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・B日程)

英語

—— 注 意 事 項 —

- 1. 問題は、大問【I】から【V】まである。
- 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。

[1]	If you get caught parking your car here, you must pay a ().
	1. fine
	2. money
	3. prize
	4. visit
[2]	Mary, can I have a () with you? There's something I have to tell you
	1. move
	2. say
	3. speech
	4. word
[3]	I made () with my professor to meet in his office next Monday.
	1. a promise
	2. a proposal
	3. an appointment
	4. an excuse
[4]	There's something wrong with my smartphone. I just can't () it on.
	1. bring
	2. show
	3. turn
	4. work
[5]	It is not easy to () calm under pressure.
	1. move
	2. remain
	3. speak
	4. walk

【 $[\]$ $[\ 1\]$ \sim $[\ 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。

[6]] I heard she () leaving for Canada tomorrow. I want to go to the airport to see he		
	off.		
	1. is		
	2. had been		
	3. will		
	4. would		
[7]	I can't study on an empty stomach. I always need a snack to keep myself ().		
	1. go		
	2. going		
	3. to be gone		
	4. to go		
[8]	Do you know Karen? She is a friend of ().		
	1. I		
	2. me		
	3. mine		
	4. myself		
[9]	I wish I () stay in Kyoto a little longer.		
	1. am able to		
	2. can		
	3. could		
	4. will		
[10]	He is an anime creator known ().		
	1. in the worldwide		
	2. to the worldwide		
	3. worldwide		
	4. world widely		

【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]	(On the phone)				
	A: Good evening, this is Nora's Bistro. How can I help you?				
	B: Hello, I'd like to reserve a table for next Friday at 6:30, please.				
	A:				
	B: Dufrane, party of 2.				
	1. Certainly. Name and number in your party?				
	2. I am sorry, we have a party that day and are fully booked.				
	3. No problem, what time will that be?				
	4. No, we do not make reservations here unless you're having a party.				
[12]	(Two friends chatting in the cafeteria)				
	A: Hm, I'm not sure what to eat for lunch today what are you getting?				
	B: Oh, nothing for me, I brought my lunch today.				
	A:				
	B: No, my father made it for me. He makes all of our lunches!				
	1. How about the soba set?				
	2. You make your own lunch?				
	3. Well, that's no help.				
	4. Lucky you, I wish I had my own lunch too.				

[13] (A mother and son at home)					
	$A\colon I \ \text{just finished vacuuming the living room, can you mop the kitchen floor?}$				
	B: Sure, I'll just oh no, it looks like we're out of wet mop sheets.				
	A: There should be some more under the kitchen sink.				
	B:				
	A: Use the ones with no scent, please.				
	1. I don't know where the kitchen sink is, can you tell me?				
	2. I hate mopping.				
	3. Oh, yes, here they are. There are two types, which should I use?				
	4. There aren't any here, what should I do?				
[14]	(Ordering at a coffee shop)				
	A: Will this order be dine in, or take out?				
	B: Dine in, please.				
	A: Of course. In that case, would you like your drink in a reusable mug?				
	B:				
	1. I'd like a black coffee, please.				
	2. I'm in a rush, so please hurry.				
	3. Sure, that's fine.				
	4. Why do I need a mug?				

[15]	(At the information desk in the airport)
	A: Hi, can you help me? I'm looking for my check-in desk.
	B: Certainly, which airline are you flying?
	A: Japan Airlines!
	B:
	A: Great, thank you so much!
	1. I'm sorry, but Japan Airlines does not operate out of this airport.
	2. The Japan Airlines check-in is to your left, all the way at the end.
	3. Okay, what is your destination today?
	4. Would you like to check any of your luggage today?
[16]	(At the library)
	A: Excuse me, where can I sign up for a library card?
	B: I can help you here! Do you have any ID?
	A:
	B: That will work fine, please fill out this form and we'll get you set up.
	1. I don't carry ID with me.
	2. I have my student ID, will that be okay?
	3. No, not today.
	4. Why do you need my ID?

	A: How are we going to get to Yokohama?							
	B: Well, we can take the Keihin-Tohoku line, or the Ueno-Tokyo l							
	A:							
	B: Keihin-Tohoku line it is, then!							
	1. Actually, let's go to Shibuya instead.							
	2. I just heard that the Keihin-Tohoku line had an accident.							
	3. Okay it looks like the Ueno-Tokyo line is faster.							
	4. Oh no, it looks like the Ueno-Tokyo line is delayed.							
[18]	(Two friends talking on LINE)							
	A: Look at this adorable cat picture!							
	B: That's so cute! Where did you find it?							
	A:							
	B: Oh, I should follow some cute animal accounts, too!							
	1. Actually, this is my cat!							

2. I follow a lot of cat Instagram accounts.

4. I'm not telling you, figure it out yourself.

3. I recently opened some new bank accounts.

[17] (At the station)

[19]	(Students chatting between classes)
	A: Whoa, check out this news article! It says Japan has over 14,000 islands!
	B: What? I thought it was around 7,000!
	A: Apparently, they discovered a lot of new ones in 2023!
	B:
	A: I know, right?
	1. Wow, talk about a huge discovery!
	2. Where did you hear the news?
	3. Nobody cares about islands, though.
	4. Let's focus on studying for now.
[20]	(Friends meeting for lunch)
	A: It is so hot today! I don't think I can eat something heavy.
	B: You said it. How about we eat something light and refreshing?
	A: Sounds good to me. Did you have anything in mind?
	B:
	A: Well, I do need to eat more vegetables, so let's try it!

