

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.

In most countries, sleeping on the job isn't only frowned upon, but it may also get you fired. But in Japan, napping in the office is common and culturally accepted. And (①), it is often seen as a subtle sign of diligence*: You must be working yourself to exhaustion. The word for it is *inemuri*. It is often translated as "sleeping on duty," but Brigitte Steger, a senior lecturer in Japanese studies at Downing College, Cambridge, who has written a book on the topic, says it would be more accurate to translate it as "sleeping while present." (1) That, she said, captures Japan's approach to time, where it's seen as possible to do multiple things at the same time, if at a lower intensity. So you can get credit for attending that boring quarterly sales meeting while also dreaming of a beach vacation.

Inemuri is most common among more senior employees in white-collar professions, Dr. Steger said. Junior employees tend to want to stay awake all day and be seen as energetic, and workers on assembly lines can't just nod off. Both sexes indulge in inemuri, but women are more likely to be criticized for it, especially if they sleep in a position that is considered unbecoming, Dr. Steger said.

Inemuri has been practiced in Japan for at least 1,000 years, and it is not restricted to the workplace. People may nap in department stores, cafes, restaurants, or even a comfortable spot on a busy city sidewalk. Sleeping in public is especially often seen on commuter trains, no matter how crowded; they often turn into *de facto** bedrooms. It helps that Japan has a very low crime rate. "It's very (②), if you are sleeping on a train, that someone would try to rob you," said Theodore C. Bestor, a professor of social anthropology* at Harvard University. (2) Sleeping in social situations can even enhance your reputation. Dr. Steger recalled a group dinner at a restaurant where the male guest of a female colleague fell asleep at the table. The other guests complimented his "gentlemanly behavior"—that he chose to stay present and sleep, rather than excuse himself.

One reason public sleeping may be so common in Japan is that people get so little sleep at home. A 2015 government study found that 39.5 percent of Japanese adults slept less than six hours a night. An unwritten rule of inemuri is to sleep compactly, without "(3) violating spatial norms." Professor Bestor said. "If you stretched out under the table in the office conference room, or took up several spaces on the train, or laid out on a park bench," he said, that would draw criticism for being socially disruptive*.

Dr. Steger pointed out that closed eyes may not always equal shut-eye*: A person may close them just to build a sphere of privacy in a society with little of it. That's part of why Dr. Steger said she could imagine inemuri decreasing in Japan. (③), smartphones can transport people to their own private zones with their eyes wide open.

diligence: 勤勉
de facto: 事実上の
anthropology: 人類学
disruptive: 問題を起こす
shut-eye: 居眠り

(Adapted from a work by Bryant Rousseau)

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

1. (①) a. in advance b. in fact c. in opposition d. in sum
2. (②) a. unbearable b. undeniable c. unlikely d. unlovely
3. (③) a. Day after day b. One of these days c. The other day d. These days

B. Which one of the following does the underlined part (1) refer to? [4]

4. a. a subtle sign of diligence
b. sleeping while present
c. the topic of a book
d. working yourself to exhaustion

C. Which one of the following gives an example of the underlined part (2)? [4]

5. a. Even though you are in the middle of the commuter train rush, you still manage to have a nap.
b. Instead of leaving during dinner, you choose to stay in the seat and nap at the table.
c. You take a nap in a department store, in a coffee shop, or even on a corner of a crowded street.
d. You will never be robbed of your personal belongings even if you are taking a nap on the train.

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

6. a. Occupying more than a seat assigned for one passenger on a train
b. Positioning yourself on a park bench and laying your body down
c. Sitting quietly and peacefully on a corner seat in a crowded train
d. Spreading your legs under the table in the conference room

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

7. a. Although it is accepted in Japan that a person naps at his or her workplace, it can lead to a recommendation for the person to resign.
- b. Opening your eyes and staring at your mobile phone rather than simply napping is becoming a way to guarantee your privacy.
- c. There is no denying that a person can nap depending on the way in which he or she looks while napping.
- d. Young workers tend not to nap because they want others to see that they are in high gear and full of vitality all day long.

