

2022年

入学試験問題

英語

1. この問題の試験時間は、約90分間です。解答はすべてマークシートにマークしてください。前半60分は読解力テスト、後半約30分はリスニング・テストです。リスニング・テストが始まると読解力テストには戻れません。注意してください。
2. 問題と解答は、声を出して読むはいけません。
3. 印刷がはっきりしない場合のほかは、問題についての質問は受けません。
4. 終了の合図で、すぐ筆記用具を置いて答えの記入をやめてください。
5. この問題冊子は回収するので、持ち帰らないでください。
6. 試験中は、監督者の指示に従ってください。
7. 不正行為があった場合は、解答はすべて無効とします。

英語の問題は二つに分かれています。

前半は読解と文法・語彙に関する問題で、後半はリスニングに関する問題です。

解答は、マークシートの問題番号に対応した解答欄に鉛筆でマークしてください。

前半の読解と文法・語彙は **READING COMPREHENSION (READING No. 1 ~ 3)** と **GRAMMAR AND USAGE (SECTION 1 ~ 2)** に分かれています。

後半のリスニング・テストは二つの **PART** に分かれています。**PART 1** はカンバセーションに関する問題、**PART 2** はモノローグに関する問題です。

問題は全部で 64 問で、通し番号が 1 ~ 64 までついています。

マークシートにも同様に 1 ~ 64 まで通し番号がついています。

READING COMPREHENSION

READING No. 1

Everyone gets scared sometimes. It's a normal reaction. You need that reaction to survive. When faced with a threat, it's useful to be afraid and get out of the way so that you won't get hurt. You can also learn fears through experience. Greg, for example, once fell off a ladder. After that, he was afraid to climb a ladder. He finally realized all he had to do was to be careful when using one. As you get older, you may be able to control some fears. Maybe you used to be afraid of the dark or of spiders. Different people are afraid of different things over time. Fears can be mild or severe. Mild fear just makes you feel slightly nervous, but intense fear can make you sweat. Your heart may beat faster. You may even have trouble breathing.

Sometimes fear becomes extreme and unreasonable. This is known as a phobia. Phobias are fears that make people feel out of control. Sometimes people with phobias feel sick. Some of them get headaches, high blood pressure, skin rashes, nausea, or other medical problems. Doctors believe that most of these phobias, like Greg's, are learned. In some cases, however, a phobia follows an unrelated trauma, such as a death in the family. Also, the tendency to develop some phobias may **run** in families. Phobias can be about things, activities, or situations. For example, people can have phobias about cats, storms, or heights. These are called specific phobias.

Other people may be afraid of going to parties or being with other people because they think they will be judged, embarrassed, or rejected, or because they might offend people. Such a phobia is known as a *social anxiety disorder*, or social phobia. Still, other people have a type of

phobia called a *panic disorder*. They suddenly feel very frightened for no reason. They may sweat, tremble, faint, have trouble breathing, or get very sick. Worst of all, they never know when a panic attack will strike.

If a phobia interferes with daily life, it's time to do something about it. Psychologists have several suggestions for dealing with phobias, such as talking about the phobia with someone you trust, breathing deeply, and trying to visualize what you fear to **lessen** the phobia. If these things don't help, psychologists or psychiatrists can help you learn to overcome a phobia. For example, Hannah saw a psychologist about her fear of dogs. The psychologist had her face her fear in stages. First, Hannah relaxed. Then, she imagined she was near a friendly dog. Third, she looked at pictures of dogs. Finally, she went up to a real dog and patted its head.

Another useful technique is *virtual reality exposure*. Carl overcame his fear of flying this way. He sat in a computer-controlled "virtual plane" that never left the ground. He "experienced" takeoffs, landings, and flying in all kinds of weather. It's important to realize that phobias can be treated. "Most people who seek treatment completely overcome their fears for life," according to the American Psychiatric Association.

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1

What is this reading mainly about?

- a) How human beings have managed fear in history
- b) How people feel fear and how they can deal with it
- c) How knowledgeable and dependable psychologists are
- d) How people should avoid feeling scared in order to survive

2

According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about phobias?

- a) They can be more serious than the fears that you face in everyday life.
- b) They are generally believed by doctors to be healed by family members.
- c) They are more commonly treated by psychologists than by psychiatrists.
- d) They are recently considered to be the major cause of depression in the U.S.

3

According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about Hannah?

