

2022年度一般選抜前期A日程（1月25日実施）

英 語 問 題

（1ページ～10ページ）

I

次の文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。(~~~~~のついた語は文末に注があります。)

I am part of Tokyo Spring Homeless Patrol (TSHP), a group that has volunteered with homeless people in the capital since October 2016. Our efforts⁽¹⁾ involve a great deal of walking, no matter the weather, carrying heavy bags full of needed things.

We patrol two areas in Shinjuku on Sunday and Monday nights every two weeks; in Ueno near the station on Wednesday nights; and one area of the Tamagawa River, around Maruko Bridge, every two weeks. In total, we **A** more than 200 homeless people a month, including some in my neighborhood who come to pick up⁽²⁾ a share every Thursday night. Except for the Tamagawa, our patrols are done at night. We meet at 8:45 p.m. and start at 9 p.m. — it's over in less than an hour.

The river patrols are usually done by two members, Alberto from Mexico and me, from former Yugoslavia, by bicycle, with heavy loads⁽³⁾ and 45-kilometer round trips. I attach the nationality to each volunteer's name because that's one of my favorite features of TSHP — it's an **B** group of strangers helping strangers. Right now, the group includes people from Japan, China, India, Mexico, Myanmar, El Salvador, Israel, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Honduras, Switzerland and former Yugoslavia.

One of the hardest things is collecting the items we need. This is stressful because, sadly, it's never enough. I glance daily at the canned foods I have in stock. They are the most important item when it comes to food, and the highest need of all. Anything else is a distant second.

The second-hardest thing is more heartbreaking. We hear very shocking stories from broken human beings. Just the other day, near JR Ueno Station, we were finishing our patrol, giving canned foods to a homeless lady. (Homeless women are even more miserably off than the men.) We noticed a man who arrived with just one thin piece of cardboard, which he put down on the concrete and lay down on. We finished with the lady and, **C** for him, had enough for one more.

We moved over to him and offered what we had. He suddenly started repeating over and over: "My wife died, my wife died..." I went next to him and put my hand gently⁽⁴⁾ on his shoulder as he kept repeating those words. Then he said she'd had a stroke that had left her paralyzed for the past eight years, during which time he took care of her.

I asked how he ended up sleeping out of doors, and he said the owner of the house they lived in had forced him out so it could be pulled down and the **D** sold. We just didn't know how to leave. I couldn't take my hand off his shoulder. I asked him if there was anything he needed right now. "Food," he said. "I want food. I'm hungry." We gave him what we had, and said we'd be back.

This is not an isolated case of an extremely unhappy situation. A close friend was in a **E** situation. His house was taken away and sold to cover debts caused by medical bills from his late wife's cancer treatment and surgery. He would have ended up in the street but for a friend who allowed him to stay in his house. He eventually had enough money to support himself again because he still had a full-time job.

(Adapted from *The Nobodies: Helping those who cannot help themselves, a few at a time* by Brkic Sulejman, Asahi Weekly 2021年1月24日 承諾番号jc-0010)

- 注 cardboard : 段ボール
 stroke : 脳卒中
 paralyzed : 麻痺した

問1 空欄 **A** ~ **E** に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
| A. | ① admit | ② decline | ③ rely | ④ serve | ア |
| B. | ① international | ② invisible | ③ objective | ④ utter | イ |
| C. | ① boring | ② lucky | ③ strange | ④ temporary | ウ |
| D. | ① house | ② industry | ③ land | ④ replacement | エ |
| E. | ① diplomatic | ② general | ③ numerous | ④ similar | オ |

問2 ——— 線 (1) ~ (5) の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| (1) | ① endeavors | ② exchanges | ③ locations | ④ manners | カ |
| (2) | ① convey | ② get | ③ make | ④ purchase | キ |
| (3) | ① equipment | ② meals | ③ packs | ④ purchases | ク |
| (4) | ① consciously | ② normally | ③ tenderly | ④ tightly | ケ |
| (5) | ① analysis | ② effect | ③ medication | ④ threat | コ |

問3 次の文を読んで、本文の内容と合っているものには①を、合っていないものには②をマークしなさい。

(1) Whether it rains or shines, members of Tokyo Spring Homeless Patrol go out to support homeless people, carrying heavy bags. サ

(2) Members of TSHP usually do their patrols at night, and they last more than an hour. シ

(3) The author thinks that the canned foods are by far the most necessary food for homeless people. ス

(4) Members of TSHP have never seen a homeless woman near JR Ueno Station at night. セ

(5) The author's close friend had to pay his wife's high medical costs and ended up in the street. ソ

(Adapted from *The Nobodies: Helping those who cannot help themselves, a few at a time* by Brkic Sulejman, Asahi Weekly, January 24, 2021)

II

次の文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。(~~~~~のついた語句は文末に注があります。)

Nautical language comes from the language used on boats and ships. Phrases spoken by sailors a few hundred years ago are now common in everyday conversations at home and at work.

