

2025年度

入学試験問題 (2期)

英語

2025年2月4日 (火)

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・氏名をはつきり記入しなさい。
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 : Why should I agree to change your final grade?
B : I'll do any kind of extra (). Please, my future depends on this.
① knowledge ② money ③ information ④ homework
2. A : This is your birthday present. I hope you like it.
B : Thank you, Kim. Oh, this is () what I've wanted.
① loudly ② exactly ③ easily ④ anxiously
3. A : Did you go to the party last night?
B : Actually, I didn't. I had every () of going, but I had to finish my work.
① intention ② subject ③ degree ④ presence
4. A : It took Harry only three minutes to solve the crossword puzzle.
B : That's amazing. I didn't know he was so ().
① narrow ② typical ③ smart ④ simple
5. A : The school festival was a great success this year. Everyone worked so hard.
B : Yeah, we () their help.
① appreciate ② suspect ③ preserve ④ exchange
6. A : How is Alex doing these days?
B : Since he () a clear vision for the future, he has become more and more active.
① endured ② lost ③ required ④ discovered
7. A : I'm thinking of buying a new car, but I need to check if I have () money.
B : That's wise. It's important to avoid unnecessary financial stress.
① unique ② sufficient ③ limited ④ reliable

8. A : Can you tell me how to () the English class?
B : It's easy. Just fill out this form.
① lose sight of ② make fun of ③ sign up for ④ look down on

9. A : I () Professor White on the street yesterday.
B : Oh, Professor White! I miss her so much. Has she been doing well?
① went through ② turned out ③ lived on ④ ran into

10. A : You don't seem to be feeling well. Are you OK?
B : I caught a bad cold, and I haven't () it yet.
① cried for ② got over ③ hit on ④ taken after

11. A : I practiced hard for weeks, but it was (). I didn't win in the end.
B : That's a shame, but the experience you had is valuable.
① in vain ② in advance ③ by nature ④ by chance

12. A : The weather forecast says it might rain tomorrow. Do you want to stop
going camping?
B : No, let's go () the weather is bad.
① as long as ② for fear that
③ even if ④ so that

13. A : I left my new umbrella on the subway.
B : Oh, no. You () have been more careful.
① should ② would ③ must ④ may

14. A : The food at that new restaurant is ().
B : I agree. I'm very happy to have a great place like that in this town.
① terrible ② remarkable
③ available ④ inevitable

15. A : () I tried to finish the report on time, a sudden meeting took up
most of the afternoon.
B : That's a pity. I know how hard you tried.
① Unless ② Since ③ Because ④ Although

[II] 次の対話文が成り立つように、16~20 の空欄に入る文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 : Did you finally get in touch with Bill?

B : Unfortunately, I couldn't. He hasn't replied to my emails.

A : (16)

B : Sure. I'll try.

① I think it's a waste of time.

② I don't know his new email address.

③ How did you get his phone number?

④ Why don't you give him a call?

(2) A : I'd like to check in, please. My name is John Brown.

B : Yes, sir. We have your reservation, a single room for one night.

A : That's right. (17)

B : At six.

① Where can I leave my luggage for a few hours?

② What time does dinner start?

③ How many people can stay in the room?

④ When do you plan to open the hotel?

(3) A : I'm glad I went to the high school reunion.

B : Me too. It was great to see everyone.

A : (18)

B : I know. Time flies like an arrow.

① There's no reason to go back to high school now.

② There's nothing so precious as time.

③ I can't believe it's been 20 years since we graduated.

④ I can't graduate unless I get good grades this time.

(4) A : I really enjoyed that movie.

B : Really? It was a bit disappointing for me.

A : (19)

B : That's the problem. It wasn't as humorous as I expected.

- ① Was there anything wrong with it?
- ② Didn't you say you liked comedy movies?
- ③ Which scene was the most impressive?
- ④ How come you were laughing that much?

(5) A : What should I do? I've received a job offer from a big company in the U.K.

B : Really? That's amazing.

A : (20)

B : I know how you feel, but I think you'll do well.

- ① I'm excited, but also a little nervous about the move.
- ② I'm so sad to leave the U.K., but I have no choice.
- ③ You're right. It's about time you changed jobs.
- ④ You're wrong. It has nothing to do with you.

[III]

A 次の英文を読み、21 と 22 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。

Bright colors stir up active feelings. For example, the color red can cause people to feel excited. In fact, red can even make a person feel hungrier. Yellow can increase energy. Therefore, a room with strong red and yellow colors, would be a good place to eat a lot of food quickly. On the other hand, darker colors, like blue and green, are peaceful. The color blue can help people (21). So, a blue room can be a good place to study, since people can concentrate more easily. However, it is easier to nod off in a blue room than in a red one.

