

B—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 18 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. 解答用紙は**解答用紙 A** (マークシート) と **解答用紙 B** (記述式) の 2 種類である。
4. 解答はすべて**解答用紙**に記入すること。
5. **解答用紙**には受験番号、氏名を忘れずに記入すること。
6. **解答用紙 A** (マークシート) 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。
7. 試験問題は持ち帰ること。

I 放送される英語を聞き取って答える問題です。短い英語の文章が5つ読まれます。それぞれの内容に一致するものを1つ選びなさい。英文は1度だけ読まれます。繰り返しはありません。(解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

(1)

- 1 Europeans were saved from famine by potatoes.
- 2 Potatoes came from Spain.
- 3 South Americans imported potatoes from Europe in the sixteenth century.
- 4 South Americans went to Europe because there were frequent famines.

(2)

- 1 Humans do better at translating nuanced or figurative language.
- 2 Human translation should never be used.
- 3 Machine translation is always better than human translation.
- 4 Machine translation works well with figurative language.

(3)

- 1 Dopamine causes people to want to take a shower.
- 2 People almost never sing while taking a shower.
- 3 Singing causes dopamine to be released in people's brains.
- 4 Singing in the shower happens because people feel relaxed, happy and creative.

(4)

- 1 Although they are called snow monkeys, these monkeys prefer warm climates.
- 2 Japanese people refer to *saru* as 'snow monkeys.'
- 3 Japan is home to a wide variety of monkeys, including snow monkeys.
- 4 No other type of monkey is able to live as far north as snow monkeys.

(5)

- 1 Japan only very recently started to produce wines.
- 2 Nagano and Miyazaki are currently the most famous wine making areas in Japan.
- 3 There are nearly thirty different types of wine grapes grown in Japan.
- 4 Wine was first drunk in Japan by the Meiji emperor.

Ⅱ 次の各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。(解答は、**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- (1) How _____ of the students really understood yesterday's lecture?
- 1 many
 - 2 much
 - 3 number
 - 4 only
- (2) It's a fact that _____ apples are going bad quickly.
- 1 that
 - 2 them
 - 3 this
 - 4 those
- (3) She'll have to _____ that there's a problem before she can solve it.
- 1 real
 - 2 reality
 - 3 realize
 - 4 really
- (4) I would carry the jar of honey very carefully _____ spill it on the floor.
- 1 in order to
 - 2 instead of
 - 3 so as not to
 - 4 so that

(5) I could _____ believe it when they offered such a wonderful job to me.

- 1 anymore
- 2 hardly
- 3 most
- 4 seldom

(6) Sophie had no choice _____ to leave the palace since the guard stood there to make sure she went away.

- 1 and
- 2 as
- 3 but
- 4 though

(7) The picture made me vividly recall what _____ ten years before.

- 1 had happened
- 2 happens
- 3 have happened
- 4 will happen

(8) Crosswalks without traffic lights give _____ to pedestrians, so automobiles must always stop.

- 1 inferiority
- 2 priority
- 3 unity
- 4 variety

(9) The car accident so _____ Michael that he stopped driving by himself.

1 alarm

2 alarmed

3 alarms

4 was alarmed

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。右肩に番号がついている語句には、本文の後に注があります。

① Meal kits¹ provide a solution to multiple problems. People order fast-food or takeout and then feel guilty and worry about the excess calories. Others cook at home but are disappointed by their efforts to create quality meals, or aren't sure they have all of the ingredients² they need.

② Meal kits can be a solution for both these problems, and this has driven their popularity. They often provide a healthier alternative to fast food, come pre-portioned so there's no risk of overeating, and many providers of the kits or recipe boxes consult recognizable names in the food industry to produce their range of options. Meal kits also provide an easy solution to the "what's for dinner?" question and allow you to spend less time grocery shopping and meal-prepping. With all these benefits, however, not everyone is sold.^(A) A primary concern is the question of their environmental impact.

