

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|----|--|
| 受験番号 | | | | | | 氏名 | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|----|--|

2022 年度

英 語

I 注意事項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- この問題冊子は 13 ページあります。試験開始後に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 解答用紙は、英語解答用紙 **A** (マークシート) および英語解答用紙 **B** があります。
 - 監督者の指示にしたがって、英語解答用紙 **A** の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
 - 受験番号欄 受験番号を 5 ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する 5 ケタをマークしなさい。
 (例) 受験番号 10025 番 →

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

 と記入。
 - 氏名欄 氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
 - 監督者の指示にしたがって英語解答用紙 **B** の受験番号・氏名欄に受験番号・氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
- 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合または正しく記入されていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
- 第 1 問から第 5 問 **B** までの解答は英語解答用紙 **A** にマークしなさい。第 5 問 **C** の解答は英語解答用紙 **B** に記入しなさい。
- 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

裏表紙に、英語解答用紙 **A** にマークする上での注意が続きます。この問題冊子を裏返して必ず読みなさい。ただし、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

第1問 次の 1 ~ 5 の各群の単語①~⑤のうちから、最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)の位置が、他の4つの場合と異なるものを一つずつ選べ。

1

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| ① ci-pher | ② crim-son | ③ dim-ple |
| ④ pa-role | ⑤ ri-gor | |

2

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① man-i-fest | ② stip-u-late | ③ syn-di-cate |
| ④ syn-thet-ic | ⑤ tem-per-ate | |

3

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| ① as-sas-sin | ② au-to-graph | ③ car-di-nal |
| ④ for-mu-late | ⑤ rat-i-fy | |

4

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ① ac-cu-mu-late | ② a-nal-y-sis | ③ ma-nip-u-late |
| ④ prac-ti-tion-er | ⑤ pros-e-cu-tion | |

5

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ① dis-ad-van-tage | ② ef-fi-cien-cy | ③ e-lim-i-nate |
| ④ en-thu-si-asm | ⑤ re-dun-dan-cy | |

第2問 次のa～fの各英文の空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから一つずつ選べ。

a. Today, in the field of medicine, we can't with artificial intelligence.

- ① defend ② define ③ diminish
④ disintegrate ⑤ dispense

b. It took the firefighters and mountain rangers several days to the flames.

- ① anguish ② distinguish ③ extinguish
④ languish ⑤ relinquish

c. The President announced that the new set of laws applies to everyone irrespective of race, or color.

- ① caricature ② casualty ③ coinage
④ cradle ⑤ creed

d. The researchers were successful in combining four different studies into a well-integrated, whole.

- ① celestial ② civilized ③ coarse
④ coherent ⑤ coincidental

e. During her summer vacation, Jane was afflicted food poisoning.

- ① for ② in ③ on
④ under ⑤ with

f. The outbreak of war was what the government wanted to avoid.

- ① abruptly ② boldly ③ neatly
④ precisely ⑤ punctually

第3問 次のa～fの各英文の空欄を、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語または語句で埋めて最適な英文にするとき、～に入る語または語句を示せ。

a. The final exam seriously the results meaningless.

- ① as ② been ③ flawed
④ had ⑤ render ⑥ to

b. The media public opinion.

- ① accused ② attempting ③ of
④ manipulate ⑤ to ⑥ was

c. The of her son finally to the mother.

- ① but ② came ③ home
④ sad ⑤ story ⑥ true

d. The headmistress with the student's idleness .

- ① any ② could ③ longer
④ not ⑤ put ⑥ up

e. Final decisions were proper consideration of the effects.

- ① of ② on ③ made
④ the moment ⑤ the spur ⑥ without

f. The old man's debt the his loan.

- ① to accumulate ② began ③ due
④ interest ⑤ on ⑥ to

第4問 次の文章を読み、下記の問い ~ に答えよ。

注：protracted：長引いた / gauze：ガーゼ / pollen allergy：花粉症

Masks have become essential items during the **protracted** coronavirus pandemic, but their history in Japan is not widely known. To find out more about their past, a reporter spoke to Tamotsu Hirai, 69, a pharmacist from the Tokyo suburban city of Tachikawa and head of the Kitatama Pharmaceutical Association, who has been collecting masks for over 20 years.

Looking at his huge collection of masks from the Meiji era (1868-1912) through the Showa era (1926-1989), a slightly unexpected story of Japanese people's relationships with masks emerged.

