

「英語」は必須科目です。選択科目は「日本史」,「数学」,「国語」の3科目から1科目を選択すること。「英語」を含む2科目を解答すること。「国語」はたて書きで、うしろから始まっているので注意すること。

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないこと。  
ただし、マーク記入上の注意は裏表紙にあるので、問題冊子を裏返して読んでおくこと。
2. 監督者の指示に従い、別紙解答用紙の所定欄に氏名、受験番号を記入すること。さらに受験番号の下のマーク欄に受験番号をマークすること。
3. 「英語」は、指定された解答欄に解答すること。指定された解答欄以外に解答した場合は採点の対象にならないので注意すること。
4. 選択科目は、解答する科目を1つ選び、解答用紙の科目欄にマークすること。選択科目の解答科目欄がマークされていない場合、2科目以上にマークされている場合、または2科目以上を解答した場合は採点の対象にならないので注意すること。  
解答用紙は表が「数学」、裏が「英語」、「日本史」、「国語」となっている。
5. 解答はすべて、解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
6. 「数学」において分数形で解答が求められているときは、既約分数で答えること。根号を含む形で解答が求められているときは、根号の中に現われる自然数が最小となる形で答えること。
7. 試験時間は90分。出題科目、ページ数はつぎのとおり。

出題科目	ページ
英 語	1 ~ 13
日 本 史	15 ~ 30
数 学	31 ~ 35
国 語	1 ~ 22

※裏表紙に続く。

# 英 語

第1問 ( )内の語句を並べ替えて、3番目にくる最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。

- 1 Does (① rule apply ② the same ③ us ④ to)?
- 2 (① a hard ② the path ③ has been ④ to stable democracy) one in the country.
- 3 She had (① of spending ② no intention ③ rest ④ the) of her life as a teacher.
- 4 The result (① hypothesis ② agrees ③ his ④ with).
- 5 He made the (① his diary ② in ③ entry ④ following).
- 6 I (① at that ② am usually ③ home ④ at) time of day.
- 7 Carol paid (① into ② of ③ a quarter ④ her salary) a pension plan.
- 8 You'd (① where ② check ③ better ④ he) is going.
- 9 We would appreciate it if you could notify us at least (① weeks ② in ③ two ④ advance).
- 10 The entries from (① are limited ② six ③ each school ④ to) players.

第2問 ( ) に最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

- 11 “( ) would you like your eggs?” “Sunny-side up.”  
① When      ② What      ③ How      ④ Where
- 12 ( ) an eye on my suitcase while I buy my train ticket.  
① Pick      ② Keep      ③ Make      ④ Catch
- 13 She was ( ) in a number of projects.  
① intended      ② invaded      ③ increased      ④ involved
- 14 I've read both of her novels, but I didn't like ( ).  
① too      ② together      ③ either      ④ neither
- 15 I'll buy it ( ) the price.  
① whoever      ② whenever      ③ whatever      ④ wherever
- 16 If I had a car, I ( ) go to many places.  
① may      ② could      ③ must      ④ will
- 17 They wanted to go outside ( ) it was raining.  
① if any      ② if not      ③ such as      ④ even though
- 18 She knows a lot of things, and ( ), she is kind.  
① what is more      ② for example  
③ otherwise      ④ instead
- 19 He was disappointed ( ) the news.  
① heard      ② to hear      ③ hears      ④ hear
- 20 A handshake is a common way to ( ) someone.  
① predict      ② illustrate      ③ confuse      ④ greet

第3問 空所に最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

A

Jane is jogging along Pine Street. She runs into a friend of hers.

Jane : Good morning, Hiro.

Hiro : Oh, hi, Jane. Fancy meeting you here! I never expected to see you so early in the morning.

Jane : Yes. I run here every morning, unless it rains. You know, for my health.

Hiro :  You look great! Are you doing anything else to keep fit?

Jane : Yes. I'm trying to keep a healthy diet.

Hiro : Diet? What do you mean?

Jane : No, that's not what I mean. The word "diet" also means the kinds of food we eat.

Hiro : Now I understand. What kinds of food do you eat then?

Jane : Lots of fresh vegetables and foods that contain a lot of protein such as tofu and low-fat meat.

Hiro : Good for you! I have to take better care of my health, too.

- 21
- ① Do you run a company?
  - ② Do you run out of time?
  - ③ Do you run in the rain?
  - ④ Do you run every day?
- 22
- ① Hmm, you should definitely fix it.
  - ② Oh, that's so dirty.
  - ③ Well, it's working.
  - ④ You see, I can not understand.
- 23
- ① Have you ever been drunk at work?
  - ② How much do you want to eat?
  - ③ Where did you have lunch yesterday?
  - ④ Do you want to lose weight?
- 24
- ① I'm really careful about nutritional balance.
  - ② I will eat anything with chocolate on it.
  - ③ I wouldn't worry about it.
  - ④ I won't be taken in by such a trick.