③ Waste in the U. S. is a huge problem. Here we can split it into two categories to help look at how meal kits contribute to the waste problem. America generated 42 million metric tons³ of plastic in 2016 alone. Packaging makes up a huge proportion of plastic waste and statistics from the Environmental Protection Agency show that around 75.4% of all plastics end up in landfills⁴, the worst possible outcome.

④ When it comes to food waste, the picture isn't much prettier. Food waste is estimated to be as much as 40% of the whole food supply according to research from USDA's⁵ Economic Research Service. Wasted food is considered the single largest category of material in all municipal landfills and much of this food could be used to help the millions in food poverty. Reducing food waste has become a focus and commitment of the government, as the USDA, EPA⁶ and the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) signed a joint formal agreement to look to improve coordination and communication between federal agencies who

could minimize food waste. They are also committed to better educating Americans, so they understand the impact of every ingredient thrown in the trash.

⑤ Meal kits may not be the whole solution to either of these problems, but finding out their impact on both of these areas could help decide whether they're the right choice for you and your family.

⑥ Some of the first complaints about meal kits were around the packaging. There has been research carried out to analyze the packaging of meal kits. Many meal kits include a cardboard box for storage but also packaging to preserve all the ingredients, individual packing for different ingredients, linen materials, ice packs, recipe cards and more.

⑦ The Association for Plastic Recyclers found “each had more than two dozen different packages, including one with 31 different pieces of packaging.” Much of the packaging was also found to be plastic and many weren't recyclable. Another cause for concern with many meal kits is the ice packs they are delivered with. These are almost always non-recyclable because they contain chemicals which need to be disposed of safely and cannot be reused.

⑧ The issue of adding more non-recyclable plastics into the ecosystem is not something any meal kit company would want to take responsibility for. While many may not have found a solution to the problem yet, others have already made steps to show they are committed to a greener approach to their packaging and their business as a whole. ^(B)

⑨ Blue Apron, one of the biggest names in meal kits, says that around 85% of their packaging is recyclable by weight. This includes any rigid plastics, glass bottles, metal cans, molded fiber, cardboard boxes, and the plastic bags for their drain-safe ice packs. They've also partnered with How2Recycle⁷ to implement their labels on all packaging. Martha and Marley Spoon, a European brand teamed up with Martha Stewart, offers a highly-effective recycling program to ensure boxes are properly disposed of. This shows that brands who want to

make their products sustainable and eco-friendly can do so.

⑩ There are other eco-friendly boxes which ensure all their packaging is fully recyclable or even compostable⁸ in some cases.

⑪ Believers in the meal kit idea and the companies themselves regularly tell us they could play a key role in solving the huge food waste problem. Having looked at the figures, it's clear action is needed and the average American needs to find a way to minimize the roughly 30% of food thrown in the trash.

⑫ Convinced of meal kits' role in tackling food waste, research published in the journal *Resources, Conservation and Recycling* argues that average meals sourced from a store are responsible for 33% more greenhouse gas emission than the equivalent meal from a meal kit service.

⑬ The research suggests that the environmental benefits of meal kits can somewhat balance out the excessive packaging in some cases. It also found that meal kits can have a significant impact on food waste reduction because ingredients and portions are precisely measured.

[Adapted from Marc Lewis, "The Case for Meal Kits: Environment's Friend or Foe?" *EcoWatch*, 8 March 2021, <www.ecowatch.com/case-for-meal-delivery-kits-2650927816.html>]

〈注〉

1 meal kits	料理に必要な材料とレシピがまとめて用意されている食材セット, ミール・キット
2 ingredients	(料理などの)材料, 具
3 metric tons	重量の単位, (メートル法を使用している米国での表記法)トン
4 landfills	埋め立て処理
5 USDA	United States Department of Agriculture 米国農務省
6 EPA	Environmental Protection Agency 米国環境保護局
7 How2Recycle	リサイクル可能な製品に共通のラベルをつけるプロジェクト
8 compostable	堆肥にできる

〈設問〉

(1) 段落①②で述べられている, ミール・キット人気の理由に合わないものを選びなさい。(解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- 1 買い物の時間を短縮できる。
- 2 カロリーを取り過ぎる心配が減る。
- 3 高級レストランの味を手軽に楽しめる。
- 4 献立を考える手間が省ける。

(2) 段落②下線部(A)と同じ内容を表すものを選びなさい。(解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- 1 Everyone feels like buying meal kits.
- 2 Nobody worries about the price of meal kits.
- 3 People don't use meal kits at all.
- 4 Some people hesitate to buy meal kits.

