

# 統一英

2022 年度 入学 試験

## 英語 試験 問題

### 注 意 事 項

1. 指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は 15 ページである。万一、落丁などがある場合は直ちに申し出ること。
3. 解答はすべて**解答用紙**(マークシート)に記入すること。
4. **解答用紙**には**座席番号**、**氏名**を忘れずに記入すること。
5. **解答用紙**の記入にあたっては、次の事項について注意すること。
  - ・ **HB** の鉛筆または**マークシートペン**を使用すること。(シャープペンシルは不可)
  - ・ **解答用紙**に記載の「**記入上の注意**」をよく読んでから記入すること。
6. 試験問題は持ち帰ること。

I 以下の英文 1～5 の下線部(a)から(d)のうち、正しくないものを一つ選びなさい。

1. We'll never know what happened unless we can go to the place, see it for directly, talk to the people and make detailed notes on what they say.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. I haven't fed my dog because your cat ate all the pet food that our roommate bought for it meals this week.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
3. Why don't we go to shopping at the shopping mall for some new clothing? I just love to shop, and I know you enjoy shopping.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
4. We need to leave soon because we have to arrive on time. So, you should to get ready to go. You must get yourself out the door. Quickly!  
(a) (b) (c) (d)
5. Hi. You don't know me, but I'm your new neighbor, and I'd like to introduce myself. But if you're too busy right now, I can come back later today so tomorrow morning.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

以下の英文 6～10 の括弧内に入るものとして最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

6. When the students took the reading test, they ( ) quickly read and answer comprehension questions.  
a. don't have to  
b. had been to  
c. had to  
d. have to

7. I thought you were (            ) the doctor's office tomorrow.
- a. go to
  - b. going to
  - c. gone to
  - d. went to
8. I'll help you (            ) your homework now if you'll agree to help me later.
- a. at
  - b. if
  - c. then
  - d. with
9. Speaking French (            ) an ability I'd like to have.
- a. are
  - b. can't
  - c. is
  - d. were
10. If you wouldn't mind, could you please put the money (            ) the kitchen table?
- a. at
  - b. in
  - c. on
  - d. over

II 以下の会話文1～10の下線部に入るものとして、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

1. A : Hello, Elizabeth. Long time no see. Where are you going in such a hurry?

B : Hello, \_\_\_\_\_

- a. I am on my way to my next class.
- b. I graduated last month.
- c. I went to the library this morning.
- d. I would like to telephone you later.

2. A : So, what are you doing tonight?

B : \_\_\_\_\_

- a. I enjoy watching a movie.
- b. I have to work at my part-time job.
- c. I love listening to music and singing.
- d. I went to the library to study.

3. A : What do you think about spending a weekend at a mountain resort?

B : Oh, I am sorry. \_\_\_\_\_

- a. I am extremely busy caring for my elderly mother.
- b. I really do not like large parties.
- c. I would enjoy traveling to Paris together.
- d. I would love to spend time with you.

4. A : I really did not understand his explanation in English.

B : I am also \_\_\_\_\_.

- a . confuse
- b . confused
- c . confusing
- d . confusion

5. A : I heard that you applied for admission to Harvard University.

B : That's right. I was \_\_\_\_\_ to begin studies next fall.

- a . accept
- b . accepted
- c . accepting
- d . accepts

6. A : Why do you need to buy a new cellphone?

B : Well, actually, I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ a more stylish phone.

- a . had
- b . have
- c . have had
- d . having

7. A : I heard that the city of Tokyo needs a new sports stadium.

B : Yes, I understand that a new one is \_\_\_\_\_ for 2030.

- a . being planned
- b . having planned
- c . planning
- d . plans

8. A : The President is concerned about the current economic situation.  
B : Yes, I read that he wants to take urgent action to \_\_\_\_\_  
unemployment.
- a . reduce
  - b . reduced
  - c . reducing
  - d . reduction
9. A : Thank you, John, for helping me to \_\_\_\_\_ for my upcoming speech.  
B : It was my pleasure.
- a . exercised
  - b . exercising
  - c . practice
  - d . practicing
10. A : Why is service such an important issue for your company?  
B : Well, if a customer isn't receiving a level of service that meets his or her  
\_\_\_\_\_, that customer won't be a customer very long.
- a . expect
  - b . expectations
  - c . satisfy
  - d . satisfying

Ⅲ 以下の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。右上に数字を付した語句は、本文の後に注があります。

The elephant is Thailand's national animal. So it's only natural that King Mongkut in 1861 offered to send a pair to the United States. They were meant as a gift of the friendship between the two countries. Abraham Lincoln was president at the time. He was likely amazed and relieved at the distraction from America's then-raging Civil War<sup>1</sup>. But he politely declined. He said his country uses the steam engine, so it would have no use for the working animals.

