2022年度　学校推薦型選抜　適性検査Ⅰ

筆　記

【1】 次の(1)～(5)の下線部の意味を最もよく表しているものを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 1 ～(5) 5 。 (配点 10 点)

(1) Many doctors believe they can reduce the <u>enduring</u> damage after a stroke by quickly dropping victims' body temperatures for a day or two, in effect, storing their brains on ice until the crisis passes.

① patient ② permanent
③ present ④ prominent **1**

(2) The government claims that it is <u>merely</u> trying to update laws in order to allow modern demonstrations to take place safely.

① barely ② largely ③ mostly ④ simply **2**

(3) Most people are likely confident they can readily <u>discriminate</u> between facts and fiction, between historical events that really happened and what appears on a screen.

① disappear ② disintegrate
③ distinguish ④ distribute **3**

(4) My intention is to bring people together that don't know each other and that would maybe feel <u>awkward</u>, but somehow be brought together by the music.

① incomparable ② invaluable
③ unavailable ④ uncomfortable **4**

(5) In September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to end poverty, protect the planet and <u>ensure</u> that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

① attend ② experience
③ guarantee ④ prevent **5**

【2】 次の(1)～(3)において、各組の空所に共通する動詞として最も適当なものを、下の①～⑧の中からそれぞれ選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。必要に応じて活用上の語形変化を考慮すること。

解答番号は、(1) 6 ～(3) 8 。 (配点 12 点)

(1) a. I have no feeling towards them but a friendly one; I always (　　) well of them, whether in public or in private.

b. We will not hesitate to (　　) for humanity and condemn our enemies for terrorism, the smuggling of illegal arms, drugs and money laundering.

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(2) a. According to the report, the local council launched a new initiative of (　　) away reusable face masks to all the residents.

b. The company was roundly criticized for appearing not to take the public's health seriously, and it eventually (　　) in to the pressure.

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(3) a. The past year again was (　　) by more polarization, for example, over politics and vaccines, and the conflicts have led to division, but rarely growth.

b. The shop owner said he has reorganized his shop to make it more spacious, so customers can spread out, and has (　　) out areas on the floor where shoppers should stand.

8

Verbs：① accuse　② defend　③ draw　④ find
⑤ give　⑥ mark　⑦ praise　⑧ speak

【3】 次の(1)～(3)の対話を読み、各Questionに対する最も適当な答えを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 9 ～(3) 11 。 (配点 12 点)

(1) Shaw : At the supermarket, I have discovered that there are so many different kinds of instant noodles like ramen, soba, and udon, but I don't know how to choose which ones to buy. Do you have any advice?

Hina : Well, as a matter of fact, I do. Have you ever noticed that certain brands have a multitude of flavors, like soy sauce, miso, and curry?

Shaw : Yes, I did notice that. That makes it even more confusing to make a selection.

Hina : That's exactly how you know which one to choose. If a brand has more than one flavor, you can be sure that any of those flavors will be a winner!

Question : According to Hina, how should people choose instant noodles?

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① She advises that since she has no favorite flavor of instant noodles, it's better to ask someone who knows about noodles.

② She advises that they can choose instant noodles by paying attention to the brand that offers many kinds of flavors.

③ She explains that since there are so many different flavors to choose, she cannot be very informative about it.

④ She explains that the more flavors a certain brand has, the better it is to avoid choosing that brand altogether.

(2) Hoshimi : I love looking up into the dark sky at night and seeing the stars above. They are so beautiful! I could stay up all night looking at them.

Seiji : Yes, I know what you mean. I'm a bit of a stargazer myself. By the way, have you ever noticed that some stars seem to be in motion?

Hoshimi : Oh, do you mean meteors that are the same thing as shooting stars?

Seiji : No, not that. I'm talking about satellites. There are literally hundreds of them circling the earth, but some people might think they are moving stars.

Question : What did Seiji explain about some types of stars that seem to be moving?

10

① He could explain so much about shooting stars that Hoshimi became uninterested in looking up at the sky.

② He could explain very little because he does not know much about space, let alone stars or meteors.

③ He explained that Hoshimi should be careful of such objects because they could be meteors which are dangerous.

④ He explained that what many people consider to be stars are, in fact, objects put into space by humans.

(3) Mick : Are you eating another sandwich that you bought at a convenience store?

Donald : Yes, I get so hungry after club practice that I need to eat something.

Mick : Well, did you know that some convenience store sandwiches have as much or even more salt than potato chips and other snacks?

Donald : Are you serious? I thought a sandwich would be a better choice than a bag of chips. Next time, I'll reconsider the sandwiches!

