

試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子を開かないこと

## 2025年度 入学試験問題

(前期・A日程)

# 英 語

### 注 意 事 項

1. 問題は、大問【I】から【V】までである。
2. 監督者の指示に基づき、解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号と氏名を記入すること。
3. 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入し、欄外には何も記さないこと。
4. 試験時間は、60分である。

【 I 】 [ 1 ] ～ [ 10 ] の文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選択肢から選びなさい。

[ 1 ] That baseball player earns a (            ) amount of money but also must pay a lot of taxes every year.

1. cheap
2. general
3. powerful
4. tremendous

[ 2 ] My computer monitor is broken. The repair shop says it will take two weeks to (            ) it.

1. correct
2. fix
3. recover
4. tape

[ 3 ] It is never easy to (            ) children. You need a lot of patience.

1. expand
2. grow
3. increase
4. raise

[ 4 ] You must (            ) the power cable to an outlet when the battery is dead.

1. connect
2. continue
3. hold
4. link

[ 5 ] A good partnership is based on (            ) respect.

1. clean
2. direct
3. mutual
4. patient

[ 6 ] I want to go (            ), especially Singapore.

1. abroad
2. to abroad
3. to an abroad
4. to the abroad

[ 7 ] Is Aaron OK? I heard he (            ) down the stairs yesterday.

1. fell
2. have fallen
3. was fallen
4. was falling

[ 8 ] Parking lots in Tokyo are much more expensive than (            ) in this city.

1. it
2. that
3. them
4. those

[ 9 ] You (            ) eat snacks before dinner.

1. didn't have better
2. don't have better
3. had better not
4. had not better

[10] Neither France (            ) the Netherlands got to the final in the European soccer tournament.

1. and
2. nor
3. or
4. to

【Ⅱ】 [11] ～ [20] の会話文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを選択肢から選びなさい。

[11] (At a restaurant)

A: Are you ready to order?

B: Actually, we wanted to ask, do you have any recommendations?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Oh, that sounds great, we'll have two orders.

1. No, but my friend thinks that the coffee beans are great.
2. No, nothing in particular.
3. Personally, I think the green curry is fantastic.
4. Yes, but I wouldn't want to influence your decision.

[12] (Two friends chatting in the cafeteria)

A: Did you finish your homework assignment already?

B: Yeah, it was a little tricky, but I asked the teacher, and she gave me some advice.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Of course you should! You should always ask your teacher if you have any questions!

1. I don't like tricks, I prefer treats. Do you think I should tell the teacher?
2. I'm considering dyeing my hair purple, do you think I should?
3. Me too. I am planning to skip the next class though, what do you think?
4. Oh, I am having trouble too, but didn't ask... do you think I should?

[13] (A father and daughter at home)

A: Let's see, half a head of cabbage, flour, two eggs... oh no!

B: What's wrong?

A: I'm making okonomiyaki for dinner, but we're out of eggs!

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Would you? That would be a big help, thanks!

1. Oh! Well, I can run to the store and pick some up then.
2. I hate okonomiyaki, let's make something else.
3. How about we substitute something else for eggs?
4. Eggs are a great source of protein.

[14] (At a coffee shop)

A: Welcome to Three Beans Coffee, may I take your order?

B: Yes, I'd like a medium soy latte, please.

A: Certainly, will that be all?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Of course, they're fresh out of the oven! Altogether, your total will be \$7.50.

1. Actually, can I change that to a regular latte?
2. No, that's everything.
3. Oh, can I also get a blueberry muffin?
4. Yes, thanks. Can I pay by card?

[15] (Checking in at the airport)

A: Excuse me, I'd like to check my luggage.

B: Of course, could I please see your ticket?

A: Yes, here it is.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Oh... in that case I will just keep it with me as a carry-on.

1. Thank you. Are there any dangerous items or liquids in your bag?
2. This is not the right ticket, could you please check again?
3. Thank you, have a nice flight.
4. Thank you. For this flight, you will need to pay \$25 per checked bag.

