

「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 ~ 11
日 本 史	13 ~ 34
世 界 史	35 ~ 44
現代社会	45 ~ 57
数 学	59 ~ 63
国 語	1 ~ 19

※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 The shift (① reflects ② from books ③ the limitations of space ④ to e-books) for placing books.
- 2 (① online lectures ② long as ③ as ④ increase) attendance, they are not necessarily bad.
- 3 (① has ② carbon dioxide ③ reduced ④ the closure of the border) emissions.
- 4 Teleworking makes (① by replacing ② commuting hours ③ with spending ④ parents happy) time with their kids.
- 5 Universities are (① in the sense that ② like restaurant chains ③ offer ④ they) lots of courses.
- 6 (① tired with ② eyes ③ sleepy ④ politicians look) at the press conference.
- 7 (① downturn ② intensified competition ③ the economic ④ has) in the job market.
- 8 I'd like to (① the item ② you sent ③ whether ④ check).
- 9 The pandemic (① the gap ② the rich and the poor ③ widened ④ between).
- 10 Her recovery (① encouraged ② continue ③ others to ④ from illness) physical therapy and rehabilitation.

第2問 () に最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

- 11 Due to schedule conflicts, I will be () to join you at the party.
① indifferent ② unable ③ stable ④ willing
- 12 Millions of people will starve if we don't () better choices now.
① bring ② make ③ oppose ④ throw
- 13 He tried to () her into the conversation.
① apply ② avoid ③ draw ④ withdraw
- 14 She () part in some volunteer activities last summer.
① came ② got ③ made ④ took
- 15 I'd rather have some bread and coffee here () have breakfast there.
① but ② or ③ than ④ yet
- 16 Coal is not essential for a comfortable life ().
① anymore ② no more ③ no way ④ no less
- 17 The suspension of commercial whaling came into () in 1986.
① effect ② effort ③ evaluation ④ evolution
- 18 Facial recognition could present a () to privacy.
① cut ② lid ③ prize ④ threat
- 19 Oceans are () with tiny pieces of floating garbage.
① pollute ② polluted ③ pollutes ④ polluting
- 20 All the evidence pointed to the () that he was guilty.
① affection ② appliance ③ conclusion ④ compromise

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

Ivy : Hey, Sally. I just heard about your art exhibition opening this weekend. You must be excited.

Mia : What's this? Sally, I didn't know you were an artist.

Sally : It's just a hobby, really. In fact, this will be my first time to exhibit my art in public.

Ivy : ()

Sally : I hate to admit it, but I'm very nervous, actually.

Mia : () Paintings?

Sally : No, sculpture. I make all my pieces out of recycled material.

Mia : Sounds very interesting.

Sally : () It'd be nice to have some friends show up to give me some emotional support.

ア. What type of artwork do you do?

イ. Why don't you guys come to the gallery and check it out?

ウ. Are you nervous?

22

Ken : Emiko, I wonder if you could help me with something.
() It's taking a few minutes to open applications or even simple document files.

Emiko : Have you done anything out of the ordinary lately, like installing new software or updates?

Ken : () It was working fine until a few days ago, and then it slowed down all of a sudden. I've never had anything like this happen before.

Emiko : Okay—() I'll see if I can figure out what's causing the problem.

ア. My computer is operating more slowly than usual.

イ. Let me have a look at it and run a few tests.

ウ. No, I've just been using it normally.

23

Customer : Excuse me. I really like the pattern on this tie. Are there any other color combinations in the same style?
()

Shop clerk : Yes, actually. There are several color variations that all have the same pattern. Unfortunately, we've already sold out of nearly everything from our original order. () The complete selection will be back in stock by the end of this week.

Customer : Great. Well... () I'll stop by again this weekend to look at the others once they've arrived.

ア. We have more on the way, though.

イ. I looked, but I didn't see any on display.

ウ. I guess I'll go ahead and take this one today.

【出典：中村紳一郎 他『TOEIC® テスト新形式精選模試リスニング』ジャパンタイムズ出版, 2017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 : I'm always struck by how many houses and apartments in Japan use opaque glass for the lower windows. That means , but you can't see out, either! I've found that quite frustrating.

B : Well, I think we can safely say that Japanese culture likes to hide things. For example, .

A : In Britain, on the other hand, you can often see right into people's living rooms or dining rooms from the street, and as they pass by!

B : Well, that's very surprising because !

A : Ah yes, but on the other hand we have privacy inside rooms, whereas the interiors of traditional Japanese houses have almost no privacy!

B : You're right. Inside, !

- ① I don't think of myself as being a courageous person
- ② we tend to build walls and fences around our houses
- ③ they can look out and wave to neighbors
- ④ you feel the room is smaller than it actually is
- ⑤ nobody can look in
- ⑥ it's all transparent and there are no secrets
- ⑦ we have an image of Europeans being very strict about privacy
- ⑧ we have to go where there is no path
- ⑨ a little knowledge is a dangerous thing

【出典：『NHK テレビ トラッドジャパン 2011年9月号』NHK出版，2011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。

A

Before the Industrial Revolution British society was clearly divided into groups. People's membership of a group depended on what kind of family they were born into. The present class system can be divided into five main groups.

The underclass consists of the long-term unemployed or homeless people. The working class is up of those with no higher education who work on production lines in factories or as labourers.

The majority of British people fall into the middle class category, which includes white-collar workers, teachers, journalists, nurses and so on. People with a high paying career such as barristers can be considered upper class. The tiny group of the royal family and titled people are called aristocrats.

