

## 2022年（令和4年）度

公募制推薦入学試験問題 [大学・短期大学]

海外帰国生徒入学試験（国際バカロレア等を含む）B日程問題 [大学]

# 適性検査 （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) 公募制推薦 [大学・短期大学]・海外帰国生徒（国際バカロレア等を含む）B日程 [大学] の適性検査（英語）の試験問題は共通です。ただし、公募制推薦 [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70分、リスニングが約10分です。
- (4) 試験問題は筆記が1～8ページまで、リスニングが9～11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〈海外帰国生徒（国際バカロレア等を含む）B日程 [大学] は受験番号〉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.

Color plays an important role in how your brand is perceived. ( ① ) you're a fashion brand trying to connect to a youthful audience or a medical supplies store trying to strengthen customer trust, you can study color meanings to help you better attract and connect to your ideal customer. Color psychology can be used to help build a strong, relatable brand.

(1) Color psychology is the study of colors in relation to human behavior. It aims to determine how color affects our day-to-day decisions such as the items we buy. Does the color of a dress compel us into purchase? Do the colors of a package make us choose one brand over another? Does the color of an icon make us more likely to click on it? The short answer is yes. But the why part is a bit more complicated.

Color can be used by marketers to influence how people think and behave toward a brand, and how they interpret any information. The choice of colors can help people decide what is important. And that's why content marketers need to understand what different colors mean.

(2) Marketing colors like red can capture attention. The red color meaning is associated with excitement, passion, danger, energy, and action. You might've noticed that some brands use red for "order now" buttons or for their packaging as a way to stand out on the shelf. In color psychology, red is the most intense color, and thus, can provoke\* the strongest emotions. Red can also trigger danger so you want to use the color sparingly\*. If you add the color red to your website, save it for the call to action or sale icons if it'll contrast well with your store design.

Orange represents creativity, adventure, enthusiasm, success, and balance. The color orange adds a bit of fun to any picture, website, or marketing material it's on. ( ② ) its attracting color, it's not as commanding as the color red. Many marketers still use the color for call to actions or areas of a website that they want to draw the eye to.

(3) Purple is a royal color. The color meaning for purple is connected to power, nobility, luxury, wisdom, and spirituality. But avoid using the color too much as it can cause feelings of frustration. Some perceive its overuse as arrogant\*. You can add hints of purple to your website's design such as on your free shipping bar, your logo, and as an accent color in your graphics.

Even though color psychology has been studied and analyzed for many years, there's still much debate about the exact impact that color has on human psychology. But the question is: Why are there so many misconceptions about the psychology of color and its meaning? One of the reasons is because when it comes to the psychology of color there are many variables in place. There's a chance that different people perceive colors differently. How you perceive a certain color may have a lot to do with your personal preference, experiences in the past, cultural differences, gender differences, and so on.

( ③ ) you've learned what color psychology is and what the most common color meanings are for each color, it's time to apply them to your business. While many markets have common colors used, you don't always have to follow the rules. Consider choosing colors that represent what you want your brand to be about or what you want your customers to feel when browsing your online store.

provoke: 誘発する  
sparingly: 控えめに  
arrogant: 傲慢な

(Adapted from a work by Nicole Martins Ferreira)

A. Choose the best word or expression for No. 1 through 3. [3×3]

1. ( ① ) a. Whatever      b. Whereas      c. Whether      d. While
2. ( ② ) a. Beside      b. Beyond      c. Despite      d. During
3. ( ③ ) a. In that      b. Now that      c. So that      d. Toward that

B. Which one of the following is **NOT** true of the underlined part (1)? [4]

4. a. Color psychology explores the reasons why colors have an impact on human behavior.
- b. Color psychology focuses on the study of color as a means of regulating human behavior.
- c. Color psychology proves that no association exists between color and human behavior.
- d. Color psychology studies the interesting relationship between color and human behavior.

C. Which one of the following best expresses the content of the underlined part (2)? [4]

5. a. If you use red as much as possible for your marketing, it will obviously increase your sales.
- b. If you want to attract attention from customers, the color red is the way to do it.
- c. If you want to encourage customers to buy from your online shop, just do not use red on your website.
- d. If you want to get attention from customers, you should use red everywhere on your website.

