

英 語 問 題 紙

文学部 英文学科

2025年2月8日

12:40 ~ 14:10 (90分)

答案作成上の注意

- 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。
- 英語の問題紙は **英語1** から **英語18** までの18頁です。
- 解答用紙は、記述解答用の **英文/英語解答1** とマーク解答用の解答シートの2種類です。
- 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**B**にマークすること（裏表紙の例示を参照のこと）。
- 試験開始後、監督者の指示にしたがって、記述解答用紙 **英文/英語解答1** には受験番号と氏名のシールを貼付すること。
- 問題紙・解答用紙に印刷の不鮮明なところなどがあった場合には、監督者に申し出ること。
- 【記述解答】の表示がされている問い合わせについては、**英文/英語解答1** の指定の箇所に解答すること。
- 問題文中または文末等に、**□** の表示がされている問い合わせについては、**解答シート**に解答すること。
□ 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** と表示のある問い合わせに対して10と解答する場合には、解答列1の**⑩**にマークすること。
- 解答シート** 解答上の注意事項
 - 解答は、必ず鉛筆 (F, HB) を使用すること。
 - シートは汚したり、折り曲げたりしないこと。
 - 一つの解答列に二つ以上マークしないこと。
 - 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。
 - 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。
- 試験時間終了まで退室してはいけません。

問題 I Listening Comprehension Test

Part A In this part you will hear several conversations and questions. The conversations and the questions will be played only one time and will not be repeated. You may take notes. After each question, read the four possible answers and choose the best answer. Then on your answer sheet, fill in the correct answer. (配点 26)

For Questions 1 through 4, you will hear four short conversations and one question after each conversation.

Conversation 1

No. 1 ① 1 She is going to go with her friends.
2 She is going to do her homework.
3 She is going to go to the concert.
4 She has not decided.

Conversation 2

No. 2 ② 1 Sell something.
2 Ask the shop for a better price.
3 Look at another store.
4 Give up shopping.

Conversation 3

No. 3 ③ 1 They disagree about his classes.
2 The woman hasn't taken his classes.
3 The man doesn't like his classes.
4 They both like his classes.

Conversation 4

No. 4 ④ 1 The vacation was not interesting.
2 The vacation was too long.
3 The vacation was not expensive.
4 The vacation was very enjoyable.

For Questions 5 and 6, listen to the following conversation.

Conversation 5

No. 5 ⑤ 1 Pick up his driver's license.
2 Take the written exam.
3 Receive the test results.
4 Take the driving test.

No. 6 ⑥ 1 Monday morning.
2 Monday afternoon.
3 Friday morning.
4 Friday afternoon.

For Questions 7 through 9, listen to the following conversation between two university students.

Conversation 6

No. 7 ⑦ 1 It is his birthday.
2 He got a driver's license.
3 He bought a new car.
4 His father gave him a car.

No. 8 ⑧ 1 She always wants the man to give her a ride.
2 She dislikes driving cars.
3 She believes owning a car is too expensive.
4 She thinks cars are dangerous.

No. 9 ⑨ 1 Driving gives him freedom.
2 Driving is safer than walking.
3 Driving gives him privacy.
4 Driving is cheaper in the winter.

Part B In this part you will hear one lecture. After the lecture, you will hear six questions. The lecture and the questions will be played only one time and will not be repeated. You may take notes. After each question, read the four possible answers and choose the best answer based on the lecture. Then on your answer sheet, fill in the correct answer. (配点 24)

You May Use This Space for Notes

No. 10 ⑩ 1 Three months old.

2 One year old.

3 Four years old.

4 Forty-six years old.

No. 11 ⑪ 1 They let her take Koko to Stanford University.

2 They gave her permission to work with Koko.

3 They refused to let her work with Koko.

4 They told her Koko was too sick.

No. 12 ⑫ 1 She needed special training.

2 The other gorillas did not like her.

3 She was so ill that she almost died.

4 Her mother refused to take care of her.

No. 13 ⑬ 1 By barking like a dog.

2 By laughing.

3 By making human speech sounds.

4 By screaming.

No. 14 ⑭ 1 Food.

2 Hand.

3 Water.

4 Drink.

No. 15 ⑮ 1 In a special home in Hawaii.

2 In the San Francisco Zoo.

3 At Stanford University.

4 At the Gorilla Foundation in California.

問題Ⅱ 次の問い合わせ (Part A と Part B) に答えなさい。 (配点 32)

Part A 次の英文を読んで、後の英文No. 1～No. 4 の空欄を埋めるために最も適切なものを、それぞれ 1～4 の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

Our relationships, more than anything else, contribute towards our mental health, happiness, and well-being. Research indicates that the quality of our social relationships affects our mental health. It is natural for human beings to have relationships with each other; when we do not have much contact with people or are removed from a community, our mental health can quickly suffer. Life is hard enough on its own. We're not meant to go about it alone.

