

2022年（令和4年）度
一般入学試験B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B日程 [大学]・一般B日程 [短期大学] の英語の試験問題は共通です。ただし、一般B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。

【問題訂正】

2022年（令和4年）度 一般入学試験 B 日程 3月4日実施「英語」

英語の問題訂正

訂正箇所 9 ページ 大問[5] No.45 の選択肢「a」を訂正します。

訂正前

a. (1) (2) (3) (4)

訂正後

a. (1) (2) (4) (3)

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

If you were given the flexibility to plan your day, what would it look like? Research has shown the benefits of a good work-life balance: reduced employee stress leading to better performance and productivity, increased motivation and job satisfaction, and slower ⁽¹⁾turnover of staff.

(①) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development* (OECD), workers in the Netherlands report the best work-life balance. With only 0.4 percent of Dutch people working very long hours, nearly everybody has time for leisure activities. This is in contrast to Turkey, where four in ten people work over 50 hours a week. There isn't a clear formula for achieving work-life balance. One way is perhaps to make a clear distinction between work and private life. In recent years, more and more companies in Sweden have put a six-hour workday into practice. While at work, workers are encouraged to concentrate fully on work and minimize distractions—such as using social media and having long meetings. (②), they have more time and energy to relax after they leave the office. Toyota service centers in Gothenburg, Sweden, switched to a six-hour workday in 2002. Since then, the company has reported that their employees are happier, there is lower turnover, and it has become easier to recruit new staff.

(③), in reality, more people find themselves unable to enjoy their leisure time after long days at work. Technology has made it possible for us to keep in contact with each other all the time. In a recent study on work-life balance in the United States, almost half the employees surveyed said ⁽²⁾they feel guilty if they don't check in on work when out of the office.

So perhaps another way to promote work-life balance is to make work more enjoyable. Take ⁽³⁾Google, for example: It makes its work environment fun, starting right from the design of its offices. No two Google offices look the same. But in every one, there are kitchens filled with food and drink, fitness areas, shower rooms, gaming rooms, and places for employees to take naps.

Employees are also able to plan their days (④). You can get into the office in the morning, do a workout in the middle of the day, return to work for a few hours, and maybe attend a workshop session. All of this is part of Google's effort to improve employees' well-being and job satisfaction. Sandeep Chandna, a Google employee, believes that this approach is beneficial. “(⑤) it doesn't affect your work quality, you're basically free to plan how to spend your workday. I usually go for a run in the afternoon. If I get stuck on something, I take a quick break to play a game of ping-pong or foosball* with my colleagues.”

As people lead busier lives, moving away from a traditional work culture may be a way to achieve better work-life balance. And while there may be different ways of allowing people to enjoy both work and life, this certainly isn't an impossible goal.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: 経済協力開発機構
foosball: サッカーをもとにして作られたテーブルゲーム

(Adapted from a work by Paul Dummett et al.)

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

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (①) | a. According to | b. Due to | c. On account of | d. With respect to |
| 2. (②) | a. As a result | b. For instance | c. In theory | d. To sum up |
| 3. (③) | a. Anyway | b. Besides | c. However | d. Therefore |
| 4. (④) | a. carelessly | b. flexibly | c. reportedly | d. sharply |
| 5. (⑤) | a. As long as | b. Even though | c. Since | d. Whether |

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

6. a. The amount of business that a company does in a period of time
- b. The rate at which employees leave a company and are replaced
- c. The situation in which a company becomes unable to pay its debts
- d. The state of feeling very unhappy and without hope for the future

C. Which one of the following is the best reason for the underlined part (2)? [4]

7. a. Not checking business emails and documents when away from the office
- b. Not telling co-workers where they will be when leaving the workplace
- c. Taking a long vacation when other employees are working in the office
- d. Taking time off from work without any permission from their manager

D. Which one of the following is **NOT** a suitable explanation of the underlined part (3)? [4]

8. a. During work hours, Google employees can exercise or jog at any time they want.
- b. Every Google office has the same design and the same facilities such as kitchen and playroom.
- c. Google encourages employees to manage their own work time, unless it negatively impacts their work.
- d. Google has developed many systems to increase employees' happiness and job satisfaction.

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

9. a. It is not impossible to get away from the conventional work methods, but work efficiency will be reduced.
- b. Swedish people are using social media to shorten the conference time so that they can focus on their work.
- c. The best way to achieve a good work-life balance is to drastically shorten the working hours, as in the Netherlands.
- d. With the development of technology, it is becoming more difficult for us to distinguish between our work and private lives.