[16] (In a bookstore)

A: Hi, could you help me?

B: Of course, what can I do for you?

A: I'm looking for this book by Ueno Chizuko...

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Great, thank you!

1. I'm sorry, we don't sell books here.
2. Sure, our Japanese books are in the second aisle.
3. Sure, that will be 560 yen.
4. You shouldn't read books by Ueno Chizuko, they're boring.

[17] (At the station)

A: Oh no, the train is stopped!

B: Which one? Oh, the Tokyo Seaside line, it always has problems.

A: Wait, really?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: That must be really inconvenient for people who use it every day.

1. Of course not, why are you asking?
2. No, I'm lying to you. Stop talking to me.
3. Yes, today is a very unusual case.
4. Yeah, whenever I want to use it, the line is delayed!

[18] (Two classmates talking on LINE)

A: How did you do on the English exam?

B: Great, I think it went really well!

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: No, I just studied hard and prepared well!

1. Did you make many mistakes?
2. Are you some kind of English genius?
3. Are you sure about that?
4. Did the teacher praise your efforts?

[19] (Friends chatting after class)

A: Did you know that you can't fold a piece of A4 paper more than 8 times?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Well, let's try and see, I have a piece of paper here...

B: Okay, one, two, three... you're right, I can't go past eight!

A: That's so weird!

1. I have to go to class now.
2. That can't be right..
3. Who cares?
4. You have too much free time...

[20] (Friends meeting outside)

A: Sorry I'm late! What are you listening to?

B: It's the new album by Billy Eilish!

A: Oh, I have heard of her before, but never listened to her music.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Thanks! I'll listen to it when I get home.

1. Oh, really? Well, why don't I lend you my copy of her CD?
2. That's too bad. I hate her music myself.
3. You really need to stay up to date on the trends.
4. You should really listen to her songs, they're great, and she is touring Japan soon!

【Ⅲ】 以下の英文を読み、( 21 )～( 27 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを選択肢から選びなさい。

Less than half of Americans say they are getting enough sleep, according to a 2023 opinion study by the Gallup organization. The poll found that 57 percent of Americans say they would feel better if they could get more sleep. Only 42 percent say ( 21 ). Gallup ( 22 ) the same kind of study in 2013. That time, the results were different. Fifty-six percent said they got enough sleep, while 43 percent said they did not get enough sleep. Women under the age of 50 ( 23 ) report they were not getting enough rest. Only 27 percent of women in that group said they usually got all the sleep they need.

The poll also asked people to report how many hours of sleep they usually get each night. Only 26 percent said they got eight or more hours. Many sleep experts say adults should aim for eight hours of sleep a night. Justine Broughal is a self-employed event planner with two small children. She is 31 years old. Her 4-month-old son still wakes up throughout the night. After her 3-year-old daughter goes to bed, she ( 24 ). That makes it difficult for her to get the sleep she needs. “I really treasure being able to spend time with my children,” Broughal says. However, she added that it can reduce the amount of time for her to rest and take care of herself.

Some Americans also say their busy workdays make them want to stay up late. After a long day of work, spending time at night on social media or watching television can help them lower stress or have some time to themselves. But this ( 25 ).

Liz Meshel has experienced this. The 30-year-old American is temporarily living and doing research in Bulgaria. But she also works a part-time job on U.S. hours to help pay her bills. That means she sometimes ( 26 ). When it is close to her bedtime, she said she thinks about the time she did not have for herself during the day. So, she decides to watch television and look at social media ( 27 ). That, Meshel said, “will always make the problem worse.”

[This text is adapted from: Andrew Smith, “Study: Most Americans Need More Sleep,” *VOA Learning English*, April 29, 2024, <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/study-most-americans-need-more-sleep/7571106.html>.]