The U.S. Embassy in Bangkok is showcasing<sup>(1)</sup> historic gifts the two countries have exchanged on the grounds of Thailand's Grand Palace. This is part of the 200th anniversary celebrating the long-lasting relationship between the two countries. There are documents spanning two centuries. The showcase includes the first-ever official letter sent between the two countries in 1818. It was sent from a Thai diplomat to President James Monroe. Also included are some spectacular Thai art objects and portraits.

Then there's the elephant's story. It is documented among the exhibits. In his 1861 letters, Mongkut offered the elephants after learning they were not native to America. He also sent along three gifts. These included a sword and scabbard<sup>2</sup>. It also included a photograph of the king with one of his daughters, and an impressive pair of elephant tusks.

He addressed the letters to then-President James Buchanan "or whomever would become president" with elaborate paragraph-long salutations<sup>3</sup>. Lincoln was already president by the time the letters arrived a year later. He penned a reply and addressed the king simply as "Great and Good Friend."

The offer of elephants did not neglect practical details. Mongkut stated, "On this account, we desire to obtain and send elephants to be let loose to increase and multiply in the continent of America."

Thailand was called Siam then. It did not have a large enough vessel to

transport them, the letter said.

It continued: “In reference to this opinion of ours, if the President of the United States and Congress<sup>4</sup> who conjointly with him rule the country see fit to approve, let them provide a large vessel. It should be loaded with hay and other food suitable for elephants on the voyage. It should have tanks holding a sufficiency of fresh water. And it should be arranged with stalls so that the elephants can both stand and lie down in the ship. And it should be sent to us to receive the elephants. We on our part will obtain young male and female elephants and forward them one or two pairs at a time.”

Mongkut then in his letter directs that the elephants should be kept away from the cold and under the sun. The letter also stated to “let them with all haste be turned out to run wild in some jungle suitable for them not confining them any length of time.” “If these means can be done we trust that the elephants will increase in their numbers hereafter in the continent of America,” the letter said.

Thai monarchy expert Tongthong Chandransu said the offer of elephants reveals that Mongkut wanted to be part of building the young United States.<sup>(2)</sup>

“You have to consider that 200 years ago, elephants were an important means of transportation and helped a lot with our work, not to mention warfare, but also the building of homes and cities,” Tongthong said.

The ever-practical Lincoln rejected the offer to send wild elephants running through American forests, saying the country “does not reach a latitude<sup>5</sup> so low as to favor the multiplication of the elephant.” He said in his 1862 letter that “steam on land, as well as on water, has been our best and most efficient agent of transportation in internal commerce.”



[Adapted from “Lincoln to Thai king: Thanks but no thanks for the elephants”  
by Kawewit Kaewjinda, March 25, 2021,  
〈<https://www.tweentribune.com/article/tween56/lincoln-thai-king-thanks-no-thanks-elephants/>〉]

(注)

1. Civil War : 南北戦争
2. scabbard : (刀剣などの) さや
3. salutation : 挨拶のことば
4. Congress : アメリカ議会
5. latitude : 緯度

1. Why did King Mongkut offer to send elephants to the United States?
  - a. Because Abraham Lincoln won the presidential election.
  - b. Because he hoped the Americans would learn about Thai culture.
  - c. Because he wanted to show his friendship to the country.
  - d. Because the country already had a large number of elephants.
  
2. Which of the following is the most appropriate to replace showcasing?  
(1)
  - a. collecting
  - b. displaying
  - c. lending
  - d. storing

3. What do we know based on the description of the exhibition at the Thailand's Grand Palace?
  - a. King Mongkut's 1861 letter was sent to the United States with his photograph.
  - b. Thailand and the United States have exchanged gifts more than 200 times.
  - c. The exhibition proves that Thailand has sent far more than 200 gifts to the United States.
  - d. The same exhibition is being planned to be held in the United States later.
  
