

2022年度
英語入試問題
(2022年2月5日実施)

座席番号									
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[注意]

1. 解答はすべて「解答用紙」の所定の欄に記入してください。
2. 問題用紙および解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
3. 使用用具は、黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシル（H、F、HB、B）、消しゴム、鉛筆削り（電動式・大型のものは不可）とし、それ以外の使用は認めない。

解答用紙はマークセンス方式です。

1. 解答用紙は、汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
2. マークの記入に際しては、解答用紙に示されたマーク記入例に従って黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシル（H、F、HB、B）で正確に記入すること。
3. 記入間違いは、消しゴムで完全に消してから記入すること。
4. 座席番号記入欄には座席番号を、解答欄にはマークを記入すること。
氏名記入欄には受験票記載通りに、氏名・フリガナを記入すること。

【 1 】 以下の英文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。

Children with two languages are often highly motivated to learn ^(A)appropriate behavior when they visit the country where the minority language is spoken. They want to fit in and be like everybody else, particularly when they are with other children. They may also be willing to learn new patterns of behavior to earn the approval of grandparents and other adults.

Example

Leif (8 years 6 months old) to his grandmother in Ireland: 'In Sweden we say "Tack för maten" to Pappa and "thank you for the food" to Mamma, but we can say "please may I leave the table" to you.'

No method of teaching children (1) the culture of their parent's homeland can ever be as effective as actually taking them there to see for themselves. If the family's ambition is to help the children be able to operate like natives of both the languages and cultures involved in their lives, without ever feeling like foreigners, there is a lot they need to learn. This level of ^(B)competence might never actually be attained*, at least not during childhood. This learning process can, however, be (2) at home, with the minority language parents telling the children about life in the other country, and making the trappings* of childhood in the other country available to the children. ^(C)Bear in mind that the parents may not be all that well informed about recent developments and changes in society, and may know very little about current trends in child-rearing in the home country. Visitors from the country where the minority language is spoken can be a (3) resource for the children. Unfortunately, such visitors are (4) the family's situation, and may even insist* on speaking the majority language to the children. Let us consider some features of what the potentially bicultural child needs to know.

Food and drink can be a source of difficulty for the family with two cultures. In southern Europe, for example, it is considered perfectly normal for even quite young children to drink wine mixed with water. In Scandinavia, such a practice would be considered scandalous and even be illegal. In some countries, the evening meal is served very late, and children stay up late at night, while people in other countries eat much earlier and have children in bed by 7 or 8 p.m. The kinds of food served may be very characteristic of the culture. Mixed families often come up with a compromise on the question of what kind of food they eat, taking the best from each tradition. The children may well be used to the food eaten in both the country they live in and the country that one parent comes from. This is because immigrants often miss* the food they are used to and see to it that they can at least

sometimes eat the familiar dishes of their childhood. ^(D)In doing so, they automatically pass the culinary* tradition of their home country on to their children. There ^(E)(a) things (b) be (c) may (d) that (e) some (f) you) feel are important to pass on to your children. Our children, for example, have been brought up with jelly and ice-cream at birthday parties, to the amazement (and sometimes disgust) of their Swedish friends, and occasional feeds of Irish potato* bread (very popular even with Swedes!).

Eating and drinking are major parts of the culture of a people, and this is certainly reflected in the daily life of the intercultural couple. If only one of them shops and cooks, there may be more of that side's culinary tradition represented, but not necessarily. Many families find that their eating habits gravitate* towards a mixture of food from the majority and the minority culture, at least if it is the immigrant who does the cooking. Otherwise, there will probably be a lot more majority culture food.

Many people really learn to cook only when they set up house on their own, and if that is in a country other than where they were brought up, then that will be reflected in the food they eat. For an immigrant with a partner from the majority culture much can be learned about the majority culture's food. You need to learn to shop for food in a new way: even if you might be able to find enough familiar food from your home country, it will be imported and therefore expensive. You may have to learn to eat it like the people of the majority culture if your grocery bills are not to get out of control. This is not to say that you need to totally turn your back on the cooking methods and ingredients you are familiar with, but you may need to adapt recipes to locally available foodstuffs and save (5) from your childhood for special occasions.

