

2025年度

入 学 試 験 問 題 (1期)

英 語

2025年2月3日(月)

解答を始める前に次の注意事項を充分に読みなさい。

受 験 上 の 注 意 事 項

1. 受験票と筆記用具以外は机上に置いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 不正行為と認められた場合には退席を命じることがあります。
4. 「開始」の合図で、問題用紙・解答用紙を点検し、解答用紙の受験番号・氏名欄に受験番号・氏名をはっきり記入しなさい。
5. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の解答欄に正しく記入しなさい。(解答用紙の余白には何も書いてはいけません。)
6. 問題に関する質問は、不明瞭な文字等の確認以外は応じません。
7. 問題冊子の余白部分や白紙のページは、自由に使用してかまいません。
8. 試験終了時まで退席することはできません。試験終了の合図と同時に、監督者の指示にしたがって解答用紙を通路側に置いてください。
9. 身体の具合が悪くなったときは、手を挙げて監督者に申し出てください。
10. 携帯電話を持っている人は電源を切ってください。これを時計として使用することはできません。
11. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってかまいません。

[ I ] 次の1~15までの対話文の空欄に入る適切な語(句)として最も適切なものを、下の①~④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. A : My mother ( ) escaped the accident.  
B : I'm relieved to hear it.  
① usually      ② rarely      ③ barely      ④ hardly
  
2. A : It's a great ( ) that you have to leave so quickly.  
B : It's so nice of you to say so, but I really have to go.  
① pity      ② honesty      ③ capacity      ④ duty
  
3. A : Daddy, can we play catch in the park?  
B : Please don't ( ) me. I'm busy right now. I'll play with you later.  
① satisfy      ② trust      ③ compete      ④ bother
  
4. A : How is the newcomer getting along with her neighbors?  
B : She's on friendly ( ) with most of them.  
① experiences      ② terms      ③ companies      ④ locations
  
5. A : What happened to the student?  
B : The stone hit her on the head and she was ( ) as a result.  
① injured      ② thirsty      ③ proud      ④ thick
  
6. A : My passport will ( ) on October 18.  
B : I recommend that you get a new one that is valid for 10 years.  
① exercise      ② excuse      ③ expire      ④ extend
  
7. A : Did you know that Sarah and Mike were born in Seattle?  
B : Really? I thought they were ( ) from Boston.  
① eventually      ② originally      ③ fairly      ④ mostly

8. A : (        ) watching a movie, how about going to the beach today?  
B : I'll have to go home and change clothes, then.  
① Thanks to      ② According to      ③ Talking of      ④ Instead of

9. A : I don't care about being overweight (        ) I'm healthy.  
B : That makes sense to me.  
① even though      ② so that      ③ as long as      ④ as if

10. A : I turned off my alarm (        ) this morning.  
B : That's why you were late for school today.  
① on business      ② in advance      ③ in public      ④ by accident

11. A : When will you have to (        ) your assignment?  
B : If I remember correctly, the deadline is this weekend.  
① turn in      ② come across      ③ pass by      ④ figure out

12. A : What does ASEAN (        )?  
B : It's the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.  
① look into      ② stand for      ③ get over      ④ drop by

13. A : Some people leave their cars with the engines (        ) when they go shopping.  
B : I never do such a thing.  
① run      ② to run      ③ ran      ④ running

14. A : If my watch (        ) slow, I could have caught the 7:00 train.  
B : Oh no, that's too bad! Did you catch the next one?  
① shouldn't      ② wouldn't be  
③ hadn't been      ④ wouldn't have been

15. A : Why don't you play video games with me?  
B : I want (        ), but I have to study for the math test.  
① to      ② do      ③ it      ④ one

[ II ] 次の対話文が成り立つように、16~20 の空欄に入る文または文の一部として最も適切なものを、下の①~④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

(1) A : I'd like to return these books. I'm sorry I'm a little late.

B : It's OK. You must have been really busy.

A : ( 16 )

B : We're on a special schedule for the summer holidays right now.

① I came here yesterday, but the library was already closed.

② I've been working at a bookstore for more than a year.

③ I would like to tell you the interesting parts of the books.

④ I'm sorry I didn't have enough time to read all of them.

(2) A : How much is it from here to the museum?

