

英 語 問 題 紙

2025年2月6日

14:20～15:20 (60分)

答案作成上の注意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題紙の中を見てはいけません。
2. 英語の問題紙は **英語 1** から **英語 16** までの16頁です。
3. 解答は、すべて**解答シート**にマークすること。
4. 監督者の指示にしたがって、**解答シート**には受験番号、氏名を記入するとともに、
受験番号をマークし、さらに受験科目欄に英語と記入した上で**科目コードの英語**に
対応するコード**③**にマークすること（裏表紙の例示を参照のこと）。
5. 問題紙に印刷の不鮮明なところなどがあつた場合には、監督者に申し出ること。
6. 問題文の文末の、☐ 内に表示されている数字は、**解答シート**の解答記入欄を
示している。
☐ の中の数字が**解答シート**の解答列番号に対応しているので、例えば **①** と
表示のある問いに対して**10**と解答する場合には、解答列1の**⑩**にマークすること。
7. **解答シート** 解答上の注意事項
 - (1) 解答は、必ず鉛筆（F、HB）を使用すること。
 - (2) シートは汚したり、折り曲げたりしないこと。
 - (3) 一つの解答列に二つ以上マークしないこと。
 - (4) マークが正確にされていない場合には採点されないことがあります。
 - (5) 訂正するときは、プラスチック製の消しゴムを用いて消し残りのないように
消し、消し屑を残さないこと。
8. 試験時間終了まで退室してはいけません。

問題Ⅰ 次の問い（A～C）に答えなさい。（配点 24）

A No. 1 ～ No. 4 の英文の中で、文法的な誤用が含まれる下線部分を、それぞれ 1～4 の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

No. 1 ① Excuse me, Mr. Miller. I have a fever. Would it is okay if I go home?
1 2 3 4

No. 2 ② All the train stopped because a signal failure happened this afternoon.
1 2 3 4

No. 3 ③ What's the name of the young man you introduce to me last night?
1 2 3 4

No. 4 ④ The parts need to repair the car are out of stock.
1 2 3 4

B No. 5 ～ No. 8 の英文の空欄に入る語(句)として最も適切なものを、それぞれ次の1～4の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

No. 5 If you want to go to that restaurant, you need to (⑤) in advance.

- 1 book
- 2 checking
- 3 reservation
- 4 table

No. 6 That (⑥) interesting to me.

- 1 likes
- 2 sees
- 3 sounds
- 4 thinks

No. 7 This bag (⑦) \$100.

- 1 cashes
- 2 costs
- 3 pays
- 4 spends

No. 8 I will be happy (⑧) you pass the examination.

- 1 as
- 2 beside
- 3 can
- 4 if

C No. 9 ~No. 12の英文の各下線部に最も近い意味の語(句)として適切なものを、それぞれ1~4の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

No. 9 ⑨ Wait a second, please.

- 1 Call back
- 2 Hold on
- 3 Stand up
- 4 Stop by

No. 10 ⑩ I saw the scene by accident.

- 1 chance
- 2 experience
- 3 problem
- 4 trouble

No. 11 ⑪ What kind of music do you like?

- 1 part
- 2 side
- 3 sort
- 4 way

No. 12 ⑫ What languages do you speak besides French and English?

- 1 both
- 2 either
- 3 in addition to
- 4 in regard to

(次ページ以降にも問題があります。)

問題Ⅱ 次の会話文を読んで、各問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ1～4の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(配点 12)

No.1 Emi: Shall we have some lunch?

John: I usually go for a walk instead of eating. I'm on a diet.

⑬ Q: What does John mean?

- 1 He will walk to the cafeteria.
- 2 He has finished his lunch.
- 3 He is a diet instructor.
- 4 He won't join Emi for lunch.

No.2 Emi: Are you taking the train or the express bus home for Golden Week?

John: Neither. Since I have a part-time job near the university, my parents are going to visit me.

⑭ Q: What does John mean?

- 1 He will get a ride home with his parents.
- 2 He will take the train with his friend.
- 3 He quit his part-time job before the break.
- 4 He's not going home for Golden Week.