[21]

1. they enjoy waking up early
2. they don't need any sleep at all
3. they are getting as much sleep as they need
4. they prefer staying up late

[22]

1. carried out
2. referred to
3. turned on
4. looked up to

[23]

1. were the least likely to
2. almost always
3. were reluctant to
4. were the most likely to

[24]

1. has plenty of free time for herself
2. still needs to do some work in the house
3. realizes the importance of sleep
4. falls asleep because she is so tired

[25]

1. reduces the number of hours they can sleep
2. increases their productivity
3. also helps them wake up earlier
4. improves their sleep quality

[26]

1. wakes up at 5 to walk her dog
2. takes frequent naps during the day
3. works until 10 at night local time
4. goes to bed very early

[27]

1. because it helps keep her up late
2. because she doesn't need to sleep
3. to prepare for the next day
4. instead of getting to sleep earlier

**【IV】** 以下の英文を読み、[28] ~ [35] について最も適切なものを選択肢から選びなさい。

Tami Sugihara is the owner and operator of Tammy's Treats, a retail business dealing in ethical fashion and lifestyle products made by artisans in Southeast Asia. Sugihara got the idea for her shop while working in Thailand for UNHCR, the United Nations refugee\* agency. In the countryside, Sugihara met some women weaving beautiful pieces of cloth. As they chatted, they explained how they could cut out the middlemen\* exploiting them if Sugihara were to buy their wares. "I had always worked to protect refugees and human rights, and to support self-reliance. But after about 10 years on the job at UNHCR, I wanted to explore other ways to help."

Let's rewind the clock to how Sugihara started working for the U.N. After attending a Japanese university, Sugihara went on to study in the U.S. "I went to American University in Washington, D.C., for graduate school and majored in applied anthropology. I was very interested in people."

On a trip to New York City, she visited the U.N. headquarters building and was dazzled. She loved the idea of people working for an international institution aiming for world peace. "I started as a junior professional officer. I was eager to work at UNHCR, but I much preferred to work in the field rather than at a desk." The love of working with her feet on the ground never left Sugihara, and to this day she prefers communicating, interacting and traveling in real life.

What are the takeaways from working in refugee aid? "It's knowing that anyone, at any time, can become a refugee. In Japan, people tend to think refugees are completely different people, but nothing could be further from the truth. Losing our homes, status or country is something that can happen to any of us. We cannot and should not be indifferent to what is happening in the world today. Everyone's lives are intertwined in some way, on some level, in the global supply chain."

Sugihara has always looked outward for her career and for her studies. She was born in the U.S. due to her father's work and returned to Japan when she was 3 years old. Though she was too young to remember much English, the experience gave Sugihara a feel for the language. "From first grade, I was sent to a Christian school and started relearning English, which I really enjoyed." In spite of this, Sugihara found herself struggling when it came to the graduate program at American University. "Like most Japanese, I was bound by the conviction that my English had to be perfect before speaking. But I quickly discovered it was more important to really understand what was being said and respond in my own way, in my own words."

Later, Sugihara marveled at the various accents of English spoken in incorrect grammar inside U.N. offices. "Everyone had their own version of English and that was perfectly OK. I even had a Pakistani boss whose spoken English was fine, but when it came to writing documents, I had to go

through and correct his papers. In an international setting, having perfect English skills is not the goal. It's the willingness to communicate and work things out together.”

\*refugee : 難民

\*middlemen : 仲買人、ブローカー

[This text is adapted from: Kaori Shoji, “Interview: From UN employee to fair-trade business owner,” *The Japan Times Alpha*, February 9, 2024, p.24.]

[28] Tami Sugihara

1. buys handmade products from artisans in Southeast Asia and sells them.
2. makes vintage clothing in Thailand.
3. sells environmentally friendly fashion goods to women in Thailand.
4. works to help refugees for UNHCR.

[29] The women Sugihara met in the Thai countryside wanted her to buy their products

1. to promote self-reliance.
2. so that she could be a shop owner.
3. because they thought she had a huge amount of money.
4. so that they could avoid middlemen who were taking advantage of them.

