

2022年度  
英語入試問題  
(2022年2月6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。

The rainy season is upon us in most parts of Japan. It is called “*baiu*” or “*tsuyu*,” which literally translates as “plum rainy season” — so-called because plums get ripe around this time of the year.

While the name is rather exotic, it is the month when we have so much rain. Because of that, June is not the ideal month for tourists to visit Japan. Two other months I strongly recommend ( 1 ) are July and August as it is so hot and humid in Tokyo — though there are some places like Hokkaido that are spared from the rainy season and remain comfortable.

Even though this may not be the ideal month to visit Japan, tourists from overseas might find people’s behavior here rather interesting. That is, how so many people carry around umbrellas.

Visitors from the United Kingdom might not give a second thought to the number of umbrellas. But North Americans may be surprised to see this rather unique behavior and wonder what is going on.

I first noticed that this behavior of Japanese may not be universal around the world when I saw quite a few people in the United States, for example, walking in the rain without umbrellas. They seemed not to be so bothered by it. I realized that what we take for granted as a custom in the country of origin may not be common practice elsewhere.

So, I tried to explore the background of this seemingly unique behavior in Japan. First, I started with facts. According to the Global Umbrella Study results, the number of umbrellas per capita\* in Japan is 3.3 — the highest in the world. The global average is 2.4.

Through further research, I hit upon several hypothetical reasons to explain the behavior. For example, one hypothesis is that <sup>(A)</sup>the number of rainy days in a year correlates with umbrella-carrying behavior. If it rains a lot in the area, it is natural that people learn to carry around umbrellas. However, this hypothesis was rejected as Japan is ranked 13th in the world (with some 100 days) in terms of rainy days.

Another hypothesis centers on the duration of rain. As rain tends to ( 2 ) (it often rains day in and day out with only a few clear days in June), people make it a custom to carry umbrellas, knowing that it will likely rain at some point in the day.

Another reason that sounded convincing was high humidity. Compared with many parts of North America and Europe, it is more humid in Japan and it does not dry out quickly after rain so people try to avoid getting wet even in a light rain. The number of people in Japan bothered by their clothes getting wet is 25 percent, second only to the U.K. at 39 percent.

Some interesting features in Japan regarding the umbrella sets it apart from other countries. In Japan, 62 percent of the umbrellas in use are the standard type and just 21 percent are the folding type, compared to 55 percent worldwide. Now transparent vinyl umbrellas account for 10 percent of

the total in Japan because they are inexpensive (costing from ¥500 to ¥1,000) and are disposable. They're particularly popular among the younger generation and make up about 25 percent of the umbrellas they own.

Over the past two decades, disposable umbrellas have been imported to Japan in large quantities, mainly from China. Their low price is one of the reasons for their popularity and the ( 3 ) frequency of sudden downpours\* in recent years may also have led people to buy them. Umbrellas seem to have become such a low-ticket\* item that people may not mind misplacing or losing them. In fact, train conductors warn against ( 4 ) umbrellas on the subway on rainy days, indicating how often people forget them.

Another peculiar rain-related tendency of Japanese people is the frequency of checking the weather forecast — up to 3.4 times a day, which is 1.1 times more than the world average of 2.3 times a day. Some people argue that the frequency with which Japanese check the forecast and their wariness\* of rain are related to their almost universal behavior of carrying umbrellas. Whether this behavior points to the preparedness of the Japanese is unclear, but the theory sounds reasonable, as people here think of rain as a nuisance\* given the humid climate and try to avoid the inconvenience of suffering from the consequences.

The historical development of umbrellas in Japan is quite interesting. Umbrellas were first developed in the 8th century and the first Japanese-style folding umbrellas were made during the 16th century. They used to be for aristocrats but became a daily item for ordinary people in the 17th century.

During the Edo Period, umbrellas became (B)props for kabuki, Japanese dance and tea ceremony and formed an important part of Japanese culture. Accordingly, the artistic aspect of umbrellas was pursued ( 5 ) the practical use. It was in the early 1800s that the Western-style umbrella was brought to Japan from the U.K., but its production did not begin until after the Meiji Restoration\* in the late 19th century.

Though the umbrella is a minor example, it teaches us that observation is very important when visiting new places. Noticing the differences between one's own country and others, (C)(a)small (b)be (c)may (d)however (e)they), can be the first step to realizing that diversity exists. Noticing diversity leads to more questions about the backgrounds and reasons, which may help people become more aware and sensitive to different lifestyles. We talk about the importance of diversity today, but tend to focus on gender, race, nationality, etc. Even small things such as umbrellas can lead to a new awareness of diversity found in cultures and lifestyles.

(注) per capita 一人あたり (の)、一人につき downpour 土砂降り、豪雨  
low-ticket [価格が] 安い wariness 用心、慎重  
nuisance やっかいなもの (こと)、不愉快なもの the Meiji Restoration 明治維新

【出典】 An article written by Yoko Ishikura, Japan Times, June 12, 2018  
<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2018/06/12/commentary/japan-commentary/#####/#.XYEMNGbgo2y> (記事のタイトルと URL  
の一部については、問題と関連するため省略) 2019年9月11日取得 (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 leaving                      ② choosing                      ③ avoiding                      ④ taking

(2)

- ① delay                      ② break                      ③ fade away                      ④ persist

(3)

- ① decreased                      ② increased                      ③ low                      ④ normal

(4)

- ① leaving                      ② taking                      ③ borrowing                      ④ having

(5)

- ① ahead of                      ② with regard to                      ③ in addition to                      ④ in spite of