(注) attain ～を獲得する、到達する trappings 罨掛け、子ども時代を象徴するもの・示すもの
insist 言い張る、主張する miss ～がないのを惜しむ、～がないので寂しく思う
culinary 台所の、料理の Irish potato ジャガイモ (サツマイモ (sweet potato) と区別する
ときに) gravitate 引き寄せられる

【出典】Cunningham-Andersson, U. and Anderson, S. (2002). *Growing up with two languages: a practical guide*. Routledge: London. pp. 92-93 and pp. 101-102 (一部改変)

問1 空所(1)~(5)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1)

- ① for ② about ③ no regard to ④ with regards in

(2)

- ① start ② forgot ③ begun ④ reject

(3)

- ① valuable ② comprehensive ③ disadvantageous ④ curious

(4)

- ① fully cooperative with ② often encouraging of
③ usually inspired by ④ often not aware of

(5)

- ① authentic specialties ② novel cuisines
③ original hometowns ④ majority cooking

問2 下線部(A)~(C)の語(句)の意味と最も近いものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(A) appropriate

- ① applicable ② deserved ③ suitable ④ unbecoming

(B) competence

- ① capability ② collectivity ③ experience ④ incapacity

(C) Bear in mind

- ① Consider ② Disregard ③ Imagine ④ Speak of

問3 下線部(D) In doing soが示す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 9

- ① Giving children the opportunity to eat food from their parents' countries
- ② Compromising on food that the children eat in the home
- ③ Serving meals late and allowing children to drink watered down wine
- ④ Getting used to food from the country

問4 本文の内容に合うように下線部(E)の①～④の語を並べかえるとき、前から2番目と4番目にくるものの最も適切な組み合わせを、次の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 10

(E) ① things ② be ③ may ④ that ⑤ some ⑥ you

- ① ⑤ - ⑥
- ② ③ - ④
- ③ ⑥ - ①
- ④ ② - ④

問5 次の(1)～(6)について、本文の内容と一致するように下線部に入る最も適切な表現を、それぞれ下の①～④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) Bilingual children strive to be accepted by _____ . 11

- ① their grandparents in Ireland, where the minority language is spoken
- ② everyone in the majority country so they can feel comfortable in the minority language country
- ③ people in the country where the minority language is spoken, including adults and children
- ④ people in their majority country to gain approval by children and adults

(2) If parents hope to raise bilingual children, _____ . 12

- ① they need to trap them in the context of both cultures
- ② they need to feel like foreigners
- ③ they have a lot to learn about changes in the minority country
- ④ they need to expose children to the minority language

(3) Visitors from the country where the minority language is spoken _____ . 13

- ① can be a wonderful resource for the children living where the majority language is spoken
- ② forget to speak the majority language to children living where the majority language is spoken
- ③ are not well informed about the country where the majority language is spoken
- ④ understand the situation of parents and children living in the country where the minority language is spoken.

(4) Food is often a cause for conflict in intercultural families because _____ . 14

- ① parents can't find the food they want to feed their children
- ② parents have different food traditions
- ③ parents want to give their children the healthiest food possible
- ④ parents sometimes give young children wine

(5) The majority of food that people eat in an intercultural family _____ . 15

- ① might usually be food from the minority culture
- ② might always be food from the majority culture
- ③ might depend on who does the shopping and cooking
- ④ might be cooked by the immigrant in the family

(6) People usually learn to cook _____ . 16

- ① when they are a child living with their parents
- ② when they are living in their home country
- ③ when they are living in a foreign country
- ④ when they first start living in a house on their own

問6 次の英語の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 17

Question: What does the author say about foods from the minority culture?

- ① It is better to turn your back on minority culinary traditions.
- ② It could cost a lot of money to make them regularly.
- ③ It is impossible to change the ingredients you use in these foods.
- ④ It will never be authentic to cook with local foodstuffs.

【2】 次の(1)~(5)の会話文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) 18

A : Hi Jenny. Are you ready for our hike today?

B : Well, I don't know if we should go. ()

A : Really? When I left my house, there wasn't a cloud in the sky.

- ① It looks like rain.
- ② Now it looks fine.
- ③ Looks like it's not going to rain.
- ④ I look at rain.

(2) 19

A : Good afternoon, Seaside Medical Clinic. How may I help you?

