

# 令和4年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

## 英 語

### 出題意図及び正答

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1

次の英文を読んで以下の問に答えなさい。

問 1

(出題意図) 英文文章を論旨を踏まえ正確に理解できているかを問う。

問 2

**hearing-impaired people can have no small sensory experience**

問 3

(出題意図) 英文文章を論旨を踏まえ正確に理解できているかを問う。

問 4

**make a sound**

問 5

②

2

次の英文を読んで以下の問に答えなさい。

問 1

a	b	c	d	e
④	⑤	②	③	①

問 2

(出題意図) 英文文章を論旨を踏まえ正確に理解できているかを問う。

問 3

(出題意図) 英文文章における部分部分の繋がりを大局的に把握できているかを問う。

問 4

**D**

3

*Read the following text and answer the questions.*

**Question 1**

(出題意図) 英文文章を的確に理解できているかを問う。

**Question 2**

(出題意図) 英文文章を的確に理解できているかを問う。

**Question 3**

(出題意図) 英文文章を的確に理解できているかを問う。

**Question 4**

(出題意図) 英文文章の論理的な流れを把握できているかを問う。

**Question 5**

(出題意図) 問いに対して、文法に適った英文を作り表現できているか及び英文文章の構成を適切に作れているかを問う。

4

次の英文を読んで以下の問に答えなさい。

問 1

ア	イ	ウ
③	②	①

問 2

(出題意図) 文意に適した動詞を選び、動詞についての文法を理解できているかを問う。

問 3

(出題意図) 英文文章を的確に理解できているかを問う。

問 4

①

## 令和4年度入学試験問題

### 英語

#### 注意事項

1. この問題冊子は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 解答用紙は問題冊子とは別になっています。解答は解答用紙の指定されたところに記入しなさい。それ以外の場所に記入された解答は、採点の対象となりません。解答用紙は4枚あります。
3. 本学の受験番号をすべての解答用紙の指定されたところへ正しく記入しなさい。氏名を書いてはいけません。
4. この問題冊子は、表紙を含めて20ページあります。問題は4ページから16ページにあります。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、監督者に申し出なさい。
5. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用しても構いませんが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
6. この問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

1 次の英文を読んで以下の間に答えなさい。

(Source: Robert Lanza, Matej Pavšič, & Bob Berman, *The Grand Biocentric Design—How Life Creates Reality*)

- 問1 下線部(1)が示す音についての考えはどのようなものか。30字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
- 問2 文中ア[                    ]の中の語(句)を文意に沿うように正しく並べかえなさい。
- 問3 下線部(2)が表しているのはどのようなことか。40字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
- 問4 論旨を踏まえて、空欄[     I     ]に入れるのもっとも適切な3語からなる表現を本文中より抜き出しなさい。
- 問5 論旨を踏まえて、空欄( A )に入れるのもっとも適切な1語を次の①～⑤から選び、その番号を書きなさい。
- ① comprehension    ② consciousness    ③ expression  
④ impression        ⑤ knowledge

2

次の英文を読んで以下の問に答えなさい。



(Source: Frank Wilczek, *Fundamentals—Ten Keys to Reality*)

問1 論旨を踏まえて、空欄( a )～( e )に入れるのもっとも適切な名詞を次の①～⑤から選び、その番号を書きなさい。ただし、同じ番号を繰り返して用いないこと。

① envy    ② insignificance    ③ intuition    ④ science    ⑤ vastness

問2 下線部(1)が意味するのはどのようなことか。thisの内容を明らかにしつつ、40字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

問3 下線部(2)の内容を適切に言い表している5語からなるひと続きの表現を本文中より抜き出しなさい。

問4、論旨を踏まえて、空欄[ I ]に入れるのもっとも適切な表現を次のA～Dからひとつ選びなさい。

- A. but even within the solar system, all of Earth really is 'swallowed like a speck'
- B. but our solar system is a cozy little den
- C. but stars are much too diverse to serve as standard candles
- D. but through thought I grasp it

**3**

**Read the following text and answer the questions.**

The marketer's job does not end when the product is bought. After purchasing the product, the consumer will be satisfied or dissatisfied and will engage in postpurchase behavior of interest to the marketer. What determines whether the buyer is satisfied or dissatisfied with a purchase? The answer lies in the relationship between the consumer's *expectations* and the product's *perceived performance*. If the product falls short of expectations, the consumer is disappointed; if it meets expectations, the consumer is satisfied; if it exceeds expectations, the consumer is delighted.

The larger the gap between expectations and performance, the greater the consumer's dissatisfaction. This suggests that sellers should make product claims that faithfully represent the product's performance so that buyers are satisfied. [1] For example, Boeing's salespeople tend to be conservative when they estimate the potential benefits of their aircraft. They almost always underestimate fuel efficiency—they promise a 5 percent savings that turns out to be 8 percent. Customers are delighted with better-than-expected performance; they buy again and tell other potential customers that Boeing lives up to its promises.