【出典：JACET リスニング研究会, *Power-Up College English <Intro>*, 南雲堂, 2021年, 一部改変】

B

Adam : Hi, Rina. 25

Rina : Yeah, we were in a restaurant. Someone next to us forgot their money. It was on the table when they left.

Adam : Uh-oh. 26

Rina : Actually, I picked up the money and tried to return it to them.

Adam : Haha. Well, that's an honest mistake.

Rina : I didn't know it was the tip. 27

25

- ① Someday, you'll miss Nana.
- ② You haven't seen Nana lately.
- ③ Nana said that you had an interesting day yesterday.
- ④ Nana has been undergoing surgery for 30 hours.

26

- ① I hope you didn't touch it.
- ② That's what happens when the food is worse than usual.
- ③ I'm worried about food poisoning.
- ④ I will teach you how to eat a lobster.

27

- ① I'm really proud of you all.
- ② I would be delighted.
- ③ I was so embarrassed.
- ④ I wanted to eat more.

【出典：VELC 研究会教材開発グループ 他, *AMBITIONS Beginner*, 金星堂, 2021年, 一部改変】

第4問 空所に最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

Akira Nagai, 73 years old, says he's had many "ups and downs over the years"  the owner-operator of Coffee Ashi. He makes coffee and food in the small kitchen of his old-school Asakusabashi coffee shop,  walls and surfaces are laden with pots, pans and, now, a large protective plastic sheet. As regulars have grown more tight-knit in recent years, Nagai laments the dearth\* of new faces. But, since the pandemic hit, new customers have begun to appear. Individuals from nearby,  inclined to travel far distances in an era of heightened risk, have taken to local exploration, which has brought them to *kissaten* like Coffee Ashi.

As  with Japan's restaurant industry, the pandemic has added a level of risk to daily habits, transforming cafe culture. But as anthropologist Merry White writes in "Coffee Life in Japan,"  as a concept is nothing new, and cafes have "witnessed innovation, subversion and transgression in old and new urban cultures, politics and individual lives."

dearth\* = lack

【出典：The Japan Times, January 8, 2021, partially modified】

- |                                 |          |          |              |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| <input type="text" value="28"/> | ① in     | ② to     | ③ for        | ④ as     |
| <input type="text" value="29"/> | ① what   | ② whose  | ③ who        | ④ which  |
| <input type="text" value="30"/> | ① less   | ② more   | ③ worse      | ④ better |
| <input type="text" value="31"/> | ① saw    | ② to see | ③ for seeing | ④ seen   |
| <input type="text" value="32"/> | ① chance | ② charge | ③ change     | ④ cool   |

## 第5問

A 次のテキストメッセージを読んで、( ) に最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

**Walter** [12:50 PM]

I brought the handouts... Student orientation starts at 1:30. Let's meet outside the lecture hall at 1:15.

**Sharon** [12:55 PM]

Okay. I should be there just after 1:00.

**Walter** [1:10 PM]

Where are you? I'm in front of Room 310, but they're all engineering students waiting in the hall, not education majors.

**Sharon** [1:11 PM]

Didn't you get the e-mail about the room change?

**Walter** [1:12 PM]

Guess not...

**Sharon** [1:12 PM]

We're in 102.

**Sharon** [1:13 PM]

I may have forgotten to forward that message. Sorry...



**Walter** [1:14 PM]

It's all good. Be there in a few minutes.

**Sharon** [1:15 PM]

The previous session is just finishing. I'll set up.

**Walter** [1:15 PM]

OK.

【出典：Shari J. Berman 他, 『考えて解く TOEIC® L&R TEST 実践演習』, 成美堂, 2020年, 一部改変】

33 Walter ( ).

- ① forgot the handouts
- ② was in Room 102 at 12:55 PM
- ③ is a student majoring in engineering
- ④ knew the orientation would start at 1:30 PM

34 Sharon ( ).

- ① apologized for not having let Walter know about the room change
- ② was in Room 310 at 12:55 PM
- ③ had finished setting up the room by 1:10 PM
- ④ brought the handouts for the orientation

35 At 1:10 PM, ( ).

- ① both Sharon and Walter were in Room 102
- ② neither Sharon nor Walter was in Room 102
- ③ Sharon was not in front of Room 310
- ④ Walter was rushing to Room 310

B 次の英文を読んで、・・の各文が入る最も適切な場所を①～⑧から選べ。

For thousands of years, humans have asked the question: “Why do we sleep?” and modern scientists are still trying to find the answer. ( ① ) Physically, sleep helps prevent sickness and keeps our body healthy. ( ② ) Mentally, we study and work better when we sleep for about eight hours the previous night.

