

2025年度 一般選抜「一般」入学試験 **A 日程**

**問 題**

**英 語**

(60分)

**第1問** 次の問い (A)(B) に答えなさい。 (配点 4点)

(A) 次の各組の中から第2音節に最も強いアクセントのあるものを、選択肢①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答番号は **1** ～ **2**。

**1**

① con-sume

② man-age

③ en-vy

④ van-ish

**2**

① cal-cu-late

② guar-an-tee

③ rec-om-mend

④ in-hib-it

(B) 次の語と、下線部の発音が同じものを選択肢①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。

解答番号は **3** ～ **4**。

**3**

suffer

① business

② haburger

③ company

④ matter

**4**

mistakes\_

① frogs\_

② laughs\_

③ combs\_

④ smells\_

**第2問** 以下のそれぞれの日本語に合うように、( ) 内の空所に入る最も適切なものを、  
選択肢①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答番号は **5** ～ **10**。 (配点 12点)

**5**

寝る前に必ず窓を閉めてください。

Please ( ) that the window is closed before you go to bed.

- ① certify                      ② ensure                      ③ prepare                      ④ assume

**6**

彼女は新しいプロジェクトに対して積極的な姿勢をとった。

She took a positive ( ) toward the new project.

- ① condition                      ② attention                      ③ regard                      ④ attitude

**7**

彼は客たちを喜ばせるのに意欲的である。

He is ( ) to please his customers.

- ① eager                      ② preferable                      ③ curious                      ④ tender

**8**

彼女の技能と経験はまさに会社が求めているものである。

Her skills and experience ( ) precisely the company's needs.

- ① require                      ② demand                      ③ fit                      ④ prompt

**9**

ベッキーをパーティーに来させようとしたがだめだった。

I tried in ( ) to get Becky to come to the party.

- ① unlucky                      ② useless                      ③ vain                      ④ wasteful

**10**

つい最近まで彼は世界で最も優れたサッカー選手だった。

Until ( ) he was the best soccer player in the world.

- ① later                      ② recently                      ③ nowadays                      ④ these days



**第4問** ( )内の空所に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答番号は **21** ～ **30**。

(配点 20点)

**21**

To escape the noise from outside, he kept the window ( ) all day.

- ① close                      ② closing                      ③ closed                      ④ to close

**22**

Yumi ( ) in New York for five years before she moved to Tokyo.

- ① lives                      ② has lived                      ③ will live                      ④ had lived

**23**

I ( ) have met that woman before, but I don't remember her name.

- ① need not                      ② won't                      ③ might                      ④ will

**24**

I think that applying for the job is worth ( ).

- ① try                      ② trying                      ③ to try                      ④ tried

**25**

( ) the movie, I wanted to watch more films by the same director.

- ① Being seen                      ② Saw                      ③ Have seen                      ④ Having seen

**26**

I have a dog ( ) ears are as long as those of a rabbit.

- ① that                      ② which                      ③ whose                      ④ who

**27**

If I had known his phone number, I ( ) him.

- ① called                      ② had called                      ③ would call                      ④ would have called

**28**

( ) of us has to help people in need.

- ① All                      ② Each                      ③ Both                      ④ Some

**29**

That actor reminds me ( ) my grandfather.

- ① of                      ② for                      ③ to                      ④ with

**30**

This smartphone is ( ) superior in quality to that one.

- ① even                      ② few                      ③ far                      ④ less

- 第5問** 全部で五つ ((1)～(5)) のそれぞれ違った場面や状況等での会話文がある。それぞれの会話が成立するように、【 】内の空所に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。また、それぞれの会話の内容に合うものを選択肢①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。解答番号は **31** ～ **40** 。 (配点 20点)

会話(1)

Ms. Green is talking to a man who works in a tourist information office.

Ms. Green : Hi, I wanted to go to a park with a beautiful garden today, but it's starting to rain. Do you have any suggestions for things to do instead?

Man : Oh, that's too bad about the rain. Don't worry, though, as there are plenty of things to do indoors. Are you into art or history?

Ms. Green : 【 】

Man: Great! There's an art museum just a few blocks away with some wonderful exhibits and there's also a history museum nearby with fascinating local artifacts.

**31**

Ms. Green の 【 】に入るセリフとして最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① Yes, I'm interested in both.
- ② Yes, I like art more than history.
- ③ Yes, I like to see beautiful flowers.
- ④ Yes, I already know your suggestions.

