

# 入学試験問題(1次)

## 外国語

令和4年1月24日

13時10分—14時10分

### 注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないこと。
- 2 この問題冊子は表紙・白紙を除き13ページである。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合は申し出ること。
- 3 解答には必ず黒鉛筆(またはシャープペンシル)を使用すること。
- 4 解答は、各設問ごとに一つだけ選び、解答用紙の所定の解答欄の該当する記号を塗りつぶすこと。
- 5 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消すこと。
- 6 監督員の指示に従って、問題冊子の表紙の指定欄に受験番号を記入し、解答用紙の指定欄に受験番号、受験番号のマーク、氏名を記入すること。
- 7 この問題冊子の余白は、草稿用に使用してよい。ただし、切り離してはならない。
- 8 解答用紙およびこの問題冊子は、持ち帰ってはならない。

受験番号				
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I . 次の英文を読み、1～9の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

Honeybees (5) pollination for crops, orchards and flowers; produce honey and wax we use for cosmetics, food and medicinal-religious objects; and are inspiration to artists, architects and scientists. The one genus of honeybee *Apis* can be divided into three branches based on how honeybees nest: the giant open-nesting honeybees *Apis dorsata* and *Apis laboriosa*; the dwarf, single-combed honey bees *Apis florea* and *Apis andreniformis*; and the cavity-nesting honey bees *Apis cerana*, *Apis koschevnikovi*, *Apis nuluensis*, *Apis nigrocincta*, and *Apis mellifera*. Nine species thrive in deserts, rain forests and tundra, but most people only know *Apis mellifera*, the agricultural darling.

Honeybees are eusocial. Adult bees are divided into a queen, female workers and male drones. The queen will leave the hive only once to mate with several drones, storing sperm in her spermatheca\* to last her lifetime. In order to rear and defend the eggs laid by the queen, worker bees developed stinging mechanisms, pollen baskets, dance languages and labor divisions. Tasks are according to age and colony needs. Younger worker bees tend to the queen, and older worker bees forage, construct wax cells, convert nectar into honey, clean cells and guard the hive. Ideally, a healthy hive is a collection of overlapping generations.

Evolving from short-tongued, spheciform\*\* wasps, honeybees first appeared during the Cretaceous period about 130 million years ago. At that time, present-day continents such as Africa, India, South America, Australia and Antarctica formed a single (6) called Gondwana. Germinating in the warm dry Gondwanan climate, flowering plants called angiosperms developed colors and petal patterns to attract insects, which were more reliable than wind to transfer pollen. In addition to pollen, flowers eventually produced nectar, providing carbohydrates to their winged vectors. About 120 million years ago, the honeybee developed its morphologies — specifically to collect pollen and

nectar — (8) increased fuzziness, pollen baskets, longer tongues, and colonies to store supplies.

Early civilizations quickly mastered honey-hunting skills, shown in rock art in Africa, India and Spain. Egypt and Israel developed organized beekeeping centers until the Roman Empire dissolved in approximately 400 A.D. Christianity monasteries and convents then served as apiculture centers until Henry VIII closed them at the beginning of the Reformation. Science and technology provided the next insights into apiculture during the Enlightenment.

During the 17th century, many Europeans fleeing wars, poverty, land laws or religious persecution brought extensive beekeeping skills to the United States during the next two centuries. Meanwhile, English colonists took bees to New Zealand, Australia and Tasmania, expanding usage of *Apis mellifera* around the globe.

Beekeeping became commercially viable for honey and other products during the 19th century with four inventions: the moveable-frame hive, the smoker, the comb foundation maker, and the honey extractor. These inventions still support commercial apiculture. A fifth invention, a queen-grafting tool, allows beekeepers to control genetic lines. Honeybees are such efficient pollinators that industrialized countries developed specialized agriculture dependent upon migratory pollination and one race of honeybee, *Apis mellifera*.

