

「英語」、「日本史」、「世界史」、「現代社会」、「数学」、「国語」の6科目から2科目を選択し、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. 解答する科目を2つ選び、解答用紙の科目欄にマークすること。**その際、「日本史」「世界史」「現代社会」からの2科目選択はできない。**マークされていない場合、3科目以上にマークされている場合、または3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」、「世界史」、「現代社会」、「国語」となっている。
4. 解答はすべて、解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
5. 「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。
6. 試験時間は100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 ~ 12
日 本 史	13 ~ 31
世 界 史	33 ~ 46
現 代 社 会	47 ~ 63
数 学	65 ~ 69
国 語	1 ~ 24

※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。

- 1 Such (① thing ② never happen ③ might ④ a strange) again.
- 2 English (① the earliest ② class ③ of the ④ starts) three classes.
- 3 The professor (① we should ② cooperating ③ suggested that ④ be) with each other.
- 4 The (① will ② by six ③ have risen ④ sun) o'clock tomorrow.
- 5 There were (① suitable ② her to ③ places for ④ no) pray in the airport.
- 6 A student from Pakistan (① hair ② had her ③ after returning ④ cut only) to her home country.
- 7 A team of scientists decided to (① of the ② deep into ③ dive ④ the depths) Pacific Ocean.
- 8 About 2,000 people (① participate in ② conservation activities ③ nature ④ interested in) the annual monitoring activities.
- 9 There are several (① know in order to ② you need to ③ rules ④ fly) drones in this area.
- 10 Buildings (① constructed 50 years ② aging ③ are considered ④ ago or earlier).

第2問 ( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

- 11 Osaka is famous ( ) its tasty foods.  
① to            ② for            ③ off            ④ on
- 12 This picture ( ) me of my younger days.  
① reloads                            ② remembers  
③ reminds                            ④ repeats
- 13 I found, ( ) my surprise, that my dog was pregnant.  
① to            ② for            ③ of            ④ on
- 14 It has been snowing ( ) the day before yesterday.  
① before       ② after       ③ since       ④ ever
- 15 If he had come only two minutes ( ), he could have caught the bus.  
① earliest      ② earlier      ③ late        ④ later
- 16 Please ( ) me know the result of the examination.  
① take        ② keep        ③ give        ④ let
- 17 He insisted ( ) mountain climbing in winter though his wife asked him not to.  
① to            ② for            ③ of            ④ on
- 18 He is content ( ) things as they are.  
① of            ② on            ③ with        ④ over
- 19 This movie is ( ) interesting and instructive.  
① both        ② at            ③ besides     ④ with
- 20 He could not join athletics on ( ) of his illness.  
① account     ② concern     ③ regard      ④ respect

### 第3問

A ( ) にア～ウの文を入れて会話を完成させる場合、最も適切な順番を①～⑥から選べ。

- ① アーイーウ      ② アーウーイ      ③ イーアーウ  
④ イーウーア      ⑤ ウーアーイ      ⑥ ウーイーア

21

A : Excuse me. I bought this digital camera here last week, but it seems to be broken.

B : Oh, I'm very sorry to hear that. May I take a look at it, Madam?

A : Sure. Could you replace it with another one? Here's the receipt.

B : Hum...m. ( )

A : That can't be true! I checked it many times and it didn't work at all.

B : Excuse me, but did you press this button first?

A : What? Is there a button on that side? I didn't notice it. ( )

B : Would you like me to show you how to operate it?

A : Yes. ( )

ア. I'd appreciate that.

イ. I don't see any problem with it.

ウ. How embarrassing!

22

A : I heard you'd like to start using a computer.

B : Yes. I've always wanted to learn how to use one, but  
( )

A : It's easy. There's nothing to worry about.

B : Really? Then ( )

A : Do you mean you are not familiar with the keyboard?

B : Oh, is this called the "keyboard"? I've never touched one  
before.

A : ...Mr. B, ( ) I know a good one.

ア. what should I do to type in my name?

イ. how would you like to take some lessons at a computer  
school?

ウ. it seems difficult to me.