- a) Her fear of dogs could be categorized as a *social anxiety disorder*.
- b) She looked at pictures of dogs in order to remember what they look like.
- c) She followed the advice from a psychologist about how to face her fear.
- d) She was finally able to see a real dog at a close distance but was unable to touch it.

- 4 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about *virtual reality exposure*?
- a) It was the most useful technique for Carl to control a computer.
 - b) It provided Carl with an opportunity to experience flying virtually.
 - c) It was effective for Carl because he didn't have to worry about weather.
 - d) It made it possible for Carl to fly an actual plane at the end of the training.

- 5 Which word is closest in meaning to **run** in paragraph 2?
- a) arise
 - b) grow
 - c) increase
 - d) continue

- 6 Which word is closest in meaning to **lessen** in paragraph 4?
- a) fight
 - b) delete
 - c) escape
 - d) decrease

READING No. 2

The numbers on the digital scoreboard display a new South Sudanese Men's 1500m national record. On April 4, 2021, Guem Abraham of South Sudan set a new personal best at the "Tokyo Athletics Association Middle Distance Challenge" held at Komazawa Olympic Park Athletic Field in Tokyo.

Maebashi City in Gunma Prefecture hosted a team of athletes from South Sudan. The warm support of Maebashi City and encounters with various people encouraged the South Sudanese athletes and helped them improve their athletic performance. Among them was Masato Yokota, who is a professional track and field coach and leads a middle- and long-distance track club "TWOLAPS." Yokota is a former Japan national record holder in the men's 800m, and he took part in the London Olympics.

As fellow track and field athletes, Abraham and Yokota proved that sports have the potential to help people understand each other beyond racial and national borders. They also shared the power of sports beyond just winning and losing, stimulating each other to improve. Abraham's desire to run and his hopes for the future of his home country, South Sudan, resonated with members of TWOLAPS, one of whom was Yasunari Kusu. They visited Maebashi City in March to train with Abraham and assisted him in preparation for the event.

Kusu, a member of TWOLAPS, said that his encounter with Abraham was an opportunity for him to reevaluate the significance of the Olympics and sports. He said, "When I heard about Abraham, I was moved by the fact that the Olympics can lead a nation to peace, and that the Olympics has its own meaning in each country." He added, "I also empathized with him when he said that he wanted to share his

experiences in Japan with the children of his country.”

Kusu smiled and said that although Abraham seemed to be an unapproachable person, he was actually a hard-working young athlete with a sense of mission who **genuinely** wanted to run fast. The two hit it off, vowed to be friends and raise each other’s level. They hoped to stand together in the Olympics.

At the post-race press conference, Abraham was asked by the media, “What kind of performance do you want to show your country at the Olympics?” Abraham answered, “Of course, I want to set a good record. But more than anything else, I will be able to set a good record only if I gain the courage and the **will** not to give up through the relationships I have with various people and from those who support me in Maebashi City. So, in addition to my record, I want to show my home country this spirit of love for each other, instead of killing each other in conflict.”

In South Sudan, about 3.7 million people, or almost a third of the population, are still refugees or internally displaced persons due to tribal conflicts over the years. Abraham’s experience in Japan should provide a bright future for his home country.

[Source JICA]

- 7 What is this reading mainly about?
- a) The significance of the Olympics in Japan
 - b) Friendships created through sports
 - c) Some runners’ new practice methods
 - d) The struggles of an athletic team in Japan

8 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct about Yasunari Kusu?

- a) He disagreed with Guem Abraham's idea.
- b) He interviewed Guem Abraham after the race.
- c) He helped Guem Abraham prepare for the race.
- d) He asked Guem Abraham to run in the race in Tokyo.

9 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct?

- a) Masato Yokota believes that winning is the most important thing in sports.
- b) Guem Abraham's thoughts on his country inspired members of TWOLAPS.
- c) Yasunari Kusu thought that Guem Abraham always looked friendly and easy to talk to.
- d) More than 50% of the people in South Sudan lost their homes in conflicts.

10 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct?

- a) Guem Abraham hopes to become a track and field coach in South Sudan.
- b) Some children in South Sudan will be given opportunities to visit Japan.
- c) Yasunari Kusu understands that one's athletic performance can bring peace to a country.
- d) Guem Abraham has new friends in Japan, but his athletic performance has not improved.

