

一般入試前期A日程1日目

英語

I 次の会話を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

Misa: Hey Paul, how's your studying for the test going?

Paul: Not bad. I made a study plan and I've been doing about three hours every day, but there're only four weeks left until the test!

Misa: But your Japanese is really good.

Paul: Aw, that's very kind of you to say so, Misa, but actually my reading ability is quite low.

Misa: Really?! You never seem to have trouble understanding my emails.

Paul: Ah, the level of the test is quite high and the texts are quite technical, so I'm having trouble with reading the *kanji*.

Misa: Oh, I wouldn't worry too much. Those kinds of *kanji* are difficult for Japanese people, too. Actually, I'm not very good at using the right *kanji* even though it's my mother language. My friends are always making fun of the mistakes I make!

Paul: Ha! Don't worry! My spelling in English is terrible, even though I'm a native English speaker. Actually, I've been concentrating on reading and writing the *kanji* so much that now I'm worried about the listening section of the test. I haven't really been practicing that.

Misa: Well, my language exchange group meets every Wednesday. This week we're going bowling together.

Paul: Language exchange group?

Misa: Yeah, I joined it about six months ago. There're about 15 of us, and we exchange Japanese and English. It's a really relaxed and friendly atmosphere. We swap languages every 30 minutes, so you'll get lots of listening practice.

Paul: That sounds good actually. I want to join. How much does it cost?

Misa: Oh, well, joining costs nothing, but of course, we have to pay for the bowling. Normally, you pay ¥1,500 for the lane and the shoes, but we have a coupon so it'll be half-price for everyone.

(1) 空所 に入る最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① I'm sure you'll pass it.
- ② Maybe it's too hard for you.
- ③ You're just a beginner.
- ④ You must be nervous.

(2) 空所 に入る最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① How about changing the day of the week you study Japanese?
- ② I think you should participate in the bowling competition.
- ③ Why don't you come along and practice your listening?
- ④ You can practice various languages other than English and Japanese.

(3) 会話の内容に合うように、次の1)～3)の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを下記の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

1) Which of the following statements about Misa's and Paul's language skills is true?

- ① Both Misa and Paul think that Paul's reading skill is low.
- ② Misa's emails are so technical and difficult that Paul cannot understand them.
- ③ Misa's friends are always impressed that she is familiar with the difficult *kanji*.
- ④ Both Misa and Paul make errors in their mother languages.

2) Why is Paul nervous about the listening section of the test?

- ① Because he has always been bad at listening.
- ② Because he has been focusing on other skills.
- ③ Because he is not a member of the exchange group.
- ④ Because he does not know how to study.

3) Which of the following statements is true?

- ① Paul will take a test in a language which is not his native language in about a month.
- ② Paul's mother was often very angry about his terrible spelling mistakes.
- ③ The group's method to concentrate on studying languages is to take a break every half an hour.
- ④ The regular price for the lane and the shoes at the bowling alley is ¥3,000.

II

次の案内ポスターを読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

PNW Fish Market

Welcome to PNW Fish Market, located in the heart of the Docks District of Coast City and in continuous operation for over 80 years. From wild salmon and tuna to *ikura* and *zuwai-gani*, we offer daily deliveries of 100% sustainably sourced seafood from our eco-friendly fishermen. They ensure that fish populations are never overfished, and take care to prevent litter from entering the ocean.

How can I purchase fresh fish?

Ordering fresh, in-season seafood from our world-famous market means you are supporting cleaner oceans and ecological fishing. Our sealed, chilled boxes ensure your seafood arrives fresh and ready to cook. We guarantee fresh fish will be delivered anywhere in Canada within three days. Please note that international shipping is not possible due to strict customs rules. Do you live in the Coast City area? Contact us for local pickup orders.

Market tours

Official group tours of the market are given at 8 a.m. and include the fish auction, a tour of the fish and nearby fruit and vegetable markets, and an explanation of the sales process and the market's history. The tours take ninety minutes and are given in groups of twenty or less. Please visit our website for booking information.

