

一般選抜 前期 英語 (1日目)

【1】 次の(1)～(20)の () の中に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Everybody () to be careful.

- ① want ② needs ③ are ④ have

(2) I don't like () of this new building.

- ① color ② colored ③ the color ④ coloring

(3) () doesn't buy happiness.

- ① The money ② Moneyed ③ Many ④ Money

(4) Jane has () friends in New York.

- ① much ② any ③ a lot of ④ a little

(5) Please tidy up your toys and put () in the box.

- ① they ② their ③ it ④ them

(6) I have to read all () books by next week.

- ① this ② that ③ there ④ these

(7) There was a big earthquake () 1995.

- ① to ② while ③ in ④ at

- (8) I keep all my books () this shelf.
 ① of ② in ③ on ④ to
- (9) The man () at the lecture was very interesting.
 ① spoke ② who the spoke
 ③ who spoke ④ he spoke
- (10) Shanghai () city in Asia.
 ① is a major ② a major is ③ major is ④ is it major
- (11) Mary is the woman () write my report.
 ① who she helped me ② who helped me
 ③ who I helped her ④ she helped me
- (12) Some people () too much stuff.
 ① has ② has had ③ have ④ is having
- (13) The music that he listens to () him study.
 ① help ② are helping ③ helps ④ helping
- (14) I () English for six years.
 ① have studied ② study ③ studying ④ was studied
- (15) I () off the train when I realized I had forgotten my umbrella.
 ① am getting ② get ③ have gotten ④ was getting
- (16) The cost of living () up again next year.
 ① will go ② going ③ is going to ④ has gone

- (17) If you don't know a word, you can () in the dictionary.
① look up it ② look them up ③ look it up ④ look it
- (18) I'll help you with your project if I () time tomorrow.
① will have ② have ③ would have ④ had
- (19) The new building () before the end of the year.
① will be completed ② will complete
③ is completed ④ completes
- (20) He was the first person () Mount Everest.
① has climbed ② to climb ③ climbs ④ climbs to

【2】 次の(21)～(25)の () の中に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(21) Mark: I can't meet you tonight. I have to do overtime.

Jude: But we already have a reservation at the restaurant.

Mark: I'm sorry. ()

Jude: I understand. Let's do it another time.

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ① I don't have much to do. | ② I have a lot of work to get done. |
| ③ I can meet you later instead. | ④ I can meet you earlier instead. |

(22) June: Did you go on vacation last week?

Lucy: I planned to, but I was sick. I had to stay home all week.

June: That's too bad. ()

Lucy: Yeah, I was really hoping to get away.

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| ① I'm not sorry to hear that. | ② You're not sorry to hear that. |
| ③ I'm sorry to hear that. | ④ You're sorry to hear that. |

(23) John: Can you give me a hand moving the TV?

Anne: It's too heavy to move. ()

John: OK then. I guess it's okay where it is.

Anne: Yeah, I can see it fine from here.

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① Let's just leave it here. | ② Let's just move it there. |
| ③ Let's not leave it here. | ④ Let's not leave it there. |

(24) Dean: I can't say that was a great movie.

Jake: You're not wrong. I've never seen a worse one.

Dean: That's true. It really was terrible.

Jake: I know! ()

① You can't say that again!

② You can say that again!

③ You should say that again!

④ You shouldn't say that again!

(25) Kate: That test wasn't too bad, was it?

Mick: You're right. I've had more difficult tests before.

Kate: ()

Mick: That's what I thought too.

① It wasn't short, and the questions were easy.

② It wasn't short, and the questions were hard.

③ It wasn't short, but the questions were easy.

④ It wasn't short, but the questions were hard.

【3】 次の(26)～(30)の () の中に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑥の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (26) () is a special right or advantage that someone has.
(27) () is the freedom to live as you choose without too many limits.
(28) () is the idea of having the same rights, status, or advantages.
(29) () is the search for knowledge about the universe and human life.
(30) () is the responsibility or duty to do something.