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

6. a. Purple, because of its noble image, will make your customers long for it.
- b. Purple has an excessively negative image and should never be used.
- c. Purple is a color that reminds us of nobility, elegance, majesty, and wisdom.
- d. Purple should be widely used because it evokes nobility, majesty, and elegance.

E. Which one of the following does **NOT** match the content of the passage? [4]

7. a. Color can be used to control the image that many customers have about the product.
- b. Color psychology has not yet fully identified the impact of color on human emotions.
- c. It is better to choose colors keeping in mind how you want the product to be presented.
- d. The emotions that humans have about colors are not affected by their cultural backgrounds.

[ 2 ] In the context of the following statements, choose the best word or expression for each item. [3×10]

8. The writer (            ) the entire book, which was first published in the 1990s, to renew all the information in that book.  
a. renovated            b. restored            c. resumed            d. revised
9. "To have a healthy life" is one of the most important goals for people these days, because they are more and more (            ) of their health.  
a. aware            b. cooperative            c. forgetful            d. ignorant
10. The local government started to distribute food and blankets to their (            ) right after the huge typhoon hit the area.  
a. inhabitants            b. insiders            c. invaders            d. inventors
11. It is often said that the intellectual (            ) that employees of a company have created belongs to the company, not the employees.  
a. propaganda            b. property            c. prospect            d. protection
12. The terrible news (            ) Beth so much that she was unable to move.  
a. boosted            b. broadcast            c. shook            d. spilled



21. It is not because of that man being wise that everyone in the town respect him, but  
(a) (b)  
because he is a man of will and courage.  
(c) (d)
22. Could you remind me of calling my doctor at ten o'clock the day after tomorrow,  
(a) (b) (c) (d)  
please?

[ 4 ] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. The letters [A]~[I] next to the passage indicate paragraphs. Words marked with an asterisk (\*) are explained in Japanese after the passage.

- [A] Your grandparents probably grew up close to natural surroundings. With other kids, they climbed trees, swam in ponds and rivers, smelled and picked wild flowers, listened to animal sounds, and watched birds building nests. They had fun without electronic toys. Playing in or living very close to a natural environment shaped them so that they became strong and independent.
- [B] Children today are physically shaped by indoor environments in several ways. First, about one-third of all kids worldwide are now overweight. This is because of various cultural changes. People nowadays are eating fewer vegetables, but we are consuming more meat and sugar. Kids today love electronic toys, games, and media, and they rarely play outdoor games that require exercise. Basically, most children today do not exercise much.
- [C] Second, today's young people need eyeglasses more than earlier generations did. Reportedly, ninety percent of young Chinese today wear glasses. Sixty years ago, less than twenty percent wore glasses. Young Africans, who usually spend more time outdoors, rarely need eyeglasses.
- [D] Perhaps, some kids' eye problems are related to staring for hours at screens instead of looking at clouds, plants, or animals. A recent survey in the United States showed that children between eight and eighteen years of age spend over seven hours a day looking at screens. Scientists have concluded that children's eyes are shaped by exposure to sunlight. Young eyes, scientists believe, need exposure to sunlight to grow strong. Yet, many children spend over ninety percent of each day indoors!
- [E] Many scientists today also believe that playing outside and getting dirty can help young children to develop strong immune\* systems. Growing up in an environment that is too clean can lead to children having weak immune systems.

- [F] Richard Louv wrote about the health of modern children in his world-famous book, *Last Child in the Woods*. This book has shaped the idea of many educators. Louv concluded that many kids today are having physical, intellectual, and emotional difficulties because of their separation from nature. He called this situation “nature-deficit syndrome\*.” Louv believes that kids who play in natural surroundings are healthier than kids who only play and exercise indoors or on the playgrounds.
- [G] In the past few decades, many educators, researchers, and government officials have concluded that children who spend a lot of time playing or studying in nature are calmer, are happier, are better students, and are able to solve various problems better than children who do not interact with nature.
- [H] Worried officials want kids to have more nature interaction. The Japanese government, for example, encourages *shinrin-yoku*, or forest bathing, and other governments are recommending that families spend their vacations exploring national parks. Some doctors are telling parents to take their children to parks. Concerned city designers are working to protect natural spaces or to design nature parks within cities. Many schools are connecting nature study with mathematics, science, sociology, and other courses.
- [I] “Children are the future of the world” is an English saying. If this is correct, the future will be shaped by children with nature-deficit syndrome. To prevent this tragedy, all governments should increase environmental education both outside and inside schools. Children who interact with nature and who study environmental issues are likely to become adults who protect nature. If we want to have more environmentalists in the years ahead, adults today will have to play with their children outside and expose them to the beauty and wonders of nature. This is good for everyone.

