

2025年度入学試験問題

英 語

(11月23日)

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---|---|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 経済学部 | 経 | 済 | 学 | 科 | (数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可) | | |
| 経営学部 | 経 | 営 | 学 | 科 | (数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可) | | |
| 法学部 | 法 | 律 | 学 | 科 | (数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可) | | |
| 文学部 | 人 | 間 | 学 | 科 | (数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可) | | |
| 教育学部 | 教 | 育 | 学 | 科 | (数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可) | | |
| 教育学部 | 児 | 童 | 教 | 育 | 学 | 科 | (数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可) |
| 理工学部 | 情報システム工学科 | | | | (数学を選択しても可) | | |
| 理工学部 | 共生創造理工学科 | | | | (数学を選択しても可) | | |
| 看護学部 | 看 | 護 | 学 | 科 | (数学・国語のいずれかを選択しても可) | | |

開 始 午前 10 時 30 分

終 了 午前 11 時 30 分

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この冊子は13ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明及び解答用紙の汚れなどがあった場合には申し出てください。
3. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督員の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。

① 受験番号欄

受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。

② 氏名欄

氏名とフリガナを記入してください。

4. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、

| |
|----|
| 10 |
|----|

 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしてください。

(例)

| | |
|----|---------|
| 10 | ① ② ③ ④ |
|----|---------|

5. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいません。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

1 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5に答えなさい。(設問の関係上、本文を改めたところがある。)

For most people 1, buying fresh vegetables and fruits means a trip to the supermarket. But how far does the produce have to travel to get to the store? In the United States, the average American produce has to travel 2,400 km to reach the supermarket where it is sold. And many other kinds of produce in the supermarkets are imported from other countries, especially in the winter. It isn't hard to find fresh strawberries in the middle of January in Chicago. They have been flown in from South America.

The United States isn't the only country that imports food. Most countries ⁽¹⁾do. In fact, in Japan, 60 percent of supermarket food comes from overseas. In the United Kingdom, some studies say that 40 percent of food is imported. The city of London alone imports 80 percent of its food from as close as Europe and as far away as South Africa and New Zealand. If your bananas traveled 5,000 km to reach you, are they still "fresh"?

A lot of oil is used to grow and ship the food you find in the supermarket. Many studies say that ten calories of carbon energy are used to make and deliver every one calorie of food we eat, and not everyone is happy about this. Some people want to use A energy because it's B for the environment. Others want to use less energy because they are worried that oil prices will rise in the future.

Recently, the answer for more and more people is to grow their own food—even if they live in crowded cities. This trend, called urban agriculture, or urban farming, can be found all over the world. In Tokyo, Japan, for example, the recruitment company Pasona has been growing food inside its office building for several years. They started with a rice paddy inside their building. Recently, they moved their urban farm, called Pasona O2, to a new building, where they are growing not only rice, but 200 other kinds of plants, including many vegetables. In other parts of Tokyo, some restaurants are growing food in roof gardens, or even on the outside walls of their buildings.

(省略)

How much food can people grow in small spaces? In the city of Pasadena, California, the Dervaes family grows almost all of the food it eats in an area that is only about 400 square meters. They started this project in the 1980s because they wanted to live their lives using very little or no carbon energy. They also have an online journal and blog to teach other

people how to grow their own food.

In fact, it's easy to find blogs by urban farmers who are sharing their stories and farming tips with people all over the world. Urban farming isn't just helping people grow fresh food. It is also helping communities to develop and grow in city neighborhoods and online around the world.

(出典)“The Growth Of Urban Farming,” (Lee, L. & Gundersen, E. *Select Readings*, Oxford UP, 2011)

(注) rice paddy 水田

問 1

本文の中の空所 に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① sharing their fruits
- ② growing vegetables
- ③ spending the summer vacation
- ④ living in cities

問 2

下線部(1)の do の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① import 80 percent of its food from overseas
- ② make food by themselves
- ③ import food
- ④ have 60 percent of supermarket food

問 3

本文中の空所 と の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① A. less B. better
- ② A. more B. better
- ③ A. less B. worse
- ④ A. more B. no less

問 4 4

次の英文の空所 4 を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、下の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

Urban farming means that 4 .

