something for school.

dyslexia: 発達性読み書き障害
deck: 組
chunk: 大きいかたまり
wacky: 風変わりな
long-term memory: 長期記憶

(Adapted from a work by Shantel Ivits)

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

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. (①) | a. before | b. despite | c. except | d. since |
| 2. (②) | a. At first | b. For instance | c. In contrast | d. This way |
| 3. (③) | a. Finally | b. Nevertheless | c. Otherwise | d. Rather |
| 4. (④) | a. animals | b. houses | c. images | d. tricks |
| 5. (⑤) | a. as if | b. no matter where | c. so that | d. the next time |

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

6. a. Roy G. Biv indicates that English has six words to describe the colors in the rainbow.
b. Roy G. Biv is the man who invented a trick to memorize long lists of color words.
c. The "G." in Roy G. Biv is the first letter of the memory champion's middle name.
d. The "v" in Roy G. Biv allows you to easily recall the last one in a series of words.

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

7. a. If you want to memorize ten new words, put them into three chunks.
b. In your memory, *enormous* can be placed into the same chunk as *big*.
c. Synonyms can be grouped together because they have a common definition.
d. The skill of organizing information is useful for efficient vocabulary learning.

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

8. a. A familiar path is needed if you want to memorize the order of the stages.
- b. An image of a bed is paired with that of a human in the visualization example.
- c. Picturing a monkey eating dinner will also help you memorize the development.
- d. You will remember a worm in the garden better than a fish in a garbage can.

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

9. a. The more information your brain creates in memory
- b. The more information your brain throws away
- c. The more you practice recalling the information
- d. The more you study long-term memory in school

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

10. a. Dave Farrow successfully recalled the order of a huge number of playing cards.
- b. One can remember the colors of the rainbow by putting them into a chunk.
- c. People with dyslexia earn good grades in school because they use memory tricks.
- d. The visualization trick also works for improving reading and writing skills.

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

11. Alice told me the other day that she is trying to find a job that pays well. I think that's because she needs more to help () her family.
a. feed b. monitor c. praise d. warn
12. Welcome to the City Museum of Art. We would like to request your () in following the physical-distancing rules while in this building.
a. advice b. cooperation c. reservation d. service
13. All of a sudden, the sky turned dark and a heavy rain started to fall. It was a () moment for farmers who needed water for their crops.
a. brave b. disappointing c. gloomy d. pleasant
14. Nijo-jo Castle in Kyoto was registered as a World Heritage Site in 1994. We need to make every effort to () this property.
a. identify b. preserve c. ruin d. settle
15. This bar graph shows the number of medical doctors in each country. The red bar () to Japan and the green bar to Canada.
a. adds b. corresponds c. extends d. stretches
16. The hotel owner called Ms. Brown, the () he hired last week, to ask her to schedule a meeting with a client in France and book a plane ticket for him.
a. chef b. detective c. housekeeper d. secretary
17. The news reporter said that the president of the United States is () because volunteers are working hard to save the lives of citizens in the country.
a. attractive b. grateful c. humorous d. unique
18. There was () evidence that the advertisement effectively increased customers' interest. Thus, the company decided not to use it next year.
a. little b. more c. other d. such
19. During a class discussion, the instructor has to make sure that the students behave in a respectful manner and that one does not () the others.
a. advance b. benefit c. dominate d. forgive
20. I believe that Victoria () checks news online. If she didn't, she wouldn't know all the latest information or gossip.
a. constantly b. occasionally c. quietly d. rarely

21. Daniel eventually realized how () he was to start reviewing the whole year's class notes half an hour before the final exam.
 a. critical b. diligent c. ridiculous d. strict
22. A () is formed when extremely hot gases and liquid rock called magma escape up through the Earth's surface.
 a. canal b. cliff c. valley d. volcano

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

23. I went to a nearby department store with my parents to see some furnitures. It was not easy to find a dining table that everyone in my family liked.
 (a) (b)
 (c) (d)
24. Have you seen the blue ocean and white sandy beaches in Okinawa? I really like the color contrast. I'm looking forward to visit there again next summer.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
25. The two finalists of the school speech contest were both good, but I personally liked the student who brought up the problem of food waste better than another one.
 (a) (b)
 (c) (d)
26. This is the Korean pop group at which I was talking during lunch today. Why don't we go to their concert in Tokyo in March? It'll be an exciting night for us!
 (a) (b)
 (c) (d)
27. Our meeting today will last for at least three hours. We need to discuss the schedule of the movie festival and submit it to Mr. Peterson until eight o'clock tonight.
 (a) (b)
 (c) (d)
28. Janet went to downtown shopping. All she got after visiting over 20 stores was a blue pen, which she could have easily found at a small store in her neighborhood.
 (a) (b) (c)
 (d)

29. An airport employee in the terminal is assisting a family who just arrived. They need a cart that is enough large to carry four pieces of luggage.
- (a) (b)
(c) (d)
30. My cat Bella has been sleeping all day today. She won't eat or drink, so I'm worried. If she could talk, I will definitely ask her what she did yesterday.
- (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.