immune: 免疫の

nature-deficit syndrome: 自然欠乏症候群

(Adapted from a work by Gregory Goodmacher and Asako Kajiura)

A. Choose the best expression to complete each sentence. [3×4]

23. According to the article, young people today
- eat healthier diets than their grandparents.
  - have more cultural opportunities than their grandparents.
  - like making shapes indoors instead of outdoors.
  - spend less time outside than children did before.

24. Because of today's environment,
- children's eyesight is more likely to be weak.
  - eyes are becoming shaped like screens.
  - sunlight can be bad for children's eyes.
  - there are fewer clouds and animals to look at.
25. We learn that children today
- are too worried about eating enough vegetables.
  - can benefit from getting dirty.
  - need to be separated more from nature.
  - should not get dirty while playing outside.
26. The article leaves us with the message that
- children have more education than their grandparents.
  - children need more environmental education.
  - it has become a tragedy that more children like nature.
  - more children need to go to school and be educated.

B. The text below paraphrases the content of Paragraph [G]. Choose the best word or expression for No. 27 through 30. [2×4]

Evidence over the last twenty years suggests that children who are ( 27 ) nature and experience the ( 28 ) more during study or leisure can gain many benefits compared to children who spend their time indoors and are unable to have much ( 29 ) with the natural world. These benefits include helping children to improve their learning and critical thinking skills, while making them more relaxed and ( 30 ) in their everyday lives.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 27. a. afraid of | b. allergic to |
| c. cautious of   | d. closer to   |
| 28. a. friends   | b. games       |
| c. indoors       | d. outdoors    |
| 29. a. contact   | b. feeling     |
| c. speech        | d. weight      |
| 30. a. confused  | b. depressed   |
| c. formulated    | d. satisfied   |



[ 5 ] Read the dialogue below and complete B's response in **English**. When you answer,

(i) Circle "Yes" or "No" in the parentheses [Example: (Yes) / No ], and

(ii) Write a response of **at least 20 words** after "because."

More than one sentence is acceptable. Do not use A's phrases or sentences. [10]

A : Do you think speaking a language fluently is essential for communicating with people who speak that same language?

B : (Yes / No ), because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# リスニング問題

[6] 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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### 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"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

指示があるまで開かないでください。

## Dialogues

### Dialogue [1]

1.
  - a. Baking a fruit cake.
  - b. Cleaning jam jars.
  - c. Eating breakfast.
  - d. Making jars of jam.
  
2.
  - a. Blueberries.
  - b. Toast and butter.
  - c. 15 jars.
  - d. 2 kg.

### Dialogue [2]

3.
  - a. At two o'clock.
  - b. In the afternoon.
  - c. In the morning.
  - d. On the man's day off.
  
4.
  - a. Cold and sunny.
  - b. Minus two degrees.
  - c. Sunny and windy.
  - d. Windy with rain.
  
5.
  - a. He is cold and extremely tired.
  - b. The pond is covered in ice.
  - c. The weather on his day off is going to be bad.
  - d. The weather today is not good for the beach.

## Monologues

### Monologue [1]

6.
  - a. A cheap shop.
  - b. An expensive shop.
  - c. A nice cafe.
  - d. A plastic recycle center.
  
7.
  - a. A bigger and more colorful drinks bottle.
  - b. A cheap plastic drinks bottle.
  - c. A drinks bottle for both hot and cold drinks.
  - d. A drinks bottle with a cafe logo.

### Monologue [2]

8.
  - a. To be a successful chef.
  - b. To be healthy.
  - c. To help homeless people.
  - d. To move to Milan.
  
9.
  - a. Cheap French food.
  - b. Delicious English food.
  - c. Free and healthy food.
  - d. Traditional food of Milan.
  
10.
  - a. Brazil, England, and France.
  - b. Food For Soul.
  - c. Milan Kitchens.
  - d. Poor and Homeless.

## □ リスニングスクリプト

### Dialogues

#### Dialogue [1]

M: Can you pass me the sugar?

