

2022年度
一般選抜 一期 試験問題

英 語

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 試験中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付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
 - ① 氏名欄
氏名を正しく記入しなさい。
 - ② 受験番号欄
受験番号（7桁の数字）を記入し、さらに受験番号マーク欄にマークしなさい。
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。
- 4 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、解答番号 1 と表示のある問いに対して⑤と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号1の解答欄の⑤にマークしなさい。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄								
1	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨

- 5 試験時間は60分です。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は回収しますので持ち帰らないでください。

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Cancer is the name of a group of diseases caused by the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in different parts of the body. There are over 100 different types of cancer, depending on the part of the body where the cancer originates: breast, lung, and so on.

Although (1) why some people get cancer and others don't, a few factors are known to increase a person's risk for the disease. These include smoking, overexposure to sunlight, a family history of cancer, excessive use of alcohol, and *obesity and a lack of physical activity.

What is less clear is whether a link exists between the food we eat and cancer. Everything from red meat to sugary foods has been blamed. Although common sense suggests that overall health is related to diet, scientists urge caution. In 2012, a U.S. research team confirmed that very little statistically significant evidence exists to indicate that cancer is food-related.

Currently, there are several basic approaches to treating cancer. About 60 percent of cancer patients undergo surgery — the oldest and best-known treatment — to remove a *tumor. This is usually followed by *radiation therapy or *chemotherapy. (3) both therapies are carefully targeted to destroy cancer cells, they sometimes cause serious side effects. New knowledge about the human *genome and the genetic component of cancer has also led to treatment advances.

In 2012, a dramatic *breakthrough in cancer research occurred. The story began with a man who had suffered since childhood from *recurring *growths in his throat and lungs. By age 23, he had undergone over 350 operations, as often as once a week, to remove the growths and keep his *airway and lungs open. Using a procedure borrowed from *stem-cell researchers, however, the man's doctors found a way to grow cells from his tumors in the laboratory, something previously impossible. Once they were able to keep his cells alive in the laboratory, they were then able to test various drugs to see which were effective in destroying the tumors and which were not. All this testing led to the successful treatment of the man's condition with a drug that would not normally have been used in such a case.

More research must be done, of course, but the ability to cultivate cells in the laboratory and to test the effectiveness of various drug treatments means that more personalized and effective care for cancer patients will (6) in the near future.

*obesity…肥満 *tumor…腫瘍、ガン *radiation therapy…放射線療法
*chemotherapy…化学療法 *genome…ゲノム、全遺伝情報 *breakthrough…飛躍的進歩
*recurring…頻発する *growth…(腫瘍の)増殖 *airway…気道、気管
*stem-cell…幹細胞

出典 JAPAN INSIGHTS

5. 本文の表題として最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

[解答番号は 10]

- ① A New Approach to Cancer Treatment
- ② Several Ways to Avoid Cancer
- ③ How Cancer Cells Grow
- ④ The Ways Doctors Discover Cancer

[II] 次の英文の内容と合っているものを後の①～⑨から5つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答の順序は問いません。

[解答番号は 11～15]

Have you ever heard of Julius Caesar? You might know that he was a famous leader of Rome. You might have even heard of his horrible death. But do you know that he was once *kidnapped by pirates?

Julius Caesar was born in 100 BC in Rome. His family was very powerful and they helped govern Rome. Caesar gave exciting speeches in which he made gestures with his hands and spoke in a high-pitched voice. Everyone loved his grand speeches, but Julius Caesar knew he could do better.

Caesar began a career in politics when he was 25 years old. He found a teacher who would assist him with his public speaking. He traveled to the island of Rhodes to meet his teacher. However, he never made it there. On his way, Caesar was kidnapped by pirates.

The pirate leader sent a message to Rome asking for twenty pieces of silver for the return of Caesar. However, Caesar was an *arrogant man and told the pirates that he was worth at least fifty pieces of silver. That's \$1.5 million in today's money!

Even though Caesar was the one being kidnapped, he did not act like it. Caesar *bossed the pirates around, telling them to be quiet when he needed to sleep. He also took part in their games, and the pirates started to like Caesar. He was a strong leader who gave good speeches and got along well with everyone.

But Caesar had a plan the whole time. He told the pirates that after he was free, he was going to return to their *stronghold and kill them. However, the pirates did not take this threat seriously. They let Caesar go free and did not even bother to move their stronghold after he left.

Caesar returned to the island with a large group of ships. He took the pirates prisoner and even got back the fifty pieces of silver that had been paid for *ransom. He asked the government for permission to kill the pirates, but they said no. Caesar did not like being told no, so he lied to his leaders and killed the pirates anyway.

It was this arrogant attitude that helped Caesar become the leader of Rome. He ruled Rome with an iron fist until he was killed by a group of his enemies. One of these enemies was his good friend, Brutus. In the end, Caesar was betrayed, much like he betrayed the pirates.