Rural economic development programs (9) honeybees with mixed results. Honey and wax remain in high demand on global markets, and honey production tasks generate several lines of income. Honeybees can adapt to minor changes in global warming, but Colony Collapse Disorder is the most recent bittersweet reminder that human society threatens honeybee habitats and breeding patterns on a global scale. Promoting genetic diversity of honeybees and providing safe environments are crucial steps toward future sustainable agriculture.

\*spermatheca : 貯精嚢(ちよせいのう)

\*\*spheciform : アナバチ群

【Source: Horn, Tammy. Honey Bees: A History. *The New York Times*, April 11, 2008. Retrieved from: <https://topics.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/04/11/honey-bees-a-history/>】

1. According to the reading, what is true about honeybees?
  - A. The first organized use was in Christian monasteries in Europe.
  - B. Branches of the genus depend on shape of their homes.
  - C. Human activity has strengthened reproductive rates of bees.
  - D. Four inventions increased beekeeping profits during the Enlightenment.
  
2. Why did *Apis mellifera* become the dominant species used in agriculture?
  - A. It expanded with human-assisted migration.
  - B. It is naturally found in North America.
  - C. It can survive Colony Collapse Disorder.
  - D. It has less aggressive behavior than other species.
  
3. How did beekeeping become more marketable?
  - A. Development programs were highly successful.
  - B. Genetic science was promoted globally.
  - C. New technologies were introduced.
  - D. Market demand for honey fell.
  
4. What is not true about *Apis mellifera*?
  - A. A healthy community is multigenerational.
  - B. Some can live in extreme environments.
  - C. Their activity determines food production policy.
  - D. It is a hybrid of different species.

5. Choose the appropriate word for (5) .

- A. influence
- B. gather
- C. provide
- D. utilize
- E. invent

6. Choose the appropriate word for (6) .

- A. domain
- B. realm
- C. landmass
- D. frontier
- E. territory

7. Word (7) means

- A. achieving
- B. polluting
- C. resting
- D. blooming
- E. straining

8. Choose the appropriate phrase for (8) .

- A. in addition to
- B. such as
- C. rather than
- D. apart from
- E. as a result of

9. Choose the appropriate word for (9) .

A. promote

B. invest

C. claim

D. outline

E. dedicate



II. 次の英文を読み、10～17の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg\* grew up with a Brooklyn accent. She displays no trace of it in recordings of her work as a young litigator, but today, one can hear shades of it in her speech on and off the court. Why?

Black English is often reviled as an indication of lower intelligence, and yet ever more, advertisers seek out voice-over artists with an identifiably “Black” sound. Why?

Things like this do not surprise linguists who specialize in the intersection of language and sociology. For example, they have found that people of the lower middle class, in settings where their speech is being evaluated, tend to speak more “correctly” than even upper-middle-class or wealthy people do. Justice Ginsburg’s suppression of her working-class accent was a perfect example, as is the fact that having moved into a different class since, she subconsciously feels she has less to “prove.”

Meanwhile, the Black English issue can best be explained through an experiment carried out in Montreal in the 1960s at a time when English was considered much more prestigious than French. Anglophone and Francophone Canadians were played a passage in English and a passage in French, unaware that the passage was being read by the same person. Both Anglo and French Canadians tended to think the English speaker was smarter, but that the French speaker seemed warmer and more friendly. This is why Black English can be associated with both dimness and approachability, and thus ideal to represent banks, insurance and medicines.

Katherine D. Kinzler’s book, *How You Say It* addresses how people sound when they talk and its effect on how they are perceived. This area overlaps considerably with the subfield called sociolinguistics, whose worldview is well represented by Kinzler. Sociolinguistics has sometimes been subject to the charge of simply describing rather obvious things with elegant vocabulary. The charge is indiscriminate but has some truth in it, and Kinzler admirably

steers clear of stressing “People speak differently with intimates than in formal settings,” which hardly seems like hot news to most of us.