F: Sure. What are you making?

M: I'm making jam.

F: Smells nice. What are they?

M: Blueberries. This was a good summer for growing fruit.

F: Really?

M: Yes, and making jam is an easy way to use up any extra fruit we grow.

F: Great idea. How much will you be making?

M: Well, there are 2 kg. So, about 15 glass jars, I think.

F: Should be great for breakfast with toast and butter.

Question No. 1: What is the man doing?

Question No. 2: How much fruit does the man have?

#### Dialogue [2]

F: Wow, it feels so cold this morning.

M: It sure does. The pond is covered in ice.

F: Who would have thought it could be this cold in early December?

M: I know. The temperature was minus 2 degrees when I woke up this morning. I was freezing as soon as I got out of bed.

F: The weather forecast for the afternoon is clear and sunny, but still cold.

M: How about tomorrow?

F: It looks like there will be wind and rain.

M: Really? It's my day off and I was planning to take a walk on the beach.

F: That's too bad.

Question No. 3: When does this conversation take place?

Question No. 4: What will the afternoon weather be like?

Question No. 5: Why is the man unhappy?

## Monologues

### Monologue [1]

John spent the morning shopping for a drinks bottle to take to his office. The first shop he went to only had cheap plastic bottles. Bottles in the next shop he visited were very expensive. Finally, he went to a cafe for a break, and to his surprise, they were selling the kind of bottle he wanted. They were a little expensive but were the color and size he wanted, and suitable for both hot and cold drinks.

Question No. 6: What was the second place John visited?

Question No. 7: What did he want?

### Monologue [2]

Three years ago, a 55-year-old Italian restaurant owner, worried about food waste and homelessness, opened a small kitchen in a poor area of Milan, Italy. For the menu he used 13,000kg of food waste from markets to create 10,000 free, healthy meals for the poor. The success of that first kitchen in Milan led him to start a non-profit restaurant group called Food For Soul. He has also started setting up larger kitchens that serve free meals to the poor and homeless. The group is now international and there are Food For Soul kitchens in Brazil, England and France.

Question No. 8: Why did the Italian first open a small kitchen?

Question No. 9: What kind of food does his group provide?

Question No. 10: What is the group of restaurants called?

□ 解答例

[1]問A	1	2	3
	c	c	b

問B	4
	c

問C	5
	b

問D	6
	c

問E	7
	d

[2]	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	d	a	a	b	c	c	a	b	d	c

[3]	18	19	20	21	22
	c	b	d	b	b

[4]問A	23	24	25	26
	d	a	b	b

問B	27	28	29	30
	d	d	a	d

[5]

(Yes,because) it is very important to be a fluent speaker of a foreign language in order for you to become friends with people who speak the language. (26 words)

(No,because) you don't always have a good understanding of each other even if you can speak the same language. Your attitude is more important. (23 words)

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

## □ 講評

### [1] 総合問題 1.~7.

問題文の passage は、人間が持つ色彩感覚・イメージが、消費者として商品の購買行動にどのような影響を与えるのかに関して、社会心理的側面に焦点を当てながら説明した内容を持つ。読解の際には、パラグラフ単位で読みながら、一般論を述べているのか、個別具体例を挙げているのか等を意識しつつ、論理的に読むことが肝要である。

1.~3.の適語補充問題では、1.の正答率が特に低かった(35.9%)。①に入る接続詞は、3行目の"you can study color meanings ...."で始まる主文を修飾する従属節(副詞節)であると判断し、しかも 途中に or という語があることに着目して"Whether A or B" (Aであろうが、Bであろうが) という形を持つ構文であることを見抜ければ正答に至ることができる。主節—従属節関係を含む多様な構文の把握力を普段から磨く必要があるであろう。3.に関して正答率(53.9%)が高くなかったが、これも Now that ... (今や...なので/だから) によって導かれる従属節(副詞節)の構文であることを見抜く趣旨の問題であった。

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(4.~7.)については概ね良好な正答率であった。但し、"is **NOT** true of the underlined part" とか"dose **NOT** match the content of the passage"といった聞かれ方がされている問題の正答を選ぶ際には本文の内容を目配りよく読む必要があるであろう。

