

2022年度

英語入試問題

(2022年2月24日実施)

座席番号									
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[注意]

1. 解答はすべて「解答用紙」の所定の欄に記入すること。
2. 問題用紙および解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
3. 使用用具は、黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシル（H、F、HB、B）、消しゴム、鉛筆削り（電動式・大型のものは不可）とし、それ以外の使用は認めません。

解答用紙はマークセンス方式です。

1. 解答用紙は、汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
2. マークの記入に際しては、解答用紙に示されたマーク記入例に従って黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシル（H、F、HB、B）で正確に記入すること。
3. 記入間違いは、消しゴムで完全に消してから記入すること。
4. 座席番号記入欄には座席番号を、解答欄にはマークを記入すること。
氏名記入欄には受験票記載通りに、氏名・フリガナを記入すること。

【1】 以下の英文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。

It seems that English has won the global communication competition. Although it used to only give people ^(A)an edge in international business, one observer now states:

“It has become a new baseline: without English you are not even in the race.”

So now the competition is over. No other language could be more successful now. Why is that? The wide-spread use of English is now recognized because communication is now global, and happens in one second. There have been periods in history where one language seemed to have worldwide acceptance. But, in all these periods, the “world” covered by one of these languages was not the whole planet. Chinese was not known to Greeks during the Roman Empire. Europeans did not know the hundreds of Australian languages when they settled there. Japanese people did not speak French in the 18th century. Then, much communication was (1) of time and distance. For the first time, communication has no limits on our Earth. 200 years ago it took over six months to get a message from Auckland, New Zealand, to London. Now (B).

As Marshall McLuhan said in *The Guttenberg Galaxy*, the world is now the size of a “global village.” In a village, all people communicate in the village’s language. All nations now accept English as the language of our global village.

Some people dislike that fact a lot. They want to keep their language, and even (2) English. And, some people do not care at all. They do not see what is happening or what it means. Finally, there are people who accept it, and even (3) from it. Many Chinese, Spanish and Germans realize their language is not global, so are learning English. They speak about their wonderful culture in English but also continue to speak their first language.

We can be very confident this situation will not change. With many people now learning English as a second language, there will be no need for it to change. As in the past, people will speak more than one language as children.

Leading economic powers, such as China, Brazil, India, Russia, and Japan will have many people speaking English. No one is going to win markets now with military battles. Now nations will try to (4) hearts and minds with their better, less expensive products.

To communicate worldwide, these people will use varying qualities of English. But once they master “a reasonable amount” of English, they will not want or need to require others to use their mother tongue. The economic winners today or tomorrow will use their English well enough so ^(C) (a) need (b) they (c) anything (d) that (e) don’t (f) else).

Still, many people will continue to learn Chinese or Spanish or Russian to understand other

cultures. But it will be of less help in doing worldwide business. In an international meeting, when people do not speak the local language, everyone will agree to change to English, because everyone there will have acceptable English.

Today, Mandarin Chinese has the most speakers. After that is Hindi, and then Spanish. All three have more native speakers than English. But Hindi speakers talk to Chinese speakers, and Spanish speakers communicate with Japanese speakers in the most international language to do business. That is why English is now (5) its important position the world over.

Sometimes we wonder if it is good that English won the language competition. It is too difficult, with too many words (615,000 words in the Oxford English Dictionary... and they add more each day), and too many irregular verbs. The grammar is too difficult. Most importantly, English does not have good links between the written and the spoken language. Why do the letters “ough” have four different pronunciations (“cough, tough, though, through”) ? Why is a different syllable* stressed in photograph, photography and photographer? And why is there not a stress mark? Why doesn’t “infamous” sound like “famous?” or “wilderness*” like “wild”?

Some languages, like Italian, German, and Japanese, can match written words to the way they are spoken. So it may appear unlucky for us that one of them did not win. In Italian, for example, every letter, and every group of letters, is always *pronounced* the same way. You can *pronounce* the words in a document once you understand a number of fixed rules. However, many English words are borrowed from other languages, and they sometimes keep their old pronunciation and sometimes do not. So, in English you have to learn the *pronunciation* and *stress* of every word, or people may not understand you.

But Italian, German, or Japanese did not win the language competition. English did. Luckily, this does not mean that there are people who won and people who lost. We will show that the people whose language seemed to win did not improve their positions. The other people won, and those non-native speakers will soon win even more. This is one of the many (D) “Globish Paradoxes.”

(注) syllable* 音節 wilderness* 荒野

【出典】Nerrière, J. P., & Hon, D. (2009). *Globish the world over*. Paris: International Globish Institute. pp.17-24. (一部改変)

問1 空所(1)~(5)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1)

- ① a lot ② a matter ③ a reason ④ a way

(2)

- ① avoid ② study ③ translate ④ welcome

(3)

- ① benefit ② change ③ remove ④ suffer

(4)

- ① beat ② break ③ tear ④ win

(5)

- ① folded in ② invented in ③ locked into ④ removed into

問2 下線部(A)が示す意味として最も適切なものを、次の①~④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① a sharp part of a blade
② a special quality of excitement
③ something that gives you an advantage
④ something that prevents you from doing something

問3 空所 (B) に入れるべき表現として最も適切なものを、次の①~④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- ① it takes less than a second
② it's a time-consuming process
③ the situation seems to be the same
④ the situation remains uncertain

問4 次の(1)~(8)について、本文の内容と一致するように下線部に入る最も適切な表現を、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) _____ the periods in history, there has always been a dominant language in communities.