**32**

会話の内容に合う英文として最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① Ms. Green prefers indoor activities to outdoor activities.
- ② There is a history museum far away from the garden.
- ③ The man recommends that Ms. Green see the exhibits in the garden.
- ④ Ms. Green has decided not to visit the garden because of the weather.

## 会話(2)

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are talking over dinner.

Mrs. Cooper : I was thinking about what vegetables we should grow in our garden this year. Remember how good the potatoes were last year? 【            】

Mr. Cooper : They were great. But I've read that it's not a good idea to grow them in the same place every year. It can increase the risk of diseases. Rotating crops helps keep the soil healthy and reduces those risks.

Mrs. Cooper : That makes sense. What should we grow this year?

Mr. Cooper : How about tomatoes? They grow well in our climate and are great for cooking.

33

Mrs. Cooper の【            】に入るセリフとして最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① What do you think about the vegetables?
- ② How about growing something new?
- ③ I'd like to enjoy eating them again.
- ④ I'd love to visit that restaurant.

34

会話の内容に合う英文として最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① Growing potatoes in the same soil every year leads to the risk of diseases.
- ② Mr. Cooper was tired of eating potatoes every day.
- ③ It's important to grow tomatoes next to potatoes to keep the soil healthy.
- ④ Mr. and Mrs. Cooper like their climate, which allows them to cook tomatoes.

## 会話(3)

Fred and Sara are talking on the phone.

Fred : Hey, Sara, a new pizza restaurant just opened in front of the train station. The chef worked for 10 years at a famous pizza place in Italy.

Sara : Wow, that sounds impressive! 【            】

Fred : Exactly! We can't miss this chance. What do you say we go there for dinner tonight?

Sara : That sounds like a good idea, Fred. I'm in the mood for some authentic Italian pizza.

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Saraの【 】に入るセリフとして最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① Pizza is popular there.
- ② I bet the pizza is amazing.
- ③ He has worked there for a long time.
- ④ I'm sure he loved the place.

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会話の内容に合う英文として最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① Sara would like to eat a real Italian pizza.
- ② Fred has missed eating pizza.
- ③ Sara was impressed with the chef's idea.
- ④ Fred knows that Sara is in a good mood.

## 会話(4)

Jane is talking to her friend Kumi after school.

Jane : Hey, Kumi! Did you hear about the zoo's 10th anniversary? They're celebrating it this weekend. Kids under six get in free, and students get in for half price.

Kumi : Really? That's great! Normally, it's 10 dollars for students. Can we go together?

Jane : Yes, I was going to ask you! Let's go to the zoo on Saturday. Do you mind if I bring my 5-year-old brother? He loves animals.

Kumi : Of course, not. 【 】

37

Kumi の【 】に入るセリフとして最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① I'm sorry but I'm not good with small children.
- ② I'm sure he'll have a fantastic time.
- ③ He is the last person who would like animals.
- ④ Why don't you bring your little brother?

38

会話の内容に合う英文として最も適当なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① Jane and Kumi are going to celebrate their 10th anniversary on Saturday.
- ② If Jane's brother comes to the zoo on Saturday, he won't have to pay the entrance fee.
- ③ Jane is trying to deal with the problem the zoo is facing right now.
- ④ Kumi proposed to Jane that they celebrate their 10th anniversary at the zoo.

## 会話(5)

A woman from London is talking to a clerk at a hotel in Japan.

Woman : Hello. My husband and I were really looking forward to seeing the cherry blossoms. But it seems the season is already over.

Clerk : Yes, I'm afraid that's true. But I have a great idea that might cheer you up. How about a cherry blossom viewing picnic in your room at the hotel? We can decorate your room with flowers and set up the picnic for you. We'll prepare traditional food for "*hanami*."

Woman : That sounds wonderful! Can you arrange it for tonight?

Clerk : Absolutely. 【            】 It will be an unforgettable experience.

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Clerk の 【            】 に入るセリフとして最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① I'd like you to have it repaired.
- ② Please be sure to go home with it.
- ③ I'll set everything up for you.
- ④ Please note that I need a day's notice.

40

会話の内容に合う英文として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

- ① The couple arrived in Japan after the cherry blossom season had ended.
- ② The woman asked the clerk to arrange a room where they could see cherry blossoms.
- ③ The clerk felt sorry for the couple and offered them a special dinner at the restaurant.
- ④ The clerk offered the couple a boxed lunch for "*hanami*" to enjoy the cherry blossoms.