F. Which one of the following would be the best title for the passage? [4]

10. a. Achieving Work-Life Balance and the Benefits for Employees
- b. Efforts to Improve Employees' Job Satisfaction at Google
- c. How to Break Away from a Traditional Work Culture
- d. Recent Trends in Global Working Hours—A Report from the OECD

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

11. Due to the outbreak of food poisoning, officials from the Ministry of Health are scheduled to () the restaurant this afternoon.
a. clarify b. hamper c. inspect d. tolerate
12. Students are () to receive a grant twice in an academic year when they take certification exams.
a. eligible b. pleasant c. reluctant d. sensible
13. It is the () who is responsible for returning the house keys, including spare keys, to the landlord when moving out.
a. guest b. housekeeper c. servant d. tenant
14. Every animal has an essential and () ability to survive in nature, such as the ability of a bird to fly.
a. affluent b. inherent c. revolutionary d. voluntary

15. The movie star received many awards throughout her life. You can't () her achievements enough.
a. assess b. compliment c. decline d. overlook
16. All prohibited drugs are () stated in the anti-doping rules for the athletic competition. The rules are clear and direct.
a. ambiguously b. explicitly c. indirectly d. redundantly
17. The new blood test for Alzheimer's disease has great (). It shows clear signs of being effective.
a. anxiety b. appreciation c. pleasure d. promise
18. Our organization aims to create a democratic atmosphere in which everyone can play an important role, rather than one that is () by a few.
a. acknowledged b. dominated c. merged d. projected
19. Be careful that you do not go to any illegal websites to download books or songs, which could lead to some serious () and legal trouble.
a. defects b. depressions c. finances d. fines
20. According to this application form, you need to have a college degree or () qualifications to apply for this job.
a. contemporary b. equivalent c. identical d. primitive
21. My hometown was completely () by the heaviest snowfall in decades. Everyone was stuck for a week until the snow on the roads was cleared.
a. bridged b. evacuated c. isolated d. liberated
22. The cathedral is expected to be () rebuilt over the next few years, repairing damage from a large fire.
a. extensively b. frequently c. locally d. skeptically

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

[3×8]

23. About 1.3 billion tons of foods were wasted after purchase, globally, and much of it was believed to be still edible.
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
24. The children showed good manners in class, when would certainly have surprised their parents.
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
25. Because of the technical nature of his presentation, he could make himself understand to only a few highly educated people.
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
26. We have experienced some turbulence just now, so we remind you that you should return to your seats immediately and fasten your seat belts.
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
27. According to the staff at the restaurant, today's recommendation is red wine from Italy, but I prefer white one.
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
28. Yesterday was so a beautiful day that my family and I decided to enjoy a picnic along the river.
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
29. There was a heated debate on the issue of ocean pollution by plastic, but I kept quietly throughout the meeting.
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
30. There was only one washing machine in the dormitory, so we had to take turns using it at different time of the day.
- (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.

Culture has a great influence on how we think, feel, and act. In fact, some cultural anthropologists* even think that culture is a kind of template for our thoughts and feelings. One of the most basic aspects of any culture is the temporal concept, or the concept of time.

According to anthropologist Irving Hallowell, there is no evidence that people have an inborn sense of time. Hence, our temporal concepts are products of civilization and, more specifically, individual cultures. And studies suggest that children adapt to their temporal culture at very young ages. This temporal culture forms the basis for our participation in and enjoyment of language, music, poetry, and dance. And while we often take it for granted, the natural rhythms that underlie such pastimes are one reason people from similar cultures have an easier time forming bonds. Small differences can easily make someone from another culture appear “pushy” or “lazy.”

Of course, cultures differ in how daily events are scheduled and in how different parts of the society interact. Sociologists break such issues down into cultural perceptions. One type of cultural temporal perception is polychronic. This kind of perception is often a characteristic of cultures with warmer climates such as in Mediterranean or Middle Eastern countries. These cultures emphasize the involvement of people and a variety of processes rather than strictly following a preset schedule. Polychronic peoples seldom feel that time is wasted or lacking simply because events don't occur on schedule. They tend to do many things at the same time, and they may appear easily distracted to people more accustomed to strict scheduling. They are more committed to interpersonal relations than time schedules. For polychronic peoples, work time is often inseparable from personal time, so business meetings will often be a form of socializing. Also, they are inclined toward very close relationships within select circles and like to build lifetime relationships.