(3) 段落③④の内容に合うものを2つ選びなさい。(解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- 1 残飯とプラスチック容器は、分別して捨てなければならない。
- 2 食品廃棄の削減に、政府機関はあまり関心を持っていない。
- 3 食品を捨てるのは、町の美観を損ねる。
- 4 廃棄される食品の多くで、食料不足に苦しむ数百万もの人々を救える。
- 5 プラスチックごみのうち、包装材が占める割合はきわめて少ない。
- 6 プラスチックごみの廃棄量は、2016年までで累積4200万トンに達した。
- 7 プラスチックごみの3/4以上が、最終的には埋め立て処理される。

(4) 段落⑥⑦でミール・キットについて述べられている内容に合うものを選びなさい。(解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- 1 食材ごとに包装されているため、包装材が多すぎる。
- 2 段ボール箱で配達されるため、食材が傷みがちである。
- 3 包装材のほとんどがリサイクル品である。
- 4 保冷剤の再利用は不衛生である。

(5) 段落⑧下線部(B)の説明として適切なものを選びなさい。(解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- 1 環境に配慮した方策を取ること。
- 2 環境保護団体に寄付すること。
- 3 有機食材の利用を促進すること。
- 4 緑黄色野菜を多く取れるようにすること。

(6) 段落⑨下線部(C)の内容が具体的に分かるように日本語で説明しなさい。(解答は**解答用紙B**に記入すること)

(7) 段落⑪⑫の内容に合うものを選びなさい。(解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- 1 食品を廃棄する人は、地球環境に対する責任を感じていない。
- 2 平均的なアメリカ人は、食品廃棄を最小限にしようとしている。
- 3 ミール・キットが食品廃棄問題の解決になると信じる人はいない。
- 4 ミール・キットを利用する方が、温室効果ガス排出削減に役立つ。

(8) 段落⑬の調査結果の内容に合うものを選びなさい。(解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- 1 ミール・キットの過剰包装は、深刻な環境問題を引き起こす。
- 2 ミール・キットの過剰包装は、輸送時の環境負荷を高めてしまう。
- 3 ミール・キットは口に合わないこともあるため、食品廃棄を助長してしまう。
- 4 ミール・キットは必要な分量しか食材を提供しないので、食品廃棄削減に役立つ。

(9) Do you want to buy meal kits? Or do you not want to buy meal kits?
Explain the reason in about 5 sentences in English. (解答は**解答用紙B**に記入すること)

Ⅳ 次の英文は、小説『帰ってきたキャリー』(*Carrie's War* 1973)の冒頭部分です。英文を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。右肩に番号がついている語句には、本文の後に注があります。尚、英文の設問と選択肢については、物語でその時に起きていることは現在形で記します。

Carrie had often dreamed about coming back. In her dreams she was twelve years old again; short, scratched legs in red socks and scuffed¹, brown sandals, walking along the narrow, dirt path at the side of the railway line to where it plunged down, off the high ridge, through the Druid's Grove². The yew³ trees in the Grove were dark green and so old that they had grown twisted and lumpy, like arthritic⁴ fingers. And in Carrie's dream, the fingers reached out for her, plucking at her hair and her skirt as she ran. She was always running by the end of this dream, running away from the house, uphill towards the railway line.

But when she did come back, with her own children, the railway line had been closed. The sleepers had been taken up and the flat, stony top of the ridge was so overgrown with blackberries and wild rose and hazelnut bushes that it was like pushing through a forgotten forest in a fairy tale. The tangled wood round Sleeping Beauty's castle. Pulling off the sticky brambles⁵ that clung to their jeans, Carrie's children said, 'No one's been here for hundreds of years ...'