How much sleep do you get a night? If you are an average Tokyo worker, the answer is said to be around six hours. For Japanese high school students, it is 6.9 hours. These figures are the lowest in the world, according to the World Sleep Society. However, a lack of sleep appears to be a problem for more countries than just Japan, with researchers from North America to Europe all warning that our busy modern lifestyles do not allow us enough time to properly rest.

But what is the truth about sleep? How much do we really need? Most doctors recommend adults have around seven to eight hours of sleep per night, a figure that only 23 percent of Japanese are able to reach. Failure to get enough sleep can have serious effects. The most immediate effect is on brain performance. Sleep plays a vital role in thinking and learning, and a lack of sleep limits our ability to concentrate, remember information, solve problems and make effective judgments. This not only leads to poor performance at work or school, but it can also be a cause of automobile accidents.

So, the message seems to be clear: Make sure you get enough rest. But what is the best time to go to bed each night to ensure we get a good night's sleep? Conventionally, we are told that the healthiest lifestyle is one in which we go to bed early and get up early. Human beings evolved, we are told, to sleep when the sun goes down and wake up at dawn, and it is only the invention of technologies like electric lights and television that have encouraged people to stay up late.

Recent research, however, has put some doubt on these claims. A study of primitive tribes in Tanzania and Namibia in Africa and in Bolivia in South America, whose lifestyles have hardly changed since the Stone Age*, revealed that, rather than sleeping at sunset, people actually went to bed three hours after it got dark, spending the time preparing food, eating dinner and making arrows. They did get up at dawn, but slept only for an average of 6.5 hours, a similar amount to sleep-starved people in

Tokyo. Another interesting fact is that in the past, it appears that it was common to get up for one or two hours halfway through the night. People would go to bed in the evening and sleep for around four hours, then wake up for an hour or two, before going back to bed for a second sleep until morning. In the waking period, they would often be quite active, sometimes even visiting their neighbors for a chat! This habit seems to have died out around the time of the Industrial Revolution*.

Another doubt regarding the idea that we should go to bed and get up early concerns the sleeping habits of teenagers. Teenagers are well-known for their unwillingness to get up early, but rather than this simply being laziness, scientists now believe it might be due to the hormonal changes that occur in the body during puberty*. At night, our body produces the "darkness hormone" melatonin, which helps us to fall asleep. Adults begin to produce melatonin at around 10 p.m., but researchers have found that teenagers do not produce it until 1 a.m. This helps to explain why they love to stay up late, playing computer games or watching television, and why they have trouble waking up in the morning. Interestingly, some schools in the U.S. have begun delaying the start of their classes to give their pupils more time in bed and have reported improved results in educational performance. So, next time your parents are nagging* you to get up in the morning, try telling them that science is on your side!

the Stone Age: 石器時代

the Industrial Revolution: 産業革命

puberty: 思春期

nag: がみがみ小言を言う

(Adapted from a work by Dave Rear and Hisashi Sugito)

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

31. We learn from the article that

- a. high school students in Japan get less sleep than students in other countries.
- b. Japanese high school students get on average less sleep than Tokyo workers.
- c. researchers from North America are going to Europe to study sleep.
- d. the World Sleep Society mostly studies sleep in North America and Europe.

32. Getting about seven to eight hours of sleep

- a. can cause serious effects on people's brain performance.
- b. has serious effects on 23% of people in Japan.
- c. is the amount that is generally recommended by doctors.
- d. is what Japanese doctors recommend only for Japanese.

33. When people don't get the recommended amount of sleep,
- more accidents are caused at work.
 - the brain performance of 23% of people is reduced.
 - they are absent from work or school more often.
 - they are more likely to do less well at school or work.
34. Generally, it has been said that
- before electric technology, it was difficult to get up at dawn.
 - new inventions have helped us sleep longer.
 - new technologies have caused us to stay up later.
 - some inventions help people to wake up at dawn.
35. Research now suggests that people living without any modern technology
- always go to bed when it gets dark and get up when the sun rises.
 - can only be found now in Africa and South America.
 - go to bed after it becomes dark and sleep fewer hours than originally thought.
 - regularly get more sleep on average than people in Tokyo.
36. Research suggests that teenagers
- cannot get up early because of changes in hormones.
 - doubt that it is best to go to bed and get up early.
 - frequently get up late simply because they are lazy.
 - get up late because they can't stop playing computer games.