11 Which word is closest in meaning to **genuinely** in paragraph 5?

- a) truly
- b) gently
- c) informally
- d) greatly

12 Which word is closest in meaning to **will** in paragraph 6?

- a) expectation
- b) possibility
- c) effectiveness
- d) determination

READING No. 3

Are you aware that the chocolates we casually enjoy have numerous issues behind the scenes? Currently, Japan imports more than 70% of its cacao, the raw material for chocolate, from Ghana in West Africa. However, a little known fact is that about one in five children is engaged in child labor in that country. The Ghana cocoa industry has been faced with the problem while it has been battling other challenges, including, for example, the destruction of forests.

Japan International Cooperation Agency, also known as JICA, is working to create a program for collaborative support with companies, industry groups, and NGOs to resolve the challenges which the cocoa industry faces in developing countries, including Ghana. This is not an easy task because, as shown in Figure 1, Africa is the biggest producer of cocoa and many African countries face a number of other challenges just like Ghana is facing.

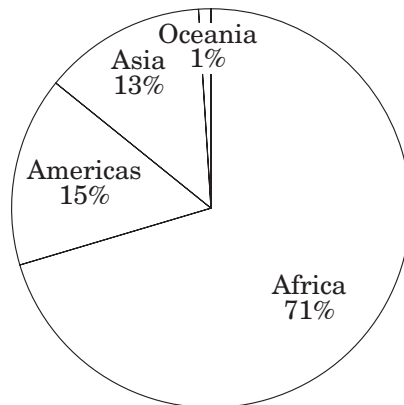


Figure 1: Cocoa production by continent

Source: Phayanak

According to an announcement by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) and the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the impact of global warming and the destruction of forests

could lead to lower cocoa production. Also, for small cocoa farmers, children are an important source of labor due to the shortage of workers. Another issue is that these farmers are stuck in a vicious circle of low productivity due to the lack of technology and knowledge.

Through the exchange of opinions with governments, companies, and related organizations, JICA established the “Platform for Sustainable Cocoa in Developing Countries” in January 2020. There was a need for a forum where concerned parties could gather and work together to address issues for achieving the sustainable development of the cocoa industry.

This platform is a forum where companies, industry associations, NGOs, and others share information and experiences while working together to resolve various issues and to realize a socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable cocoa industry. As of February 10, 2020, nine organizations, including industry associations such as the Chocolate and Cocoa Association of Japan, LOTTE Co., Ltd., Morinaga & Co., Ltd., and other confectionery companies, and ACE, an authorized NPO that tackles child labor, have **registered**.

Ghana, in fact, prohibits child labor that could threaten the health or lives of children under **domestic** laws. However, the current situation in the cocoa industry remains little improved. Children are being forced to engage in dangerous work such as clearing forests, burning bushes, working with chemicals and pesticides, and cracking open cacao beans with large knives. To solve the problem of child labor in the cocoa industry, all participants need to tackle a wide range of issues, including education, economy, and technological innovation.

To kick-off the establishment of the platform, a public event entitled “SDGs and Chocolate: What we can do for a Sustainable Future” was held in February 2020, in which companies and NGOs announced their

respective initiatives related to Sustainable Cocoa. Among them was the introduction of the concept of aiming at a tax exemption for goods made without child labor. Tomoko Shiroki of ACE said, “Japan ranks sixth in the world in terms of chocolate consumption and thus has international influence. I would like us to consider how Japan can have a major impact going forward.”

[Source JICA]

- 13 What is this reading mainly about?
- a) JICA’s activities on environmental issues
 - b) Destruction of forests in African countries
 - c) Countries with the biggest cocoa production
 - d) The problem of child labor in the cocoa industry
- 14 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct?
- a) 20% of children in Ghana are engaged in labor.
 - b) Japan exports most chocolate products to Africa.
 - c) More cocoa has been produced than in the past.
 - d) The cocoa industry receives little impact from global warming.
- 15 According to the reading, which one of the following did JICA do?
- a) Planted more trees in African countries
 - b) Established a forum to make a better cocoa industry
 - c) Offered education on global warming to children in Africa
 - d) Provided new technology for more efficient farming

- 16 According to the reading, which one of the statements is correct?
- a) Ghana approves of child labor in the cocoa industry by law.
 - b) Children are usually engaged in safe tasks in African countries.
 - c) Goods produced without child labor may become tax free.
 - d) Six other countries consume more chocolate than Japan.