23

A : You are late again! What happened to you?

B : I'm sorry. The road was so congested.

A : Oh, do you drive to work?

B : Yes. I've just moved to a suburb. ( ) There is no train  
or bus service available.

A : Lucky you! ( ) I'm getting tired of rushing into the  
train and being squashed by the crowd all the way.

B : I see what you mean. But I have one thing I hate about  
driving.

A : What is it?

B : ( )

ア. It's actually in the middle of nowhere.

イ. I wish I didn't have to take a jam-packed commuter train.

ウ. I can't sleep while driving.

【出典：大杉正明 他, 『英語であれこれ言ってみる』 増進会出版社, 2002年, 一部改変】

B 空所に最も適切なものを①～⑨から選べ。ただし、同じものを繰り返し選んではいけない。

A : Japan's national record in the marathon was broken just recently.  
That's inspired me to run almost every day now.

B :

A : Two hours, 4 minutes and 56 seconds. Only 58 people have ever recorded times under 2 hours and 5 minutes.

B : That's awesome.  I envy you runners.

A : Don't say that! If you're not competing in races, there's no such thing as being good or bad at running.  I know a great website for people who'd like to start. Shall I send you the link?

B :  Your enthusiasm is infectious!

A : Well, running's great for your health and for weight control and everything.

【出典：CNN English Express 編集部『CNN English Express 2021年5月号』朝日出版社，2021年，一部改変】

- ① I won the race for the sixth year running.
- ② It takes one and a half hours to walk.
- ③ Finally, a Japanese runner has joined the ranks of the best in the world.
- ④ I wish I were good at running.
- ⑤ I have been suffering from hay fever lately.
- ⑥ Sure, why not?
- ⑦ With the right guidance, anyone can get into it.
- ⑧ How long does it take?
- ⑨ What kind of time was set for the new national record?

第4問 空所に最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

A

An annual report on the gender gap has again placed Nordic countries in the top rankings while Japan has dropped to its lowest level 29 .

The World Economic Forum survey 30 153 countries. The Swiss institute analyzes the gap between the sexes every year based on data from four key areas—politics, economics, education, and health.

Nordic countries 31 the top of the table. Iceland was ranked first, and Norway, second. Finland, where 34-year-old Sanna Marin was elected prime minister earlier this month, came in third, followed by Sweden in fourth place.

Japan was 121st, marking a drop of 11 notches from last year. The 32 was attributed to the low representation of women in politics and corporate management. Japanese female lawmakers make up about 10 percent of the Lower House and about five percent of the Cabinet, 33 to the global averages of more than 20 percent, respectively.

【出典：「世界へ発信！ニュースで英語術 NHK」2020年2月10日（月）の放送，一部改変】

29 ① ever      ② since      ③ always      ④ never

30 ① to cover      ② covered with  
③ covered up      ④ covered

31 ① controlled    ② dominated    ③ influenced    ④ depended on

32 ① resistance    ② opposition    ③ decline      ④ resource

33 ① accorded      ② each other    ③ matched      ④ compared

## B

Most of us avoid fearful situations. When we do find ourselves in such situations, our 34 reaction may be to run away. If this is the case, then why do so many people seek out the feeling of fear by watching horror movies? When we watch horror movies, we're 35 an urge to sharpen our fear, just as young animals play-fight to train themselves for real fights.

Watching horror films not only trains our minds to react to danger, but it may also be good for our health. When we're afraid, our blood flow and heart rate increase. This causes our bodies to release a 36 called adrenaline. It lets our bodies burn more calories. One study even found that almost 200 extra calories can be burned as a result of watching a heart-pounding scary movie. No doubt, fear can produce some 37 psychological and physical effects on us. In this sense, horror films give us certain advantages, since they present danger on screen.

Of course, people with heart conditions and blood-pressure problems should think carefully before putting themselves through any hair-raising experiences. For normal, healthy people, 38, horror movies can be a safe place for some good fun.