Almost all major purchases result in cognitive dissonance, or discomfort caused by postpurchase conflict. After the purchase, consumers are satisfied with the benefits of the chosen brand and are glad to avoid the drawbacks of the brands not bought. However, every purchase involves compromise. Consumers feel uneasy about acquiring the drawbacks of the chosen brand and about losing the benefits of the brands not purchased. [2] Thus, consumers feel at least some postpurchase dissonance for every purchase.

Why is it so important to satisfy the customer? Such satisfaction is important because a company's sales come from two basic groups—new customers and retained customers. It usually costs more to attract new customers than to retain current ones, and the best way to retain current customers is to keep them satisfied. Customer satisfaction is a key to making lasting connections with consumers—to keeping and growing consumers and reaping their customer lifetime value. Satisfied customers buy a product again, talk favorably to others

(Source: Philip Kotler, Gary Armstrong, John Saunders, & Veronica Wong, *Principles of Marketing*)

**Question 1** What leads to customer satisfaction? Choose the correct answer.

- A. Accurate product performance claims
- B. Benefits of the product not bought
- C. Cognitive dissonance
- D. Customers that live up to their promises
- E. Postpurchase behavior

**Question 2** What does the article NOT suggest? Choose the correct answer.

- A. Companies should avoid listening to customer complaints.
- B. Companies want to keep customers satisfied.
- C. Dissatisfied customers rarely complain to the company.
- D. Satisfied customers are often loyal to the brand.
- E. Satisfied customers talk favorably about the product.

**Question 3** How can companies best improve? Choose the correct answer.

- A. By advertising product benefits generously
- B. By creating many more products than are necessary
- C. By disregarding customer suggestions for improvements
- D. By seeking out and reacting to complaints faithfully
- E. By suppressing customer complaints

**Question 4** Look at the sentence below, which has been removed from the text. In what position  –  should it appear? Write the correct number in the box.

**Some sellers might even understate performance levels to boost consumer satisfaction with the product.**

**Question 5** *The text talks about postpurchase behavior.*

Think about some products you have bought that you were satisfied with. Choose one and give two specific reasons why you were satisfied with your purchase. Write your answer in English in the space provided.

4

次の英文を読んで以下の間に答えなさい。

Attractive things certainly would be preferred over ugly ones, but why would they work better? In the early 1990s, Japanese researchers studied different layouts of controls for ATMs, automated teller machines. All versions of the ATMs were identical in function, the number of buttons, and how they operated, but some had the buttons and screens arranged attractively. The Japanese found that the attractive ones were perceived to be easier to use.

In the early 1900s, Herbert Read, who wrote numerous books on art and aesthetics, stated that "it requires a somewhat mystical theory of aesthetics to find any necessary connection between (I - II - I) and (III - I)" and that belief is still common today. How could aesthetics affect how easy something is to use? Emotions change the way the human mind solves problems. So if aesthetics would change our emotional state, that would explain the mystery.

Until recently, emotion was an ill-explored part of human psychology. Some people thought it an evolutionary leftover from our animal origins. Most thought of emotions as a problem to be overcome by rational, logical thinking. And most of the research focused upon negative emotions such as stress, fear, anxiety, and anger. Modern work has completely reversed this view. Science now knows that evolutionarily more advanced animals are more emotional (than primitive ones, the human being the most emotional of all). Emotions play a critical role in daily lives, helping assess situations as good or bad, safe or dangerous. Emotions aid in decision making. Positive emotions are as important as negative ones—positive emotions are critical to learning, curiosity, and creative thought, and today research is turning toward this dimension. One finding particularly intrigued me: The psychologist Alice Isen and her colleagues have shown that being happy enhances the thought processes and facilitates creative thinking. Isen discovered that when people were asked to solve difficult problems, ones that required unusual "out of the box" thinking, they did much better when they had just been given a small gift—not much of a gift, not enough to make them feel good. When you feel good, Isen discovered, you are better at brainstorming, at examining multiple alternatives. And it doesn't take much to make people feel good. Alice Isen

(Source: Donald A. Norman, *Emotional Design—Why We Love (or Hate) Everyday Things*)

問1 空欄( ア )～( ウ )に入れるのもっとも適切な接続表現を次の①～③から選び、その番号を書きなさい。ただし、同じ番号を繰り返して用いないこと。なお、選択肢はすべて小文字で記載してある。

- ① in other words    ② in turn    ③ moreover

問2 空欄( a )～( e )に入れるのもっとも適切な動詞を下から選び、文法的に正しい形で記入しなさい。ただし、同じ動詞を繰り返して用いないこと。

- base    broaden    escape    lead    narrow

問3 下線部(1)が示唆している感情についての見方を次のA～Eからすべて選びなさい。

- A. Emotion changes how the cognitive system operates.  
B. Emotion has remained unchanged in the process of human evolution.  
C. Emotion is both useful and offers insights when making decisions.  
D. Emotion is inferior to rationality.  
E. Emotion triggered the evolution of mankind.

問4 論旨を踏まえて、空欄( I )と( II )に入れるのもっとも適切な語の組み合わせを次の①～⑤から選び、その番号を書きなさい。

- ① I : beauty — II : function  
② I : biology — II : psychology  
③ I : cause — II : effect  
④ I : emotion — II : reason  
⑤ I : problem — II : solution