8

- ① During ② Instead of ③ Regardless of ④ Until

(2) In terms of international communication, the world can be _____ as a global village.

9

- ① considered ② separated ③ instructed ④ suspected

(3) In a global community, English is used as _____ for people with various backgrounds.

10

- ① a barrier ② disadvantage ③ a goal ④ a medium

(4) Not all people welcome the situation where English _____ recognition as the main means of international communication.

11

- ① concludes ② gains ③ refuses ④ resolves

(5) Even if English is used in an international business setting, people will continue to speak their first language to _____ culture from one generation to the next.

12

- ① conform ② evolve ③ observe ④ transmit

(6) The number of native speakers of English is _____ compared with those of other languages like Hindi and Spanish.

13

- ① big ② double ③ high ④ small

(7) There are some _____ in learning English, such as a long list of words with many irregular verbs and inconsistency between spelling and pronunciation.

14

- ① advantages ② difficulties ③ interests ④ profits

(8) In English, a certain type of letter string can be pronounced in _____ ways, which makes the learning process more difficult.

15

- ① combined ② fixed ③ opposite ④ several

問5 本文の内容に合うように下線部(C)の①～④の語を並べかえるとき、前から2番目と4番目にくるものの最も適切な組み合わせを、下の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 16

(C) (①need ②they ③anything ④that ⑤don't ⑥else)

① ①-a-⑥

② ②-b-①

③ ③-e-⑤

④ ④-d-②

問6 下線部(D)が示す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

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- ① Native speakers of a predominant language are always guaranteed success.
- ② Native speakers of a predominant language are not always guaranteed success.
- ③ Non-native speakers of a predominant language are less likely to succeed.
- ④ Non-native speakers of a predominant language are most likely to succeed.

【2】 次の(1)~(5)の会話文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) 18

A : The salmon catch was lower again in 2021.

B : Yes. It's been a continuous trend in recent years.

A : Well, but not in 2018.

B : Right. ()

- ① That year was the worst.
- ② We couldn't enjoy fishing that year.
- ③ That year was an exception.
- ④ That year was the same as usual.

(2) 19

A : I haven't seen you for such a long time. How is your son?

B : Well, ever since he moved to Canada, I haven't heard from him much.

A : Oh really. ()

- ① Where is the last time you saw him?
- ② How did you hear from him?
- ③ What did you see when you met him?
- ④ When is the last time you saw him?

(3) 20

A : Hello. May I help you?

B : Yes, please. Is this the lost child department? Will you please make a lost child announcement?

A : Sure. ()

B : My son.

- ① Who lost the bag?
- ② Whose bag did you lose?
- ③ Who is missing?
- ④ Who do you think is coming?

【3】 次の(1)~(5)について、与えられた日本文の意味になるように () 内の語 (句) を並べかえるとき、2番目と4番目にくるものを、それぞれ下の①~⑤から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) 私は金持ちではありませんし、またなりたいとも思いません。

2番目: 4番目:

I am not rich, nor (① I ② be ③ do ④ to ⑤ wish).

(2) 私は蛇 (ヘビ) が全然恐くありません。

2番目: 4番目:

I am (① afraid ② least ③ in ④ not ⑤ the) of snakes.

(3) そのエンターテイナーは腕を空中に上げて幸せそうに歌っていました。

2番目: 4番目:

The entertainer was happily (① raised ② her arms ③ singing ④ up ⑤ with) in the air.

(4) 君の作文は申し分ありません。

2番目: 4番目:

Your composition (① to ② nothing ③ desired ④ leaves ⑤ be).

(5) 彼は英語以外にも2つの言語を自由にあやつります。

2番目: 4番目:

He has (① his ② at ③ languages ④ command ⑤ two) besides English.

【4】 次の(1)~(10)の英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) Please lock all the doors and windows for the () of safety. 33

- ① domain ② register ③ sake ④ sanity

(2) I'm not in a () to comment on this case. 34

- ① dependence ② position ③ seat ④ stand

(3) I'm very () of sweets, especially chocolate. 35

- ① casual ② fond ③ nice ④ sensitive

(4) Some people may () on to old ways of thinking. 36

- ① hang ② have ③ leave ④ take

(5) By some strange magic, a young prince suddenly () into a frog. 37

- ① called ② created ③ revealed ④ turned

(6) Use this machine in () with the instruction manual. 38

- ① accordance ② along ③ help ④ support

(7) If you can't () to buy a camping vehicle, you can rent one. 39

- ① afford ② appreciate ③ consume ④ enjoy

(8) You must gain permission in () in order to visit. 40

- ① action ② advance ③ beforehand ④ prospect

(9) Please take your time to discuss the matter in (). 41

- ① occasion ② place ③ question ④ solution

(10) I hope a new vaccine will () to be effective for the disease. 42

- ① demonstrate ② disappear ③ prevent ④ prove

英語 (20220224) 解答一覽

大問	解答 番号	正解	
1	1	②	
	2	①	
	3	①	
	4	④	
	5	③	
	6	③	
	7	①	
	8	③	
	9	①	
	10	④	
	11	②	
	12	④	
	13	④	
	14	②	
	15	④	
	16	②	
	17	②	
2	18	③	
	19	④	
	20	③	
	21	②	
	22	③	
3	23	①	完 解
	24	④	
	25	③	完 解
	26	②	
	27	⑤	完 解
	28	①	
	29	②	完 解
	30	⑤	
	31	③	完 解
	32	①	
4	33	③	
	34	②	
	35	②	
	36	①	
	37	④	
	38	①	
	39	①	
	40	②	
	41	③	
	42	④	