

2022（令和4）年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜Ⅰ期

コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ（60分）

注意事項

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を開かないでください。
2. 問題冊子は9ページあります。ページの落丁、乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、無言で手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがって、解答用紙に氏名、受験番号をそれぞれ正しく記入してください。
4. 解答は、次の（例）を参考にし、解答用紙の解答記入欄にマークしてください。

（例）解答番号1に対して、⑤と解答する場合

解答番号	解答記入欄
1	① ② ③ ④ ⑤

5. 解答用紙に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。
6. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムできれいに消してください。
7. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないでください。
8. 解答用紙を折ったり汚したりしないでください。
9. 問題冊子の余白部分は、適宜利用してもかまいません。
10. 声を出して問題を読んではいけません。
11. 不正行為について
 - ①不正行為に対しては厳正に対処します。
 - ②不正行為に見えるような行為が見受けられた場合は、監督者が直接注意します。
 - ③不正行為を行った場合は、全ての科目が失格となります。
12. 気分が悪くなった場合は、無言で手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
13. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

英 語

(解答番号 ~)

I 次の問い (A・B) に答えよ。

A 次の問い (問1・問2) において、下線部の発音がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1

- ① lively ② item ③ machine ④ vital

問2

- ① rear ② gear ③ near ④ pear

B 次の問い (問1～3) において、第一アクセント (第一強勢) の位置がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1

- ① apply ② compare ③ success ④ district

問2

- ① accident ② complicate ③ capital ④ specific

問3

- ① eleven ② entertain ③ essential ④ religious

II 次の問い（問1～10）の [6] ～ [15] に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 Mary goes to church every Sunday without [6].

- ① fail ② fault ③ false ④ failed

問2 Yesterday I ran [7] an old friend of mine at the library.

- ① at ② for ③ into ④ through

問3 I was given this watch by my father. It [8] good time.

- ① has ② keeps ③ holds ④ makes

問4 We were made [9] outside the restaurant for twenty minutes.

- ① wait ② waited ③ waiting ④ to wait

問5 France is a country [10] I've wanted to visit for a long time.

- ① which ② where ③ in which ④ to which

問6 I took it for granted [11] Jane would come to the party.

- ① as ② to ③ that ④ what

問7 I can't find my cell phone. I must [12] it somewhere.

- ① lose ② be lost ③ have lost ④ have been lost

問8 The elderly man who lives [13] is a well-known scientist.

- ① next door to us ② next door of us ③ on our next door ④ in our next door

問9 About half of the students are from English-speaking countries, and [14] speak a variety of different languages.

- ① any ② another ③ other ④ the others

問10 "I've never eaten *natto*." "[15] have I."

- ① Either ② Neither ③ Both ④ Also

IV 次の会話を読み、後の問い（問1～5）への解答として最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

26	～	30
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Alice: Why are you looking so sad, Ben?

Ben: We had a short test in Mr. Brown's history class today. My results from the test were terrible. My history grade may go down!

Alice: That's not like you. What happened?

Ben: Well, yesterday my friends and I had a birthday party for Harry. We had so much fun! But then I didn't have time to study for the test.

Alice: It was just a short test. You always get good scores. Mr. Brown knows you're a good student.

Ben: Thanks. I was really busy planning Harry's party for the past few days.

Alice: Don't worry. If you get high scores in the next couple of tests, you can make up for this one.

Ben: That's what I'm thinking. I'll do my best. But, there are just too many things to remember in history class! I prefer to read books about history rather than remember dates, names and places.

Alice: I understand what you mean. My sister is studying history at university. She says the way history is taught at university is much more interesting than how it's done at high school.

Ben: ()

Alice: Well, according to her, students analyze and discuss the importance of historical events and study their real meaning. She also said, "The more I study world history, the more I understand about the present world."

Ben: That sounds exciting!

Alice: She has a lot of history books. I think there are some which you'll find interesting. I'm sure she'll be happy to lend them to you. I'll ask her.

Ben: Oh, thanks! That would be great.

問 1 Which sentence should go in the blank? 26

- ① How does she get there?
- ② What do you recommend?
- ③ Let me think for a moment.
- ④ Please tell me more about it.

問 2 Why did Ben get a bad score on the short history test? 27

- ① Because he couldn't prepare for the test well.
- ② Because he studied for the test with his friends.
- ③ Because he was busy reading books about history.
- ④ Because he was worried about his history grade.

問 3 What does Ben think about the next couple of short history tests? 28

- ① He will study hard for the tests to get a good grade in history.
- ② He thinks that he only needs to study the night before the tests.
- ③ He doesn't want to take them because Mr. Brown will give him a bad grade.
- ④ He thinks that he can get high scores in the tests by reading many books.

問 4 Which is true about what Alice's sister told Alice? 29

- ① Studying history has nothing to do with understanding the present world.
- ② Studying history at university is different from studying it at high school.
- ③ University students have to memorize every date and detail of historical events.
- ④ It's impossible for high school students to analyze historical events in their class.

問 5 What will Alice probably do for Ben? 30

- ① She will invite him to talk with her sister.
- ② She will ask her sister to lend some books to him.
- ③ She will ask her sister to take him to her university.
- ④ She will go to the library with him to look for books.