First, Hirai took out a black cloth mask from his collection stored in a cardboard box. The mask was in a box and its lid was decorated with a drawing of a man in Japanese-style clothing. Although quite small, the mask to be a bit heavy. Its interior was red, with metal bars, each about the thickness of pencil lead, lined up inside.

“This is perhaps the oldest existing mass-market mask. In 1879 (year 12 in the Meiji period), a long-standing, Tokyo-based medical equipment seller put out a newspaper advertisement calling it a ‘breathing apparatus,’ and this appears to be from the same period. At the time, masks were primarily imported items, but this product was a match for the ones shipped in. The advertisement says it’s well-made and affordable,” Hirai said. To use it, the user apparently would have to apply **gauze** to the mouth area.

The foreign term “mask” began gaining wide usage following the Spanish flu pandemic around 1918 to 1920 (years 7 to 9 in the Taisho period). It was then that cloth masks with a ribbed shape emerged, and filters went from being metal to celluloid — then a new material. “Demand increased, and some businesses took advantage by upping prices. With the marketplace’s masks not enough to

cover requirements, the private and public sectors worked together to recommend hand-made masks,” Hirai explained.

When society finally calmed down again, high-quality masks made from velvet and leather, unlike commonly found ones, emerged. One of the mask boxes shows a woman in a beige hat wearing a matching-colored mask. On their use, Hirai said, “In today’s money, one mask would cost about 3,500 yen. It was probably a kind of status symbol. They look sharp, like the beaks of Karasu tengu crow-billed goblin folklore creatures, so I call them Karasu-tengu style masks.”

Then, Japan entered the war. “Patriot masks” were made of a single layer of thin, white gauze with a cord attached to reflect the view at the time that “luxury is the enemy.” The catch copy on the underside of a wax paper bag read: “Colds are coming! Prepare for emergencies and protect a lifeline.”

Hirai said of the masks, “It’s a complete switch after first the pursuit of functionality, and then enjoyment of them as fashionable items; shortages of materials led to cheap, flat gauze masks. Although the number of gauze layers themselves was on the up, the confusion following the end of the war meant gauze masks were the primary option for a while.”

Hirai’s collection also includes cold medicine from door-to-door drug sellers in central Japan’s Toyama Prefecture and elsewhere. “A lot of packaging designs include images of masked women. The term ‘masked beauty’ even came into use,” Hirai said. When the reporter asked him when the trend for disposable nonwoven masks started, Hirai told him, “From the 1980s onwards; around the time **pollen allergies** became common nationally. They seem to have been taken up because they’re convenient and clean.”

While running a pharmacy in his hometown, Hirai would also go to various antique markets in different areas. “Although I research the history of medicine and general hygiene products, you really don’t know what they’re like unless you hold them in your hands. It’s not just masks. I have more than 20,000 items in

the collection including signboards and other things. I rent two places to store them all,” he said.

He has also been interviewed by German media about the collection. He said, “It seemed like they were interested in Japan’s mask culture. Japan has since long ago had customs of hiding the mouth with Japanese paper during Shinto rituals, and there have been trends of wearing hoods that cover the head and mouth.”

“We see governors of different prefectures wearing ones associated with local specialties. It’s not just about preventing infections but paying attention to design. Japan is the only place in the world (that is like this).”

As a final question, the reporter wondered whether he might have added the controversial “Abenomask” free masks B to every household in the country in 2020, dubbed after then Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. “I have, for now, included them in the collection,” he said.

(Mainichi Japan April 17, 2021, 一部改変)

24 文章の下線部に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④のうちから一つずつ
選べ。

The interview between the reporter and Hirai _____.

- ① revealed that German people also like to wear masks
- ② revealed that there is a history of the usage of masks by people in Japan
- ③ revealed that the cost of masks in Japan has been very low throughout
history
- ④ revealed that the history of masks in Japan is commonly known to
everyone because it is a trend

25 文章の下線部に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④のうちから一つずつ
選べ。

In the Meiji period _____.