Monochronic cultures, on the other hand, are oriented toward tasks and schedules. This monochronic approach is often seen in the cultures of colder climates—for example, in northern European countries or the Northeast coast of the United States. Monochronic peoples have a more concrete and less flexible concept of time, and such cultures may believe “time is money.” Being more accustomed to short-term rather than lifetime relationships, monochronic people value privacy highly.

As you might expect, people from polychronic and monochronic cultures have difficulties in adjusting to each other and often have cultural misunderstandings. For example, because monochronic culture is highly ordered, monochronic peoples tend to sequence conversations as well as tasks. They would not, for instance, interrupt a phone call in order to greet another person who just came into the room. In contrast, some polychronic peoples would consider it rude not to greet a third person even if they were talking on the phone. Similarly, they might bring up topics in business situations that people from monochronic cultures would wait to discuss on a break or at lunch. Across

cultures, this might make one person seem unbusinesslike, and the other cold or even rude.

With national borders becoming more unclear in an era of global commerce, such cultural misunderstandings are becoming more apparent. Being late to an appointment, socializing during business meetings, or taking a long time to get down to business is normal in Saudi Arabia or Italy. But these sorts of behaviors will quickly have an American or German glancing at the clock in frustration. Without informed efforts at understanding and bridging such gaps, a small misunderstanding can very easily snowball into a ruined deal.

Ultimately, with the increase in the globalization of business, entertainment, and even living, learning and understanding cultural differences and being able to meet others halfway will become an important skill.

anthropologist: 人類学者

(Adapted from a work by Moraig Macgillivray et al.)

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

31. According to the article, humans' temporal concepts are primarily
- cultural.
 - external.
 - political.
 - radical.
32. Polychronic cultures tend to be
- conscious of separation of business and relaxation.
 - highly organized with strict control of time.
 - more committed to the schedule than people.
 - relaxed about schedules and time management.
33. People are likely to prefer a strict time schedule if they come from
- central Italy.
 - northern Europe.
 - the Mediterranean.
 - the Middle East.
34. Monochronic cultures have a
- fixed and inflexible view of schedules.
 - good ability to do many things at the same time.
 - high priority for personal relationships.
 - relaxed attitude about missing appointments.

35. People from polychronic cultures may view people from monochronic cultures as
- not businesslike.
 - rude or impersonal.
 - too friendly and social.
 - wasting a lot of time.
36. A positive way to deal with cultural differences about time orientation is by
- changing to a polychronic attitude.
 - expressing frustrations loudly and clearly.
 - having experience and understanding.
 - staying within one's home culture.

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

Cultural differences become (37) when dealing with people from different countries in business. People from polychronic cultures like to make (38) in meetings and take a long time to get to the point. They tend not to like to be bound by time. On the other hand, people from monochronic cultures value being (39) for appointments, and don't like to waste time. (40) may occur if you don't understand each other's cultures. Frustrations may build up, and negotiations may (41).

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 37. a. ambiguous | b. multi-colored |
| c. obvious | d. transformed |
| 38. a. big talk | b. girl talk |
| c. small talk | d. tense talk |
| 39. a. careless | b. punctual |
| c. rushed | d. tight |
| 40. a. Consistency | b. Disagreement |
| c. Harmony | d. Preciousness |
| 41. a. break down | b. carry out |
| c. run off | d. turn up |

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

42. Predictably, (), Lilian doesn't like raw fish.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (1) as | (2) Americans |
| (3) is often | (4) the case with |

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

43. I think () situation, so please share information on a daily basis in the future.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| (1) a little | (2) care |
| (3) this awkward | (4) would have avoided |

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

44. To my regret, () I notice that my car lights had been left on.

- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| (1) did | (2) this morning |
| (3) not | (4) until |

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

45. Amazingly, (), Michael led the team to victory in the championship rugby game.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| (1) as | (2) he |
| (3) was | (4) young |

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

[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: What kind of things do you like to do on the weekend?

B: (1) _____

A: That sounds fun, but I don't like the outdoors myself, particularly when it's cold. What about when the weather is bad? What do you like to do then?

B: (2) _____

A: I might try that one day.

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	a
b	b	b	b	b
●	c	c	c	c
d	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. Comedy.
 - b. Drama.
 - c. Horror.
 - d. Romance.

2.
 - a. After dinner.
 - b. On Monday.
 - c. Tomorrow.
 - d. Tonight.

Dialogue [2]

3.
 - a. Computer security.
 - b. Office records.
 - c. Some complicated files.
 - d. The man's wallet.