In this century, lack of sleep is becoming a big problem. The average American sleeps less than seven hours a night—that’s two hours less than a century ago. ( ③ ) Our modern 24-hour-day lifestyle means that more and more of us are working at different times of the day and night. ( ④ ) We often stay up late into the night, and some of us even work all night and sleep during the day. This is a problem because our body’s natural clock is connected with the movement of the sun. ( ⑤ ) In other words, if we don’t sleep at night for long periods, it can be bad for our health.

( ⑥ ) Modern cities use bright LED lights through the night, which changes the way we sleep. In addition, the screens of our computers, tablets, and smartphones all send out blue light. ( ⑦ ) As a result, some medical experts now suggest that we shouldn’t watch more than two hours of television per day, and that we should stop looking at screens (including phones) one hour before we go to bed. But since light and screens are so important in our lives, how many of us will take this advice? ( ⑧ )

【出典：John Hughes 他, *World English, Level 1, Third Edition*, National Geographic Learning, 2020, partially modified】

36 But perhaps the biggest problem for sleep comes from electric lights and screens.

37 But one thing we do know is that it's good for our physical and mental health.

38 The bluer and brighter the light is, the more difficult it is to go to sleep.

第6問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

April 12, 2021

It's the time of the year when you see new students and fresh graduates starting jobs dressed in brand new suits for a fresh start in April. But with more people working remotely from home due to the coronavirus pandemic and recent trends leaning toward casual office clothes, suit sales have been pushed down. In order to survive, many apparel companies are testing new business models to attract more customers.

( ① ) But with the pandemic, they were forced to temporarily close or shorten business hours in the spring of last year. This year, sales have recovered, but not to the pre-pandemic level of two years ago. The pandemic also sparked a change in demand from customers. Due to the increase in teleworking, people have opted for more casual workwear. As a result, the menswear section began focusing on jackets and trousers made of comfortable, stretchable materials.

Despite being on the chopping block, each company strives to adapt to change. Clothing companies are pushing polo shirts, knitwear and T-shirts better suited to teleworking. ( ② ) “You can wear (a polo shirt) in both business and private settings, and you can even match it with a jacket,” said a clothing company employee.

( ③ ) The companies expect teleworking to become even more widespread, especially in urban areas, and that this will allow workers to wear a variety of clothes for work. “There is more freedom in what people can wear for work. We want to offer clothing that can be used in many business settings,” said a salesman.

Even without the pandemic, the market for suits has been declining in recent years. ( ④ ) Annual expenditure on men's suits per

household was ¥19,043 in 1991. The figure decreased to under ¥10,000 and stayed around ¥5,000 from 2009 to 2019. In 2020, it eventually fell to ¥2,893.

“Until the first half of the 1990s, as a social custom, suits were essential in expressing one’s social status within an organization,” said Kensuke Kojima, president at apparel consultancy Kojima Fashion Marketing. Kojima also points out that the decline in wearing suits can be attributed to the retirement of baby boomers, in addition to the Environment Ministry’s Cool Biz campaign, which kicked off in 2005, encouraging casual work clothes during the summertime. The downward trend in sales due to these factors is accelerated by the pandemic.

【出典： *The Japan Times*, April 12, 2021 (中日新聞 2021年3月29日), partially modified】

問1 下線部 being on the chopping block はどのような状態を表すか、最も適切なものを選べ。

- ① the situation where a chef has trouble cooking carp
- ② the situation where workers spend more on clothes
- ③ the situation where companies face a hard time
- ④ the situation where stores try to adapt to changes in trends

問2 以下の文を入れるべき最も適切な箇所を本文中の (①)～(④) から選べ。

Usually, department stores see a surge in demand in the spring from students and workers joining universities or new companies.

問3 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを選び。

- ① Suits express one's social status
- ② Population aging
- ③ Department stores started teleworking
- ④ Shifting from T-shirts to suits
- ⑤ Pandemic alters trends
- ⑥ Freshmen

問4 本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選べ。  ·

- ① A decline in wearing suits is partly because the Cool Biz campaign was launched.
- ② Due to the pandemic, annual sales of casual workwear decreased and stayed around ¥5,000 from 2009 to 2019.
- ③ The promotion of teleworking forced baby boomers to retire and damaged the apparel industry.
- ④ Sales of department stores in 2021 exceed the pre-pandemic level in 2019.
- ⑤ Baby boomers have preferred casual clothing to formal wear such as polo shirts and knitwear.
- ⑥ From 1991 to 2020, annual expenditure on men's suits per household declined by ¥16,150.