### [2] 語彙問題 8.~17.

全体的に正答率が低かったといえる(全10問の平均正答率は、38.5%)。普段から、語彙力の拡充、及びどのような文脈の下にその語がつかわれているのかに関して的確な把握を心がけて英文を読む癖を付ける必要があるであろう。以下は正答率が特に低かった問題の解説である。

特に正答率が低かったのは、8.であった(正答率19.4%)。書籍の改定の話しをしているので、正答は"d. revised"になるが、"a. renovated" (改装した、修理した)を選んだ受験生が半数近くもいた。語のイメージにとらわれずに、文中の目的語に相応しい動詞を選ぶ必要がある。11.も正答率が約3割(34%)と低かったが、いろいろな意味がある"b. property" (ここでは"財産"という意味)という単語の意味もしっかりと確認しておきたい。16. (正答率14.2%)に関して、"b. connectedly"を選んだ受験生が半数以上いたが、文意から判断して"go"という動詞に適合する副詞は"d. smoothly"である。

### [3] 正誤問題 18.~22.

文法力や構文把握力を試す問題である。品詞、時制、単数形/複数形といった英文の基本を問う問題であるが、全体的に正答率が5割を切った問題もいくつかあった。

例えば、19.は主語がThe host (単数)なので述語動詞は"was"になるが、その間に分詞構文が挟まれているので、(b) were が誤りであることに気が付かない受験生も半数以上いた。また、21.はthat節の中の主語がeveryoneなので、この主語を受ける動詞は"respects" [(b)"respect"が誤り]となるが、この正答を選ばなかった答案の割合も6割に達した。英語の文章の"基本"を意識しながら英文に接することを普段から心がけてもらいたい。



#### [4] 英文読解・内容説明 23.~30.

この passage は、成長期にある子どもが自然と直に接しながら生活することがもたらすさまざまな効用／利点を説明した内容を持つ。[1]の総合問題と同様、まずパラグラフ毎に丁寧に読み進め、設問を解く際には、どのパラグラフに関わる内容が問われているのかを見極めて取り組むことが肝要である。また、B.のセクション[27-30]で、本年度からの新しい形式の問題として、あるパラグラフで書かれている内容が英文でどのように言い換えが出来るのかを試す問題が出題された。概ね正答率は良好であった。

正答率が比較的低め(60%+ $\alpha$ )であったのは、23, 25, 29の3問であった。23.については、c.を選んだ受験生が3割もいたが、最初のパラグラフに出てくる単語(shape)と同じものが使われている選択肢c.を選んだものと思われる。しかし、そもそも本文では動詞で使われている一方、選択肢では名詞で使われ、意味内容も当然異なると即座に判断できる。そのような拙速な解答をしないように注意すべきであろう。25.に関しては、[E]のパラグラフが関係しているが、そこでは自然の中で"getting dirty(ここでは、「泥にまみれる」といった意味)"することが免疫システムの向上に繋がるといった効用が書かれているので、b.が正答となる。29.の設問では、b. feelingを選んだ受験生が25%ほどみられたが、このパラグラフでは、自然と接触が多い子どもの方が心理的にも落ち着き、学業的にも優れている点を指摘しているため、a. contactを正答として選ぶべきである。この"contact"は、[G]のパラグラフに書かれている"spend a lot of time playing or studying nature"や"interact with nature"の言い換えと捉えることが出来る。

#### [5] 英作(対話問題)

二人の対話が自然な流れになるように英作を行うことを求める問題である。問題文では、A.が「あなたは、(相手となる)人々と同じ言語を流暢に話すことがコミュニケーションを取る上で極めて重要であるかと思いませんか」に対する応答を、"Yes", "No"をはっきりさせた上で、後に続く理由を正確な英語で表現することが求められている。

"Yes", "No"の後に続く理由としては、"Yes"であれば、例えば「自分の意見をしっかりと伝えるためには、その言語を流暢に話せる必要がある」とか、逆に「その言語をしっかりと話せないと、正確に自分の考えを相手に伝えることが出来ない」といった内容を書いた答案が目立ち、高得点を得ていた。また、"No"であれば、「言葉による思考や感情の伝達の他にも、ジェスチャーやアイ・コンタクト、表情からの推測といった他のコミュニケーションの手段もある」といった内容を書いた答案が見受けられた。注意すべきは、20 words以上の英作をすること、A.で使われているフレーズをそのまま使用しないことである。