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Maybe there is a strange fish you want to try but do not know how to cook, or you feel nervous about pairing a particular seafood with a side dish. We have kits available that include everything you need to create a delicious, restaurant-quality meal—all you need is a pan or oven. We combine our world-famous seafood with ingredients sourced directly from our neighbors—local businesses and farms that also operate near PNW Fish Market. Apply on our website for a weekly meal kit subscription, and please note that you must apply more than two weeks in advance due to strict quality assurance standards.

Soups, sauces and spices and more!

We do not just sell fish. If you need help with finding a good sauce, or you want to find a good flavor for your fish, check out our line of condiments in our market or online store. You can buy prepared soup mixes that just need one of our famous seafoods added to make it the centerpiece of any home dinner. We also have a wide range of clothing for fish lovers ages 0 to 100. Be sure to grab some keychains or drink holders for your friends.

(1) 下線部 “chilled” と文脈を変えずに置きかえられるものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① refreshing ② refrigerated ③ energetic ④ marine

(2) 空所 に入る最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① **Ready to make meals**
② **How to find online cooking lessons**
③ **Where to buy nice kitchenware**
④ **The quality assurance of our fish**

(3) 本文の内容に合うように、次の1)～3)の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを下記の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

1) Which of the following statements about market tours is true?

- ① Tours are limited to only the fish market and its history.
② Groups of up to 90 visitors may book tours on the website.
③ Tours of the fish market end before 10 o'clock in the morning.
④ Visitors can go to the market at 8 a.m. for a self-guided tour.

2) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- ① International shipping of fish from the fish market is prohibited.
② You can purchase a soup mix to cook with seafood from the fish market.
③ Farms and businesses near the fish market supply some of the materials included in the meal kits.
④ You can only buy sauces from the online store of the fish market.

3) Which of the following statements is true?

- ① Fish sold at the fish market is harvested in a manner that will not harm the environment.
② The meal kits are sold to restaurants to ensure quality.
③ Fish sold at the fish market may take up to one week to reach Canada.
④ Garments cannot be purchased from the fish market.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

Three bread outlets in central Tokyo that are only open evenings are aiming to prove that bread not only nourishes the body but also the soul. The outlets are operated as part of a project that aims to deal with social problems, such as unemployment and food loss.

Even though it is baked at popular Tokyo bakeries, some bread often remains unsold and is thrown away. Rather than allowing that to happen, near closing time, bakeries participating in the project sell their unsold bread at a much lower price to people who are having difficulty making a living for various reasons, including because of the coronavirus pandemic. The people then take the bread to the project's nighttime bakeries and sell it at about the original price throughout the evening. The profit is used to help them rebuild their lives and become independent.¹⁾

The project was launched in October 2020 by an organization founded in 2003 that creates jobs for the homeless. The organization has been promoting several projects for homeless people, such as giving them the opportunity to sell magazines on the streets to help provide them with income.

The first nighttime bakery outlet opened on October 16, 2020, coinciding with the United Nations' World Food Day, and two more opened thereafter.²⁾ The first one is located in front of a bookstore near Tokyo Metro's Kagurazaka Station in Shinjuku Ward.³⁾ It is open three days a week from 7 p.m. to about 9 p.m. The second outlet is open at the parking lot of an apartment building in the Shin-Ogawamachi area in Shinjuku Ward, and it runs once a week from 5 p.m. to around 8 p.m. The third is in front of a coffee shop near Tamachi Station in Minato Ward and is open twice a week from 6 p.m. to about 8 p.m. All three outlets close when the bread sells out.

“One reality is that some people have lost their (ア) for various reasons. Another reality is that bread goes (イ) every day,” said a cooking specialist who came up with the idea for the project. “We want to fundamentally change the situation by bringing the two realities together in such a way that won't cause people to feel bad about whether or not they have money,” she said.

“Eighteen bakeries are now participating in our project,” she added. “I want to gradually increase the number of outlets and the number of days they are open.”