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

8. Everyone on the team was (). The most difficult game for the team was coming up the next day.
a. amused b. embarrassed c. lost d. nervous
9. Jane is a (). She studies human behavior and the way in which the mind actually works.
a. biologist b. chemist c. novelist d. psychologist
10. If you don't have sugar, you can () add honey to the hot black tea.
a. alternatively b. essentially c. ideally d. preferably
11. Gender is a very () subject. It needs to be dealt with very carefully in order to avoid upsetting people.
a. domestic b. positive c. realistic d. sensitive
12. Whenever Fred gives an opinion about the topic, he says something different from what he said before. There is no () whatsoever.
a. conflict b. consistency c. indifference d. intensity
13. Dr. Richard's guidance was (). Without it, Michael would not have been able to submit his graduation thesis.
a. inconclusive b. indispensable c. unimportant d. unnecessary
14. Beth has a very () character. She expresses her opinions clearly and confidently, and people around her listen to her.
a. assertive b. extreme c. limited d. timid
15. Jack felt () at the end of the day. He could do nothing but turn on the TV and spend the evening in a daze.
a. burned down b. faded out c. torn down d. worn out
16. This new application is very (). If you install it on your mobile phone, the battery will last twice as long as usual.
a. dull b. efficient c. fragile d. offensive
17. When Tom was 12 years old, he broke his back in a car accident, which () his dream of becoming a baseball player. Now he is a computer programmer.
a. criticized b. crushed c. overcrowded d. overwhelmed

[3] Choose the underlined part in each item below that is **NOT** grammatically correct. [3×5]

18. Having received more than fifty percent of the vote, Linda became the first woman
(a) (b)
being elected mayor of the city in 2010 but retired suddenly last year.
(c) (d)
19. There may be thousands of earthquakes in the world every year. Most of them
(a) (b)
are not feel by people, but it is said that their vibrations have negative impacts on
(c) (d)
people.
20. The use of 3D printers speed up product development by shortening the time
(a) (b)
required for the process and by allowing us to create various objects.
(c) (d)
21. The guests at the wedding party showed up early, dressed in their newly made
(a) (b)
dresses with shiny rings and necklaces to make themselves look smartly.
(c) (d)
22. Gold leaf has been popular and used as a decorative material in ancient times.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

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

[A] We know that human beings use language within a range of social roles to manage their relationships with others. Sometimes this is within formal roles such as teacher, student, doctor, or patient, and sometimes it is within less formal roles such as friend, brother, mother, and more. Within these roles, we request things from each other, compliment and criticize each other, as well as thank and apologize to each other, among many others. These are all examples of “speech acts.”

[B] All speech acts depend on judgments of appropriateness by speakers within communication. However, there are important language and cultural differences which can cause misunderstandings or other problems in intercultural communication. The case of English and Japanese apologies can be used as an example. If a student is late for class in Japan, it is possible to apologize simply by saying “I was late.” However, simply saying this in English would not amount to an apology. In fact, it is likely to irritate the teacher as it is unclear why the student is saying something so obvious. To apologize in English you would have to say, “I’m sorry I’m late,” or something similar. In the Japanese language, an apology can often be performed simply by stating the problem. Another example of this is *omataseshimashita*, which literally means “I made you wait.” To achieve the apology in English, it would be necessary to say, “I’m sorry about the wait.” Although it is clear that an apology is required in both languages, the language options for achieving this are not exactly the same.

[C] At the cultural level, another important difference can be identified between Japanese and English apologies. When apologizing in English, it is usually important to give an explanation for the situation. For instance, if you have arrived late for a scheduled meeting, it would be normal to explain why you were late. Explaining the circumstances behind the situation helps to convey sincerity because it assures others that you did not cause the problem intentionally. This might involve blaming heavy traffic, train delay, or some other external factor. However, in Japanese, such explanation is likely to be seen as an “excuse” and therefore lacking sincerity. Conveying sincerity through apologies in Japanese means showing recognition of one’s failure to act according to expectations. External factors are irrelevant.

[D] An important cross-cultural difference can also be identified for the speech act of offering, especially between a host and guest in a family home. It is generally considered polite in English for a host to offer food or drink with a question form such as “Would you like some X?” In English, it is usually preferable to respect the autonomy* of the guest to make his or her own decision without being pressured too much. However, in many European languages, this would be considered impolite. In Polish, for example, it would be better to order the guest to “Have more to eat” rather than asking them. If a question form is used, it lacks sincerity.

Again, it is easy to see that what it means to be a “good host” depends very much on how we carry out the speech act of offering.

- [E] Even when using a foreign language, many people carry out speech acts based on what is normal and appropriate in their first language. Different languages and cultures sometimes have different ways of showing politeness or sincerity. This can be surprising. Within intercultural communication, we need to be aware of language and cultural differences in speech acts and find ways to effectively negotiate our relationships while managing these differences.

autonomy: 自律性

(Adapted from a work by Troy McConachy et al.)