The nautical phrase “on board” simply describes being on a ship — “board”⁽¹⁾ refers to the wooden boards you stand on. Today it can mean being on a plane or a bus, too. But it can also mean that you agree with an idea. For example, when your boss says to you: “I want to make changes at the company. Are you on board?”, he is asking whether you agree and whether you are committed to making the changes with him.

An important task for sailors was to “learn the ropes” that **A** a sail. Today the phrase is commonly used when you’re learning new skills. On your first day at a new job, your boss might ask: “Are you ready to learn the ropes?”

The sail on a ship is raised by ropes and a system of thick and thin pulleys. Pulleys are special wheels used for lifting. This gives us the common phrase “through thick and thin,” which refers to the many opportunities and difficulties you might **B**. For example, you might thank a friend for her support over a long period of time by saying: “Thank you for being there for me through thick and thin.”

Let’s imagine one day your boss walks into the office and says to everyone: “Listen, we have a problem, so we need all hands on deck.” Your boss means that you need to **C** what you’re doing; and come and work together on a different, more important task. The “deck” is the open floor of the ship, and “hands” is a nautical word for sailors. The phrase comes from when a ship’s captain would call everyone together in a time of crisis.⁽²⁾ “Look! Pirates! All hands on deck!”

Life was often dangerous on a ship, especially in battle. Sometimes a cannon would break free from its fixing and cause chaos among the sailors.⁽³⁾ These “loose cannons” could blow up, creating a big explosion and injuring or even killing someone. Today, we describe someone who is unpredictable or too emotional as “a loose cannon.” For example, you are trying to decide who to bring to a meeting with an important client. You say: “No, I **D** bring Steven. He is sometimes a loose cannon.”

If you stand up on a small boat you might “rock the boat” from side to side, making it

E. Today, we say that people who disturb social rules or customs are “rocking the boat.” For example, it is a common custom not to openly disagree with your boss, even if you don’t agree with her ideas. Imagine you raise your hand to say something in a meeting, but your colleague gently touches your elbow and whispers: “Don’t say no to the boss. Don’t rock the boat!”

(Adapted from *Nautical words and phrases* by Rob Horn, the japan times alpha, January 1, 2021)

注 nautical : 航海の

pulley : 滑車

pirate : 海賊

cannon : 大砲

break free from its fixing : その固定具から外れる

問1 空欄 **A** ~ **E** に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| A. ① break | ② control | ③ inform | ④ separate | A |
| B. ① face | ② limit | ③ prepare | ④ upset | I |
| C. ① compete | ② fight | ③ stop | ④ understand | U |
| D. ① can't | ② haven't | ③ must | ④ will | E |
| E. ① enjoyable | ② interesting | ③ unstable | ④ valuable | O |

問2 ——— 線 (1) ~ (5) の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| (1) ① forms | ② hides | ③ means | ④ resembles | カ |
| (2) ① emergency | ② growth | ③ occupation | ④ storm | キ |
| (3) ① communication | ② disorder | ③ harmony | ④ system | ク |
| (4) ① formally | ② occasionally | ③ privately | ④ publicly | ケ |
| (5) ① speaks clearly | ② speaks quietly | ③ speaks slowly | ④ speaks wisely | コ |

問3 次の文を読んで、本文の内容と合っているものには①を、合っていないものには②をマークしなさい。

(1) Nautical language, which was used on boats and ships a few centuries ago, is hardly ever used in daily conversation today. サ

(2) If you agree with your boss's plan and you think he should move forward with it, you might say to him, "I'm on board." シ

(3) The expression "learn the ropes" comes from the practice of one ship pulling another using ropes. ス

(4) If your boss says to everyone, "We need all hands on deck," you have to go to the top floor of the building quickly. セ

(5) Both phrases "a loose cannon" and "rocking the boat" have negative meanings. ソ

Ⅲ

次のA、Bの問いに答えなさい。

A. 次の各文の空欄 **ア** ~ **オ** の中に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

(1) **ア** a major leak, the water supply to this apartment will be turned off for several hours next Monday.