The colors of clothes can also affect feelings. Black and deep-blue clothes can produce a sense of strength and seriousness. Therefore, a person in a black suit can seem like a leader more easily than one wearing white. If a person is wearing a dark suit and a red tie, he or she may seem both powerful and energetic. Perhaps this is why many politicians and businesspeople wear dark suits with red ties. Brown and green clothes can produce a sense of (22), which means it may seem easier to trust a person wearing such colors. Therefore, many people choose to wear green or brown clothes for meetings or interviews.

出典 : *Reading Challenge 1* Compass Publishing 一部省略

21. ① wear out	② hang in
③ cheer up	④ calm down
22. ① confidence	② fear
③ loneliness	④ sadness

B 次の英文を読み、23～25の空欄に入る語句として適切なものを、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。

Pain is the body's way to tell us that something is wrong so that we stop what we are doing to protect the body. For example, if you break your leg, pain stops you from walking on it. (23), you would continue walking around and you could hurt your leg more. But why does it continue to hurt even after you have stopped walking on your hurt leg? That is because your body needs you to rest in order to have the energy to mend the broken bone.

But how does pain work? We have special cells in our skin, our eyes, and inside our bodies, too. When something goes wrong, these cells send messages to the brain. The brain then makes us feel pain so we will stop doing whatever is causing the pain. Put your hand on a hot pan, and your hand's skin cells tell your muscles and your brain. Your muscles are able to quickly move your hand away from the heat. At the same time, your brain gets the message that something is wrong and you need to (24). It all happens in less than a second.

But did you know that the brain itself cannot feel pain? In fact, when doctors cut into the brain, they do not put the person to sleep. Because the person does not feel any pain in the brain, it is thought to be much safer if (25) while the doctor works.

出典：*Timed Reading for Fluency 2* Seed Learning 一部省略

- 23. ① If the pain is severe ② If you had to treat your leg
 ③ If you didn't feel any pain ④ If your injury didn't heal

- 24. ① fix the pan yourself ② care for your hand
 ③ grab yourself by the arm ④ reduce your fever

- 25. ① the person is awake
 ② the patient is unconscious
 ③ the brain is frozen
 ④ the pain comes and goes

[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。

Today we hear more and more about the importance of getting enough sleep — about eight hours a night. Sleep can help heal and give energy to both the body and the brain. Medical experts now believe that sleep is even more important for health than diet or exercise. It seems almost certain that the third of our lives that we spend asleep has a great effect on the two-thirds that we are awake. Sleep affects our emotions, memory, focus, and behavior.

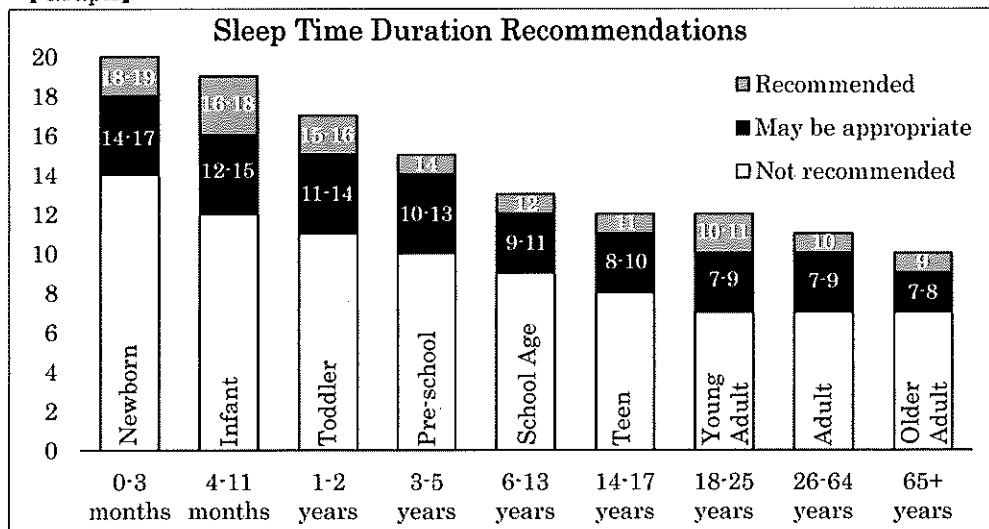
Studies show that people in developed countries spend less time asleep and more time at work or commuting. Dr. Karine Spiegel, at the University of Chicago, has found that the average length of sleep has gone down from nine hours a night in 1910 to seven-and-a-half hours a night today. However, our bodies cannot function well without enough sleep. Losing just one or two hours of sleep a night, over a long period of time, can cause serious health problems.