(Source: 「The Japan News, Mar 28, 2022」より抜粋、改変)

- (1) 下線部1) “The profit” に関して、次の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

The profit is generated from the between the price at which the nighttime bakery workers buy unsold bread from the bakeries participating in the project and the selling price of the bread at the nighttime bakeries.

- ① income ② loss ③ difference ④ distance

- (2) 下線部2) “The first nighttime bakery outlet” と下線部3) “two more” に関して、本文の内容に合うものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① The three outlets open at the same time in the evening, but their number of opening days is different.
② The outlet which has the longest operating hours per week among the three is the first one.
③ The outlet located at the parking lot of an apartment building opened on October 16, celebrating World Food Day.
④ Two of the three outlets sell not only bread but also books or drinks.

- (3) 空所 (ア) と (イ) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

(ア) — (イ)

- ① jobs — unsold
② bakeries — independent
③ magazines — close
④ projects — out of stock

- (4) 本文の内容に合うものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① この事業は、ホームレスの人々が従事する仕事を生み出すことに取り組んでいる団体によって2003年に発案された。
② この事業を行っている団体は、路上で雑誌を販売する機会をホームレスの人々に提供するなどの事業をすでに進めてきている。
③ このようなパン販売所がオープンすることの意義は、人々がパンを購入する場所が根本的に変化する可能性につながることである。
④ この事業を思い付いた料理研究家は、この事業に参加するパン屋がこのようなパン販売所のためにオリジナル商品を開発してくれることを願っている。

(5) 本文で紹介されたような事業が生まれる背景として、フードロスに関する社会的関心の高まりがある。

次の表は、日本におけるいくつかの食品の余剰生産発生率 (Rate of surplus production) について、公益財団法人流通経済研究所が調査した結果をまとめたものである。表を参照して、英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

| Category | Amount of sales (Millions of yen) | Amount of surplus production (Millions of yen) | Rate of surplus production (%) |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Bread | 835,694 | 3,338 | 0.399 |
| Dairy | 591,223 | 438 | 0.074 |
| Natto | 124,097 | 59 | 0.048 |
| Tofu | 16,570 | 67 | 0.404 |

(Source: 製パンメーカーの余剰生産発生率)

In the table, both the rate of surplus production of bread and that of tofu are clearly higher than those of the other two categories. The third ranking there is dairy, whose rate is lower than one-fifth of those of 15 .

- ① bread
- ② the other three
- ③ natto
- ④ the top two

Ⅳ 視覚障がい者（Visually impaired people）も楽しめる美術館・博物館の取り組みに関する次の新聞記事を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。（配点 55）

There has been a lot of attention paid to the idea of allowing visitors to touch artworks in museums. For visually impaired people, the sense of touch is an important means of things, and the aim is to include it in art appreciation.

One such project is facing difficulties from the standpoint of preventing the spread of the coronavirus, but the organizers have proceeded through trial and error.

From September to November in 2021, the National Museum of Ethnology in Suita, Osaka Prefecture, held a special exhibition called “Universal Museum: Exploring the New Field of Tactile Sensation.” It is common for museums and art galleries to have signs everywhere saying, “Please do not touch the artworks,” but this special exhibition featured artworks that could be touched and enjoyed by anyone, whether they had a visual impairment. Exhibits included a replica of the head of the Buddha at Kohfukuji Temple and a 3D map of the area around Mt. Fuji. Visitors could feel the texture, size and roughness of the exhibits with their hands.

About 27,000 people came to the show, and visitors who answered a questionnaire had many favorable comments, such as “Touching is important” and “Thank you for holding this event at this time during the pandemic.”

The special exhibition was scheduled to be held in autumn of 2020, but was postponed for a year the virus. There were concerns about holding the exhibition this time as well. However, organizers decided to go ahead after they set up lots of hand sanitizer dispensers, improved ventilation, (ア) the number of visitors and generally took all possible measures to (イ) infection.

An associate professor of the museum, who was in charge of the event, is himself ²⁾ blind. He did not initially anticipate the spread of the coronavirus, but as a visually impaired person, he could not overlook the spread of “noncontact” practices. “I felt a sense of danger, as if I were being denied my own existence. I wanted to promote the value of touch and the richness of the world through this special exhibition,” he said.