No.3 Emi: I'm going to the supermarket to get something to eat.

John: I got some chicken for tonight on my way home. So let's eat together.

⑮ Q: What does John suggest Emi to do?

- 1 Have dinner with him.
- 2 Go to the supermarket.
- 3 Get some chicken for dinner.
- 4 Eat dinner alone.

- No. 4 Emi: You look so tired. You've been working too much.
 John: Well, at least I've finished that report now, and I can relax.

⑩ Q: What does John mean?

- 1 He has to complete his report.
- 2 He has not been working for a long time.
- 3 He can relax because he has completed the task.
- 4 He will relax first and continue his work later.

- No. 5 Emi: How was your job interview?
 John: Terrible. I was nervous. I didn't have much time to prepare for it.

⑪ Q: What does John mean?

- 1 The interview went very well.
- 2 The interview time was very short.
- 3 He did a lot of preparation for the interview.
- 4 He thinks he did not do well in the interview.

- No. 6 Emi: Would you like to come to our party tomorrow?
 John: Thanks for the invitation, but I have lots of work at the moment.

⑫ Q: What does John mean?

- 1 He will not attend the party.
- 2 He will attend the party.
- 3 He will invite Emi to the party.
- 4 He will ask Emi to help him with his work.

問題Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、各問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ1～4の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(配点 16)

Shota: Hi. My name is Shota.

Raj: Hi, Shota. I'm Raj.

Shota: I think I saw you in the cafeteria today. Are you a new student?

Raj: Yeah, I just came to Japan two weeks ago.

Shota: Welcome to Sapporo. By the way, I'm a member of the Rugby Club here, and we're looking for new members to join our team. Do you know any international students who might be rugby players?

Raj: I haven't played rugby before, but I think I heard a couple of guys say they were into it. I'm not sure if they play. Maybe they just like to watch. But I could ask them.

Shota: Would you? That would be great!

Raj: How could they get in touch with you?

Shota: [handing Raj a paper] Here. This is a flyer¹ that introduces the Club. There's contact information they can use to reach us. One of us will get back to them.

Raj: OK, I'll ask around a little and see what I can find. By the way, how often do you practice?

Shota: Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday starting at 5:30 p.m. That's our usual schedule, but we have a longer, harder camp-style program during summer vacation.

Raj: Well, I think our classes are normally finished before 5:30 p.m., so that might work out.

Shota: We're practicing today, right over there on that field. If the guys you mentioned could come and at least watch, they could get an idea what the team's like. You could come, too, if you like.

Raj: Well, I'll check with the others first. I'm going to see them in class this afternoon, so if they're interested, maybe they'll be able to go and check

it out. Anyway, thanks for the invitation, and good to meet you.

Shota: You, too, Raj. In any case, I'll probably run into you again on campus.

See you then.

Raj: All right. See you.

(注1) flyer : チラシ

No.1 Besides meeting Raj, Shota's main goal in this conversation is to (⑱).

- 1 get a chance to practice his English
- 2 find people to join the Rugby Club
- 3 make friends from a wide variety of places
- 4 show the club's activities to Raj at today's practice

No.2 Raj says he is going to (㉔).

- 1 go and watch today's practice
- 2 learn to play rugby, even though he won't be in Japan long
- 3 ask some other students if they would like to be in the Club
- 4 check to see if class finishes before 5:30 p.m. or not

No.3 When Raj asks how interested students could get in touch with Shota, he wants to know (㉕).

- 1 how they could meet to watch a practice
- 2 how they could contact him
- 3 how he could reach them
- 4 how they could learn more about today's practice

No.4 Shota thinks that after this conversation, he and Raj (㉖).

- 1 will meet outside the international students' classroom
- 2 will probably not meet again
- 3 will meet if Raj uses the information on the flyer
- 4 will likely meet each other sometime

問題Ⅳ 次の英文を読んで、各問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ1～4の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(配点 16)

According to the author Henry Field, heavy snowfalls have played an important part in European history from time to time. Here are a few instances.