B : My son has been sick since this morning. Can the doctor see him sometime today?

A : Well, how about 2 o'clock?

B : ()

- ① I'm afraid we'll be in the way.
- ② I'm sorry to keep you waiting long.
- ③ I'm not sure we can make it by then.
- ④ I'm surprised to see that.

(3) 20

A : Excuse me. () a flight to Sydney.

B : When would you like to fly out?

A : The first or fourth of November.

B : Let me see. Unfortunately, those flights are all completely booked.

- ① I would like to confirm my reservation for
- ② I would like to make a reservation for
- ③ I would like to cancel
- ④ I would like to e-mail to confirm

(4) 21

A : ()

B : No no no. I ate so much more than you, and you always pay for everything.

A : Well, thank you. I'll cover it next time.

- ① Would it be possible to bill you please?
- ② Could I possibly give the check please?
- ③ Is it possibly to have the bill please?
- ④ Could I possibly have the bill please?

(5) 22

A : So Mike. How should we get to the city from the airport?

B : Well, I think we need to take two buses. There is no direct bus into the city.

A : ()

B : That will be quick, but expensive.

- ① Why don't we use a taxi?
- ② Why don't we use a bus?
- ③ Why did we use the taxi?
- ④ Why haven't we used a taxi?

【3】 次の(1)~(5)について、与えられた日本文の意味になるように () 内の語 (句) を並べかえるとき、2番目と4番目にくるものを、それぞれ下の①~⑤から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語 (句) も小文字にしています。

(1) 私の時計はどこか故障しているようです。

2番目: 4番目:

I am afraid (① is ② something ③ with ④ wrong ⑤ my watch).

(2) そのネコは危うくトラックにひかれるところでした。

2番目: 4番目:

The cat came (① over ② being ③ by ④ near ⑤ run) a truck.

(3) 彼は金を捨てた方がました。

2番目: 4番目:

He (① well ② might ③ as ④ his money ⑤ throw) away.

(4) あなたは必要な時に助けてくれるような友だちを持たなければなりません。

2番目: 4番目:

You must have (① as ② friends ③ help ④ will ⑤ such) you in times of need.

(5) もしその事故がなかったら、私たちは時間に間に合ったでしょう。

2番目: 4番目:

(① had ② for ③ not ④ it ⑤ been) the accident, we would have been in time.

【4】 次の(1)~(10)の英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) When it () to cooking, he is more with it than I am. 33

- ① appeals ② appears ③ comes ④ turns

(2) You can't take it for () that the tap water is safe to drink. 34

- ① blamed ② blended ③ graded ④ granted

(3) A new medicine should not be produced quickly at the () of safety. 35

- ① example ② excuse ③ expense ④ extent

(4) The team had to () together a proposal in a few days. 36

- ① get ② put ③ sign ④ take

(5) Sorry to () you, but Mr. Green is on the line. 37

- ① bother ② bring ③ interpret ④ leave

(6) I'm trying to () out how much it will cost. 38

- ① fit ② guess ③ play ④ work

(7) I think you'd be better () if you return to your hometown. 39

- ① in ② off ③ on ④ out

(8) Only a () of people benefit from a new medical treatment. 40

- ① handful ② peaceful ③ plentiful ④ powerful

(9) There were some problems at the () of the project, but it's going well now. 41

- ① center ② first ③ front ④ outset

(10) Gesture is a form of language in its own (). 42

- ① element ② case ③ factor ④ right

英語 (20220205) 解答一覽

大問	解答 番号	正解	
1	1	②	
	2	③	
	3	①	
	4	④	
	5	①	
	6	③	
	7	①	
	8	①	
	9	①	
	10	③	
	11	③	
	12	④	
	13	①	
	14	②	
	15	③	
	16	④	
	17	②	
2	18	①	
	19	③	
	20	②	
	21	④	
	22	①	
3	23	①	完 解
	24	③	
	25	②	完 解
	26	①	
	27	③	完 解
	28	⑤	
	29	②	完 解
	30	④	
	31	④	完 解
	32	⑤	
4	33	③	
	34	④	
	35	③	
	36	②	
	37	①	
	38	④	
	39	②	
	40	①	
	41	④	
	42	④	