**第6問** 次の文章を読み、以下の問い（1～6）に答えなさい。その際、与えられた英文だけで判断すること。なお、\*のついた語（句）は、英文の後に注釈がある。

解答番号は 41 ～ 46。 (配点 24点)

“Digital nomad,” “hellscape,” “trauma dumping”—new words and phrases such as these are added to the English dictionary more often than ever, largely thanks to ( A ). But where do they come from?

When people think of (1) word innovators throughout history, male writers likely come to mind. Shakespeare is credited with inventing more than 1,700 words, including “bedroom,” “courtship,” and “swagger.” Charles Dickens is said to have first used the words “butterfingers” and “doormat,” and Dr. Seuss reportedly came up with “nerd.”

But despite contributions from famous writers, historians say another group has an even greater impact on the development of language: teenage girls.

Women lead up to 90 percent of \*linguistic changes, \*sociolinguist William Labov observed in the early 2000s. In fact, he wrote, women are often \*linguistically ahead of men “by a full generation.”

Now women are leading the charge online. Though Oxford University Press’ 2023 word of the year, “rizz,” meaning \*charm or \*charisma, was coined by a man, several \*runners-up, including “situationship” and “Swiftie” were inspired or first used by women. The term “goblin mode,” which refers to \*self-indulgent, lazy behavior, was Oxford’s 2022 word of the year and appears to have been first used by a woman on Twitter in 2009.

It’s often ( B ) to tell who first used new words. For example, Shakespeare may not have invented all the words he’s credited with creating—he likely used language his audience was already familiar with, experts \*surmise.

But whether or not young girls invent new phrases, they are more likely to be early adopters of the latest \*lingo, says University of Toronto \*linguist Sali Tagliamonte. “They’re pushing changes forward.”

Linguists who reviewed 6,000 letters written between about 1410 and 1680 found that

for 11 out of 14 observed language changes, women were quicker to adopt the new way of writing. These changes include the \*eradication of “ye” (no, not that one), the transition from “mine eyes” to “my eyes,” and the switch from words like “hath” and “doth” to “has” and “does.”

Queen Elizabeth I was “one of the most linguistically progressive people” of her day, using “does” instead of “doth” in letters to her brother Edward, says Terttu Nevalainen, a linguist at the University of Helsinki in Finland and an author of the study.

Even fictional women lead linguistic change, according to a 2005 study by Tagliamonte and a colleague on the use of \*intensifier words such as “so,” “really,” and “very” in the TV show *Friends*. Though the show had script writers, the actors often \*embellished their lines and helped construct dialogue. The study found that Rachel, Monica, and Phoebe were more likely to use “really” than Ross, Chandler, and Joey, and twice as likely to use “so,” a more recent language change. “Very,” the oldest word in the study, with origins in the 15th century, was used equally by the male and female characters.

There are a handful of possible (2)reasons why girls lead \*lexical innovation. According to Gretchen McCulloch, author of *Because Internet: Understanding the New Rules of Language*, women tend to be more socially aware. They have larger social circles and may be exposed to more language diversity, she says. And because women tend to be caregivers, boys usually learn language from their mothers, whereas women and girls learn words from other women.

Even in \*male-dominated spaces like online gaming communities, women use new terms more frequently than their male \*counterparts, which is “shocking,” Tagliamonte says. “You would think, in online communities, it wouldn’t matter if you were male or female.”

With the rise of social media, ( C ). The transition from “ye” to “you” took about 80 years, which was very rapid for the time, Nevalainen says. But today, changes can happen within a year. “We’re not writing letters—and it takes like three weeks to get a letter—you’re talking to people all the time,” Tagliamonte says. “And you could be talking to people



4. 下線部(2) reasons の具体例として、本文中で述べられていないものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

44

- ① Women are more likely to have a wide range of interests in society.
- ② Girls unlike boys usually learn language from other women as well as from their mothers.
- ③ Girls and women are more likely to have a chance to come across new words and phrases.
- ④ Some women tend to notice more about social things than men do.

5. 空所 ( C ) に入る最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

45

- ① the way we communicate has shifted from writing to chatting
- ② language changes are also happening faster than ever
- ③ the number of words we use in a day has increased dramatically
- ④ the use of new words and phrases is becoming a worldwide trend

6. 本文の内容に合わないものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

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- ① According to a sociolinguist, women are more likely to lead linguistic change.
- ② It's clear that teenage girls invent new words and adopt them faster than anybody else.
- ③ In TV shows, female characters used newer words more often than men.
- ④ Women are one step ahead of men, even on the Internet, in using new words.

(英語問題 終わり)