- ① Because of ② In spite of ③ Regardless of ④ Since

(2) It was typical **イ** him to forget to take his medicine.

- ① about ② at ③ of ④ to

(3) Hurry up. We have little time **ウ**.

- ① have left ② leave ③ leaving ④ left

(4) This electronic dictionary is of great **エ**.

- ① usage ② use ③ useful ④ using

(5) Many airlines have been using self-service ticketing systems to **オ** waiting time.

- ① develop ② miss ③ obtain ④ reduce

B. 次の単語の定義として最も適当なものを、下の選択肢の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。ただし、同じ番号を2回以上使うことはできません。

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) constant | <input type="text" value="カ"/> |
| (2) distinct | <input type="text" value="キ"/> |
| (3) interactive | <input type="text" value="ク"/> |
| (4) probable | <input type="text" value="ケ"/> |
| (5) virtual | <input type="text" value="コ"/> |

- ① clearly different from something else
- ② involving communication or responses between people
- ③ not strong and easily damaged or broken
- ④ happening all the time
- ⑤ looks real, but not physically existing
- ⑥ worrying about some future event
- ⑦ likely to happen or occur

IV

次の日本文と英文を対照させつつ、あとの問いに答えなさい。

だるまは、禅宗を創始したと信じられている僧、⁽¹⁾ だるま 達磨（日本で達磨大師として知られている）に似ている一種の玩具です。それは、たとえ何度失敗しても、決してあきらめないことを意味する「七転び八起き」ということわざの精神を象徴します。そして、だるまは長い間、商売繁盛や幸運をもたらす幸先のよいものとみなされています。⁽²⁾

群馬県高崎市に拠点がある高崎だるまは、200年以上の歴史を誇りにしています。その地域の強い風と乾燥した気候のために、その地域はだるま作りに最適な場所になっています。そして、だるま作りは冬の閑散期、養蚕農家にとって大切な仕事になりました。一年に約90万個のだるまが作られ、日本の市場占有率の80パーセントを占めます。高崎だるまは、眉毛が鶴、口ひげが亀のモチーフの独特のデザインです。紙をくっつけることから模様を描くことまで、すべての工程は、手で行われます。⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾ ^(a) ^(b)

Daruma dolls are a type of toy that resemble Bodhidharma (known as *Daruma Daishi* in Japan), a monk believed to have ⁽¹⁾ _____ Zen Buddhism. It symbolizes the spirit of the proverb “fall down seven times, get up eight,” meaning “never (キ) (ク) (ケ) (コ) (サ) fail”, and *daruma* dolls have long been ⁽²⁾ _____ as a fortunate item for success in business and to bring good luck. ^(a)

The *Takasaki Daruma* doll industry, ⁽³⁾ _____ in Takasaki City, Gunma Prefecture, ⁽⁴⁾ _____ more than 200 years of history. The strong winds and dry ⁽⁵⁾ _____ in the area make it the perfect location for making *daruma* dolls and it became important work for silkworm farmers during the winter off-season. They produce approximately 900,000 *daruma* a year, ⁽⁶⁾ _____ for 80 percent of the market share in Japan. The *Takasaki Daruma* dolls have a unique design with crane motifs for eyebrows and turtle motifs for the moustache. All (シ), (ス) (セ) (ソ) (タ) painting (チ), (ツ) done by hand. ^(b)

(Adapted from 『日本の暮らしを彩る和雑貨』)

問1 〃線 (1) ~ (6) の英訳を完成させるために、空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれの中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---|
| (1) | ① arranged | ② found | ③ founded | ④ promoted | ア |
| (2) | ① associated | ② convinced | ③ operated | ④ regarded | イ |
| (3) | ① based | ② determined | ③ inclined | ④ persuaded | ウ |
| (4) | ① accompanies | ② boasts | ③ treats | ④ yields | エ |
| (5) | ① climate | ② desert | ③ soil | ④ temperature | オ |
| (6) | ① accounting | ② drawing | ③ processing | ④ stating | カ |

問2 〃線 (a) の英訳を完成させるために、空欄 (キ) ~ (サ) に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

“never キ ク ケ コ サ fail”

- ① how ② give up ③ you ④ many times
⑤ no matter

問3 〃線 (b) の英訳を完成させるために、空欄 (シ) ~ (ツ) に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次の中から1つずつ選び、番号をマークしなさい。

All シ, ス セ ソ タ painting チ, ツ done by hand.

- ① bonding ② the processes ③ are ④ to
⑤ the paper ⑥ from ⑦ the patterns