- ① masks were cheap and light and used as a “breathing apparatus”
- ② newspapers mentioned masks in many of their articles
- ③ most masks were imported and looked quite different from modern day
masks
- ④ masks were generally a black cloth to cover the head and mouth

26 本文の内容と一致しないものを一つ選べ。

- ① Hirai states that Japan is the only country where not only the function, but
the design of the mask is considered important.
- ② Hirai is a pharmacist, but he does not work in a pharmacy because his
only interest is to visit different prefectures to collect masks.
- ③ Disposable masks became common with the increase of pollen allergy,
because they are convenient and clean.
- ④ Japanese people have a history of enjoying masks as fashion items.

27 空欄 A に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① act out
- ② brought out
- ③ set out
- ④ turned out

28 空欄 B に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① concealed
- ② denied
- ③ distributed
- ④ retained

29 下線語(a)に意味が最も近い単語を一つ選べ。

- ① consistent
- ② crucial
- ③ exceptional
- ④ insignificant

30 下線語(b)に意味が最も近い単語を一つ選べ。

- ① adequate
- ② deficit
- ③ excess
- ④ surplus

31 本文の表題として最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① Hirai's history of masks and medicine
- ② The luxury of patriot masks in the Meiji era
- ③ A closer look at the term "mask" in the modern day
- ④ Looking at Japan's mask-wearing history

第5問 次の文章を読み、下記の問いA～Cに答えよ。

注：hatchlings：幼生、幼体 / Tilapia nilotica/pla nil：ナイルティラピア、
チカダイ、イズミダイ / herbivore：草食動物 / omnivorous：
雑食性の / trimester：3か月の期間 / ichthyologist：魚類学者 /
goby：ハゼ / fingerlings：幼魚

“There is rice in the fields and fish in the water,” is an old saying that speaks to the natural abundance of Thailand as the land of milk and honey abound with fresh, affordable food. Most Thais are experts when it comes to naming freshwater fish, which are an easily accessible^(a) source of quality protein. There is, however, one particular fish that has become a common household name, but its exact origin is unknown to the younger Thais.

The mouthbrooder — a name it received from cradling its **hatchlings** in its mouth until they come of age — is also known to scientists as **Tilapia nilotica** (Nile tilapia) or as simply **pla nil** in Thai. It is a fish native to the northern half of Africa and some parts of the Middle East. This hardy fish whose nature as an **herbivore** with **omnivorous** tendencies and **trimester** hatching cycles is ideally suited for any freshwater source. The story of this fish began in earnest with a school of 50 mouthbrooders raised in a palace pond whose offspring^(b) would one day go on to feed millions of people.

The origin of the fish’s local popularity can be traced back to the visit to Thailand in 1964 of Emperor Emeritus Akihito, who was then the Crown Prince of Japan. While visiting the Museum of Fisheries at Kasetsart University, the royal guest, who is an avid **ichthyologist**, was particularly pleased with the variety of fish specimens^(c) at the museum. Then a specimen of **goby** that was first discovered in Thailand caught his attention.

With his encyclopedic knowledge of fish, he inquired: “Is this the fish that Dr. Smith found?”

This very utterance carries a special meaning for two reasons: First, the fish was named Mahidol Goby Fish in honor of Prince Mahidol Adulyadej, the father of King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great; and second the species was first discovered and named in 1953 by Dr. Hugh McCormick Smith, a leading **ichthyologist** who was engaged by King Vajiravudh, the uncle of King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great, to set up the country's Department of the Protection of Aquatic animals. Smith, later on, became the first director-general of this very department.

That historical visit created a long-lasting bond between the current Emperor Emeritus of Japan and the previous monarch of Thailand, who shared his interest in the study of fish. The coincidental ^(d) event set in motion a series of events that introduced **pla nil** as the common Thai household's go-to source of affordable protein, popularized by its tasty and tender flesh that is usually fried, grilled or cooked with other ingredients to produce the Thai style umami.

In 1965, King Bhumibol would write to request tilapias from the Crown Prince, who responded by gifting him with 50 **Tilapia nilotica**. The first batch of **pla nil** was kept in a pond at Chitralada Palace, the King's royal residence. The fish made the palace their home and quickly multiplied. Up to 10,000 **fingerlings** were later donated to the Department of Fisheries. The fish can now be found in rice paddies, ponds and other water sources in all corners of Thailand.

This means that those in need of a hearty meal rich in protein could simply take their pick from backyard ponds, flooded rice paddies and communal water sources. In fact, it was the late King's ingenious ^(e) idea to introduce the fish to rice farmers so it could be reared in flooded rice fields during planting season. Rice farmers could receive the full nutrients they need with carbohydrates from rice and protein from fish. The farmers could also generate ^(f) extra income from farming fish while awaiting rice harvests.

