

# 2022年度・学力考查問題

(高校帰国生)

**【英語】**

## 注 意

1. 試験時間は60分です。
2. 答えはすべて解答用紙にはっきりと記入ください。
3. 解答用紙のみ試験終了後集めます。
4. 問題は7ページで①から⑥まであります。開始の合図で必ず確認し、そろっていない場合にはすぐに手をあげてください。





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次の(a)~(j)の文で、( )に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (a) It's more ( ) to use trains than taking taxis.  
1. economic            2. economics            3. economical            4. economy
- (b) China is located ( ) the west of Japan.  
1. from            2. in            3. to            4. of
- (c) ( ) then what I know today, I would have saved myself a lot of time.  
1. If I know            2. If I would know            3. If I knew            4. Had I known
- (d) London is a place ( ) I've wanted to visit for a long time.  
1. which            2. where            3. whichever            4. wherever
- (e) This river is dangerous ( ) winter.  
1. swim            2. to swim            3. to swim in            4. to swim in in
- (f) So far he has done well, but he could ( ) better.  
1. done            2. of done            3. have done            4. not be
- (g) We look forward ( ) you in April.  
1. to meet            2. to meeting            3. for meeting            4. meeting
- (h) Do you have ( ) for tonight in your hotel?  
1. a room available            2. available room  
3. room available            4. an available rooms
- (i) Drinking too much is no ( ) harmful than smoking.  
1. little            2. less            3. more            4. most
- (j) The bus leaves at eleven, ( ) at Shinjuku Expressway Bus Terminal.  
1. will arrive            2. arriving            3. arrives            4. and arriving

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次の(a)~(e)の日本語に合うように1~7の語(句)を並べかえたとき、(イ)(ロ)に入れるものをそれぞれ番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に來るべき語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

(a) 子供たちはテレビによって読書時間を奪われがちである。

( ) ( ) (イ) ( ) ( ) (ロ) ( ) reading time.

1. deprive                      2. to                      3. children                      4. apt  
5. is                      6. television                      7. of

(b) こんなに成功を取めるとは夢にも思わなかった。

( ) (イ) ( ) ( ) (ロ) ( ) ( ) well.

1. dream                      2. little                      3. succeeding                      4. so  
5. of                      6. I                      7. did

(c) 彼女の発言ではなく、言い方に対して私は腹を立てた。

( ) ( ) (イ) ( ) (ロ) ( ) ( ) she said it that made me angry.

1. the way                      2. but                      3. it                      4. she  
5. said                      6. what                      7. wasn't

(d) 彼らには三人の息子と二人の娘がいるが、全員が実家から離れて暮らしている。

They have three sons and two daughters, ( ) ( ) (イ) ( ) (ロ) ( ) ( ).

1. all                      2. home                      3. whom                      4. away  
5. of                      6. live                      7. from

(e) 彼は素晴らしい作家だが、世界一とまで言うつもりはない。

He's a wonderful writer, but ( ) ( ) (イ) ( ) ( ) (ロ) ( ) he is the best in the world.

1. wouldn't                      2. far                      3. I                      4. go  
5. say                      6. as to                      7. so

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次の英文を読み、本文の内容に関する(a)～(e)の質問の答えとして最もふさわしいものを1～4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

What is science? This question may seem easy to answer: everybody knows that subjects such as physics, chemistry, and biology constitute science, while subjects such as art, music, and theology do not. But when as philosophers we ask what science is, that is not the sort of answer we want. We are not asking for a mere list of the activities that are usually called 'science'. Rather, we are asking what common feature all the things on that list share, i.e. what it is that *makes* something a science. Understood this way, our question is not so trivial.

But you may still think the question is relatively ( A ). Surely science is just the attempt to understand, explain, and predict the world we live in? This is certainly a reasonable answer. But is it the whole story? After all, the various religions also attempt to understand and explain the world, but religion is not usually regarded as a branch of science. ( B ), astrology and fortune-telling are attempts to predict the future, but most people would not describe these activities as science. Or consider history. Historians try to understand and explain what happened in the past, but history is usually classified as a humanities subject not a science subject. As with many philosophical questions, the question 'what is science?' is trickier than it looks at first sight.

Many people believe that the distinguishing features of science lie in the particular *methods* scientists use to investigate the world. This suggestion is quite plausible. For many scientific disciplines do employ distinctive methods of enquiry that are not used in non-scientific enterprises. An obvious example is the use of experiments, which historically marks a turning-point in the development of modern science. Not all the sciences are experimental, though — astronomers obviously cannot do experiments on the heavens, but have to content themselves with careful observation ( C ). The same is true of many social sciences. Another important feature of science is the construction of theories. Scientists do not simply record the results of experiment and observation in a log book — they usually want to explain those results in terms of a general theory. This is not always easy to do, but there have been some striking successes. One of the main tasks of philosophy of science is to understand how techniques such as experimentation, observation, and theory construction have enabled scientists to unravel so many of nature's secrets.

- (a) Which of the following words fits in blank ( A )?
1. scientific
  2. complicated
  3. straightforward
  4. different
- (b) Which of the following words fits in blank ( B )?
1. Similarly
  2. Therefore
  3. However
  4. Hopefully
- (c) The underlined word plausible in the third paragraph means [      ].
1. irrational
  2. reasonable
  3. outdated
  4. impossible
- (d) Which of the following words fits in blank ( C )?
1. despite
  2. excluded
  3. instead
  4. yet
- (e) Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
1. Science is composed of disciplines such as physics, chemistry, theology, and music.
  2. Understanding, explaining or predicting the world we live in is always called science.
  3. Technically, many social sciences are not science because of the lack of experiments.
  4. Science aims to explain natural phenomena through general theories based on experiments or observations.

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次の(a)(b)の英文を読み，下線部を日本語に直しなさい。

(a) The words 'cycle' and 'circulation' are both based on the original Latin word for 'circle'.  
Going through a cycle, or circulating, means you just keep moving and eventually come back to where you started from, without necessarily noticing you are back at the beginning.  
There are not many perfect circles in nature, but there is a lot of circulation. The earth circles around the sun. Water circulates by evaporating from the earth and falling again as rain.

(b) There have been a significant expansion of rights and entitlements that allow certain people to cross borders and stay abroad far more easily than ever before. The dismantling of internal borders in the European Union (EU), for example, allows for the free movement of EU citizens within the region, while the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and regional economic agreements in other part of the world, including Africa and South America, also contain some provisions for the free movement of workers.