Wealth can push a person into the upper class. Such people are often called 'new money'. 'Old money' refers to people with title and of aristocratic birth. However, ancient English families still high social status even if they are no longer wealthy.

Class is not always . Working class people can become middle or upper class by gaining a good education and going into a profession or by acquiring wealth. , as George Orwell said, Britain is "the most class-ridden society under the sun". Class is still alive in modern Britain.

【出典：James C. House 他, *Modern Britain: Culture, Society and History*, 松柏社, 2021年, 一部改変】

① added ② made ③ put ④ raised

① composed ② complained ③ compared ④ competed

① decline ② increase ③ lose ④ maintain

① changeable ② fixed ③ undecided ④ unstable

① And ② Because ③ Nevertheless ④ Therefore

B

Perhaps the most iconic British dish is fish and chips. As a takeaway it is wrapped in paper and sprinkled with salt and malt vinegar.

The English breakfast is not usually eaten every day as it might 34 your health. Usually it is eaten at the weekend as brunch. It consists of fried or poached egg, fried bacon, sausage, and often tomatoes or mushrooms. Fried bread is sometimes added as are hash browns.

The British are fond of all kinds of pies and pasties, such as shepherd's pie, made of minced lamb, and fish pie. Cornish pasties are made of pastry 35 with minced beef and vegetables.

British cooking is also famous for its desserts, or puddings as the British call them. Traditional trifle is a favorite and often includes strawberries. It is made of cake rolls, custard, jelly and cream. It is very sweet and 36 you a sugar rush.

The cream tea was originally 37 for the upper classes as a snack between lunch and dinner. A favorite with foreign visitors, it consists of scones with clotted cream and jam.

Although fast food dominates high streets, fine dining does exist for those who can 38 it, which is usually French cuisine. Indian, Chinese and Italian takeaways are common.

【出典：James C. House 他, *Modern Britain: Culture, Society and History*, 松柏社, 2021年, 一部改変】

34 ① damage ② improve ③ overcome ④ restore

35 ① accept ② accepted ③ fill ④ filled

36 ① dives ② escapes ③ gives ④ quits

37 ① copied ② cloned ③ created ④ ceased

38 ① afford ② cook ③ imply ④ limit

第5問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

When Clive Woodward, the coach of England's World Cup winning rugby team of 2003, was asked how he had managed to turn his players into the best team in the world, he answered: "We just did 100 things one percent better." That, in a nutshell, is what the world of sports science is all about. We have all heard depressing stories of sportspeople resorting to performance-enhancing drugs in order to gain an advantage over their competitors. Sports science, in contrast, aims to help athletes improve their performance without cheating—through harnessing the power of technology. (①)

Sports science works in two areas, which are closely linked: the improvement of fitness and the improvement of performance. In themselves, neither of these aims is new. The ancient Greeks produced essays on health, nutrition, and fitness to help athletes prepare for the Olympic Games. The difference now is that modern technology allows coaches to be much more precise in understanding both what athletes need and how best to provide it. In training, many sportspeople now wear sensors that measure heart rates, blood pressure, hydration levels, and muscle fatigue. They also have GPS trackers that show not only exactly how far they have run, but also their different speeds, changes of direction, and rates of acceleration and deceleration. (②)

All of this data can be used to produce individualized training programs that help to increase fitness and minimize the risk of injury. (1) After a particularly strenuous activity, such as a full game of soccer, treatments are employed to ensure the quickest recovery rates. For instance, Manchester City, a soccer team in England's Premier League, has a cryotherapy chamber, which is cooled by liquid nitrogen to -150°C . (③)

Aside from fitness, sports science is also used to improve other ⁽²⁾aspects of performance. GPS trackers can monitor the position of each player on the field, helping coaches to coordinate specific patterns of attack and defense in sports like soccer, rugby, and American football. Other technologies are used to improve players' visual processing by tracking their eye movements and their powers of concentration and spatial awareness through training on computer simulators. As Mike Bartels, the research director of a sports science company, explains, "From heartbeat and brainwaves to foot speed and throwing accuracy, we can now precisely measure just about any physiological or behavioral element of sport." (④)

Many universities in Japan have opened sports science departments to train the next generation of elite coaches, nutritionists, and fitness instructors. There is no doubt that sports will continue to be an important area of scientific research from now on.

【出典：Dave Rear, *Science Arena*, 成美堂, 2021年, 一部改変】

問1 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。

39

Players enter the chamber in their underwear and remain inside for three minutes, the freezing temperature aiding the recovery of tired muscles and injuries.

問2 下線部 All of this data ⁽¹⁾に 含まれないもの を選べ。

40

- ① heart rates and blood pressure
- ② hydration levels and muscle fatigue
- ③ rates of acceleration and deceleration
- ④ individualized training programs

問3 下線部 other aspects of performance に当てはまるものを選び。

41

(2)

- ① heartbeat
- ② visual processing
- ③ sports science departments
- ④ performance-enhancing drugs

問4 本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選び。

42

43

- ① Sports science uses medicine to improve performance.
- ② The data collected with sensors and GPS trackers are utilized to develop a general training program for all people.
- ③ Both ancient and modern people have investigated various ways of improving fitness and performance.
- ④ GPS trackers are helpful for the coaches of ball games like soccer.
- ⑤ Using the knowledge of sports science is not allowed during the Olympic Games.
- ⑥ Mike Bartels, a famous sports doctor, explains the physiological or behavioral elements of sports.