B : It's \$1.75. Just put your money into the box over there.

A : ( 17 )

B : No, we need the exact amount.

① Do I have to change some money at a bank?

② Do I need some small change to go there?

③ Do you have change for a five-dollar bill?

④ Do you want to change buses at the next stop?

(3) A : You always look healthy. How do you keep fit?

B : I play tennis three times a week. How about you? Do you play any sports?

A : ( 18 )

B : How about walking near your house? That's also good for your health.

① Yes. I'm thinking about buying a new racket.

② Yes. I work out a lot at the gym.

③ No. I don't have good eating habits.

④ No. I haven't found any sports that I enjoy.

(4) A : The class is finally over. How about having some tea together?

B : Sorry, but it's my mother's birthday today.

A : ( 19 )

B : Yes, and my father usually finishes work early to join us.

- ① Do you only go out to eat with your close friends?
- ② Do you often go back to your parents' house?
- ③ Does your family attend cooking classes?
- ④ Does your family celebrate her birthday every year?

(5) A : Peter is late. Didn't you tell him how to get to our house?

B : No, you were supposed to tell him.

A : Oh no, I completely forgot about it.

B : Then, ( 20 ).

- ① it's no wonder he could make it in time
- ② it won't be long before he finds our house
- ③ he may be lost and wandering around
- ④ he'll never forget about what happened today

### [III]

A 次の英文を読み、21 と 22 の空欄に入る語として最も適切なものを、それぞれ以下の①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

For many years, people have wondered whether we are the only living things in the universe. Some scientists believe that there must be life on other planets because the universe is so big. However, it is ( 21 ) that there is life on other planets because planets need a very specific environment for life to start. In the end, there are no facts that support the idea of life on other planets.

First of all, it is true that the universe is huge. It has billions of stars and thousands of solar systems. As of 2016, experts using the very powerful Kepler telescope have found more than 2,300 planets in orbit around stars. A lot of these planets are similar to Earth. In fact, a number of scientists believe that one of these planets, named Kepler 22b, has the right ( 22 ) —the right atmosphere and temperature—to support life. However, there is no evidence that there is life on Kepler 22b. Experts with the best technology can see no signs of life there. Until there is hard evidence, we cannot use Kepler 22b to support the idea of life on other planets.

出典 : *Prism Reading 1* Cambridge University Press

21. ① valuable	② unlikely
③ harmful	④ common
22. ① methods	② instruments
③ conditions	④ regions

B 次の英文を読み、23~25 の空欄に入る語句として最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

For centuries, the pyramids of Giza have been timeless symbols of Egyptian culture. But who actually built them? For years, we did not know for sure. But archeologists recently ( 23 ) near the pyramids. Close by, there was a cemetery where pyramid builders were buried. From studying these places, archeologists can now confirm that the pyramids were not built by slaves or foreigners (or space aliens!). Ordinary Egyptians built them.

It took about eighty years to build the pyramids. According to archeologists, about 20,000-30,000 people were involved in completing the task. The workers ( 24 ). Some dug up the rock, some moved it, and some shaped it into blocks. People also worked on different teams, each with its own name. These teams often competed to do a job faster.

Life for these workers was hard. "We can see that in their skeletons," says Azza Mohamed Sarry El-Din, a scientist studying bodies found in the cemetery. The bones show signs of arthritis, which developed from carrying heavy things for a long time. Archeologists have also found many female skeletons in the village and cemetery. The damage to their bones is similar to that of the men. Their ( 25 ): Male workers lived to age 40-45, but women to only 30-35. However, workers usually had enough food, and they also had medical care if they got sick or hurt.

出典 : *Reading Explorer 1* Cengage Learning 一部省略

23.	① found an animal fossil site	② received the cold shoulder
	③ gave an interesting lecture	④ discovered an ancient village
24.	① had different roles	② worked alone
	③ took breaks frequently	④ were mostly slaves
25.	① jobs were much more simple	
	② lives may have been even tougher	
	③ personalities were far more patient	
	④ faces looked even older than others	

[IV] 次の英文およびグラフを読んで、あとに続く 26~28 の問い合わせの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

The world is getting smaller, at least when it comes to language. More and more people speak the three most common languages: English, Spanish, and Mandarin. As a result, local languages are being forgotten. In many parts of the world, grandparents speak a language their grandchildren do not understand. As cultures adjust to these changes, and languages aren't taught to children or spoken at home, these local languages are slowly disappearing.