What makes sociolinguistics a subject worth engaging with are the surprises, and Kinzler’s book is full of them. She reveals the extent to which language imprints our brains and how we are neurologically programmed to be sensitive to it. Even if we lose a language after early childhood and no longer speak it in adulthood, learning it will be easier because of deep-seated neural settings permanently etched by that first language. On an emotional level, people are more <sup>(12)</sup> aroused by the curses in their first languages than ones learned later. In one of Kinzler’s studies, kindergartners were shown a clip of a white girl speaking English and then clips of two adults, one a Francophone white woman and the other an Anglophone Black one. The children actually supposed that the white girl would grow up to be the Black woman, so deep-seated was their sense of language as marking identity. Fourth graders, on the other hand, had internalized race as the deciding factor.

Kinzler’s main interest, however, is in linguistic discrimination. Amid our discussions of racism, sexism and even classism, we don’t spend much time thinking about the ways we can be biased when it comes to how people speak. It is, however, one of the last prejudices permissible in polite society. As Kinzler notes, “Linguistic bias is part of our basic cultural fabric. It’s sanctioned by the law, it’s allowed by culture, and it’s practiced so frequently that people do not even realize when it is happening. Linguistic discrimination is seen as normal and typical, and because of this, it flies beneath the radar.”<sup>(16)</sup> It is so <sup>(17)</sup> ubiquitous that we don’t even think about it.

【Source: McWhorter, John. “The Biases We Hold Against the Way People Speak.” *The New York Times*, July 20, 2020.】

\*Justice Ginsburg (1933-2020) アメリカ合衆国の元最高裁判事

10. Lower-middle-class people tend to speak more “correctly” because
- A. linguistic discrimination begins at an early age.
  - B. anglophone speakers are perceived to be smarter than Francophone speakers.
  - C. people perceive others from how they sound when they talk.
  - D. people of the lower middle class typically speak better English.
11. Why does the author believe Justice Ruth Ginsberg feels she has less to “prove”?
- A. because of her current social status
  - B. because she speaks more correctly than the upper-middle-class
  - C. because she can suppress her working class accent
  - D. because of her work as a young litigator
12. Choose the correct word for (12).
- A. profoundly
  - B. socially
  - C. abundantly
  - D. chronically
  - E. strictly
13. What does the Canadian experiment mainly show?
- A. Perceptions about official languages inspired important social policies.
  - B. Physical appearance has an influence on advertising.
  - C. Friendliness, represented by language, was considered an important national character.
  - D. Languages considered inferior can also have attractive qualities.

14. Which is not a fact in Dr. Kinzler's book about sociolinguistics?
- A. Violent words have a higher shock value in adulthood compared to childhood.
  - B. For children before first grade people are dramatically labeled by the words they speak.
  - C. The structural hardware of the brain is greatly influenced by our first language.
  - D. Students in mid-year of primary school understand ethnicity does not change.
15. Since people perceive others from how they sound when they talk, what can we conclude is Dr. Kinzler's concern about linguistic discrimination?
- A. Identifying people of a higher class from language begins at an early age.
  - B. Transforming society to promote more social equality is very challenging.
  - C. English sounds more "correct" because speakers are perceived to be smarter.
  - D. Artists try to sound more "Black" because they feel evaluated by linguists.
16. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the phrase (16) ?
- A. most people do not notice they express prejudice in their language
  - B. most people understand when there is bias against them
  - C. most people do not consciously discriminate nor react positively to bias
  - D. most people view prejudice as normal but desire to change it
17. What is closest in meaning to word (17) ?
- A. undergo
  - B. unconscious
  - C. unnatural
  - D. universal
  - E. unique

Ⅲ. 次の英文を読み、18～25の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

Young people who are “hooked” on reading science fiction or fantasy may be on to something.<sup>(18)</sup> Despite a common misperception that reading this genre is an unworthy practice, reading science fiction and fantasy may help young people manage, especially with the stress and anxiety of living through the COVID-19 pandemic. While many people may not consider science fiction or fantasy to be “literary,” research shows that all fiction can generate critical thinking skills and emotional intelligence for young readers. Science fiction may have a power all its own.