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|-----------------|---------------|
| ① Equality | ② Philosophy |
| ③ An obligation | ④ Liberty |
| ⑤ Recognition | ⑥ A privilege |

【4】 次の(31)～(40)の () の中に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

Elon Musk is a well-known ^{*1}entrepreneur and inventor, born on June 28, 1971, in Pretoria, South Africa. He is famous for creating and leading several successful companies. Musk is (31) for his work with Tesla and SpaceX, two companies that are making big changes in technology and space travel.

Elon Musk moved to the United States to study at the University of Pennsylvania, where he (32) degrees in both physics and economics. After finishing his studies, he started his first company, Zip2, which helped newspapers put their content (33). This company was sold, and Musk used the money to start another company called X.com, which later became PayPal. PayPal is a popular online payment service.

In 2002, Musk founded SpaceX, a company that aims to make space travel more (34) and efficient. SpaceX has achieved many important developments, such as launching (35) rockets and sending ^{*2}astronauts to the International Space Station. Musk's goal with SpaceX is to eventually help people live on other planets.

In 2004, Musk became involved with Tesla, a company that makes electric cars. Tesla's cars are known for being fast, stylish, and (36) friendly. Under Musk's leadership, Tesla has become a major player in the ^{*3}automotive (37) and has helped promote the use of electric vehicles.

Musk is also famous for his work on other projects. He founded The Boring Company to build tunnels for transportation and reduce traffic (38). He started Neuralink, a company that is developing technology to connect the human brain with computers. Additionally, he has worked on the concept of a high-speed transportation

system called the Hyperloop.

Elon Musk's work is often focused on solving big problems and creating new technologies. His companies aim to improve space travel, reduce pollution, and make (39) transportation solutions. Musk is famous for his ambitious goals and his willingness to take risks to achieve them. His achievements have made him one of the most (40) figures in technology and science today.

(注) *¹ entrepreneur = 企業家・起業家

*² astronaut = 宇宙飛行士

*³ automotive = 自動車の

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|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| (31) ① knew | ② know | ③ knows | ④ known |
| (32) ① buy | ② bought | ③ earned | ④ won |
| (33) ① inline | ② online | ③ internet | ④ net |
| (34) ① affordable | ② afford | ③ cheaper | ④ bargain |
| (35) ① reduce | ② reuse | ③ recycle | ④ reusable |
| (36) ① environmental | ② environmentally | ③ ecological | ④ ecology |
| (37) ① manufacture | ② industry | ③ production | ④ work |
| (38) ① crowds | ② excess | ③ jams | ④ masses |
| (39) ① intelligent | ② create | ③ invent | ④ designer |
| (40) ① stronger | ② strong | ③ influential | ④ influence |

- 【5】 次の英文を読み、(41)～(50)の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

Language and culture are closely connected, influencing and shaping each other in many ways. To understand this link, it is important to look at how language reflects cultural values and how culture affects the way we use language.

Language is more than just a tool for communication—it also carries the values, beliefs, and traditions of a culture. For example, the way people greet each other can show a lot about their culture. In Japan, bowing is a common way to say hello or thank you, reflecting their value of respect and politeness. In contrast, in many Western countries, people often shake hands or give hugs, which might emphasize friendliness and openness. Words and phrases often have cultural meanings that (1) go beyond their literal definitions. For instance, the English word “freedom” has strong cultural significance in many English-speaking countries, representing values of independence and individual rights. Similarly, in some cultures, certain words or expressions might carry meanings related to family, community, or spirituality that are central to their way of life.

Culture also affects how language is used. Different cultures have unique ways of expressing ideas and emotions. For example, some languages have specific words or phrases for concepts that might not exist in other languages. In ^{*1}Inuit culture, there are many words to describe different types of snow and ice, reflecting their important relationship with their environment. In contrast, other languages might not have as many distinctions for snow. The way people use language can also reflect their cultural practices. For example, in some cultures, it is polite to speak indirectly or use elaborate language to show respect, while in others, direct and straightforward communication is preferred. These styles of speaking are learned and practiced within each culture, shaping how people interact with each other.