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

23. Broadly speaking, apologies, compliments, and appreciation are important to
- keep everyone in order within a family.
 - learn how to talk to teachers or bosses.
 - maintain social relations with others.
 - serve guests at a party or event.
24. A simple statement acknowledging lateness would probably be perceived by an English speaker as
- an excellent explanation.
 - a sufficient gesture.
 - genuinely hospitable.
 - irritatingly obvious.
25. In both Japanese and English, although the expressions are different, lateness requires
- a compliment.
 - an apology.
 - an explanation.
 - a thank-you.
26. Explaining that your lateness was caused by external factors would be a polite strategy in
- all European languages.
 - English.
 - Japanese.
 - Polish.

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

The act of inviting guests to have food or drink is accompanied by an (27) speech act. In English language cultures, a host shows (28) by inviting guests to make choices rather than pushing them to eat food. In contrast, in many European cultures, this would not be a strong enough invitation. Instead, guests should be (29) to eat and drink more. For Europeans, this is not (30) but rather a sincere effort from the host.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 27. a. appropriate | b. irritating |
| c. obedient | d. unclear |
| 28. a. culture | b. judgement |
| c. misunderstanding | d. respect |
| 29. a. allowed | b. excused |
| c. pressured | d. surprised |
| 30. a. apologetic | b. appealing |
| c. impolite | d. important |

[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 that, in the future, robots will be able to communicate with humans smoothly, just as humans do with each other?

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.

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

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.

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?

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. On an international business trip.
 - b. Through seven cities in America.
 - c. To the travel agency.
 - d. With the man to Canada.

2.
 - a. She can come back on schedule.
 - b. The tickets cost a lot.
 - c. The trip might be too long.
 - d. They can pay the check.

Dialogue [2]

3.
 - a. He got it for his grandfather.
 - b. He uses it at home.
 - c. It's from junior high school.
 - d. It was a present given to him.

4.
 - a. During school.
 - b. For a few days.
 - c. Since junior high school.
 - d. Until she buys one.

5.
 - a. To be old-fashioned.
 - b. To create happiness.
 - c. To encourage printing.
 - d. To prevent cheating.

Monologues

Monologue [1]

6.
 - a. It's a plain pasta dish.
 - b. It's eaten only at lunch.
 - c. It's just in restaurants.
 - d. It's served with milk.

7.
 - a. Children.
 - b. Cooks.
 - c. Parents.
 - d. Teachers.

Monologue [2]

8.
 - a. To get outside.
 - b. To prepare for an emergency.
 - c. To review the guidelines.
 - d. To stay calm.

9.
 - a. Close the door.
 - b. Come back inside.
 - c. Don't panic.
 - d. Practice the drill.

10.
 - a. Have a fire drill.
 - b. Leave the lights on.
 - c. Move away from the building.
 - d. Review for a real emergency.

□ リスニングスクリプト

Dialogues

Dialogue [1]

M: Can we check the details of your international business trip next week? I want to make sure everything is correct before we buy the ticket.

F: Of course. I'm going to Brazil, then Mexico, then the United States, to Chicago and New York. Finally, I will stop in Montreal, Canada before coming back home.

M: That is exactly right. The travel agent is going to e-mail you the flight schedule for your approval.

F: Of course, let's both double check everything. The tickets are expensive.

Question No. 1: Where is the woman going next week?

Question No. 2: Why are they checking the flights?

Dialogue [2]

F: Do you have a paper dictionary?

M: I have one at home. My grandfather gave it to me when I started junior high school. He doesn't know about modern technology.

F: Could I borrow it for a few days?

M: Of course, you can. I never use it. Why do you need a paper dictionary?

F: It's for a test. The professor won't allow electronic devices. She says we can use them to cheat. But she said we can use a dictionary as long as it is printed.

M: I see. Well, use mine. My grandfather will be happy that someone is using it.

Question No. 3: Why does the man have a paper dictionary?

Question No. 4: How long will the woman need to borrow the paper dictionary?

Question No. 5: Why doesn't the professor allow phones or tablets during tests?

Monologues

Monologue [1]

A favorite pasta dish of children in America is called macaroni and cheese. Parents cook it for their children. Restaurants put it on the children's menu. Schools often serve it for lunch. It is a simple pasta dish of macaroni, with a mild cheese sauce made from milk, butter and cheese. It is delicious served hot or cold. It is very plain, which may be why children love it.

Question No. 6: What kind of food is macaroni and cheese?

Question No. 7: Who enjoys eating macaroni and cheese?