4. What did King Mongkut suggest Thailand and the United States do to transport the elephants?
  - a. Thailand provides a large vessel, which the United States will alter to carry the elephants as well as food and water for them.
  - b. Thailand provides food and water for the elephants when they receive the large vessel from the United States.
  - c. The United States and Thailand both provide a vessel with food and water because it is not possible to carry two elephants in one ship.
  - d. The United States provides a large vessel altered for the elephants in addition to food and water for them.
  
5. Which of the following did King Mongkut request as the condition for the elephants after they arrive at the United States?
  - a. They must be in a zoo with other animals and given special food.
  - b. They must live in the wild in order for them to move freely and breed.
  - c. They must receive regular health examinations by doctors.
  - d. They must stay in the place where the temperature is strictly controlled.

6. Which of the following is the most appropriate to replace to be part of<sup>(2)</sup>?
- a. to gain the land for
  - b. to make profits from
  - c. to participate in
  - d. to teach lessons on
7. Which president received the first official letter from Thailand?
- a. Abraham Lincoln
  - b. James Buchanan
  - c. James Monroe
  - d. Tongthong Chandransu
8. Which one of the following is true about the event which took place between 1861 and 1862?
- a. Siam changed its name to Thailand.
  - b. Steam engines were invented in Thailand.
  - c. The United States built the embassy in Bangkok.
  - d. The United States had a new president.
9. Which of the following did Lincoln give as a reason to decline the offer from King Mongkut?
- a. In the United States, it has already been banned by law to use animals for labor.
  - b. It would be dangerous to receive foreign animals during the Civil War.
  - c. The climate in the United States is not cool enough for elephants to survive.
  - d. The United States has steam engines, which he believes is the best way of transportation.

**IV** 以下の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。右上に数字を付した語句は、本文の後に注があります。

[A] From the shrines of Nikko and the temples of Kyoto to the castles of Matsumoto and Himeji, the Japanese are fiercely proud of the country's centuries-old monuments of cultural heritage.

[B] Not so<sup>(1)</sup> for a 113-year-old carousel in the nation's capital. Despite a celebrated history that includes roots in Germany, a visit by Theodore Roosevelt, a stint<sup>1</sup> in Coney Island in New York, and nearly a half-century entertaining visitors to the Toshimaen Amusement Park in Tokyo, the El Dorado now sits in storage, its fate unknown.

[C] The merry-go-round, and the faded time capsule of a park that housed it, are being replaced by a Harry Potter theme park—a familiar tale<sup>(2)</sup> in a very old country that tends to discard<sup>2</sup> the merely somewhat old for the new.

[D] With the carousel's last whirls came a final flicker<sup>3</sup> of nostalgia as hundreds rushed to ride its hand-carved horses and ornate wood chariots<sup>4</sup> before the park shut down in late August.

[E] Four days before the closing, Keiko Aizawa, 42, stood in line in the wilting heat with her 2-year-old son. "It is one of the most cherished memories from when I was young," Aizawa said. "We would always come in the summer."

[F] Yet those visits ended some 30 years ago. It was only the news that the art nouveau carousel would be carted away<sup>5</sup> that had her feeling sentimental. "I really want them to find a place for it," she said.

[G] Nostalgia, though, is fleeting<sup>6</sup>. Historic preservationists fear that the Japanese public will not rally<sup>7</sup> to save the merry-go-round as groups in the United States and Europe have done for other carousels and amusement park rides.

[H] After World War II, the Japanese government passed a law under which structures built after the 17th century could be designated<sup>8</sup> as cultural heritage

properties. “Prior to that, people thought, ‘Oh, it’s too new; it’s not an important cultural property,’” said Michiru Kanade, an architectural historian and conservationist who lectures at the Tokyo University of the Arts. But even now, she said, public understanding of how to carry out historic preservation campaigns “is something that is not so widely known.”

[ I ] Japan’s view of what makes a cultural treasure may in part be a function of necessity. After the air raids that flattened many cities during World War II, continuous urban renewal has become a feature of the country. And with the ever-present threat of earthquakes, structures are often razed<sup>9</sup> and rebuilt to upgrade safety standards.

[ J ] More fundamentally, the mountainous island country has only so much space for its 126 million inhabitants. “People say the land is so precious that we can’t keep old buildings the way they are,” said Natsuko Akagawa, a senior lecturer in the humanities at the University of Queensland in Australia who specializes in cultural heritage and museum studies. But if the carousel is “going to deteriorate in a storeroom,” she said, “that’s the saddest ending.”