The Lancastrian soldiers were fighting at Towton in the battle that decided the winner of the Wars of the Roses in England. But then snow began to blow in their faces, driven by a strong wind. They became confused and attacked each other by mistake. As a result, they were easily defeated.

In one of the wars between Denmark and Sweden, the Danish soldiers saw that a large pile of snow had formed near the wall of a fortress.¹ They were able to climb over the snow, then the wall, under the cover of night and successfully attack the Swedes inside.

One high-ranking member of the Jacobites had fought against the British government in 1715. So it was decided that he would be killed, and people were sent to arrest him. However, a snowstorm delayed their arrival by two days. During that time, his friends were able to make a way for him to escape, and he survived.

Napoleon was leading a group of soldiers to attack the Russians from the side of the place they were positioned at Eylau in 1807. But snow began falling so heavily that the French could not see clearly where they were going. In this way, they arrived directly in front of the central—and strongest—part of the Russian army. Napoleon failed to win the battle and lost many soldiers in the fighting.

The British were at war with the Afghans in 1842 when amazingly deep snowfalls blocked the roads over the mountains in the area. That made it impossible for India to give any help to the British army, which in the end was destroyed.

(注1) fortress : 要塞

No. 1 Soldiers of one country mistakenly started fighting each other in (㉓).

- 1 England
- 2 Sweden
- 3 Russia
- 4 Afghanistan

No. 2 Snow gave an opportunity for a successful attack to (㉔).

- 1 the Lancastrian soldiers
- 2 the Afghans
- 3 Napoleon
- 4 the Danish soldiers

No. 3 Snow slowed down people who were looking for someone in (㉕).

- 1 Towton
- 2 1715
- 3 1807
- 4 Eylau

No. 4 All the paragraphs of this passage except the first one contain (㉖).

- 1 a key military leader
- 2 an example
- 3 a moral lesson
- 4 a city name

問題 V 次の英文を読んで、各問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ 1～4 の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(配点 16)

Gardening can bring beautiful flowers and delicious vegetables to your table. But did you know that gardening can also do wonders for your well-being?¹ Here are five of the most important benefits to your health and well-being.

1. Gardening can help your physical health.

Have you ever thought that gardening could change the way you feel? Ask any friend why they enjoy gardening and they will tell you that it makes them feel good. Gardening provides opportunities to use and move your body. This can be through physical tasks that burn calories. Activities such as digging, planting, and cutting grass burn calories. Some gardening activities can help keep your body flexible and build your muscles.

2. Gardening is good for your mental health.

Gardens are special places that can heal your mind. It is said that spending time in a green environment can reduce stress and improve well-being. A study in Japan showed that just looking at plants reduced stress, anger, and sadness. According to research, short walks in gardens improve mental health. Gardens can support our mental well-being in many ways. From building self-confidence to improving mood or helping us feel calm, gardens offer choice and creativity.

3. Gardening is good for the whole family and can connect you to a community.

Gardening can be enjoyed alone or it can be an opportunity to bond with family members and friends. The happiness and stress relief that this activity provides are great things to share with loved ones. The hobby also has special benefits for children. It is especially good for young children to become accustomed to contact with soil. Gardening brings health benefits to children. It also connects you to others. Trading plants and advice with

friends and neighbors can help build bonds. You can even join a local garden club or community garden.

4. Gardens allow you to keep learning.

Continuing to learn can mean trying something new or discovering old interests again. It is an opportunity to build confidence and have fun. Gardening helps you learn about plants: how to care for them, how to feed them, how to collect them. It is a constant journey of discovery. You might be growing something new, learning different techniques, or getting to know nature better. It's a chance for learning.

5. Gardens let you enjoy time in nature.

Gardening and spending time in nature improve our health. Evidence from environmental psychology suggests that time in nature can have a positive effect on our brain chemistry, which helps us feel good. For many gardeners, a daily walk in the garden is one of the most enjoyable things to do. It gives you a peaceful moment to see what has grown or changed. You don't need a huge garden to benefit from time spent outdoors. You can still grow plenty of plants by the window and attract wildlife for you to sit and watch.