Parents have considered literature “good” for young people if it provides moral guidance that reflects their own           .<sup>(19)</sup> This belief has been the cause for many movements to censor particular books for nearly as long as books have been published. The question is, how does literature of any genre—whether popularly perceived as “serious literature” or “escapist nonsense”—<sup>(20)</sup> perform its educational function. This is central to the conflict between parents and educators about what kids should read. The continuing ambivalence<sup>(21)</sup> from some people towards science fiction contributes to the stereotype these books are little value because they presumably don’t engage real human dilemmas. Such stereotypes assume that young people can only learn to cope with human dilemmas by engaging in mirror images of reality including what they read or watch.

Science fiction and fantasy do not need to be a “mirror-image” in order to offer compelling stories about serious social and political issues. The fact that the setting or characters are extraordinary may be precisely why they are powerful and where their value lies. In such stories youths see examples of young people wrestling with serious social, economic, and political issues that are timely and relevant, but in settings or times that offer critical distance.<sup>(22)</sup> This distance gives readers an avenue to wrestle with complexity and use their

imagination to consider different ways of managing social challenges.

Reading science fiction and fantasy can help readers make sense of the world. Rather than limiting readers' capacity to deal with reality, exposure to outside-the-box creative stories may expand their ability to engage reality based on science. A 2015 survey of science fiction and fantasy readers found that these readers were also major consumers of a wide range of other types of books and media. In fact, the study noted a connection between respondents' consumption of varied literary forms and an ability to understand practical science.

What better way to deal with the uncertainty of this time than with forms of fiction that make us comfortable with being uncomfortable, that explore uncertainty and ambiguity, and depict young people as active agents, survivors and shapers of their own destinies? Let them read science fiction. In it, young people can see themselves to enable them to create their own strategies for resilience. In this time of COVID-19 and physical distancing, we may be reluctant for kids to embrace creative forms that seem to separate them psychologically from reality. But the critical thinking and habits of mind prompted by this type of literature may actually produce resilience that everyday life and reality typically do not.

[Source: <https://theconversation.com/science-fiction-builds-mental-resiliency-in-young-readers-135513>]

18. When the author says young people are (18), it is because
- A. they develop their own personal ability to analyze and assess information.
  - B. they are freed from stress and unpredictable daily life under the pandemic.
  - C. they will be able to put into practice worthwhile solutions to common misconceptions.
  - D. they recognize sci-fi as having value contrary to popular understanding.
19. Choose the most appropriate word for (19).
- A. stereotypes
  - B. values
  - C. realities
  - D. ambivalences
  - E. functions
20. Parents criticize sci-fi and fantasy literature as “ (20) ” because they believe
- A. distant settings of these stories bring children’s minds far away from social situations.
  - B. overcoming life’s difficulties is a skill learned through lived experiences.
  - C. young people learn about problems by reading exact reflections of reality.
  - D. compared to other genres in literature, the language and ideas are very simple.
21. Which situation explains parents’ feelings of (21) as in the text?
- A. People not liking movies because sitting with strangers is uncomfortable.
  - B. People not liking sports because being called a loser is insulting.
  - C. People not liking theater because stories are difficult to follow.
  - D. People not liking comedy shows because jokes use too much slang.

22. 22 in science fiction refers to
- A. social, economic and political problems unresolvable to young readers.
  - B. differences between young readers and powerful characters in stories.
  - C. observations provided to young readers of deep matters and situations.
  - D. liberation of young readers far away from uncomfortable and uncertain situations.
23. According to a recent study, what do science fiction and fantasy not bring to the minds of young readers?
- A. ability to communication with adults
  - B. ability to examine vague concepts
  - C. ability to apply science to reality
  - D. ability to comprehend social issues
24. How does science fiction literature inspire 24 in young readers?
- A. It increases their skills in scientific assessment.
  - B. It gives them the tactics to take an objective view of problems.
  - C. It provides understanding of the lessons and morals society wants for them.
  - D. It frees them from the stress and unreliability of daily life under the pandemic.
25. Which sentence most likely represents the author's underlying idea for young people?
- A. They should protect themselves from experiencing complex realities.
  - B. They should gain their own way of dealing with complex realities.
  - C. They should acquire the ability to read science fiction and fantasy.
  - D. They should project their reality on science fiction and fantasy.



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