[30] Tami started Tammy's Treats because

1. running her own business had been her lifelong dream.
2. she was tired of protecting refugees and human rights.
3. she wanted to find new approaches to assist people's economic independence.
4. the beautiful clothes made by some Thai women impressed her very much.

[31] When she graduated from a university in Japan, Sugihara

1. got a job at UNHCR and worked in New York City for 10 years.
2. started rewinding the clock.
3. studied applied anthropology at a graduate school in the U.S.
4. went to the U.S. to work in the U.N. headquarters building.

- [32] Sugihara has always valued
1. administrative jobs.
  2. an office on the ground floor.
  3. being directly involved with people in the field.
  4. standing in the field rather than sitting while at work.
- [33] From her experience working in refugee aid, Sugihara emphasizes that
1. becoming a refugee is unlikely to happen for most people.
  2. we should be more concerned about what is happening in the world today.
  3. refugees are completely ignored in Japan.
  4. living isolated and separated from others is a global phenomenon.
- [34] In the American University graduate program, Sugihara faced the problem of
1. cultural differences among the students.
  2. lack of interest in her studies.
  3. difficulty in relearning English.
  4. pressuring herself to use perfect English.
- [35] Working in U.N. offices, Sugihara discovered that in English communication
1. a positive attitude towards communication and collaboration mattered most.
  2. responding in one's native language was perfectly OK.
  3. some accents were considered incorrect.
  4. understanding written English was more important than perfection.

**【V】** Complete the sentences, based on the discussion and the chart and the map. Do not use more than five words per blank. (記述式の解答欄に記入すること)

**Mr. Mizuno:** The United Nations has celebrated World Water Day on March 22 since 1993. Have you ever thought about the importance of drinking water?

**Yua:** Of course I understand how essential water is, but I think we take it for granted that drinking water is available everywhere for free.

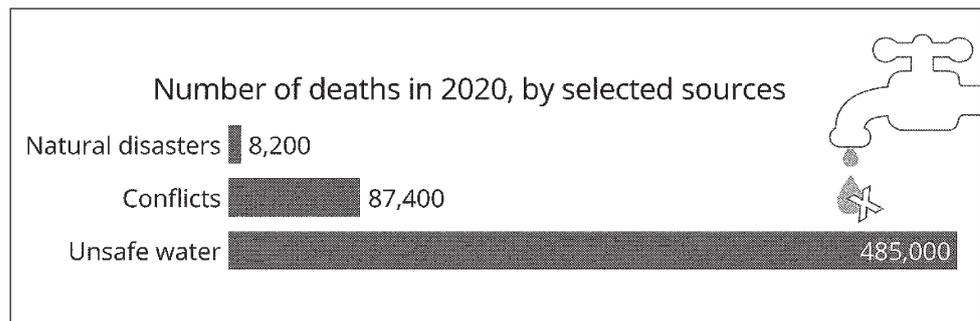
**Mr. Mizuno:** Yes, tap water in Japan is perfectly safe, but in a number of other countries, that's not the case.

**Ken:** Do you mean water is [ A ] in some countries?

**Mr. Mizuno:** Exactly. Which do you think causes more deaths, natural disasters or unsafe water?

**Ken:** I'd say natural disasters, but I guess I might be wrong.

**Mr. Mizuno:** Look at this chart. What does it show?



**Ken:** This is shocking! Nearly [ B ] died because of unsafe water. That's almost 60 times as many as from natural disasters.