At the special exhibition, students from an art university exhibited derivative works that were 3D versions of famous paintings. One of them created a 3D version of “The Tower of Babel” by Pieter Bruegel the Elder, saying, “I used multiple layers of clay so that the hardness of the tower changes from the bottom to the top, making it easier to understand the skyscraper through a sense of touch.” Another student, who took on the challenge of creating a 3D version of Edvard Munch’s “The Scream,” said, “Through my creation, I was able to learn a sense of touch that I had never had before.”

The associate professor said, “I would like to take on the challenge of creating a facility where people can experience the fun and value of ‘touch’ rather than ‘tactile appreciation’ to experience the feeling of the visually impaired.”

The law⁴⁾ for the promotion of cultural and artistic activities by persons with disabilities, which requires the national and local governments to improve facilities, came into effect in 2018, enabling disabled people to further enjoy cultural and artistic facilities. But such efforts are still in progress. According to the fiscal 2019 survey conducted by the Japanese Association of Museums, only 43% of the 4,178 facilities nationwide had installed elevators for disabled visitors, while 13% said they provided sign language and other support for the hearing impaired. Only 7% provided braille explanations for the visually impaired.

In addition to such barrier-free improvements, there are also moves to find ways to make art more enjoyable for the visually impaired. Since 2017, a national museum in Kyoto Prefecture has been conducting a project titled “Opening the Senses.” The museum has been producing special art education materials and holding group appreciation sessions with the visually impaired, exploring⁵⁾ new forms of art appreciation through the three-way partnership of visually impaired people, artists and the museum itself. The museum’s special researcher in charge of the project said, “The senses at the fingertips of the visually impaired are very sensitive. I’ve realized again how rich the world of ‘touch’ is after hearing their impressions of the works.”

(Source: 「The Japan News, Feb 10, 2022」より抜粋、改変)

(1) 空所 ～ に入る最も適切なものを次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| <input type="text" value="16"/> | ① perceiving | ② perceived |
| | ③ perceive | ④ being perceived |

① as of ② because of ③ instead of ④ regardless of

① so that ② due to ③ far from ④ for all

(2) 下線部1) “a special exhibition” に関して、本文で述べられているものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① There are the usual signs that say, “Please do not touch the artworks.”
- ② Visitors can touch world famous paintings, just as at ordinary exhibitions.
- ③ The most popular artwork at the exhibition is a 3D map of the summit area of Mt. Fuji.
- ④ Many visitors who responded to the questionnaire appreciated the opportunity to visit the exhibition.

(3) 空所 (ア) と (イ) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 20

(ア) — (イ)

- ① limited — promote
- ② limited — prevent
- ③ increased — promote
- ④ increased — prevent

(4) 下線部2) “An associate professor of the museum” に関して、本文で述べられていないものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 21

- ① 彼はこの特別展の責任者で、彼自身目が見えない。
- ② 彼は視覚障がい者として、「非接触」の広がりを見過ごせなかった。
- ③ 彼は経験上、コロナ禍で物に触れることに危険を感じている。
- ④ 彼はこの特別展を通じて、触れることの価値や世界の豊かさを訴えたかった。

(5) 下線部3) の和訳として最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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- ① 塔の下から上に向かって硬さを変えることで、高層の建物が粘土の層を何層にも重ねて作られていることを触覚で理解しやすいようにした。
- ② 粘土を何層にも重ねると、下から上に向かうにつれて塔を作る難しさは変わっていくが、触覚による高層の建物の構造を理解しやすくなった。
- ③ 粘土を何層にも重ねることで、下から上に向かって塔の硬さが変わるようにし、触覚で高層の建物を理解しやすいようにした。
- ④ 粘土の層を何層にも重ね、下から上に向かって塔に変化をつけることで、高層の頑丈な建物は触覚を用いるほうが理解しやすいように作った。