Language is a key part of cultural identity. ⁽²⁾It helps people connect with their ^{*2}heritage and community. For instance, many ^{*3}indigenous languages around the world are deeply tied to cultural traditions, stories, and customs. When people speak their native language, they are not just communicating; they are preserving their cultural identity and history. Learning a new language can also be a way to connect with a new culture. For example, someone who learns Spanish might gain a deeper understanding of Spanish-speaking cultures, including their traditions, music, and ways of thinking. This new language opens doors to experiencing and appreciating a different way of life.

As cultures change, so does their language. New words and expressions are created to describe new ideas, technologies, and experiences. For example, with the rise of the internet and social media, new terms like “selfie” and “hashtag” have become common in many languages. These changes reflect how culture is adapting to new trends and ^{*4}innovations. At the same time, languages can influence cultural change. When people from different cultures interact and share languages, they often mix ideas and practices. This cultural exchange can lead to new ways of thinking and living, blending traditions from different cultures.

In summary, language and culture ⁽³⁾are deeply intertwined. Language reflects the values and practices of a culture, while culture shapes how language is used and understood. Through language, people express their cultural identity and connect with others. As cultures and languages change, they continue to influence each other, creating a dynamic and rich pattern of human communication and cultural expression.

(注) ^{*1} Inuit = イヌイト (北極圏の先住民)

^{*2} heritage = 遺産

^{*3} indigenous = 先住の

^{*4} innovation = 変革

- (41) What is the main purpose of this passage?
- ① To discuss the way language changes.
 - ② To show the differences between language and culture.
 - ③ To talk about how cultures change.
 - ④ To discuss the relationship between language and culture.
- (42) According to the passage, which one of the statements below about language is FALSE?
- ① It is no more than a way of communicating.
 - ② It can also tell you about cultural practices.
 - ③ Expressions can mean more than the sum of their words.
 - ④ In some countries, certain words have special cultural meanings.
- (43) 下線部(1)の “go beyond their literal definitions” に代わる表現として最も適切なものを選びなさい。
- ① go past the words
 - ② go after the words
 - ③ mean the opposite of the words
 - ④ mean more than the words alone
- (44) According to the passage, what effect does culture have on language?
- ① Culture affects the spelling and grammar of language.
 - ② Culture changes the relationship with the environment.
 - ③ Culture influences the words and expressions of a language.
 - ④ Culture affects language in only a small way.
- (45) According to the passage, what is NOT an example of how language reflects cultural practices?
- ① Using simple language to show respect.
 - ② Using longer expressions to show politeness.
 - ③ Using direct language when appropriate.
 - ④ Using indirect expressions to be respectful.

- (46) 下線部(2)の“It”が指しているものは、次のうちどれですか。
- ① Cultural identity ② Language
③ Heritage ④ Community
- (47) How does language play a role in preserving cultural identity?
- ① Speaking your language is a way of communicating.
② Indigenous languages are not related to heritage or community.
③ Using your native language keeps your culture and traditions alive.
④ Speaking your language allows you to learn new traditions.
- (48) According to the passage, what is FALSE about learning a new language?
- ① It will help you learn how to make new music.
② It is a way of learning about a new culture.
③ It can help you learn about new traditions and ways of thinking.
④ It opens doors to new experiences and ways of life.
- (49) According to the passage, what is an example of the way cultural change affects language?
- ① New technologies and the rise of the internet.
② New friends and social media.
③ New words and expressions being created to describe new ideas.
④ New trends and innovations changing culture.
- (50) 下線部(3)の“are deeply intertwined”に代わる表現として最も適切なものを選びなさい。
- ① have no connection ② have a weak connection
③ have some connection ④ have a very strong connection

【解 答 例】

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問No.	解答番号
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	3
5	4
6	4
7	3
8	3
9	3
10	1
11	2
12	3
13	3
14	1
15	4
16	1
17	3
18	2
19	1
20	2
21	2
22	3
23	1
24	2
25	3

問No.	解答番号
26	6
27	4
28	1
29	2
30	3
31	4
32	3
33	2
34	1
35	4
36	2
37	2
38	3
39	1
40	3
41	4
42	1
43	4
44	3
45	1
46	2
47	3
48	1
49	3
50	4