- 17 Which word is closest in meaning to **registered** in paragraph 5?
- a) joined
 - b) finished
 - c) created
 - d) paid

- 18 Which word is closest in meaning to **domestic** in paragraph 6?
- a) natural
 - b) national
 - c) individual
 - d) social

GRAMMAR AND USAGE

SECTION 1

Shopping habits at supermarkets, convenience stores and other places have changed. People used to carry purchases home in plastic bags (19) free at stores. Now, however, many people carry the goods (20) they buy in their own reusable shopping bags called eco bags, or *my bag* in a Japanese expression. Not so many people pay extra for single-use plastic bags.

Bags made (21) polyethylene and other water-proof plastics became popular in the 1970s. They were soon in daily use as they were convenient and cheap. However, efforts to promote effective re-use of limited global resources have expanded (22) the growing awareness of environmental issues.

In fact, (23) of people using their own shopping bags is increasing. After stores began charging extra for plastic shopping bags in July 2020, this change accelerated. Re-usable shopping bags in various colors, patterns and shapes have been created so people are happy to use them. Some people often carry more than one type (24) the purpose.

The use of plastic bags (25) as a result of this shift. But it accounts for only a small part of the total plastic waste. Plastic waste is difficult to break down if it is not processed properly. If plastic flows into the sea, it continues to drift for years. Plastics have been found in the bodies of fish and sea birds. Re-usable shopping bags are expected to help change people's views not only about single-use plastic bags, (26) about other plastic products as well.

- 19 a) provide
b) provides
c) provided
d) providing

- 20 a) that
b) in which
c) what
d) where

- 21 a) by
b) in
c) into
d) of

- 22 a) because
b) due to
c) owe to
d) since

- 23 a) a number
b) numbers
c) the number
d) the numbers

- 24 a) depend on
b) depends on
c) depended on
d) depending on

- 25 a) has decreased
b) have decreased
c) have been decreased
d) had been decreased

- 26 a) and
b) but
c) or
d) so

SECTION 2

- 27 I am _____ from Tokyo, but I am studying in Sydney.
- a) origin
 - b) original
 - c) originally
 - d) originality
- 28 I have never seen _____ glasses.
- a) she wear
 - b) she wearing
 - c) her worn
 - d) her wearing
- 29 I usually get up late on the weekends. I like to stay in bed _____ 10:30 and enjoy having brunch at a restaurant.
- a) by
 - b) for
 - c) in
 - d) until
- 30 Hello. I'd like to _____ a table for two tonight at your restaurant.
- a) appointment
 - b) book
 - c) promise
 - d) reservation

31 I have lost my dictionary. I have to buy _____ before the next exam.

- a) any
- b) it
- c) one
- d) that

32 I cannot believe that he has studied Japanese for just two years. He speaks fluently, as if he _____ a native speaker.

- a) were
- b) will be
- c) has been
- d) is

33 I didn't know you are taking Spanish classes. _____ do you study Spanish for?

- a) What
- b) How about
- c) Why
- d) How come

34 We would like to thank those of you _____ took the time to complete our survey.

- a) who
- b) whom
- c) which
- d) for which

[出典]

Reading 1

Conquering Fears and Phobias

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<https://www.readworks.org/article/Conquering-Fears-and-Phobias/e0625b78-ald0-4893-98f8-01771b9a2dd7#!articleTab:content/>

※URL は問題作成時のものです。

許諾日：2022年4月25日 License ID：G2845-22182999

Reading 2

South Sudanese athlete Guem Abraham sets new personal best: Sharing the bonds created through sports and the spirit of mutual love with his home country

Source JICA

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2021/20210430_01.html

※URL は問題作成時のものです。

許諾日：2022年5月2日 License ID：G2845-22183000

Reading 3

Co-creating a platform for the sustainable future of chocolate and developing countries

Source JICA

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2019/20200312_01.html#:~:text=JICA%20is%20working%20to%20create,in%20developing%20countries%2C%20including%20Ghana

※URL は問題作成時のものです。

許諾日：2022年4月25日 License ID：G2845-22183003

PHAYANAK: BEAN TO BAR CHOCOLATE MAKER

(Source)

<https://chocolatephayanak.com/unkategorisert/where-is-cocoa-grown-around-the-world/>

※URL は問題作成時のものです。

Grammar and Usage 1

英語で案内してみよう！通訳ガイドのおもてなし指南 エコバッグ Reusable shopping bags

伊東正子

April 25, 2021, Asahi Weekly 朝日新聞社に無断で転載することを禁じる

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