'Not hundreds, *thousands* ...'

'A hundred, thousand years. A million, billion, trillion ...'

'Only about thirty,' Carrie said. She spoke as if this was no time at all. 'I was here, with Uncle Nick, thirty years ago. During the war—when England was at war with Germany. The Government sent the children out of the cities so they shouldn't be bombed. We weren't told where we were going. Just told to turn up at our schools with a packed lunch and a change of clothes, then we went to the station with our teachers. There were whole train-loads of children sent away like that ...'

'Without their mummies?' the little ones said. 'Without their *dads*?'

'Oh, quite alone,' Carrie said. 'I was eleven when we first came here. And Uncle Nick was going on ten.'

Uncle Nick was old. He had been old for years and grown so fat in the stomach that he puffed when he stooped. The thought of him being ten years old made the children want to giggle but they bit the giggles back. Their mother was looking so strange: eyes half closed and dreaming. They looked at her pale, dreaming face and said nothing.

Carrie said, 'Nick and I used to walk from the town along the side of the railway. It was quite safe, not like an electrified line, and there weren't many trains, anyway. Only two or three a day and they came dead slow round the bend in case there were sheep on the track. When there were, the engine driver would stop the train and get out of his cab and shoo them off, and sometimes he'd wait so that everyone could get down from the carriages and stretch their legs and pick blackberries before they set off again. Nick and I never saw that, but people said it often happened. They were specially good blackberries here, easy to reach and not *dusty*, like at the side of a road. When they were ripe, Nick and I used to pick some to eat on the way. Not many, we were always in too much of a hurry to see Johnny Gotobed and Hepzibah Green.'

'*Gotobed*?'

'Yes, just like that,' Carrie said. 'Go-to-bed.'

She smiled. A remembering smile, half happy, half sad. Waiting for her to go on, the children looked at each other. Carrie was good at stories but sometimes she stopped in the middle and had to be prodded.

'People don't have names like that,' the oldest boy said, to encourage her. 'Not real life, ordinary people.'

'Oh, Johnny Gotobed and Hepzibah were real, all right,' Carrie said. 'But they weren't *ordinary*. Any more than Albert was. Albert Sandwich. Our friend who lived with them.'

'Lived where?' There were no houses in sight: the wooded mountain rose on one side of the old railway track and fell steeply away on the other. No sound of people, either: no cars, no aeroplanes, not even a tractor. Only a pigeon or two in the trees and sheep, baa-ing below in the valley.

'Druid's Bottom,' Carrie said. She looked slyly at the children and laughed when they laughed. 'It was really called The-House-In-The-Valley-Where-The-Yew-Trees-Grow, but that's a bit of a mouthful, even in Welsh. So everyone called it Druid's Bottom because it was at the bottom of the Grove.'

'No one knows about Druids really,' the oldest boy said importantly. 'All that mistletoe⁶ and human sacrifice stuff. That's just legend.'

'There's always a reason for legends,' Carrie said. 'It was certainly a Sacred Grove of some sort. Some old religion. Bad or good—I don't know. But it had a queer *feeling*—you'll see for yourselves when we get there. There's a spring that was supposed to have healing powers and the remains of what might have been an Iron Age⁷ temple. At least, Albert said so ...'

'D ... ah ...' The oldest boy made a wild, gagging sound, as if a fish bone had caught in his throat. Then turned bright red and mumbled, 'How much farther?'

What he had nearly said was, 'Dad would have been interested in the temple.' His father had been an archaeologist⁸, and he was dead. He had died in the spring. It was August now, and the first time they had gone on holiday without him. They had been driving through Wales⁹, to the sea, and Carrie had turned off the main road into a narrow valley and said, this was where she and Uncle Nick had lived for a while in the war, would they like to stop the night and see? They hadn't wanted to, very much; the little mining town was desolate^(A) and ugly and the only hotel smelled of stale beer and greasy chips, but Carrie had looked so different suddenly, so happy and ironed-out and eager, that none of them had said so.