(注1) well-being : 幸福・健康

No. 1 ㉓ Based on the text, how can gardening change people's feelings?

- 1 It makes them feel tired.
- 2 It makes them feel good.
- 3 It makes them feel competitive.
- 4 It makes them feel stressed.

No. 2 ㉘ Based on the text, which of the following is true?

- 1 Gardening is an activity that you will enjoy alone without sharing time with others.
- 2 Gardening improves not only your physical health, but also your mental health.
- 3 In order to enjoy gardening, you need a large space for it.
- 4 In order to learn different techniques for gardening, you need to communicate with your neighbors.

No. 3 Based on the text, gardening is especially good for children because (㉙).

- 1 they can learn about plants and insects at an early stage
- 2 they can use and move their legs
- 3 early contact with soil is beneficial for their health
- 4 it burns calories and they can lose weight

No. 4 ㉚ Which of the following is NOT supported by study evidence or researchers?

- 1 Gardening benefits the whole family.
- 2 Gardening can link people with their communities.
- 3 Gardening helps people continue learning.
- 4 A daily walk in the garden is the most enjoyable thing to do.

問題Ⅵ 次の英文を読んで、各問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ1～4の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(配点 16)

The woman who led in organizing the school which later became today's Hokusei Gakuen, Sarah C. Smith, brought to Japan a flower from her home state of New York in the United States. It was the lilac, which came to be loved and known as a symbol for the Hokusei Gakuen school system. It has now also become the official flower of the City of Sapporo. The Sapporo Lilac Festival is held every year while the lilac flowers are here to enjoy.

There are about 25 species of lilacs in the world. Several of them are grown by humans in a wide variety of places. Generally speaking, they are native to eastern Europe and parts of Asia with mild climates. Europeans took them to the northeast region of today's United States before it became a nation. They came to be quite common and could soon be found around many homes and in other locations.

Lilacs grow freely and produce a large number of flowers in a wide variety of types of soil. Their leaves fall off every year. Their flowers appear in the springtime, each of which has a cross-like shape. Larger lilacs are in the category of trees and belong to the olive family. They have a lovely smell and grow in a wide variety of colors, including deep purple, blue, red, pink, white, and light creamy yellow. Their leaves are arranged on opposite sides of the stem.

Flowers known as common lilacs come from southeastern Europe. They are now grown in areas around the world where the climate is mild. There are several hundred varieties of common lilacs which have been named. They grow to a height of about six meters.

Persian lilacs grow from Iran to China. They do not stand straight but bend over. Their height is around two meters. Their flowers are light purple, but there are darker and even white varieties, as well.

Other lilacs include the dwarf Korean lilac. It grows to a height of one

and one half to three meters and has light purple-pink flowers. The nodding lilac comes from China. It grows up to four meters tall and has a pinkish-colored flower. Another variety is the Chinese, or Rouen, lilac. It is a hybrid, combining the common lilac and Persian lilac. Finally, there is the Hungarian lilac, which reaches a height of three meters. Its flowers have a blueish purple color but no particular smell.

When Sarah Smith brought the lilac to Japan, she was introducing a part of her own background and culture. But in a larger sense, she was passing on a gift which many people around the world had enjoyed for many years already.

No.1 Lilacs are native in (㉓).

- 1 New York and milder regions of North America
- 2 parts of Europe and Asia with cold climates
- 3 eastern Europe and areas in Asia where climates are mild
- 4 southeastern Asia and parts of northwestern Europe

No.2 The tallest lilacs are (㉔).

- 1 common lilacs
- 2 Persian lilacs
- 3 dwarf Korean lilacs
- 4 nodding lilacs

No.3 Colors of lilac flowers do NOT include (㉕).

- 1 white
- 2 blue
- 3 red
- 4 green

No. 4

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 Which of the following is correct, according to the article?

- 1 The lovely-smelling lilacs grow in Korea and Hungary.
- 2 Some lilacs have no smell.
- 3 The nice smell of lilacs comes from the richness of the soil where they grow.
- 4 Lilacs attract birds with their smell.