Question : What does Mick say about some snacks sold in convenience stores?

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① As expected, when comparing potato chips to sandwiches, the latter is always the better choice.

② Expectedly, most kinds of sandwiches that are sold in convenience stores contain very little salt.

③ Not surprisingly, there are so many kinds of sandwiches to choose from in most convenience stores.

④ Surprisingly, some kinds of food, especially potato chips, might have less salt than sandwiches.

【4】 次の英文を読み、問1 ～問8に答えなさい。

（配点 51 点）

Edmond Halley, the British astronomer, was (1)an exceptional figure. In the course of his long career, Halley was a sea captain, a cartographer*1, a professor of geometry at the University of Oxford, deputy controller of the Royal Mint, Astronomer Royal, and inventor of the deep-sea diving bell*2. He wrote on magnetism, tides and the motions of the planets. He invented the weather map and a life-expectancy table, proposed ways of working out the age of the Earth and its distance from the Sun and even（ ア ）a way of keeping fish fresh.

In 1683, Halley and the architect Sir Christopher Wren were dining with colleagues when the conversation turned to the way planets and other bodies moved through space. It was known that planets would normally orbit on a kind of oval path known as an ellipse, but it wasn't understood (2)why. Wren generously offered a prize worth 40 shillings (equal to a couple of weeks' pay) to whichever of his colleagues could provide a solution.

Halley was so keen to win this, he travelled to Cambridge University and boldly called upon a professor of mathematics there, Isaac Newton, in the hope that he'd get some help. Sir Isaac replied immediately that he knew the answer. But Halley couldn't claim his prize money yet. (3)It would be another two years before Newton actually produced his findings in the three-volume *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, known as the *Principia*.

Isaac Newton was a decidedly odd figure — brilliant beyond measure, but solitary, joyless, prickly to the point of paranoia, and capable of the strangest behaviour. He built his own laboratory where he engaged in the most bizarre experiments. Once he inserted a bodkin — a long needle of the sort used for sewing leather — into his eye socket and rubbed it around just

to see what would happen. Miraculously, nothing did — at least nothing lasting.

Newton's theories made him instantly famous. Although it has been called '(4) one of the (m　　) inaccessible books (e　　) written', the *Principia* was a beacon to those who could follow it. Amongst other things, it explained the orbits of planets and comets and suchlike, as well as the attractive force that got them moving in the first place — gravity. A couple of brief multiplications, a simple division, and bingo, you know your gravitational position wherever you go.

Newton's formula was the first real universal law of nature. Suddenly (5) every motion in the universe made sense — the slosh and roll of ocean tides, the motions of planets, why cannonballs trace an arc before thudding back to Earth and why we aren't flung into space as the planet spins beneath us at hundreds of miles an hour.

Eventually, Newton (　イ　) what he called the universal law of gravitation. This states that every object in the universe exerts a tug on every other. It may not seem like it, but as you sit here now you are pulling everything around you — walls, ceiling, lamp, pet cat — towards you with your own very little gravitational field. And (6) these things are also pulling on you.

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*1 cartographer : a person who draws or makes maps

*2 diving bell : an open-bottomed chamber supplied with air, in which a person can be let down under water to breathe

問 1　下線部(1)の「並外れた人物」を説明するものの例として、最も適当なものを、①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、 12 。

① 王立造幣局を設立して、英国貨幣の価値を高めた。
② 潮の流れを研究する中で、深海で遺物を発見した。
③ 磁気や惑星の動きについて、研究論文を書いていた。
④ 大学の教授でありながら、宇宙飛行士でもあった。

問 2　本文の空所(　ア　)、(　イ　)に共通して入る語句として、最も適当なものを、①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、 13 。

① came up with　② kept out of
③ made out for　④ turned up to

問 3　下線部(2)の内容を表すものとして、最も適当なものを、①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、 14 。

① why planets moved through space with other bodies
② why planets turned the way to the other direction
③ why planets would proceed along oval paths
④ why planets would usually have irregular shapes

問 4　下線部(3)を日本語で説明するとき、以下の空欄に入る言葉を答えなさい。解答は**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。

ニュートンが実際、3 巻からなる『自然哲学の数学的諸原理』の中で
[　　]。

問５　下線部(4)が「これまでに書かれた最も難解な本の一つ」という意味になるとき、それぞれの(　　)に入る最も適当な語を、**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。ただし、各語の最初の１字は(　　)内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴ること。

問６　下線部(5)の例として、<u>挙げられていないもの</u>を、①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、15 。