- ① people grow their food in crowded cities
- ② the food is grown in the world
- ③ people in Tokyo move into a rural area
- ④ the cost of food rises in the city for farming

問 5 5

英文の内容として一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① In the U.S., the average produce has to move about 1,200 km to reach the store.
- ② Ten calories of carbon energy are used to toss the old foods.
- ③ In Tokyo, the recruitment company disagrees with urban farming.
- ④ Urban farmers are sharing their farming tips on their blogs.

2 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5に答えなさい。(設問の関係上、本文を改めたところがある。)

What do you do when you want a cold drink? You probably get a drink from your refrigerator. Or you get ice from your freezer to 6 your drink cold. But people did not have refrigerators before the early 1900s. How did they keep things cool before then?

In the past, it was difficult to keep food cold. Warm food spoils quickly. Before refrigerators were available, people used to get sick a lot or even die from eating spoiled food. In the past, people tried many different methods to keep things cold. They used to put food in cool streams or in caves near their homes. They also stored food like vegetables and fruits in rooms under their houses. These rooms stayed cooler in warm months. However, none of these methods was 7.

What was a better way? Putting food on ice. In 1000 BCE, people in China collected ice and snow. Then they dug holes under their homes and filled them with the ice and snow. After that, they put their food in the holes. In many countries, people continued to do this for about 2,000 years.

There are a few problems with this method. First, ice and snow are not available
(1) everywhere. Second, ice melts. An American businessman named Frederick Tudor solved these problems. He wanted to deliver ice to hot places, such as the Caribbean. In the early 1800s, he sent a ship full of ice from Boston, Massachusetts, to the island of Martinique. Almost all of the ice melted. After that happened, Tudor realized that he had to find a way to keep the ice frozen. He spent ten years working on the problem. Eventually, he tried putting sawdust—very small pieces of wood—between the pieces of ice. It worked! Sawdust keeps ice frozen for a longer period of time.

People used to work hard to keep their food and drinks cold. Now, it's much easier. The next time you want a cold drink, imagine your life without a refrigerator.

(出典) (Vargo, M. & Adams, K. *Trio Reading 2*, Oxford UP, 2016)

(注) BCE 西暦紀元前 Martinique マルティニーク島(カリブ海にある島)
sawdust おがくず

問 1 6

本文の中の空所 6 に入る最も適切な語を、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① make ② give ③ take ④ put

問 2 7

本文の中の空所 7 に入る最も適切な語を、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① useless ② usual ③ worst ④ perfect

問 3 8

下線部(1)の There are a few problems with this method. の解決法として述べられていることはなにか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① Sending a ship full of ice.
② Putting sawdust between the pieces of ice.
③ Collecting ice and snow.
④ Getting sick from spoiled food.

問 4 9

英文の内容として一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① People had cooling machines like refrigerators before the early 1900s.
② Warm and cool foods can be kept at room temperature.
③ People in China dug holes and filled them with ice and snow for their foods in 1000 BCE.
④ The man in America gave up keeping ice frozen in the early 1800s.

問 5 10

英文のタイトルとして、最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① How to Keep the Ice Frozen
② How Did We Keep Things Cool?
③ Why Do You Keep Things Warm?
④ A Ship Full of Ice from Boston

3 次の英文を読んで、下の問 1～5 に答えなさい。(設問の関係上、本文を改めたところがある。)

Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of relics, a collection of has-beens, old-timers, antiques, ⁽¹⁾fossils. Right now, I am looking at a shelf full of books. Yes, that's right. If you have some spare cash (the going rate is about \$89) and are looking to enhance your reading experience, then I highly suggest you consider purchasing an e-reader. E-readers are replacing the books of old, and I welcome them with open arms (as you should).

If you haven't heard of an e-reader and don't know what it is, then please permit the following explanation. An e-reader is a device that allows you to read e-books. An e-book is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent. So now you know what an e-reader is. But you still may be wondering why ⁽²⁾they put printed books to shame. E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not.

E-readers are superior to printed books because they save space. The average e-reader can store thousands of digital books, providing a veritable library at your fingertips. What is more, being the size and weight of a thin hardback, the e-reader itself is relatively petite. It is easy to hold and can fit in a pocketbook or briefcase easily. This makes handling ponderous behemoths such as *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*, and *Les Misérables* a breeze. Perhaps the only drawback to the space-saving aspect of an e-reader is that it requires you to find new things to put on your shelves.

