

令和4年度(2022年度) 公募制入学試験問題

英 語 (4問・50分)

- 注 意
1. 解答はすべて解答用紙に書くこと。
 2. 問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

I. 次の英文を読んで、後の問に答えなさい。

Around 65 million years ago, a large number of plant and animal species on earth became extinct* in a relatively short time, (a) the dinosaurs*. What exactly happened to them?

Scientists disagree about the causes. In fact, there are around 80 different theories attempting to explain what happened. This question has divided scientists into two large camps: the gradualists and the catastrophists. (1)The gradualists believe the extinction of the dinosaurs (b) place over millions of years. The catastrophists, (①), believe there was one single violent event—a catastrophe—that wiped out the dinosaurs in a very short time.

The catastrophist theory has become the explanation that has caught the public imagination, possibly because it resembles the dramatic plot* of a disaster movie. In 1980, Luis Alvarez, a Nobel Prize-winning professor of physics at the University of California, came up with the intriguing* theory that a giant meteorite* had smashed into the earth around 65 million years ago. He based his theory on the fact that a layer of the metal iridium* is present on the earth's surface. (2)The fact that iridium is rare on earth but abundant in meteorites suggests that this metal may have come from a meteorite collision*. Eleven years later, the discovery of an enormous crater in Mexico seemed to support Alvarez's theory. Alvarez theorized that this massive impact created a giant dust cloud over the earth that blocked out the rays of the sun. The lack of sunlight then killed the plants that the dinosaurs ate, and (c), they starved to death over a roughly ten-year period.

Gradualists, however, disagree. They believe that dinosaurs had been declining for millions of years (d) this catastrophic event. Some believe that the iridium was deposited* on the earth's surface by a series of massive volcanic eruptions*, not by a meteorite. Others believe that Alvarez's theory of a deadly dust cloud is wrong. They argue that relatively recent volcanic eruptions have created large dust clouds, but these have not led to mass extinctions. Juan Collar at University of South Carolina believes that the dinosaurs may have died of cancer. (3)He believes that collapsing stars within 20 light years of the earth may be responsible. When such stars collapse, they release particles* known as neutrinos*. If enough of these particles pass through the earth at one time, some of them will collide with living tissue* and affect its DNA, possibly causing cancerous tumors*.

注： extinct* 絶滅した dinosaur* 恐竜 plot* (物語などの) 筋書き intriguing* 興味をそそる
 meteorite* 隕石 (いんせき) iridium* イリジウム (白金族元素の一つ) collision* 衝突
 deposit* ~を堆積させる eruption* 噴火 particle* 素粒子 neutrino* ニュートリノ (素粒子の一つ)
 tissue* (生物の) 組織 tumor* 腫瘍

出典：Science Views (SEIBIDO)

問 1. 英文の空所 (a) ~ (d) をうめるのもっとも適切なものを次の各選択肢から一つずつ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| a | 1. regarding | 2. depending | 3. including | 4. distinguishing |
| b | 1. found | 2. filled | 3. put | 4. took |
| c | 1. in haste | 2. as a result | 3. out of order | 4. all of a sudden |
| d | 1. before | 2. after | 3. during | 4. across |

問 2. 下線部(1)で、“gradualists”と“catastrophists”に関する説明が対照的(対比的)になるように、空所(①)に適切な英語の語句を入れなさい。ただし、語数は5 words 以内とします。 *however*

問 3. 下線部(2)の文において、この文の主語“The fact”に対応する述語動詞を一語、文中から抜き出さなさい。

問 4. 下線部(3)の文の最後の語である“responsible”の直後に次の語句を続けた場合、空所に入る英単語を一語書きなさい。

(.....responsible) for the dinosaur's death from ().
neutrinos

問 5. 恐竜の絶滅に関する Luis Alvarez の説明で最も重要な部分を、70 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい (句読点も字数に含めます)。ただし、説明には「隕石」と「植物」という語を必ず用い、この二つの語に下線を引くこと。

問 6. 次の選択肢の中から、英文の内容と合っているものを一つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. Some gradualists believe that large dust clouds from volcanic eruptions in recent history caused mass extinctions of dinosaurs.
2. Lui Alvarez came up with his theory about the extinction of dinosaurs after the discovery of an enormous crater in Mexico.
3. There is a consensus among scientists about the reason dinosaurs became extinct.
4. The discovery of the metal iridium on the earth's surface played a key role in Alvarez's theory.
5. Meteorites striking the earth have led to the release of cancer-causing particles.

II. 次の英文を読んで、後の問に答えなさい。文中の[1]~[6]は段落番号です。

[1] With three different (1) ways of writing, the Japanese language may seem intimidating* to new students. It's true that memorizing the most common kanji symbols and other scripts takes time and practice. But once you've mastered them, you'll discover a means of written communication unlike anything you'll see in the English language. There are three writing systems in Japanese, two phonetic and one symbolic, and all three are used in tandem*.

[2] Kanji is symbolic, or logographic*. It is the most common means of written communication in the Japanese language, with more than 50,000 different symbols by some estimates. However, most Japanese can get by with using about 2,000 different kanji in everyday communication. (2) A single kanji character can have multiple meanings, depending on how it is pronounced and the context in which it is used.