A language is said to be in trouble when less than 30 percent of children in the community speak it. It is considered a dying language. If children no longer learn to use a language, it will have fewer and fewer speakers over time and, eventually, the language will be gone.

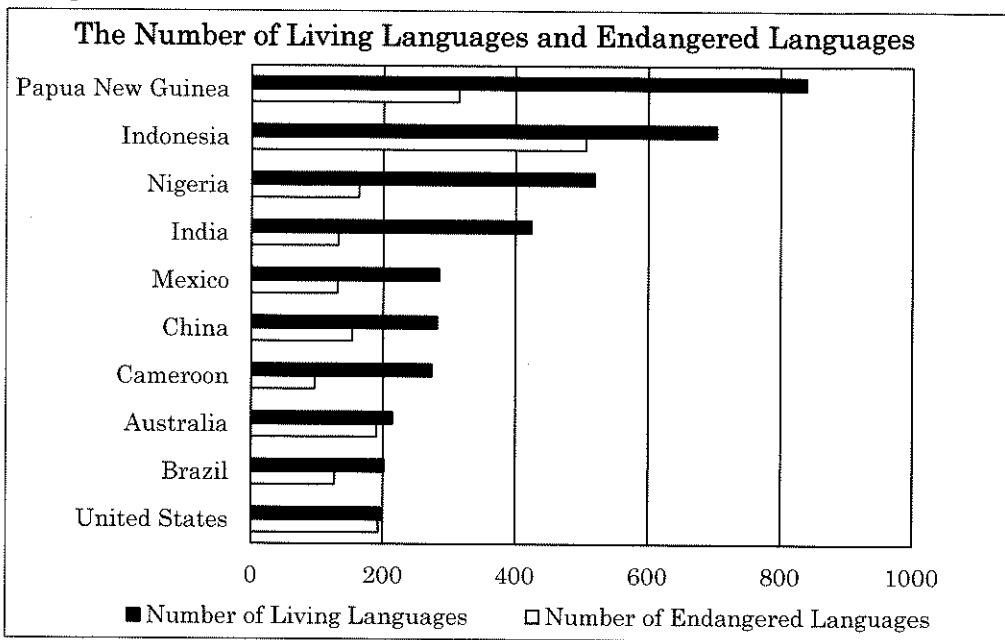
Why keep languages alive? Languages hold the key to understanding a culture's beliefs and values. They show how a culture understands or explains the world. "You need to look at a variety of languages, because no one language gets it all," said anthropologist Dr. Linda Cumberland who is working to save Assiniboine, a Native American language.

According to Dr. Cumberland, a dying language needs a dictionary and people to understand and record its grammar. Most importantly, you need to listen to those who still speak the language. This can be very difficult, especially if there are very few speakers of the language left. For example, when researchers were working to save the language Ayapaneco in Mexico, it was hard for them to record anything because the last two people on Earth who could speak the language refused to speak to each other!

Today, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists more than 3,000 languages that may disappear by the end of this century. Some of the languages still have a few million speakers and may survive. Unfortunately, hundreds of languages have fewer than 25 speakers remaining and may soon be lost forever.

出典 : *Active Skills for Reading 1* Cengage Learning

【Graph】



出典：*Browse the Countries of the World Ethnologue* ホームページより作成

26. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Learning local languages will help people to travel around the world.
- ② More and more people are interested in local languages these days.
- ③ Older people have to try to understand the new words that children speak.
- ④ If children do not learn a language, it will gradually disappear.

27. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Some researchers are working to spread minor languages around the world.
- ② For a language to survive, it's essential that there are people who speak it.
- ③ To stop a language from being lost, we only have to record its grammar.
- ④ UNESCO has contributed to saving up to 3,000 local languages.

28. According to the graph, which of the following is true?

- ① Indonesia has the largest number of living languages in the world.
- ② India has as many living languages as the United States.
- ③ More than half of the living languages are at risk of extinction in Australia.
- ④ No other country in the world has more endangered languages than India.