4.
 - a. He forgot it.
 - b. He lost it.
 - c. It has 17 letters.
 - d. It's too easy.

5.
 - a. In his office.
 - b. In his wallet.
 - c. On his computer.
 - d. On his desk.

Monologues

Monologue [1]

6.
 - a. By walking.
 - b. On a bicycle.
 - c. Through the park.
 - d. With her mother.

7.
 - a. Her brother told her.
 - b. Her house was near it.
 - c. She checked online.
 - d. She counted the steps.

Monologue [2]

8.
 - a. Always by touching.
 - b. By shaking hands.
 - c. Only with words.
 - d. Using different gestures.

9.
 - a. Bowing.
 - b. Kissing.
 - c. Shaking hands.
 - d. Touching noses.

10.
 - a. The breath.
 - b. The hands.
 - c. The lips and tongue.
 - d. The nose and forehead.

□ リスニングスクリプト

Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

F: Shall we go out to the movies tonight?

M: I suppose so. I don't want to watch any sad, romantic dramas though.

F: I know that. You don't have to tell me. And I don't want to watch any stupid comedies.

M: Right. What is there that we both like, then? How about a horror movie?

F: That sounds fantastic. I am in the mood for horror.

M: Let's go now and we can catch the early show and have dinner after.

Question No. 1: What kind of movies do they both enjoy?

Question No. 2: When are they going to the movies?

Dialogue [2]

M: Good morning. Are you from the computer security office? I was expecting you today.

F: That's right. I am checking all the office computers. My records show that your password is 1234. That is too short and too easy to guess.

M: I know, but I can't remember long, complicated passwords.

F: You have to write it down someplace. But remember not to leave the written password on your desk.

M: I suppose I could keep it in my wallet.

F: That's a good idea. Here is a new password for you, it has 17 letters and numbers.

Question No. 3: What is the woman checking today?

Question No. 4: What is the problem with the man's old password?

Question No. 5: Where will the man keep his new password?

Monologues

Monologue [1] (Note FEMALE SPEAKER)

I remember walking to school by myself when I was in elementary school. The first year, my older brother walked with me. But he is 5 years older than me, so after one year, he went to junior high school, which was in a different direction. He rode his bike through the park. Recently, I looked up my old school online. I was surprised to see that it was more than 3 kilometers from my old house. I did not know I had walked so far. I was only 7 years old.

Question No. 6: How did the speaker get to school?

Question No. 7: How does the speaker know how far it was from her house to school?

Monologue [2]

People around the world greet each other with words but also with various gestures. In Europe and North America, many people shake hands. In Asia, exchanging bows is common. A traditional greeting gesture in some cultures is to touch nose to nose. Usually this is done between family and friends, but it can also be done with strangers, as a first time greeting. The native people of Hawaii, New Zealand, Alaska and some other places use a similar gesture, pressing the center of the face to another person's face, letting the nose, forehead and upper lip touch. The two people may hold this gesture for a few moments, long enough to share breath with each other.

Question No. 8: How do people around the world greet each other?

Question No. 9: What greeting gesture is used traditionally in Europe?

Question No. 10: What part of the face touches another face in traditional greeting in Hawaii or New Zealand?

□ 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	a	c	b	a		b		a		b		d		a

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

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

[4] 問A	31	32	33	34	35	36
	a	d	b	a	b	c

問B	37	38	39	40	41
	c	c	b	b	a

[5]	42	43	44	45
	b	b	c	d

[6] (1) I really like going hiking. I often climb up the mountain and go for a swim in the river. (19words)

(2) Sometimes my brothers and I play board games, or I might play chess with my grandmother, who was regional champion in her school days. (24words)

[7] リスニング問題

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

□ 講評

[1] 総合問題

Work-life バランスについて述べられた文章である。現在、国や企業をあげて work-life バランスの改善に取り組んでいる。就業時間を短縮したり、社内での過ごし方を柔軟にすることにより、従業員のパフォーマンスや作業効率を向上させ、また仕事への満足度を高めることにより、離職率が低下しているという内容である。以下、正答率が誤答率より下回る問題のみ解説する。

問 A の 5 番(正答率 29%)は as long as が「～である限りは」という条件を表していることを理解する必要がある。9 番(正答率 26%)は内容一致問題であるが、正答となる選択肢が第 3 パラグラフの内容を言い換えた内容だと気づく必要がある。最も解答の多かった選択肢 c は第 6 パラグラフの内容と一致しないために不適格となる。