問2 次の(1)~(8)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) Hokkaido, \_\_\_\_\_ Tokyo, does not have a rainy season. 6

- ① like                      ② unlike                      ③ as well as                      ④ far from

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ might be surprised to see many Japanese carrying around umbrellas. 7

- ① Both visitors from the UK and North America  
② Neither British people nor North American people  
③ Not British people but North American people  
④ Even Japanese people and British people

(3) The writer saw \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States walking in the rain without umbrellas. 8

- ① a fair number of people                      ② only a few people  
③ some few people                      ④ no one

(4) The results of the Global Umbrella Study show that the Japanese people have \_\_\_\_\_ as many umbrellas as other people. 9

- ① just the same                      ② just one and a half times  
③ more than one and a quarter times                      ④ about two times

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ may not explain well the fact that many people in Japan carry around umbrellas.

10

- ① The frequency of checking the weather forecast                      ② The number of rainy days  
③ Duration of rain                      ④ High humidity

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ of Japanese people feel bothered by their clothes getting wet. 11

- ① None                      ② A quarter                      ③ A half                      ④ Most

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ are popular among the younger generation in Japan. 12

- ① Standard-type umbrellas                      ② Folding-type umbrellas  
③ Transparent vinyl umbrellas                      ④ Artistic umbrellas



問6 この記事にタイトルをつけるとしたら、下の①～④のうち、どれが最も適切ですか。一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 17

- ① How umbrellas have been developed in Japan
- ② How the number of umbrellas we have is related to the climate
- ③ Why Japanese people check the weather forecast most frequently
- ④ What umbrellas can teach us about diversity

【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 : Hello. How can I help you?

B : Hello. ( )

A : Which one? We have three workshops scheduled next week. Do you know the name?

B : No, I just remember it is on January 6th.

- ① I'm calling about the workshop next week.
- ② I call to the workshop next week.
- ③ I'm calling to the workshop next week.
- ④ I call about the workshop next week.

(2) 19

A : Maya, our school is forming a volleyball club. Are you interested?

B : I am, but I'm not a good player.

A : ( ) Don't worry. We just want to have fun.

- ① This is a problem.
- ② That's not a problem.
- ③ They're not problems.
- ④ This is problematic.

(3) 20

A : I don't know what I should do. I just can't finish my homework.

B : ( ) that stop you from doing it.

A : Like what?

B : Well, to start, turn off your smart phone when you want to study.

A : No way.

- ① I can stop doing things
- ② You might start doing things
- ③ You'd better start doing things
- ④ You need to stop doing things



(4) **21**

A : How about going to the theater this Sunday?

B : Yeah, maybe. Are there any good films on at the moment?

A : Well, ( )

B : Anything but horror.

A : Well, there's a romantic comedy I want to see called "20 ways to draw love."

- ① what kind of movies do you like?
- ② what movies did you like?
- ③ what kind of movies are you scared of?
- ④ what kind of movies did we watch last week?

(5) **22**

A : I don't like wearing a uniform.

B : ( ), but at least we don't have to think about our fashion all the time.

A : You're right. I just wish they were more comfortable.

- ① I don't either.
- ② I don't neither.
- ③ You either.
- ④ I do either.

【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、文頭にくる語も小文字にしています。

(1) 貧乏の味も借金の味もわかっています。

2番目： 4番目：

I know ( ① is ② be ③ to ④ it ⑤ what ) poor and in debt.

(2) その若者がどうなったと思いますか。

2番目： 4番目：

What ( ① do ② has ③ think ④ you ⑤ become ) of the young man?

(3) 私は帰宅が遅くなるかもしれません。その場合は電話をしますね。

2番目： 4番目：

I may have to come home late, ( ① will ② case ③ in ④ I ⑤ which ) telephone you.

(4) 中華料理を作るとなると、彼女は誰にもひけをとりません (誰にも劣りません)。

2番目： 4番目：

She is second to none ( ① it ② comes ③ cooking ④ when ⑤ to ) Chinese food.

(5) 彼は聡明な学生でしたが、その彼でさえその大学に入ることができませんでした。

2番目： 4番目：

( ① as ② student ③ he ④ was ⑤ smart ), even he couldn't get into the university.

【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) The doctor explained the phenomenon in the ( ) of new scientific knowledge. 33

- ① light                      ② means                      ③ methods                      ④ sense

(2) You can cancel your contract on the ( ) of defects. 34

- ① accident                      ② grounds                      ③ judgement                      ④ trouble

(3) The girl visited her grandmother's house in the forest ( ) to time. 35

- ① at time                      ② during time                      ③ from time                      ④ on time

(4) Lack of sleep would give ( ) to various health problems. 36

- ① damage                      ② impact                      ③ notice                      ④ rise

(5) In the ( ) of information, we can only guess how it works. 37

- ① absence                      ② attendance                      ③ abundance                      ④ gain

(6) It's no ( ) telling her as she won't listen to my advice. 38

- ① advice                      ② belief                      ③ good                      ④ well

(7) I came ( ) an interesting article in the newspaper. 39

- ① about                      ② across                      ③ around                      ④ round

(8) The results were ( ) with earlier research. 40

- ① conservative                      ② consistent                      ③ invented                      ④ reluctant

(9) She has been teaching English in Japan for a (        ) thirty years. 41

- ① large                      ② some                      ③ good                      ④ long

(10) The athletes carry out hard training on a day-to-day (        ). 42

- ① basis                      ② event                      ③ timing                      ④ trace

英語 (20220206) 解答一覽

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