【出典：角山照彦 他, *Live Escalate Book 2: Trekking*, 成美堂, 2021年, 一部改变】

出典追記：Live Escalate Book 2 ©Hebron Soft Limited



- 34 ① backward ② past ③ immediate ④ previous
- 35 ① explaining ② proving ③ rejecting ④ satisfying
- 36 ① produce ② procedure  
③ substance ④ supplement
- 37 ① positive ② problematic  
③ negative ④ vague
- 38 ① furthermore ② however  
③ moreover ④ therefore

第5問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

As Thomas Carlyle once wrote, fashion is crucial to people because it allows them to use an array of fabrics to make themselves stand out from the rest. In this respect, fashion functions similarly to the bright feathers of peacocks. Males fan out their tail-feathers to attract females during the mating season. Regardless of gender, animals seem to be less eager to impress others than humans. People have constantly involved themselves in developing unique features of their appearances, sometimes resulting in the creation of collective fashion styles. ( ① )

Japan has a special history in this field. The Japanese people focused on their own clothing culture like the *kimono* since the country was forced into a sustained isolation for more than 200 years until 1853. However, the end of seclusion meant the beginning of modernization, in other words, the arrival of Westernization. After almost entirely abandoning traditional Japanese clothing except for special professions and ceremonial occasions, the trend was to imitate the current Western fashion. Starting with samurais cutting off their pony-tail hairstyle and changing their sandals to boots, Western clothing became dominant in just half a century. Miniskirts were fashionable in the 1960s, hippie styles arrived in the 1970s, and body-conscious fashions became prominent in the 1980s and the 90s. ( ② )

From the mid-1990s, Japanese teenagers' taste started to greatly dominate the trends. Hundreds of students in uniquely decorated school uniforms gathered in urban centers like Shibuya in Tokyo. ( ③ )

There is another trend which accurately represents the personality of modern Japanese. This is named *ryosan-gata* (a depersonalized mass-produced fashion). This does not mean wearing mass-produced clothing, such as fast fashion. Instead, this term refers to the mass from the

same age group choosing almost identical outfits. Due to a strong attachment to their uniforms, these people have a tendency to feel insecure about looking differently from the rest of their peers. Thus, the young follow the trend for uniformity established during their teenage years.

Some post-high school students maintain a similar external appearance even when out of uniform in order to blend in with others. This similarity is not limited to their clothing, but also extends to hairstyles, make-up, and how they wear accessories. Japan is in the interesting situation of having featureless fashion as the defining feature of a generation. ( ④ )

【出典：日本英語表現学会テキスト研究部会, *Writing Skills for Readers: Vocabulary to Essay on Japan*, 南雲堂, 2020年, 一部改変】

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

39

Girl students with loose socks in particular were seen wearing high-brand cardigans and scarves. They eventually embraced an appearance featuring extremely tanned skin with wide white eyeliner and lipstick, a style known by the name *yamanba-gyaru* (monstrous gals).

問2 下線部 Westernization が日本社会にもたらした影響として、最も適切なものを選べ。

(1)

40

- ① Japanese traditional fashion destroyed Western culture.
- ② The adoption of Western culture shaped modern fashion in Japan.
- ③ Western designers occupied some high schools in Japan.
- ④ Japanese designers were strengthened to confront Western influence.

問3 下線部 Due to a strong attachment to their uniforms, these people have a tendency to feel insecure about looking differently from the rest of their peers. の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

(2)

41

- ① Strong hatred of uniforms causes fear among classmates.
- ② They don't have to feel the gap between the rich and the poor by wearing uniforms.
- ③ Strong love for uniforms generates anxiety about looking different from classmates.
- ④ Uniforms strengthen school spirit and solidarity among students.

問4 本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選べ。  ·

- ① A depersonalized mass-produced fashion means dressing similarly in fast fashion.
- ② High school graduates try to show their individuality with their appearance.
- ③ As a result of its national isolation, Japan developed a unique fashion culture, including *kimono*.
- ④ Animals, regardless of gender, are as enthusiastic about impressing others as humans are.
- ⑤ Some high school graduates dress similarly, even while not wearing uniforms.
- ⑥ People have created collective fashion styles by constantly imitating animal behavior.