[ K ] Patrick Wentzel, president of the National Carousel Association, a U.S. conservation group, said the El Dorado was probably one of just a dozen such set pieces in the world. Leaving a jewel like it locked up and out of use poses <sup>(3)</sup>risks of its own, he said. “In several cases, things sat in storage, and things seemed to disappear,” Wentzel said. Even if the El Dorado is not yet regarded as old enough to warrant<sup>10</sup> a historic designation in Japan, he added, “this will be 500 years old in 400 years.”

[ L ] For now, the Seibu Railway Co., the owner of the land where the carousel stood, has not said where it is stored or whether it will reopen in a new spot. At a closing ceremony for the park, the head of Toshimaen, Tatsuya Yoda, proclaimed that the El Dorado would “continue shining forever,” but it was not clear whether he meant merely in memory or in another location.

[Adapted from “After a long ride, will anyone save this Tokyo carousel?” by Motoko Rich and Hikari Hida, October 2, 2020, *The Japan Times*,  
<<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/life/2020/10/02/travel/toshimaen-tokyo-carousel/>>]

(注)

1. stint : 一定期間の労働
2. discard : 処分する
3. flicker : かすかな光, またたき
4. chariot : 四輪の馬車
5. cart away : 運び去る
6. fleeting : つかの間の, はかない
7. rally : 結集する
8. designate : 選定する
9. raze : 解体する
10. warrant : 保証する

1. 下線部 so の内容として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。  
(1)
  - a. 日本では海外から来たものがもてはやされる傾向にあること。
  - b. 日本では神社仏閣や城巡りの愛好者が多いこと。
  - c. 日本では何百年もの歴史を持つ文化遺産が大切にされていること。
  - d. 日本では文化遺産の保護に関心を持つ人が少ないこと。
  
2. 下線部 a familiar tale の内容として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。  
(2)
  - a. 新しいものよりも古いものの方が尊ばれること。
  - b. 欧米発のものが日本的なものと混じり合うこと。
  - c. 少し古くなったものが新しいものにとって代わられること。
  - d. ハリー・ポッターシリーズが非常に人気を集めていること。

3. 段落[D][E][F]の内容として、適切なものを二つ選びなさい。
- a. インタビューを受けた女性の子供はまだ二歳なので「エルドラド」に乗れなかった。
  - b. インタビューを受けた女性は「エルドラド」に乗れなくなると聞いてやってきた。
  - c. インタビューを受けた女性は子どもの頃から毎夏ずっと「エルドラド」に乗っている。
  - d. としまえんの閉園が決まっても、「エルドラド」の乗客は増えなかった。
  - e. としまえんの閉園が決まり、「エルドラド」に乗りたいという人々が押し寄せた。
  - f. としまえんの閉園が決まり、「エルドラド」の馬や馬車は最後の補修をされた。
4. 段落[H]の内容として、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。
- a. 戦後に17世紀以降の建造物も文化財として保護の対象にする法律が出来、人々の文化財保護への熱意は急速に高まった。
  - b. 戦後に17世紀以降の建造物も文化財として保護の対象にする法律が出来たが、文化財を保護する方法に関して理解が広まっているとはいえない。
  - c. 戦後に17世紀以降の建造物も文化財として保護の対象にする法律が出来た際には、人々は新しすぎるものを保護することに対して反発した。
  - d. 戦後に17世紀以降の建造物も文化財として保護の対象にする法律が出来る前から、日本人は新旧両方の文化財を熱心に保護してきた。
5. 文章全体を読んで、日本人の文化財保護に対する意識に大きく影響しているものとして、挙げられていないのは以下のどれですか。二つ選びなさい。
- a. 山岳地帯が多い島国なので土地が希少であること
  - b. 自国のものよりも欧米の文化を良いものと見なす風潮
  - c. 人工的な建造物よりも自然環境を大切にする風潮
  - d. 第二次世界大戦下における空襲
  - e. 常にある地震の脅威

6. 段落[K]の下線部 jewel 及び、out of use が文中で意味するものに最も近いものを、それぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

(3) jewel

- a. jewelry
- b. precious stone
- c. precious thing

(4) out of use

- a. not in use
- b. being used
- c. useful

7. 文章全体から分かる「エルドラド」の今後の運命として、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

- a. 当面は倉庫に保管され、その後どうなるかは未定である。
- b. 当面は倉庫に保管された上で、競売にかけられる。
- c. ハリー・ポッターのテーマパークにおける目玉として再生する。
- d. 元々製作されたドイツに返還されることが決まっている。