Now, watching her, the oldest boy wished that he had.^(B) Her smooth, happy look was gone and she was screwing up her eyes and her mouth so that her^(C)

whole face seemed crumpled¹⁰. Like an old handkerchief, he thought. Perhaps it was only that the hot climb had tired her but it seemed more than that. As if she were, all at once, uncertain about something.

[Adapted from *Carrie's War* by Nina Bawden (1973) Virago Modern Classics Book, 2017]

〈注〉

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 scuff | 足を引きずって歩く |
| 2 the Druid's Grove | ドルイド・グローヴ この小説に出てくる森の名前 |
| 3 yew | イチイ(木の種類) |
| 4 arthritic | 関節炎の, 関節炎を患ったような |
| 5 bramble | イバラやキイチゴなどの植物 |
| 6 mistletoe | ヤドリギ |
| 7 Iron Age | 鉄器時代(古代) |
| 8 archaeologist | 考古学者 |
| 9 Wales | 英国のウェールズ地方 |
| 10 crumple | しわくちゃにする |

〈設 問〉

(1) What is Carrie's mood when she dreams of the Grove? (解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- 1 She is happy because it seems as if the trees were welcoming her to the Grove.
- 2 She is quite confident on her own so she enjoys walking through the Grove.
- 3 She is scared as if the trees were catching her, so she always tries to turn back.
- 4 She is very careful in order not to let her children get scratched and hurt.

(2) How does the landscape look when Carrie revisits the Grove? (解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- 1 Everything is covered with overgrown plants.
- 2 It is just the same as what Carrie remembers.
- 3 Most of the place are used to grow berries.
- 4 There is a newly built hotel which looks like a castle.

(3) Which one describes **incorrectly** what happened to Carrie in her childhood? (解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)

- 1 Carrie and her brother used to visit the Grove.
- 2 Carrie and her whole family moved to the Grove.
- 3 England was at war with Germany.
- 4 Many children were sent to the countryside to avoid being bombed.

- (4) What do Carrie's children think of their mother when they visit the Grove? (解答は解答用紙Aにマークすること)
- 1 They think that she is not good at telling stories.
 - 2 They think that she looks excited and very cheerful.
 - 3 They think that she looks strange and different.
 - 4 They think that she talks too quick to catch.
- (5) Which one correctly describes the railway? (解答は解答用紙Aにマークすること)
- 1 It is closed but it used to be quite a busy railway.
 - 2 Passengers used to watch sheep eat nice blackberries along the railway.
 - 3 The driver used to stop to shoo the passengers off the tracks.
 - 4 There were only a few trains even thirty years before.
- (6) Which one correctly explains Druid's Bottom? (解答は解答用紙Aにマークすること)
- 1 Carrie and Nick used to swim in the sacred spring whenever they visited there.
 - 2 Descendants of the legendary priests called "druids" still live there.
 - 3 It had a longer name, but it was simply called Druid's Bottom because of its location.
 - 4 Johnny Gotobed, Hepzibah, Albert Sandwich, and Carrie were all druids.

- (7) Which one is similar in meaning to the underlined (A)? (解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)
- 1 curious
 - 2 deserted
 - 3 prosperous
 - 4 old-fashioned
- (8) Which one correctly describes the underlined (B)? (解答は**解答用紙A**にマークすること)
- 1 The oldest boy wished that he had had more fish and chips because he was so hungry.
 - 2 The oldest boy wished that he had not let his mother tell about her childhood.
 - 3 The oldest boy wished that he had said to his mother that he had not wanted to come there.
 - 4 The oldest boy wished that he had stayed in the hotel because it was so hot and tiring.
- (9) この時、キャリーたちがどのような経緯でこの場所を訪れたかについて、彼女の家族構成もわかるように、簡潔な日本語で説明しなさい。(解答は**解答用紙B**に記入すること)
- (10) 下線部(C)は何にたとえられているか、またなぜそのようにたとえているのか、簡潔な日本語で説明しなさい。(解答は**解答用紙B**に記入すること)