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

Evidence shows us that (37) were once very different from now. People would get up for (38) in the middle of the night. During this (39), they would be up and about, and would even (40) with each other. However, when economies became industrialized, this common (41) faded.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 37. a. household items | b. leisure activities |
| c. people's relationships | d. sleep patterns |
| 38. a. a few hours | b. food |
| c. limited breaks | d. rest |
| 39. a. darkness | b. ending |
| c. time | d. view |

40. a. collaborate
c. socialize
- b. dine
d. work
41. a. action
c. practice
- b. game
d. society

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

42. The old man said that () as New York.
- (1) there
(2) as artistic and inspiring
(3) is
(4) no place in the world
- a. (1) (3) (4) (2)
b. (1) (4) (3) (2)
c. (4) (2) (3) (1)
d. (4) (3) (2) (1)

43. The police admitted that James has () illegal drugs.
- (1) to do
(2) the crime that involved
(3) with
(4) nothing
- a. (1) (2) (4) (3)
b. (2) (4) (1) (3)
c. (3) (4) (1) (2)
d. (4) (1) (3) (2)

44. The reason why Sarah () at her workplace.
- (1) was unhappy with
(2) was that she
(3) quit her job
(4) the way she was treated
- a. (1) (2) (3) (4)
b. (1) (4) (2) (3)
c. (3) (1) (4) (2)
d. (3) (2) (1) (4)

45. I'm sorry () for the background.

- (1) having told you (2) to avoid
(3) using black (4) for not

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

A: When I was a child, I practiced soccer every day so that I could play in England in the future. How about you? What was your childhood dream?

B: (1) _____

A: Are you doing anything to make that dream come true?

B: (2) _____

A: Great. I hope to see you on TV someday!

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
●	a	a	a	a
	b	b	b	b
	c	c	c	c
	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
	a	a	a	a
	b	b	b	b
●	c	c	c	c
	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. Eight and ten.
 - b. Four and ten.
 - c. Three and twelve.
 - d. Two and twelve.

2.
 - a. Four tickets for the front.
 - b. Four tickets for the middle.
 - c. Two children's tickets for the front.
 - d. Two regular tickets for the middle.

Dialogue [2]

3.
 - a. Because she didn't eat a large breakfast.
 - b. Because she only had soup for breakfast.
 - c. Because she wanted to eat lunch early.
 - d. Because she was looking for a good cafe.

4.
 - a. To a cafe they used to go to.
 - b. To a local bakery nearby their house.
 - c. To a new cafe around the corner.
 - d. To the shops to buy bread and soup.

5.
 - a. Cheap organic bread.
 - b. Fast food from around the corner.
 - c. Organic vegetable soup.
 - d. The same as he had for breakfast.

Monologues

Monologue [1]

6.
 - a. It gives homeless people a chance to become tour guides.
 - b. It helps find homes for homeless people.
 - c. It helps homeless people use the trains.
 - d. It increases the number of tourists in Dublin, Ireland.

7.
 - a. It all goes to the My Streets project.
 - b. It is all paid to the tour guides.
 - c. It is paid to the city of Dublin.
 - d. It is shared by the guides and the project.

Monologue [2]

8.
 - a. In a European market.
 - b. In a museum.
 - c. In Iceland.
 - d. In the North Atlantic.

9.
 - a. Because of their exposure to danger.
 - b. Because of their meat, eggs, and feathers.
 - c. Because they lived in the North Atlantic.
 - d. Because they looked like large penguins.

10.
 - a. They became flightless.
 - b. They lost their primary food.
 - c. They were fed too much.
 - d. They were overhunted.

□ リスニングスクリプト

Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

M: Excuse me.

F: Yes, how can I help you?

M: I'd like four tickets for tonight's show please.

F: Yes, certainly. There are three different ticket prices; for the front, middle, and back seats. And there are discounts for children under 12.

M: My two daughters are 8 and 10 years old. So, two children's tickets and two regular tickets. And we'd like seats in the middle area, please.

F: OK. And how would you like to pay? Cash or credit card?

M: Credit card, please.

Question No. 1: How old are the man's daughters?

Question No. 2: What tickets did the man buy?

Dialogue [2]

F: Where shall we go today for lunch?

M: Are you hungry already?

