

# 2022年度一般入学試験問題

## 英 語

(2月7日)

開始時刻 午前10時30分

終了時刻 午前11時30分

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この冊子は14ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明及び解答用紙の汚れなどがあった場合には申し出てください。
3. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督員の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。
  - ① 受験番号欄  
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。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 氏名欄  
氏名とフリガナを記入してください。
4. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、

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と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしてください。  
(例)  

10	①	②	③	④
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5. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいません。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。





- 1 A 次の招待状(Invitation Card)と2つの返信(Reply 1とReply 2)を読んで、問1～2に答えなさい。その際、最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

< Invitation Card >

You're invited to Tom and Amy's engagement party!

**The Blue Moon**

1453 South Mission Boulevard

Saturday, May 17, 7 PM—late

Cocktails and hors d'oeuvres will be served.

**Dress code:** Smart casual

**RSVP:** No later than May 1

< Reply 1 >

May 1

Dear Tom and Amy,

Thanks for the invitation; the party sounds like a lot of fun. I'm afraid I won't be able to make it, though, as I'm going to be out of town that weekend. Congratulations on the wedding plans!

Toshi

< Reply 2 >

April 25

Tom and Amy,

Thanks for inviting us to your party. Mark and I will definitely be there to celebrate with you. Looking forward to seeing both of you!

Rita

(注)

hors d'oeuvres : 前菜, オードブル

RSVP : 折り返し返信してください

問 1 When is the party going to be held?

- ① May, 17th
- ② May, 1st
- ③ April, 25th
- ④ April, 19th

問 2 Who is **NOT** going to the party?

- ① Tom
- ② Toshi
- ③ Rita
- ④ Mark

**B** の問題については、著作者より作品の二次使用について、許諾が下りていないため掲載していません。



2の問題については、著作者より作品の二次使用について、許諾が下りていないため掲載していません。





**3** 次の英文を読んで、問1～5の空所(  ～  )を補うのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

English is spoken by approximately two billion people around the world, and this number is growing by leaps and bounds. Many people are not happy about this. They deplore the need to learn English. According to these people, learning English is bad enough, but what is worse is the hybridization of English and their native language. By a language hybrid, I mean a combination of two different languages.

The most famous hybrid is probably Spanglish—a combination of Spanish and English commonly used in Hispanic communities in the United States. Spanglish is rapidly moving from a cultural oddity to a serious language. In 2004, the first academic conference on Spanglish was held at Amherst College in Massachusetts. Attendees heard talks on Spanglish linguistics, Spanglish media, Spanglish culture, and Spanglish arts. The conference was organized by Professor Ilan Stavans, who is writing the first Spanglish-English dictionary. When asked if he considered Spanglish the result of cultural imperialism, he said, “I’d describe it more as cultural irrigation than cultural imperialism. The U.S. is a laboratory of languages which are fertilizing each other,” says Stavans. “Language has its own ways and Spanglish is a movement which is happening and happening globally. It’s too free to be pinned down and it’s impossible to legislate its usage.”

Meanwhile, in Europe, traditionalists are trying to hold back the flood of English. Both Spain and France have academies that were created hundreds of years ago to protect the purity of the Spanish and French languages. In Spain, they are losing the battle. The French, always cautious about outside cultural influences, are having greater success.

In Germany, where English, or *Denglish* (*Deutsch* + *English*), is often used in advertisements, there is a movement to go back to the language of Goethe. Not long ago, Lufthansa changed its slogan from “There’s No Better Way to Fly,” in English, to the German “Alles für diesen Moment,” or “Everything for This Moment.” Similarly, German McDonald’s changed its slogan from “Every time a good time” to “Ich liebe es,” which translates to “I love it.” Unfortunately, for German traditionalists, there has also been some movement in the other direction. A German Burger King recently changed its slogan to the English “Feel the Fire.”

All over the world there are people who are worried about losing their native languages and others who feel that languages have always intermixed and that this trend is no different. At any rate, what authority does any nation have to control the changes in its language and to guard against words from other languages?

(注)

by leaps and bounds : 急速に

oddity : 奇妙な出来事

attendees : 参加者

imperialism : 帝国主義

irrigation : 灌漑(かんがい)

fertilize : 肥沃にする

pin down : 押さえつける

legislate : 規制する

Lufthansa : ドイツ最大の航空会社

intermix : 混ざる

問 1 Some people who are not happy about the spread of the English language 11 .

- ① do not like the combination of English and their native tongues
- ② embrace the rapid spread of English in the world
- ③ do not mind using both their native tongues and English
- ④ willingly accept the hybridization of English and their languages

問 2 Professor Ilan Stavans believes that Spanglish 12 .

- ① is only locally happening
- ② can be a result of cultural imperialism
- ③ is only found in the United States
- ④ cannot be stopped by law

問 3 In the battle against the spread of the English language, 13 .

- ① all the European countries have had great success
- ② France has achieved greater success than Spain
- ③ both France and Spain have been losing
- ④ neither France nor Spain has been successful

問 4 In Germany, against traditionalists' ideology, a company 14 .

- ① started to use the language of Goethe in its advertisement
- ② disagreed with the idea that *Denglish* should be used more
- ③ translated its name written in English into the one in German
- ④ changed its slogan written in German to the one in English

問 5 In the final paragraph, the author of the passage claims that 

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- ① people should be worried more about the effect that the English language has on their native languages
- ② there will be more and more people anxious about their languages being mixed with English
- ③ some countries will in the future have great authority to control the English globalization
- ④ no nation has the power to control the changes its language undergoes or to protect it from another language

4 の問題については、著作者より作品の二次使用について、許諾が下りていないため掲載していません。





5 次の問 1～5 の空所 ( 21 ～ 25 ) を補うのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

問 1 My mother bought 21 at the department store last Saturday.

- ① lots of clothing
- ② many clothings
- ③ a number of cloth
- ④ several cloth

問 2 It is a scientific fact that water 22 of oxygen and hydrogen.

- ① consist
- ② consists
- ③ is consisting
- ④ is consisted

問 3 23 I known that you didn't like her, I wouldn't have asked her to come to the party.

- ① Should
- ② Was
- ③ Had
- ④ Have

問 4 Would you like 24 cup of tea?

- ① another
- ② other
- ③ still
- ④ the others

問 5 The Smiths live in 25 house.

- ① a big, three-story
- ② a three-story, big
- ③ big, three-story
- ④ three-story, big



6 次の問1～5の空所( 26 ~ 30 )を補うのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。

問1 The brothers are so 26 that it is difficult to tell which is which.

- ① alike                      ② likely                      ③ nearly                      ④ same

問2 On my way back home, I met a young woman 27 a pink coat.

- ① around                      ② by                      ③ in                      ④ through

問3 Psychology 101 is an introductory course, 28 Psychology 102 is a more difficult one.

- ① naturally                      ② moreover                      ③ on the whole                      ④ while

問4 They 29 each other in looks, but not in taste.

- ① return                      ② rejoice                      ③ resemble                      ④ regard

問5 I am 30 to getting up early in the morning.

- ① inhospitable                      ② accustomed                      ③ necessary                      ④ crucial