In addition, e-readers are superior to books because ⁽³⁾they are environmentally friendly. The average novel is about 300 pages long. So, if a novel is printed 1000 times, it will use 300,000 pieces of paper. That's a lot of paper! If there are about 80,000 pieces of paper in a tree, this means it takes almost 4 trees to make these 1000 books. Now, we know that the average bestseller sells about 20,000 copies per week. That means that it takes over 300 trees each month to sustain this rate. And for the super bestsellers, these figures increase dramatically. For example, the Harry Potter book series has sold over 450 million copies. That's about 2

million trees! Upon viewing these figures, it is not hard to grasp the severe impact of printed books on the environment. Since e-readers use no trees, they represent a significant amount of preservation in terms of the environment and its resources.

Finally, e-readers are superior to books because they provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. The typical e-reader allows its user to customize letter size, font, and line spacing. It also allows highlighting and electronic bookmarking. Furthermore, it grants users the ability to get an overview of a book and then jump to a specific location based on that overview. While these are all nice features, perhaps the most helpful of all is the ability to get dictionary definitions at the touch of a finger. On even the most basic e-reader, users can conjure instant definitions without having to hunt through a physical dictionary.

It can be seen that e-readers are superior to printed books. They save space, are environmentally friendly, and provide helpful reading tips and tools that printed books do not. So what good are printed books? Well, they certainly make nice decorations.

(出典) Passage 1 (EnglishForEveryone.org)

(注) equivalent 同等のもの veritable 本物の petite 小さい
ponderous 重たい behemoth 巨大なもの conjure 素早く出す

問 1

| |
|----|
| 11 |
|----|

下線部(1)の “relics,” “has-beens,” “old-timers,” “antiques,” “fossils” の意味を表す最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選びなさい。

- ① something ancient
- ② something useless
- ③ something outdated
- ④ something recent

問 2 12

第2段落によると、“e-readers”についての説明として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① “E-readers” are printed texts and images.
- ② Thanks to “e-readers,” people can read digital books.
- ③ “E-readers” mean people who read digital texts.
- ④ When you use “e-readers,” you need some room to spare for books.

問 3 13

下線部(2)の they put printed books to shame の意味として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① e-readers are much better than printed books
- ② the e-book reader market is still small
- ③ to use e-readers in a public place is shameful
- ④ printed books provide helpful reading tips and tools

問 4 14

下線部(3)の they are environmentally friendly の理由として最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① Because printed books need e-readers.
- ② Because the author strongly believes in the function of e-readers.
- ③ Because environmental issues are serious throughout the world.
- ④ Because e-books don't require trees.

問 5 15

英文の内容として一致するものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選びなさい。

- ① The author is against the idea of purchasing e-readers.
- ② The average e-reader can store few digital books.
- ③ E-readers represent the preservation of the natural environment.
- ④ Printed books allow highlighting and electronic bookmarking.

4 の問題については、著作者より作品の二次使用について、許諾が下りていないため掲載していません。

5 次の問 1 ～ 10 の空所 (**21** ～ **30**) を補うのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の
①～④から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

問 1 One of the boys kept laughing. **21** annoyed Jane intensely.

- ① that ② what ③ as ④ which

問 2 Audrey and Jimmy **22** married in June.

- ① are to be ② are of being ③ are to ④ get to

問 3 I would consider **23** an honor to serve on the Executive Committee.

- ① that ② it ③ as ④ of

問 4 You can count **24** him to get the work done on time.

- ① down ② to ③ on ④ out

問 5 I promised to **25** her a visit next time.

- ① take ② put ③ pay ④ catch

問 6 The play was so boring I could hardly **26** myself from falling asleep.

- ① keep ② drive ③ fold ④ break

問 7 He thought someone was trying to **27** a joke on him when he received the email.

- ① play ② see ③ get ④ miss

問 8 We were standing **28** 10 meters away from the scene of the crime and we didn't realize it.

- ① much more ② no more than ③ much less ④ all the more

問 9 I could tell you what this means if I **29** Greek.

- ① will know ② will have known ③ had known ④ knew

問 10 The bell tower dates **30** the eleventh century and is the oldest in the Chinese style that still exists.

- ① from ② back ③ to ④ in