F: Yes, I didn't have a very big breakfast.

M: Well, there is a cafe around the corner which has very good food. Have you been there yet? It only opened last month.

F: No, I don't think so. What kind of food do they have?

M: All the food is organic and locally produced. You should try the vegetable soup with fresh bread. It is really delicious. They also have a lot of other good healthy dishes on the menu. I'm sure you will like it.

F: Sounds good. Let's go there. I'm hungry!

Question No. 3: Why is the woman hungry?

Question No. 4: Where does the man suggest they go?

Question No. 5: What kind of food does the man recommend?

Monologues

Monologue [1]

Homeless people from Dublin, in Ireland, have a new chance to get a job with a project that trains them as tour guides. The project is called My Streets. It aims to give homeless people new skills and money for showing visitors the city. The new tour guides choose the route for their tour and get help with its research and presentation. Half of the ticket sales are paid to the guides, and half goes back into the project.

Question No. 6: What does the project do?

Question No. 7: What happens to the money from ticket sales?

Monologue [2]

The great auk was a large flightless bird native to the North Atlantic. On July 3, 1844, fishermen killed the last known pair of these birds in Iceland. It once had a population of several million. For hundreds of years, the penguin-like birds were popular for their meat. Their fat, eggs, and feathers were also sold in markets around Europe. By the 19th century, overhunting put this bird species in danger. In addition, museums and collectors collected skins of the birds to study them and put them on display. The number of these birds fell until they disappeared forever, and the species became extinct.

Question No. 8: Where was the last of the great auks killed?

Question No. 9: Why were they popular?

Question No. 10: How did the species disappear?

□ 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	d	a	c	d		d		a		a		c		a

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

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

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

[5]	42	43	44	45
	a	d	d	c

[6]	(1)	I wanted to become a professional singer. Do you know MISIA? She is the best singer, and I wanted to be like her.	23words
	(2)	Yes, I practice singing at home every day and take a voice lesson every weekend. I'm also learning how to make songs.	22words

[7] リスニング問題

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

□ 講評

[1] 総合問題

カナダの Dave Farrow は、並べ替えられた 59 組のトランプ (計 3068 枚) の順番を暗記してギネス世界記録を樹立した。本文では、彼のような優れた記憶力を持つ人々が使うとされる 3 つの記憶術が紹介されている。このセクションの 10 問中 8 問において正答率が 50% を下回ったことから、受験者にとっては難しい問題であったようである。以下、それら 8 問について解説する。

問 1 の空所付近は「(発達性読み書き障害のため) 読み書きが困難であるにもかかわらず学校で良い成績を取るために」と逆接になるのが自然なので、despite が入る。選択肢 (c) の except が多く選ばれたが、これは「～を除いては」という意味なので文脈に合わない。問 3 は「視覚化 (visualization)」という記憶術の説明の中で使われる語である。第 4 段落の 2 行目で「まず始めに」の First が使われ、3 行目で「次に」の Then が続く。この後で使う語として最も適切なのは、「最後に」の Finally である。多く選ばれた (c) の Otherwise は「さもなければ」という逆接の意味を持つので、不適切である。問 5 は本文を締めくくる文で使用される。第 2～4 段落で 3 つの記憶術が紹介されたので、「次に電話番号や単語、勉強で何かを覚える必要がでてきた時は、これらの記憶術を試してください」と提案している。よって、正解は (d) の the next time である。

問 6 にある Roy G. Biv は、虹の 7 色の頭文字を取ってつなぎ合わせたものである。例えば最後の v から、7 つ目が violet であることを容易に思い出すことができる。選択肢 (a) の回答が多かったが、虹の色を表す語が 6 つあると述べているため誤りである。問 7 では下線部 (2) の説明として適切でないものを選択する。2 つ目の記憶術では、10 個の単語を覚える際に必ずしも 3 つのチャンクに分ける必要はないので、(a) が誤りである。問 8 の「視覚化」は、ある物事の過程を覚えたい時に、各段階を自分が慣れ親しんだ通り道の各地点に結びつけるものである。本文中の例ではベッドと猿が結びつけられ、キッチンでの夕食の調理と人間が結び付けられているので、選択肢 (b) と (c) は誤り。また第 4 段落最後に「イメージが風変わりであるほど覚えやすい」とあるので、庭にいる虫より、ゴミ箱の中にある魚の方が覚えやすいであろう。問 9 で問われている文は、その直前の文の言い換えである。「情報を復習し続ければ、それは長期記憶に送られる」とあるので、「情報を思い出す練習をすればするほど、それをより覚えられよう」となり、(c) が正解。問 10 は本文全体の内容を問う問題である。第 1 段落で言及されているように、Dave Farrow は膨大な数のトランプの順番を記憶することができたため、(a) が正解である。