① 砲丸が、弧を描きながら地上に落ちること
② 海の潮が、満ちたり引いたりしていること
③ 惑星が時速数百マイルで宇宙をとび回ること
④ 地球上のものが宇宙に飛び出して行かないこと

問７　下線部(6)が指すものを本文から抜き出し、**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。

問８　本文の内容と一致するものを、①～④の中から１つ選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、16 。

① 仲間と賭けをすることになった時、その答えを求めてクリストファー・レンはハレーに会いに行った。
② オックスフォード大学とケンブリッジ大学は、宇宙の謎の解明について互いに競い合っていた。
③ ニュートンが彼の著書の中で発表した理論は、自然界における普遍的な法則を説明してみせた。
④ ニュートンは、大学の研究室を借りて自分の目に針を刺すなどの奇抜な実験を行っていた。

【5】 次の英文を読み、問1 ～問9に答えなさい。

（配点51点）

In the nineteenth century there were thousands of cotton mills in the north of England. Dark smoke poured from their tall chimneys, polluting the streets and covering everything in soot. Inside men, women and children worked very long hours — often 14-hour days — to keep the spinning machines going. They weren't quite slaves, but their wages were very low, and the conditions were tough and often dangerous. If they lost（ ア ）, they could get caught up in the machinery and lose limbs or even be killed. Medical treatment in these circumstances was basic. They had little choice, though: if they didn't work, they would starve. If they walked away, they might not find another job. People who worked in these conditions didn't live long, and there were very few moments in their lives they could call their own.

Meanwhile the owners of the mills grew rich. Their main concern was making a（ イ ）. They owned capital (money they could put to use to make more money); they owned the buildings and the machinery; and they more or less owned the workers. (1)The workers had next to nothing. All they could do was sell their ability to work and help the mill owners grow rich. By their labour they added value to the raw materials that the mill owners bought. When the cotton came into the（ ウ ）, it was worth much less than it was when it left. But that added value mostly went to the owners when they sold the product. (2)As for the workers, the factory owners paid them as little as possible — often just what would keep them alive. The workers had no job（ エ ）. If demand for whatever they were making declined, they were sacked and left to die if they couldn't find more work. When the German philosopher Karl Marx (1818-83) began writing in the 1830s, these were the grim conditions that the Industrial Revolution had

produced not just in England, but all over Europe. It made him angry.

Marx was an egalitarian: he thought human beings should be treated equally. But in the capitalist system those who had money — often from inherited wealth — (3) got (r　　) and (r　　). Meanwhile those who had nothing but their labour to sell lived wretched lives and were exploited. For Marx, the whole of human history could be explained as a class struggle: the struggle between the rich capitalist class (the bourgeoisie) and the working class or proletariat. (4) This relationship stopped human beings achieving their potential and turned work into something painful rather than a fulfilling kind of activity.

Marx identified with the workers. The whole structure of society ground them down. They couldn't live fully as human beings. Factory owners very soon realized that they could make more goods if they broke the production process down into small tasks. Each worker could then specialize in a particular job on the production line. But this made the workers' lives even more tedious as they were forced to perform boring, repetitive actions over and over again. They didn't see the whole process of production and they barely earned enough to feed themselves. (5) (I　　) of (b　　) creative, they were worn down and turned into cogs in a huge piece of machinery that was there just to make the factory owners richer. It was as if they weren't really human beings at all — just stomachs that needed to be fed to keep the production line going and the capitalists extracting more profit: what Marx called the surplus value created by the workers' labour.

問1　本文の空所(　ア　)～(　エ　)に入る最も適当な語を、①～④の中からそれぞれ選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。ただし各語は一度しか使えません。

解答番号は、(ア) 17 ・(イ) 18 ・(ウ) 19 ・(エ) 20 。

① concentration　② factory
③ profit　④ security

問2　19世紀イングランド北部における綿工場での労働や環境について、本文の内容と一致しないものを、①～④の中から1つ選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、21 。

① 長時間の勤務　② 危険を伴う機械作業
③ 最低限の医療　④ 無賃金での労働

問3　下線部(1)を言い換えるとき、最も適当なものを、①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、22 。

① The workers had no earnings.
② The workers had nowhere to live.
③ The workers had proper rights.
④ The workers had very little.