Monologue [2]

The school will have a fire drill on Friday morning. This means we will all practice getting out of the building. Why do we do this? Because if there is ever a real emergency, we need to know clearly what to do. Let's review a few guidelines for practice and for a real emergency. First, stay calm. Don't panic. Stop what you are doing immediately. Get up and walk out of the room. Leave the lights on, but the last person out should close the door of the classroom. Get out of the building quickly, and then move away from the building. This is to make room for other people and get away from danger. When it is safe, we can come back inside.

Question No. 8: Why are they having a fire drill?

Question No. 9: What should the last person leaving the classroom do?

Question No. 10: What should they do when they get outside?

□ 解答例

[1]問A	1	2	3
	b	c	d

問B	4
	b

問C	5
	b

問D	6
	c

問E	7
	a

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

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

[4]問A	23	24	25	26
	c	d	b	b

問B	27	28	29	30
	a	d	c	c

[5]	<p>(Yes,because) people are working hard to develop more advanced artificial intelligence (AI). Robots carrying advanced AI will be able to use language smoothly and express their feelings. (26 words)</p> <p>(No,because) I believe that communication has both verbal and non-verbal aspects. I don't think it is possible for robots to carry out non-verbal communication. (23 words)</p>
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[6]リスニング問題	Dialogues					Monologues				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	a	b	d	b	d	a	a	b	a	c

□ 講評

[1] 総合問題

日本における居眠りの評価に関して書かれた文章である。正答率が 50%未満であった問題は問 2 であった。問 2 では unbearable と解答した答案が多くあったが、正解は c. unlikely である。これは、前文の It helps that Japan has a very low crime rate. を理解していれば難なく解答できたと言える。問 7 は、まず指示文の NOT match the content of the passage に留意すべきである。そこで、(a)にある it can lead to a recommendation for the person to resign が本文の内容に一致しないので、正解は(a)となる。

[2] 語彙問題

概ねよくできていた。唯一正答率が 50%未満であった問題は問 15 であった。これは、明らかに句動詞の意味が理解できていなかったためであると言える。turn on the TV and spend the evening in a daze なのだから、当然、疲れて果てていることを意味する(d)を選択すべきである。

[3] 正誤問題

正答率が 50%未満の問題が 5 問中 4 問 (問 18、問 20、問 21、問 22) もあった。問 18 の下線部(c)から 2010 までは直前の the first woman を説明するため、being ではなく to be とすべきである。問 20 の主語は 3D printers ではなく The use であるので、述語動詞として用いられている下線部 (a)には s をつけて、speeds とすべきである。問 21 の下線部はすべて y で終わる単語であるが、下線部(a)と下線部(d)は副詞、下線部(b)と下線部(c)は形容詞である。そこで、下線部(d)が含まれている箇所は look + 補語の構文となっており、look の後の補語の位置には、副詞ではなく形容詞が来なければならない。ゆえに、正解は下線部(d)となる。問 22 は、現在完了の構文であることを踏まえれば、正解は下線部(c)であることが自ずと導かれるはずである。

[4] 英文読解・内容把握

“speech acts” (発話行為) に関して書かれた文章である。正答率が 50%未満であった問題は、今年度から採用された新しい設問形式に属する問 29 であった。この新しい設問形式の問 B に与えられている文章は、本文の第 4 段落[D]を言い換えたものである。問 29 の正解は c. pressured であるが、次の(1)~(4)でこの正解を導くことができる。

- (1) 本文第 4 段落の 6 行目にある this が同段落 3 行目にある for a host to offer food or drink with a question form を指すことを理解する。
- (2) many European languages では offer food or drink with a question form が impolite であることを理解する。
- (3) (2)の内容が問 B に与えられている文章の 4 行目にある this would not be a strong enough invitation と同意であると理解する。

(4) 問 29 が含まれる文章は、冒頭に Instead があることから、(3)で理解した内容とは逆に文意になることを理解する。

この種の問題では、以上の(1)～(4)の手順のように、本文の段落と問 B で与えられた文章を比較しながら、解答を進めていけばよいことになる。

[5] 英作文

将来、ロボットが、人間同士と同じように、人間と円滑にコミュニケーションをとることができるかどうかについて、Yes / No から始まる文章でその是非と理由を求める問題である。今回の問題のテーマが比較的とっつき易いものであったためか、スコアは比較的高かった。語数、問いへの的確な応答、文法の正確さ、話題の展開などが解答するうえでの重要なポイントとなるが、特に話題の展開では、文構造の知識や単語・熟語力を駆使して十分に話題を展開させる必要がある。