According to Canadian scientist Dr. Stanley Coren, every hour of lost sleep at night causes us to lose one I.Q. point the next day. For example, when someone gets only five or six hours of sleep each night for a week, the person's I.Q. could go down 15 points or more. That's why, without enough sleep, a normally intelligent person may start to have difficulty doing daily tasks.

Most sleep experts say that humans need at least eight hours of sleep every day, but it should be in two stages: a long sleep at night and a shorter nap in the afternoon. Some companies help their employees follow this advice. They allow them to "power nap" in the afternoon, if only for 20 minutes. They say this makes the workers much more efficient.

出典：*Strategic Reading 1* Cambridge University Press 一部省略

[Graph]



出典 : Hirshkowitz M. (2015).

National Sleep Foundation's sleep time duration recommendations: methodology and results summary Sleep Health. より作成

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

- Ten to thirteen hours of sleep may be appropriate for toddlers.
- The recommended sleep time duration for infants is between 12 and 15 hours.
- As we get older, the amount of sleep we need is likely to increase.
- Newborns are required to sleep about twice as long as older adults.

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

- Some experts consider sleep to be more important than diet for health.
- Some people say spending one-third of our lives sleeping is a waste of time.
- People in developed countries are working fewer hours.
- People today get two hours less sleep than people in 1910.

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

- For every minute of sleep lost, our IQ drops by one point.
- Sleeping and waking up at the same time keeps the doctor away.
- If you sleep longer than eight hours at night, you won't need to take a nap the next day.
- Some companies have introduced "power naps" for workers to work more efficiently.

[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。

At the beginning of the industrial revolution in England, groups of people called Luddites attacked factories and destroyed machines. They were angry that these machines were taking away jobs. In the 200 years since the Luddites, new technologies have replaced workers in many areas. Labor unions have opposed the job loss, but they have not won. Armies of machines are already common in factories. Robots do the work in dangerous conditions. This allows people to avoid injury and industrial disease. But because of this, there has been an increase in the number of people forced into low-skilled jobs in service industries, such as restaurants and stores. Pay in these jobs is usually low, but at least it gives people work. This is why New York is a popular city with travelers.

The new age of technology in the workplace threatens job security — even in low-level jobs. Unskilled workers in service industries are now being replaced by machines and robots. Examples are all around us. Compared with even a few years ago, much more of our banking is done online or at ATM machines than face to face with a person. In some countries, there are fewer and fewer cashiers because customers scan their own shopping.

The blogger Marshall Brain thinks that intelligent robots will soon be equal to or better than humans in certain areas. They will replace waiters and cashiers at restaurants and shops. Brain says that the power of robots will go up as the cost comes down. This means that workers at restaurants and stores will be replaced by robots that will cook and serve our food, throw out waste, and stock shelves at big stores, such as Walmart. He believes that this change will happen quickly because restaurants and stores that do not use robots will not be able to compete and so will go out of business.

What will happen to the workers who are replaced by machines? In the past, improvements in technology led to increases in the applications for low-skilled jobs in the service industry, but this is unlikely to happen again. Workers will have nowhere to go since the robots will also be doing those low-skill jobs. Perhaps we will see an era of robot wars, in which new Luddites with guns try to destroy all the robots!

出典：*In Focus 1* Cambridge University Press

29. After the industrial revolution,

- ① Luddites replaced the machines in factories.
- ② new technologies made all workers happy.
- ③ the Luddite movement lasted for 200 years.
- ④ people have been able to get safer jobs.

30. What does the author mean by "job security?"

- ① To be likely for workers to keep their positions.
- ② To protect employees from accidents.
- ③ To hire security guards who patrol the office.
- ④ To get staff motivated to do their tasks.

31. Marshall Brain thinks that robots will take over some human jobs, because

- ① robots are particularly effective in small stores.
- ② the cost of using robots will fall in the near future.
- ③ robots can now run restaurants and shops.
- ④ humans are physically too weak to compete with robots.

32. What will become of the world in an era of robot wars?

- ① More people may try to apply for low-skilled jobs.
- ② Robots may fight wars in dangerous situations instead of soldiers.
- ③ People who have lost their jobs may try to attack working robots.
- ④ There will be a constant struggle for leadership among machines.

[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
第 1		
第 2		
第 3		
第 4		

合計点

2025年度

第2期入学試験

英 語

解 答 用 紙

[I] 1 ④ 2 ② 3 ① 4 ③ 5 ①
各2点

6 ④ 7 ② 8 ③ 9 ④ 10 ②

11 ① 12 ③ 13 ① 14 ② 15 ④

[II] 16 ④ 17 ② 18 ③ 19 ② 20 ①
各3点

[III] A 21 ④ 22 ①
各4点

[III] B 23 ③ 24 ② 25 ①
各4点

[IV] 26 ④ 27 ① 28 ④
各5点

[V] 29 ④ 30 ① 31 ② 32 ③
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