[3] Hiragana and katakana are both phonetic (or syllabic). There are 46 basic characters in each. Hiragana is used primarily to spell words that have Japanese roots or grammatical elements. Katakana is used to spell foreign and technical words ("computer" is one example), or used for emphasis.

[4] Western characters and words, sometimes called romaji, are also common in modern Japanese. Typically, these are reserved for words derived from Western languages, especially English. The word "T-shirt" in Japanese, for example, consists of a T and several katakana characters. Japanese advertising and media frequently use English words for stylistic emphasis.

[5] For everyday purposes, most writing contains kanji characters because it's the most efficient, expressive means of communication. Complete sentences written only in hiragana and katakana would be extremely long and resemble a jumble* of letters, not a full thought. But used in conjunction with kanji, the Japanese language becomes full of nuance*.

[6] Kanji has its historical roots in Chinese writing. The word itself means "Chinese (or Han) characters." Early forms were first used in Japan as early as A.D. 800 and evolved slowly into the modern era, along with hiragana and katakana. Following Japan's defeat in World War II, the government adopted a series of rules designed to simplify the most common kanji characters to make them easier to learn.

[7] Elementary school students have to learn about 1,000 characters. That number doubles by high school. Beginning in the late 1900s, Japanese education officials have added more and more kanji to the curriculum. Because the language has such deep historical roots, literally thousands more kanji have evolved over time and are still in use.

注: intimidating* 気後れさせるような in tandem* 一緒に logographic* 表語文字(表意文字)の
jumble* ごちゃまぜの状態 nuance* ニュアンス

出典: <https://www.thoughtco.com/the-most-frequently-used-kanji-2028155>

問 1. 下線部(1) ways of writing とほぼ同じ意味で使われている語または語句を文中から一つ抜き出さない。

問 2. 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

問 3. 次の英文の下にある和文は、この英文を訳したものです。この和訳の空所に適切な日本語を入れなさい。ただし、空所に入れる日本語は、上の英文の③と④の段落で説明されている日本語表記の仕方にしたがうこと。

He wears a T-shirt with the letters UCLA printed on it and she wears a white one with a Disney character such as Mickey Mouse.

彼は UCLA という文字がプリントされた (1) を着ていて、彼女はミッキーマウスのような (2) がプリントされた白いのを着ている。

問 4. 次の選択肢の中から、上の英文の内容と合っていないものを一つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

- よく使われる漢字やその他の文字を覚えるには、時間と練習が必要です。
- 多くの日本人が日常的に使用する漢字は2,000字程度です。
- ローマ字は、西洋の言語、特に英語に由来する言葉に使われます。
- 第二次世界大戦で日本が敗戦した後、日本政府は常用漢字を簡略化して学習しやすくするためのルールを定めました。
- 日本では高等学校で、新たに約2,000字の漢字を学習しなければなりません。

Ⅲ. 次の各英文(1)～(6)の空所をうめるのに最適なものを四つの選択肢の中から一つ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

(1) She always walks her dog along the beach, () the sea view.
1. being enjoyed 2. enjoyed 3. enjoying 4. to have enjoyed

(2) I owe () I am today to my parents.
1. that 2. what 3. which 4. if

(3) Please feel () to take a seat and enjoy the show.
1. freely 2. free 3. freed 4. freedom

(4) He () his pencil down and listened to the teacher.
1. lay 2. lied 3. lain 4. laid

(5) This is the way () she learned French.
1. which 2. by which 3. in which 4. with which

(6) My illness made me () the real meaning of health.
1. realize 2. realizing 3. realized 4. to realize

IV. 次の(1)～(6)の和文と同じ意味を表す英文になるように、各文の下にある1.～6.の語句を並べ替えて空所をうめたとき、2番目と4番目の空所に入る語句を選び、それぞれの番号を書きなさい(文頭に置かれる選択肢も小文字ではじまっています。)

(1) 子供が幸せなのを見ることほど彼女を喜ばせることはない。

() (2番目) () (4番目) () () seeing her children happy.

1. her 2. joy 3. brings 4. than 5. nothing 6. more

nothing brings more joy than

3 6

(2) あなたがたが無事に到着したら忘れずに私に知らせてください。

Please () (2番目) () (4番目) () () you arrive safely.

1. me 2. know 3. remember 4. let 5. if 6. to

let me know to remember if

(3) その本を読むのにどれだけの時間を費やしたことになるだろうか。

() (2番目) () (4番目) () () spent reading that book?

1. have 2. much 3. you 4. will 5. time 6. how

6 2 5 4 3 1

(4) 彼はフィットネスクラブに通っていましたが、うまくいきませんでした。

He tried going to a fitness club, but () (2番目) () (4番目) () ().

1. him 2. didn't 3. out 4. for 5. work 6. it

6 2 5 3 4 1

(5) 残念ながらその企画は却下せざるを得ない。

I regret () (2番目) () (4番目) () () the plan.

1. but 2. have 3. I 4. no choice 5. reject 6. to

6 5 1 3 2 4

(6) 誰かにこの部屋をきれいに掃除してもらいたい。

I () (2番目) () (4番目) () ().

1. clean 2. have 3. somebody 4. this room 5. sweep 6. will

1 2 3 5 4