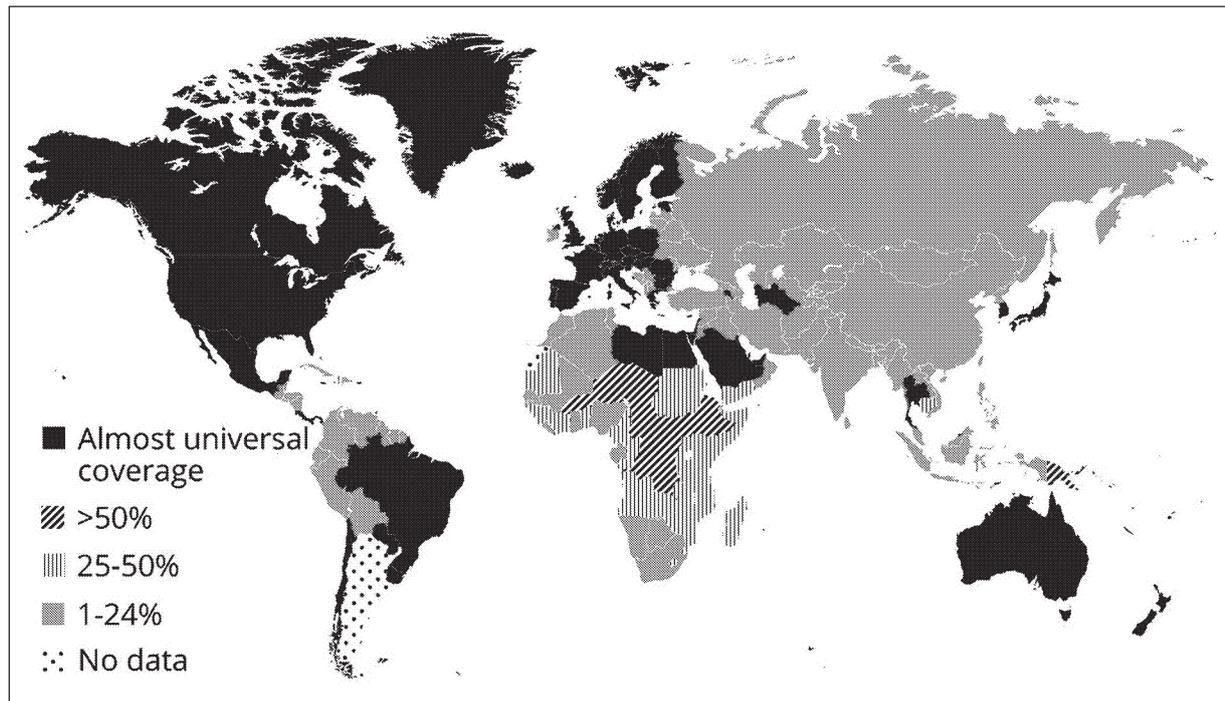
**Sora:** It says 87,400 people died because of conflicts, but that is less than one-fifth of the deaths from unsafe water.

**Mr. Mizuno:** Access to clean water is a basic human need, but actually one in four people does not have access to safe drinking water.

**Yua:** It shows how lucky we are to live in a country with safe drinking water.

**Mr. Mizuno:** Now look at this world map. What does it show, Sora?

Share of people without access to basic drinking water service in 2020



**Sora:** Countries where virtually everyone has access to drinking water include North America, most of Europe, Australia, and Japan.

**Ken:** New Zealand and South Korea, too. But in South America, only a few countries, such as Brazil and Chile, have near-universal coverage. In Africa, only two countries do. One must be Egypt. What's the country right next to it?

**Yua:** Libya. But coverage is less than 50 percent in many sub-Saharan countries. Surprisingly, Saudi Arabia has almost universal coverage [ C ] a desert country.

**Mr. Mizuno:** What about Asia?

**Yua:** I didn't know that most Asian countries have less than 25-percent coverage.

**Ken:** This means that [ D ] out of four people in Asia live without access to drinking water. That must be tough!

**Sora:** So Japan and South Korea are exceptional regarding safe water.

**Mr. Mizuno:** According to the UN, 772 million people around the world still lack even basic access to safe water.

**Sora:** That's six times the population of Japan!

**Mr. Mizuno:** Unsafe water [ E ] such as cholera, which leads to more deaths each year than natural disasters and conflict combined.

**Yua:** Now I understand why World Water Day is held every year.

Sources: Katharina Buchholz, “Unsafe Water Kills More People Than Disasters and Conflicts”  
*Statista*, Mar 22, 2022. <https://cdn.statcdn.com/Infographic/images/normal/17445.jpeg>