[2] 語彙問題

やや全体的に正答率が低かったように思われる。正答率が 50%程度あるいはそれ以下の問題のみ解説する。12 番(正答率 19%)は主語 Students の性質を表す形容詞を選ぶ問題である。空所直後にくる to receive a grant に見合うのは「資格のある」のみである。13 番(正答率 12%)は tenant に「貸借人、居住者」という意味があることを理解する必要がある。カタカナのテナントというイメージが誤答率を高めたように思われる。14 番(正答率 38%)は inherent の意味を知らない受験生が多かったように思われる。15 番(正答率 33%)は can't do enough で「いくら～でも、し過ぎることはない」という意味を理解し、「賞賛する」の compliment を入れる必要がある。16 番(正答率 33%)は explicitly 「明確に、はっきりと」の意味を理解していない受験生が多かったように思われる。また、空所が 2 文目の clear and direct の書き換えであることに気づけば解答できる。17 番(正答率 19%)は fine に「罰金」の意味があることを知らない学生が多かったように思われる。20 番(正答率 40%)は空所の前に a college degree or とあるので、学位に「準じた、同等の」資格がくると予測する必要がある。選択肢 c の identical は「全く同じの」意で、資格として学位そのものを指してしまうため、本文に合わない。

[3] 正誤問題

全体的には良く出来ていたように思われる。正答率が 50%程度あるいはそれ以下の問題のみ解説する。23 番(正答率 24%)は food は「食べ物、食料」の意では不可算名詞となることを理解する必要がある。were wasted は直前の foods と一致しているのではなく、主要部である About 1.3 billion ton (of foods) と一致している点に注意が必要。26 番(正答率 21%)は副詞句の just now は過去を表す副詞であることを理解する必要がある。したがって、現在完了形とは共起しない。27 番(正答率 26%)は代名詞 one は可算名詞のみ置き換え可能であり、wine のような不可算名詞では代名詞として用いられない点を理解する必要がある。

[4] 英文読解・内容説明

人が持つ時の概念の違いを polychronic culture と monochronic culture とに分け、それぞれの文化の特徴について述べられた内容である。Polychronic culture は時間よりもプロセスや人間関係を重視する文化であるのに対し、monochronic culture は時間や作業を重視する文化であるという 2 項対立の構造を理解できれば良い。

問 A の 32 番(正答率 43%)は polychronic culture と monochronic culture を反対に解釈した選択肢を選ぶ受験生が目立った。同様に、34 番(正答率 48%)も反対の選択肢が選ばれているため、32 番と連動して誤答した可能性が高い。35 番(正答率 38%)は第 5 パラグラフの Across cultures, this might make one person seem unbusinesslike, and the other cold or even rude.を言い換えている点に気づく必要がある。

問 B は下線部をパラフレーズした問題である。38 番(正答率 29%)は正答の small talk が本文の talking a long time to get down to business に注目し、本題に入る前の話が長いことから「世間話」の意である small talk を選ぶ必要がある。Big talk は「ほら話、自慢話」の意となる。39 番(正答率 26%)は「時間を厳守する」意の punctual を選ぶ問題である。本文に(T)hese sorts of behaviors will quickly have an American or German glancing at the clock in frustration.を参考にすると良い。選択肢 d の tight を選んだ受験生も多かったが、「(スケジュールなどが)タイトである」のような日本語から類推したように思われる。

[5] 語句整序問題

全ての問題で誤答率が正答率を上まわる結果となった。42 番(正答率 41%)は関係詞 as を使った先行詞を後ろにとる慣用表現である。43 番(正答率 48%)は選択肢 c の this awkward の awkward が形容詞であると気づく必要がある。44 番(正答率 38%)は否定辞が文頭に生じた際には疑問文になる否定倒置の理解を問う設問である。選択肢 a に助動詞 did がある点に注目すると疑問文の語順を取る手がかりとなる。45 番(正答率 14%)はやや難問であった。譲歩を表す as は(as) young as he was のように as 形容詞 as の形を基にしており、通常、As he was young のような語順を取らない点に注意が必要である。一方、譲歩を表す though は Though he was young, SV…の形を容認する。

[6] 英作文

2 人の対話文において、対話の流れに沿った適切な応答を英語で解答する問題である。(1)に関しては週末の予定について問われており、That sounds fun, but I don't like the outdoors myself..に続くように、アウトドアに関連した活動を解答すると良い。(2)に関しては、気候が悪い時の過ごし方について問われており、I might try that one day.に繋がるような屋内でのポジティブな過ごし方を提案する必要がある。両問題ともに概ね良くできていた。