V 次の文章を読み、後の問い（問 1～10）への解答として最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。 31 ～ 40 なお、*のついた語句は後に注がある。問 3 については、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。

Faces communicate feelings. They can tell people if we are happy, sad, or confused. Faces have another use, too. Your face can identify you. It is unique, like a fingerprint. (1) you have an identical twin, there is no one else in the world with your face. Now, organizations are using your face for many different purposes. This could be very helpful, but some people have concerns about using faces for identification.

Today, computer software can recognize faces. I Just like fingers, faces have unique features that we can measure. II There are high points such as your cheeks or your nose and low points such as the space between your nose and your cheek. III Facial-recognition technology measures the distances between these points. IV The software saves these measurements in a database as a code. Each code represents a particular face. The software can take the code of any new face—for example, a person in a crowd—and match it to the codes for faces that are already in the database. If the codes match, it's probably the same person.

One use of facial-recognition technology is in police work. Police departments use facial-recognition databases to identify people just like they use collections of fingerprints. For example, police used this technology after September 11, 2001, at a large sports event in Tampa Bay, Florida, to look for terrorists. In this case, the police analyzed the data from the facial-recognition technology and found that there were no terrorists at the game. (2) { A. another B. for C. identity D. is E. preventing F. theft G. use }. One company is developing software for banks. Banks will use a customer's "faceprint" for identification instead of a *1PIN or ID card, which are easy to steal. (3) This way, it will be difficult for identity *2thieves to pretend that they are bank customers.

Not everyone is happy with these developments. Many people feel that facial-recognition technology can be an invasion of privacy. For example, advertisers are using the technology to analyze people's faces. When people walk by an outdoor ad—for example, in a shopping area—the sign takes their picture. (4) It analyzes the picture and then suggests products for these people to buy, such as makeup. People have another concern: A stranger may take your picture without your knowledge. This person can then use the technology to match this photo of you to one on a social media Web site. These sites often

have personal information about you such as your age, your interests, and even your address. Naturally, (5)people are concerned about this. No one wants a stranger who takes their photo in a public place to find out detailed facts about them.

Does facial-recognition technology provide important benefits or problems? Experts hope that we will find ways to limit the risks of the technology. It's possible that as the new technology develops, we will need new laws to protect people. (6), experts have a suggestion: Simply tilt your head 15 degrees to the side when someone takes your picture.

(7)Facial recognition doesn't work on faces in this position!

(注) *1PIN 「個人識別番号」 *2thieves 「thief (泥棒) の複数形」

問 1 Choose the most suitable word for the blank in position (1). 31

- ① If ② Although ③ Unless ④ Besides

問 2 Which is the best place to put the following sentence in the second paragraph?

Choose the best place from I to IV. 32

For example, every face has high points and low points.

- ① I ② II ③ III ④ IV

問 3 Choose the best combination of letters when you put the words in the underlined part (2) in the right order. 33

- ① A-E-G-D-B-C-F ② A-D-G-B-E-C-F
③ A-D-E-G-B-C-F ④ A-G-D-B-E-C-F

問 4 What does the underlined part (3) mean? 34

- ① Banks can identify a customer by using software to recognize his or her face.
② Banks will use a customer's fingerprint for identification on the Internet.
③ Banks will look for thieves who are using a PIN or ID card.
④ Banks can print out a picture of a customer and use it for identification.

問 5 Which description below best describes the underlined part (4)? 35

- ① A stranger behind the sign is secretly looking at people walking by the ad.
- ② People walking by the ad look at their faces reflected in it to check their appearance.
- ③ The sign checks what kind of people are looking at the ad.
- ④ Someone secretly takes pictures to sell to customers.

問 6 Choose the reason for the underlined part (5). 36

- ① People are worried that they cannot use their own personal information.
- ② People are eager to make sure that someone is stealing their private information.
- ③ People worry that strangers cannot understand what they are saying.
- ④ People feel insecure about strangers finding out detailed facts about them.

問 7 Choose the most suitable phrase for the blank in position (6). 37

- ① For example ② In the meantime ③ On the contrary ④ That is

問 8 Which description below best describes the underlined part (7)? 38

- ① Facial-recognition technology can't keep up with the speed at which you can move your head.
- ② You can avoid being identified if you turn your face away from the lens.
- ③ If you pretend that you are not facing the lens, it will stop following you.
- ④ You cannot be protected if you don't have your face recognized by a camera.

問 9 What is the best title for this essay? 39

- ① Facial-Recognition Technology
- ② Threats to Privacy
- ③ Problems of Face-to-Face Communication
- ④ Facelessness in Modern Society

問 10 Which of the following statements is not correct? Choose one.

40

- ① Using your face for identification is not always useful and sometimes does more harm than good.
- ② The police are using facial-recognition technology to identify criminals.
- ③ Our eyes can measure faces precisely because we have codes to recognize them.
- ④ We need to understand both the advantages and the problems of using facial-recognition technology.

一般選抜 I 期 英語 正答

大問	解答番号	正答	
I	1	③	
	2	④	
	3	④	
	4	④	
	5	②	
II	6	①	
	7	③	
	8	②	
	9	④	
	10	①	
	11	③	
	12	③	
	13	①	
	14	④	
	15	②	
III	16	①	完 解
	17	④	
	18	⑤	完 解
	19	②	
	20	③	完

大問	解答番号	正答	
	21	④	解 完
	22	④	
	23	①	解 完
	24	④	
	25	②	解 完
IV	26	④	
	27	①	
	28	①	
	29	②	
	30	②	
	V	31	③
32		②	
33		④	
34		①	
35		③	
36		④	
37		②	
38		②	
39		①	
40		③	