〔V〕次の英文を読んで、29～32の問題の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④からひとつ選んで、番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

Table manners are even older than tables. About 9,000 years ago, people cooked soups in pots. When they ate, they dipped spoons, made of wood or bone, into the cooking pot. The first rules of table manners determined who could dip into the pot first. Sometimes people didn't use spoons. They just picked out pieces of meat with their fingers.

Eating with the fingers has never disappeared. Some cultures still follow this custom. For example, some people use only the first three fingers of the right hand. In northern India, some diners use only the fingertips of the right hand, but in the south, it is acceptable to use both hands. Far more people in the world eat with fingers (or chopsticks) than use forks and spoons. But everyone has rules about eating politely.

Table manners became quite important in Europe in the 1100s. That's when people developed the idea of courtesy, or how to behave in the court. Soon rules about eating began appearing in written texts.

The rules were meant to make the dining experience pleasant and tidy. People had to keep their elbows down and not speak with their mouths full. Polite eaters did not pick their teeth with their knives, and they weren't greedy.

In those days, there were no regular dining tables. At mealtimes, people set wooden boards on supports and covered them with cloth. That's where the expression "setting the table" comes from. At festival dinners, there were no individual plates, only large serving plates. Two people shared each soup bowl, and they used squares of stale bread as plates. After the meal, these squares of bread were given to the poor.

In the 1300s, the Renaissance arrived in Europe. So did the fork. As new table customs developed, people began to eat from plates, and everyone had their own cup. People had to wipe their fingers on napkins, not the tablecloth. People couldn't throw bones on the floor anymore. It was more polite to leave them on the plate.

Nowadays people use many simple table manners without thinking. You probably say "please" and "thank you," and ask people to pass food to you, instead of reaching over everyone for it.

There are many other rules, especially at formal parties. One rule, for example,

is about using the correct fork. If you're a guest, and you're not sure what to do, just do what the host does. Even if you use the wrong fork, you will be following the basic principle of table manners: Be thoughtful of others, and make dining as pleasant as possible.

出典：*Strategic Reading 2* Cambridge University Press 一部省略

29. In terms of eating with fingers,
  - ① the first rule of table manners was about how to use them.
  - ② the custom of using them has remained to this day.
  - ③ the fingers used when eating vary by age in India.
  - ④ the custom disappeared with the introduction of forks and spoons.
30. The importance of table manners increased in Europe in the 1100s, when
  - ① the court made it clear what should be eaten at a formal party.
  - ② table manners were eventually explained in writing.
  - ③ only poor people used tables made of wooden boards placed on supports.
  - ④ dinner guests stopped sharing their meals with each other.
31. The Renaissance brought about some changes in table customs, where
  - ① people started using old bread as plates.
  - ② more people ate with forks but without plates.
  - ③ people stopped wiping their fingers on the tablecloth.
  - ④ food was served with the bones already removed.
32. Which is true about modern table manners?
  - ① There are some simple manners that we use unconsciously.
  - ② We should secretly move the food we want to eat closer to us.
  - ③ If we don't know which fork to use, we should ask the host.
  - ④ Politeness and formality are more important than having fun.

[ I ] 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_

11 \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_

[ II ] 16 \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

[ III ] A 21 \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_

[ III ] B 23 \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_

[ IV ] 26 \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_

[ V ] 29 \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_

志望 学部・学科	受 験 番 号	氏 名	合 計 点
第 1			
第 2			
第 3			
第 4			

※ 太枠内を記入

2025年度

第1期入学試験

英 語

解答用紙

[I] 1 ③ 2 ① 3 ④ 4 ② 5 ①  
各2点

6 ③ 7 ② 8 ④ 9 ③ 10 ④

11 ① 12 ② 13 ④ 14 ③ 15 ①

[II] 16 ① 17 ③ 18 ④ 19 ④ 20 ③  
各3点

[III] A 21 ② 22 ③  
各4点

[III] B 23 ④ 24 ① 25 ②  
各4点

[IV] 26 ④ 27 ② 28 ③  
各5点

[V] 29 ② 30 ② 31 ③ 32 ①  
各5点

志望 学部・学科	受験番号	氏名
第1		
第2		
第3		
第4		

合計点

※太枠内を記入