問4　下線部(2)に最も意味の近いものを、①～④の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、23 。

① By means of　② Due to
③ In regard to　④ On account of

問５　本文の内容を問う次の質問に対する答えを、本文中から抜き出し、**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。

食べていくだけの賃金しか与えられず、いつでも解雇され得るという、労働者にとって厳しい環境を作り出す原因となった社会的事象を何と呼びますか。

問６　下線部(3)の２つの(　　)には同じ語が入る。その１語を**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。ただし、最初の１字は(　　)内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴ること。

問７　下線部(4)を、“This relationship”の内容を明確にして日本語に訳し、**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。

問８　下線部(5)が「創造的である代わりに」という意味になるとき、それぞれの(　　)に入る最も適当な語を、**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。ただし、各語の最初の１字は(　　)内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴ること。

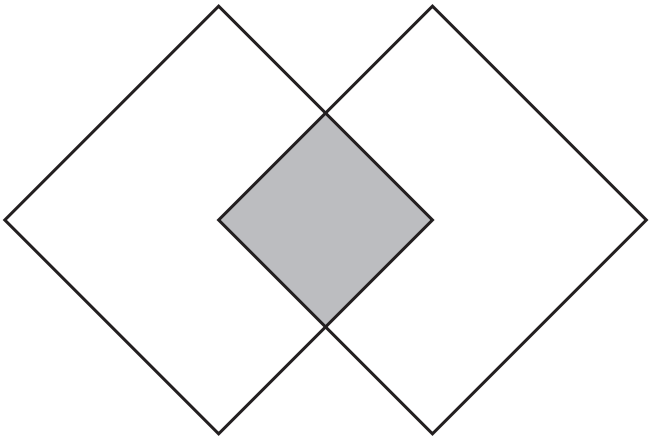
問９　本文の内容と一致しないものを、①～④から１つ選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。
解答番号は、24 。

① 工場における分業化は、退屈で反復的な作業となり、労働者を経営者に利益をもたらす機械の歯車にしてしまった。
② 工場労働により生み出された利益は、ほとんどが工場経営者のものになり、労働者にはわずかな賃金しか支払われなかった。
③ マルクスは平等主義者であったので、誰もがみな等しく扱われるべきであると考えていた。
④ マルクスは労働者に同情的であり、彼らが人間らしい生活を得るために、工場労働者を指導し、労働環境の改善を唱えた。

【6】 次の(1)、(2)の文章を読み、その中にあるそれぞれの質問に対する正しい答えを、算用数字で**記述解答用紙(A)**に記入しなさい。 (配点 8 点)

(1) Fiona is a runner. She runs at a pace of 1 kilometer in 4 minutes 40 seconds. Calculate the time that Fiona will take to run 700 meters at this pace.

(2) Look at the figure below. Two identical squares overlap at the mid-point of their sides. The area of the shaded shape is 36 square centimeters. What is the length of one side of a larger square?



【7】 次の(1)～(4)の表現に関連する例文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～⑧の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 25 ～(4) 28 。 (配点 16 点)

(1) 青天井 25

(2) 千秋楽 26

(3) 玉虫色 27

(4) 老婆心 28

① Don't let him launch into a long boring story about his past life.

② He is giving an ambiguous answer again to avoid the issue.

③ I'd like to give you some advice though it might be unnecessary.

④ It is totally alright to deal with the problem one step at a time.

⑤ No one in the whole school can match me in math, I'm sure.

⑥ Once you have known her for a while, you will find her very chatty.

⑦ The final day of the musical came and ended with a great success.

⑧ There is almost no limit to how much you can earn in that company.

【8】 次の各組の(　　)内の語を並べ換えて、日本語とほぼ同じ意味の英文を作るとき、並べ換えた語について、問題文の後の[　　]内の数字の順位にくる語を、それぞれ①～⑧の中から選び、**マーク解答用紙(1)**にマークしなさい。ただし、(　　)内には不要な語が1語含まれています。

解答番号は、(1) 29 ～(4) 32 。　　(配点 20 点)

(1) 彼は中国語をとても流暢に話すので、電話では中国人に間違えられます。[5]

He speaks Chinese (① fluently　② for　③ he　④ is　⑤ missing ⑥ so　⑦ taken　⑧ that) a Chinese on the telephone.　29

(2) あなたの手のひらを一目見れば、私にはあなたの未来がわかります。[6]

A (① at　② glance　③ know　④ me　⑤ palm　⑥ tell　⑦ will ⑧ your) your future.　30

(3) 私たちは病気になってはじめて健康であることの価値がわかるのだ。[5]

It (① become　② ill　③ is　④ not　⑤ start　⑥ that　⑦ until ⑧ we) we know the value of health.　31

(4) その時、私は友人への感謝の気持ちを表す言葉がなかった。[4]

At that time, I (① express　② gratitude　③ had　④ loss　⑤ my ⑥ no　⑦ to　⑧ words) to my friends.　32