*kidnap…～を誘拐する *arrogant…傲慢な、尊大な *boss…～を指揮する、支配する
*stronghold…とりで *ransom…身代金

- ① カエサル (Caesar) はローマの貧しい家に生まれた。
- ② カエサルの堂々とした演説は人気があった。
- ③ 25歳のとき、カエサルはロドス島 (the island of Rhodes) で演説法の教師から指導を受けた。
- ④ 海賊に誘拐されたカエサルは、自分の身代金は安すぎると言った。
- ⑤ 海賊に誘拐されたカエサルは、おとなしく海賊たちに従うことにした。
- ⑥ 海賊たちはカエサルのことが好きになった。
- ⑦ 人質となっていたカエサルは、いずれ復讐すると海賊たちに言った。
- ⑧ カエサルは奪われた身代金を取り戻すことができなかった。
- ⑨ 海賊たちの処遇をめぐって、カエサルと政府では意見が分かれた。

〔Ⅲ〕 次の各組の中で、下線部の発音が他の語と異なるものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

〔解答番号は 16 ~ 20〕

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|----|
| 1. ① assign | ② climb | ③ driven | ④ tribe | 16 |
| 2. ① feature | ② wealth | ③ meant | ④ weapon | 17 |
| 3. ① soap | ② author | ③ ocean | ④ owner | 18 |
| 4. ① suburb | ② muscle | ③ lung | ④ stupid | 19 |
| 5. ① result | ② oppose | ③ purpose | ④ chosen | 20 |

〔Ⅳ〕 次の文中の () に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

〔解答番号は 21 ~ 30〕

1. My knee pain prevented me (21) enjoying the journey.
① to ② on ③ from ④ with
2. Luckily, I got an (22) to see his rare collection of old photographs.
① opportunity ② industry ③ agriculture ④ amount
3. It was (23) for me that I didn't get hurt in the car accident.
① sensitive ② fortunate ③ anxious ④ polite
4. Some people, particularly young children, think ghosts (24).
① conclude ② obtain ③ consume ④ exist
5. The weather report (25) it will snow on the weekend.
① tells ② says ③ speaks ④ talks
6. I hope to get this job (26) before dinner.
① do ② did ③ done ④ doing
7. I got wet all over walking home last night. I (27) have taken an umbrella.
① should ② must ③ might ④ can't
8. I look forward (28) you again next week.
① see ② seeing ③ to see ④ to seeing

9. ([29]) happens, I will always support you.
① Anything ② Even if ③ Whatever ④ No matter how
10. It was not ([30]) yesterday that I realized that I was wrong.
① since ② until ③ after ④ from

〔V〕 次の会話文を完成させるために最も適当なものを選び、番号で答えなさい。

〔解答番号は [31] ~ [35] 〕

1. A: How did you like Kyoto?
B: I loved it. It's an old and new city with lots of places to see.
A: ([31])
B: I was particularly attracted by Ryoanji Temple.
① What was your favorite place there? ② Did you visit Kinkakuji Temple?
③ Are you interested in its history? ④ How did you get around in Kyoto?
2. A: Hi, Ann.
B: Hi, Daniel. You don't look very well today.
A: ([32])
B: Oh, that's too bad.
① On the contrary, I am very well. ② As a matter of fact, I really do.
③ I couldn't sleep last night. ④ Thank you for your consideration.
3. A: ([33])
B: Not really. I'm just watching TV now. Why?
A: Well, I'm going to see a baseball game this afternoon. Would you like to come?
B: What time does the game start?
① Could you do me a favor? ② It's rather cold today, isn't it?
③ Have you waited long? ④ Are you busy today, Emily?
4. A: That's a photo of Rome, isn't it?
B: Exactly. Have you ever been to Italy?
A: No, I haven't. Have you?
B: ([34]) But I want to go there someday.
① I speak Italian a little. ② Actually, now I'm living in Italy.
③ Yes, I definitely have. ④ No, I've never been there.

5. A: May I help you?

B: Yes, please. I'm looking for a small refrigerator.

A: ([35])

B: Up to 20 or 30 thousand yen.

① What do you want it for?

② Is this camera expensive?

③ What's your price range?

④ How much did you pay for it?

〔VI〕 次の英文が日本語の内容を表すように下の①～⑤を並べ替えたときに、2番目と4番目に来る語句を番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で書いてあります。

〔解答番号は [36] ~ [45] 〕

1. 彼は私に水を一杯持ってきてくれと頼みました。

He asked () ([36]) () ([37]) ().

① him

② bring

③ me

④ a glass of water

⑤ to

2. 私は明かりがついては眠れません。

I can't () ([38]) () ([39]) ().

① sleep

② the

③ on

④ light

⑤ with

3. あの背の高い男の子はだれなのか知っていますか。

Do you know () ([40]) () ([41]) ()?

① that

② boy

③ who

④ tall

⑤ is

4. 彼女が稼ぐ金のほとんどは食べるものと着るものに使われます。

() ([42]) () ([43]) () on food and clothing.

① the money

② is spent

③ of

④ most

⑤ she earns

5. 私は彼らの政治運動とは何の関係もありませんでした。

I () ([44]) () ([45]) () their political movement.

① to

② had

③ do

④ nothing

⑤ with