[2] 語彙問題

問 15 の正解は「一致する、該当する」という意味の correspond である。選択肢 (c) の extend は「広がる、伸びる」という意味で、棒グラフが日本まで伸びることはないので誤り。問 18 に正しく解答するには、2 文目も読まなければならない。ある会社が同じ広告を来年は使用しないと決めたことから、今年に顧客の興味を効果的に高めたという証拠がほとんどなかったことが推測できる。なお little は「ほとんどない」という否定的意味を、a little は「少しの」という肯定的な意味を持つ。問 19 の dominate は「支配する、威圧する」という意味である。ディスカッションでは他のメンバーを支配・威圧せず、皆が発言できる雰囲気を作ることが重要である。

問 20 の 2 文目は「もしそうでなければ、ビクトリアは最新情報やゴシップの数々を知ることはないだろう」、つまり彼女は情報をよく知っているということである。よって、1 文目の空所には「オンラインで絶えずニュースをチェックする」となるように constantly が入る。選択肢 (d) の rarely は「めったに～ない」という否定の意味を含む語である。問 21 は、Daniel が学年末テストの 30 分前になってようやく 1 年分の授業ノートを復習し始めたという文である。一般的には 30 分で 1 年分を復習できないので、「彼は自分がいかにばかげているか (ridiculous) によって気づいた」が最も適切である。

[3] 正誤問題

問 23 の furniture は不可算名詞のため、複数の -s を付けることができない。問 27 は時間に関わる間違いやすい前置詞を問うている。until eight o'clock は「8 時まで (ずっと)」という時間の継続を表すが、その前にある動詞 submit は「提出する」というある時点で完了する行為を表すため、これらを一緒に使用することはできない。正しくは「8 時 (という期限) まで」を意味する by eight o'clock。問 28 で使われている downtown は名詞ではなく副詞であるので、前置詞 to は不要である。問 29 の enough と形容詞の語順も間違いやすい点である。日本語では「～するのに十分大きな」となるが、英語では large enough to ~ と逆になるので要注意。

[4] 英文読解・内容説明

十分に休養するにはどれくらいの睡眠時間が必要なのか、また最善の就寝・起床時間はいつなのかなどが述べられている文章である。問 35 は現代のテクノロジー無しに生きていた人々についての文である。昔の人々は日が沈む頃に就寝し日が昇る頃に起床したと言われてきたが (第 3 段落)、石器時代の生活とほぼ同じ生活をしているアフリカや南米の民族は、日没の 3 時間後から夜明けまでの平均 6.5 時間しか寝ていなかったことがわかっている (第 4 段落)。よって正解は (c) である。問 36 は第 5 段落にある 10 代の若者についての研究結果の内容理解である。若者の体内では眠りを誘うメラトニンというホルモンが午前 1 時頃にしか分泌されることが、彼らの夜更かしや早起きできないことを説明する助けとなるとある。よって正解は (a) である。

問 B は第 4 段落にある Another interesting fact に関する設問である。研究によると、昔の人々は夕方から 4 時間程度寝た後に 1~2 時間起き、近所の人とおしゃべりするほど活動的になり、その後朝まで二度寝する習慣があった。問 40 はその中間の起きている時間を説明しているが、人々は互いに「社会的に活動した」という意味の socialize が適切である。産業革命の時代になるとその習慣は途絶えたと本文にあることから、問 41 には practice が当てはまる。この単語には「練習」という意味以外に「実践、習慣」といった意味もあるので、覚えておくとよい。

[5] 語句整序問題

このセクションでは、正答率がすべて 50% を越えていた。特に問 42 は 98% とよくできていた。

[6] 英作文

大学生の A さんと B さんが子供の頃の夢を話す場面において、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。(1) では、子供の頃にどんな夢を持っていたかを書く。ただし、A さんが会話の最後で I hope to see you on TV someday! と言っているため、俳優や歌手、人気の高いスポーツの選手など、頻繁にテレビで見かけるような職業の人に言及してほしい。

(2) では、(1) で述べた夢の実現に向けて現在努力して行っていることを書く。しかし回答には、I was doing… など過去に行っていたと思われることに関する記述が多く見られた。また (1) の続きで夢の詳細 (I want to…) を述べている回答もあった。(1) と (2) のどちらも会話の流れをつかんだ上で推測して書かなければいけないので、まずは A さんの発言をよく読んで理解してほしい。