- 1. I think some spicy curry sounds good right now.
- 2. Why don't we get something with a lot of meat?
- 3. There's a new salad place just around the corner.
- 4. Ice cream is the best for light and refreshing food!

[Ш]	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。

[21]

- 1. boosted school attendance
- 2. forced school closures
- 3. led to cooler weather
- 4. improved classroom conditions

[22]

- 1. shut down schools permanently
- 2. install swimming pools at schools
- 3. keep students learning in hot classrooms
- 4. replace school lessons with online gaming sessions

[23]

- 1. fantastic
- 2. foreign
- 3. poor
- 4. developed

[24]

- 1. worsen inequalities between rich and poor areas
- 2. improve educational outcomes
- 3. increase funding for education
- 4. reduce access to air conditioning

[25]

- 1. raise awareness about global warming
- 2. slow down the brain's functions
- 3. slow down crop growth
- 4. enhance concentration during class

[26]

- 1. they tend to perform better in sports
- 2. they become more enthusiastic about school
- 3. they appear to have learned less
- 4. their attendance rates increase

[27]

- 1. more than cooler countries
- 2. the same as snowy countries
- 3. less than colder countries
- 4. as much as Western countries

[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。	



- [28] In a YMCA judo championship in New York in 1959, Rena "Rusty" Kanokogi
 - 1. asked her coach to be a substitute for an injured teammate.
 - 2. competed while openly identifying herself as a woman and won.
 - 3. took part in a match in place of a wounded teammate and won.
 - 4. won a medal as the first professional female athlete.
- [29] The organizers took away Kanokogi's medal because
 - 1. she talked about the event to the New York Times.
 - 2. she pretended to be her injured teammate.
 - 3. she refused to compete against men.
 - 4. they found out her true identity as a woman.
- [30] After this experience, Kanokogi was motivated to take action by
 - 1. her belief that no woman should face similar discrimination.
 - 2. her coach's encouragement to continue judo.
 - 3. her desire to win more medals.
 - 4. her passion to make women's judo more popular.

[31] Kanokogi's action was one of the early attempts leading to

- 1. a law which prohibits racial discrimination in sports.
- 2. increased protection against discrimination based on sex in sports.
- 3. educational programs to promote girls' and women's sports.
- 4. women's sports being approved by the International Olympic Games.

[32] Kanokogi started learning judo

- 1. after returning from Japan.
- 2. in New York.
- 3. when she was invited to train in judo with men.
- 4. when she went to Japan.

[33] To be added as an Olympic sport,

- 1. a world championship had to be held for that sport.
- 2. a sport must have a very long history of competition.
- 3. they had to pay a lot of money in advertising.
- 4. a women's sport team was required to have a male coach.

[34] The medal Kanokogi won in 1959

- 1. symbolized justice to her daughter when it was returned.
- 2. was finally returned in 2009 but with no apology.
- 3. was returned to her soon after she died.
- 4. was so significant for her that she always lamented its loss.

[35] Rusty Kanokogi has lasting impact on the sports world

- 1. by showing the difference between sexes in competitive sports.
- 2. by encouraging girls to participate in competitive sports.
- 3. by promoting gender equality in competitive sports.
- 4. by becoming the first female president of the U.S.A. Judo.

Complete t	he sentences, based on the discussion and the graphs. Do not use more than five ank. (記述式の解答欄に記入すること)
Ms. Baker:	Sleep is an essential function that recharges your body and mind so that you are
	refreshed and alert when you wake up. How long do you sleep a night, Selena?
Selena:	I usually go to bed around 12:30 and wake up around 7:00. That's [A] hours of
	sleep. How about you, Jonah?
Jonah:	On school days, I go to bed around 11:00, and get up by 6:30.
Ms. Baker:	So you sleep about seven and a half hours on weekdays. How about weekends?
Ionah:	I sometimes stay up until two in the morning because I don't have to [B]
	I often stay in bed until around 9:00.
Ms. Baker:	Recommended sleeping time changes as a person grows up, as the graph shows.
Selena:	I'm 18 now, which means I should be sleeping [C] longer.
Ms. Baker:	Don't worry about it too much, Selena. The ideal time varies from person to person
	But I suggest that you go to bed earlier.
Jonah:	When I go to college next year, I'll have to study longer. I'm afraid I'll be sleeping less
	than now.
Ms. Baker:	Many other students have the same problem. According to a survey conducted by the
	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 70 percent of high school students [D]

Selena: Ms. Baker, does that mean that about 30 percent of high schoolers do get more than

8 hours of sleep? Do they go to bed early without doing their homework?

Ms. Baker: You may be right, but I don't know. Anyway, you should make sleep a priority in your

schedule. Plan your day so that study or social activities don't interfere with sleep.

Jonah: But I think it's more important for us students to study. I won't be able to [E] if

I sleep eight hours or more every night.

Ms. Baker: Sleeping less may be tempting, but it doesn't pay off in the long run, because sleep is

essential to perform at your best, both mentally and physically.

Jonah: I understand. I'll try.

Ms. Baker: Remember, it's not just about how much sleep you get. The quality of sleep is also

important. Let's talk about it in the next class.

Sources:

Eric Suni / Dr. Abhinav Singh, "How Much Sleep Do You Need?" Sleep Foundation, May 13, 2024. https://www.sleepfoundation.org/how-sleep-works/how-much-sleep-do-we-really-need

"Short Sleep Duration Among Middle School and High School Students," *CDC Weekly*, January 26, 2018. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6703a1.htm?s_cid=mm6703a1_w