(6) 下線部4) “The law” に関して、本文で述べられているものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 23

- ① この法律は、障がい者による文化芸術活動を促進するためのもので、2018年に施行された。
- ② この法律により、障がい者はより遠い場所にある文化芸術施設を楽しめるようになった。
- ③ この法律のおかげで、2019年には全国で半数以上の文化芸術施設にエレベーターが導入された。
- ④ 聴覚障がい者の13%は、この法律に標識の設置や他の支援を織り込むべきだと述べた。

(7) 下線部5) “exploring” の意味上の主語として最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。 24

- ① The museum
- ② education materials
- ③ group appreciation sessions
- ④ the visually impaired

(8) 本文の内容に合うものを次の中から2つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。

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- ① 美術館の展示物を来場者が触ることができるというアイデアに、多くの注目が集まっている。
- ② 国立民族学博物館の特別展で、ある芸術大学の学生たちは有名な3D 絵画を基に創作した作品を展示した。
- ③ その特別展に参加したある芸術大学の学生は、エドヴァルド・ムンクの「叫び」について、「その作品はこれまで見たことがないタッチで描かれていた」と述べた。
- ④ 国立民族学博物館のある准教授は、「触る」ことの楽しさや価値を経験するのではなく、視覚障がい者の「触覚による鑑賞」を体験するための施設を作りたいと述べた。
- ⑤ 京都府のある美術館では、「感覚をひらく」と名付けられたプロジェクトが新たに行われる予定である。
- ⑥ 京都府のある美術館の研究員は、作品に対する視覚障がい者の感想を聞いて、改めて「触覚」の世界の豊かさを実感していると述べた。

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20)

Everywhere we look, we see colors. Consciously and unconsciously, colors affect our moods and perspectives all the time. Color therapy is a practice (① attempts¹⁾② that ③ whose ④ use ⑤ to) colors to help create healthy mental and physical states in people. Since color is a form of light and energy, each color has a particular pattern. Color therapists believe that these different color patterns can be used to help heal our bodies and minds.

Colors have been shown to affect people in a variety of ways. For example, blue can have a calming effect which can lead to lower blood pressure. Green is also used to help relax people. Yellow, on the other hand, can help energize people. In fact, the use of colors for healing has been around for several thousands of years. There is evidence of the use of colors in healing in ancient societies in Greece, Egypt and China.

Colors also affect people based on connections the mind makes with them. Depending on the particular country or culture, colors can have different associations. For example, orange might symbolize love or happiness in China or Japan. In the U.S., it might be connected with autumn and Halloween. Purple was often associated with wealth and royalty in many ancient cultures. It can also symbolize creativity and intuition in modern settings. Red is often associated with passion and ambition in many Western countries, but in China and India, it is connected to good luck and celebrations.

(① everyone ② in ③ believes ④ not ⑤ all)²⁾ color therapy, but most of us cannot deny the effect that colors have on us. Depending on the colors around us, we can be made to feel happy or sad, excited or depressed. The next time you are thinking about how to decorate your room or what new clothes you should buy, think about what colors (① are ② feel ③ you ④ make ⑤ comfortable)³⁾. You might find that you can improve your health or mental outlook just by choosing the right colors!

(Source: TARGET! Intermediate 総合英語のターゲット演習 中級 (金星堂 2017年))

- (1) 下線部 1) ~ 3) を文脈に合うように並べかえる際、不必要なものが1つ含まれている。その語をそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。なお、文頭に来る文字も小文字で与えてある。

- 下線部 1)

| |
|----|
| 27 |
|----|
- 下線部 2)

| |
|----|
| 28 |
|----|
- 下線部 3)

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| 29 |
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(2) 本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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- ① According to color therapists, our minds can be affected by color patterns but our bodies cannot.
- ② Color therapy is a modern idea, while people in ancient Egypt had no idea about restoring their health by using colors.
- ③ In the U.S., people might link orange with a popular event which takes place in autumn.
- ④ In China, red is related to good fortune and celebration, but orange is believed to have negative effects on people's mood.