Access to such quality protein enables most Thais to develop a level of

strength against sudden external happenings or a certain “self-immunity.” This is in line with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy that seeks to ensure a level of protection against unforeseen shocks and externalities while fostering sustainable food security according to Goal 2 of the United Nation’s sustainable development goals: ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.

With royal support and guidance, the Department of Fisheries was able to innovate aquaculture technologies that would promote mass production of Nile tilapia for large-scale commercial farming. The latest innovation entails the cradling of the fish eggs inside artificial trays that mimic the conditions of the parent fish’s mouth, thereby reducing the rate of mutation and premature loss of life naturally associated with divergence from the natural mouth-brooding process. Thanks to this technique, Nile tilapia can nowadays be mass-produced at a capacity of 220,000 tons per annum with over 300,000 fish farmers countrywide adopting the latest technology.

Fish farmers are also getting more innovative with processing their products. Instead of relying solely on selling white meat to market, progress is underway to diversify products to tasty snacks such as fish chips or baked fish with herbs as ready-made meals for modern consumers. In so doing, the fishermen are also aiming to cut the vicious cycle created by middlemen.

From its humble beginnings as gifts to a friend formed out of a love for science and zoology, **Tilapia nilotica** is the gift that keeps on giving beyond borders. Tens of thousands of tons of **pla nil** are produced annually, providing stable livelihoods to countless families in Thailand and abroad. It also supports food security, economic prosperity and provides a steady source of income in line with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.⁽¹⁾

(*The Japan Times*, July 19, 2021, 一部改変)

A.

| |
|----|
| 32 |
|----|

 本文中の内容と合っているものを、下に示した①～⑫のなかから四つ選べ。

- ① Milk and honey have always been abundant in Thailand.
- ② The Nile tilapia is also known as the mouthbrooder because it cradles its hatchlings in its mouth until they come of age.
- ③ The Crown Prince of Japan was the first to discover the Tialpia nilotica during his visit to Thailand in 1964.
- ④ Dr. Smith discovered and gave the fish its name in honor of Prince Mahidol Adulyadej, the present King of Thailand.
- ⑤ Dr. Smith was the first director-general of the Department of the Protection of Aquatic animals.
- ⑥ The Crown Prince had sent 10,000 fingerlings of pla nil to King Bhumibol as a gift in 1965.
- ⑦ The first batch of pla nil were kept in a pond of the Department of Fisheries.
- ⑧ King Bhumibol wanted to introduce pla nil to rice farmers so that it could be reared during the planting season, become their nutrient and extra income while awaiting harvest.
- ⑨ This fish enables most Thais to develop a certain “self-immunity” or a level of protection against sudden shocks and externalities while promoting sustainable food security.
- ⑩ Even without royal support the Department of Fisheries was able to promote mass production of Nile tilapia.
- ⑪ The use of artificial trays to cradle the fish eggs enhance the rate of mutation and premature loss of life associated with the natural mouth-brooding process.
- ⑫ Tilapia nilotica not only provides stable livelihoods to the people but also supports food security, economic prosperity and is a source of income contrary to the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.

B. 本文中の下線部(a)~(f)の語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ①~④の中から一つ選べ。

(a)

① available

② elusive

③ remote

④ restricted

(b)

① adult

② descendant

③ origin

④ source

(c)

① exceptions

② immortals

③ samples

④ wholes

(d)

① accidental

② controversial

③ proportional

④ superficial

(e)

① absurd

② clever

③ lunatic

④ opaque

(f)

① demolish

② halt

③ produce

④ terminate

C. 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

第5問Cの解答は、英語解答用紙Bの解答欄に記入せよ。

II 英語解答用紙Aにマークする上での注意

1. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
2. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にHB鉛筆で正確にマークしなさい。


例えば

| |
|----|
| 30 |
|----|

 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号30の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークしなさい。薄いもの、不完全なものは解答したことにはなりません。

(例)

| 解答 番号 | 解 答 欄 | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | ① | ② | ③ | ● | ⑤ | ⑥ | ⑦ | ⑧ | ⑨ | ⑩ |

3. 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消しなさい。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり、のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことになりません。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は、適宜利用してよいが、どの頁も切り離してはいけません。
5. 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。