Research on the brain and human behavior helps us understand our natural need for community. Thanks to the work of researchers, we learn that what we experience in our minds is highly influenced by our relationships and shared connections with others. Our network of social supports has the strongest impact on our health and well-being. In other words, the social connections we have (or don't have) can shape the physical structure and development of our brains, leading to good or poor mental states.

In order to benefit from a community, people must aim to create and maintain one. This also applies to quiet people who enjoy spending time alone because even they need regular social interaction with others. This means doing such things as stepping out and starting new conversations, joining a new group, going out to lunch with co-workers, or reconnecting with people we met a long time ago.

According to a study at the University of Texas at Austin, the best way to do this is through the phone. Phone calls produced feelings of connectedness between two people more than emails or text messages did. Try calling an old friend or family member who lives far away. Our community doesn't have physical limits; distance doesn't need to separate us.

In addition, the quality of our relationships depends on how willing we are to let others see our weaknesses and hurts as well as how much we can

respect others' emotional pain. We may feel worried about the responses of others when we show them our weaknesses and feelings, but true friendships and relationships require these emotional risks.

If we want to experience deeper relationships and shared connections with others, we have to be willing to share our struggles, hopes, and needs with those we know and trust. When we let our real selves be seen and known by others, it stops us from feeling bad about ourselves and builds trust and connections.

Building a community doesn't mean we have to make friends with every new person we see or fill up all our weekends with social activities. A sense of community can be developed by taking small steps, like starting a conversation with your neighbor, checking in on a new co-worker, or greeting the local shopkeepers. Building a sense of community starts with small acts of kindness and appreciation towards people around us.

No.1 Our mental health and well-being depend on (⑯).

- 1 the material wealth of our community
- 2 our connection to social support networks
- 3 the results of recent studies on human brains
- 4 our ability to be on our own

No.2 The most effective way to build a community is to (⑰).

- 1 have lunch with your colleagues
- 2 visit an old friend and spend time together
- 3 connect with someone who likes to spend time alone
- 4 call someone you know

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No.3 (⑯) does NOT help to build deeper relationships.

- 1 Keeping your problems to yourself
- 2 Being open about one's weaknesses
- 3 Being able to understand the pain of others
- 4 Taking emotional risks

No.4 To build a community, the author recommends that we (⑰).

- 1 keep our weekends busy
- 2 start with something simple
- 3 try to know everyone around us
- 4 exchange more greetings than start conversations

Part B 次の英文を読んで、各問い合わせ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。

I moved to another country when I was eighteen, and I have now lived here for ten years. By now, it is very comfortable for me to live in my new country. Although I was happy at first, after a while I began to feel sad. Luckily for me, a friend of mine told me how the process of adjusting to a new culture goes through different stages. Her explanations made me feel more secure because they helped me know how I would feel about my new home in the future. According to my friend's explanation, there are four stages of cultural adjustment.

At the beginning, you feel happy in the new environment. It's new, and it's exciting. You think that everything in the new country is better than where you were before. My friend called this the "honeymoon" stage. At this stage, you eat foods that look interesting and explore new places. As you do so, you may get lost and meet strangers who want to introduce their local culture to you. You don't understand what they are saying most of the time, but you still have fun drinking together and using gestures to communicate. You enjoy these new discoveries and experiences in the foreign country, and this helps you from feeling homesick.

The second stage comes very quickly, and it's almost impossible to avoid. Your initial love for your new country quickly turns to hate. Suddenly, you start to see everything that seems wrong with that country. It could be the traffic, the way people smile or don't smile, the customs about paying attention to time, or even the food. My friend told me that this unhappy feeling was quite natural and that I ought to notice it, but that I shouldn't pay too much attention to it. If I could just wait for a while and hold on, I would survive this culture shock period. She said I would then arrive at the next stage: acceptance.

Acceptance is the stage in which you realize that your new country

is really different from the one in which you grew up, but that there are no rights and wrongs in culture. One culture is as good as any other. For example, you don't like the fact that beef is sold in big blocks, but you realize that this is the way in your new country, and you can always buy thin pieces of beef from the international food store downtown. Finally, you accept the differences and find ways to live with them.

My friend also said that there is a fourth stage, which she called the "at home" stage. At this stage, you feel at home in the new country, and you feel completely comfortable with your daily life. You know how to do small things like buy a drink, fill your car with gas, or make a restaurant reservation. In addition, you can speak the foreign language to some extent and have developed some deep friendships with the local people. You feel relaxed and confident in your life, knowing that you are independent and have a good support network. Finally, the foreign country feels like home to you.

To sum up, the four stages of cultural adjustment made a lot of sense to me, and I have passed through each stage. However, what my friend didn't tell me is that when you return to your native country, you are very likely to go through the stages all over again! I have heard this called "re-entry shock." Knowing this helps me a lot as I travel back and forth between my native country and the new country I have chosen to live in.

No. 1 At the first stage of cultural adjustment, why do we feel happy in the foreign country? ②

- 1 Because we can introduce our own country's culture to strangers we meet.
- 2 Because we can fully explain what we feel about the new surroundings.
- 3 Because everything in the new environment is a fresh experience.
- 4 Because local people sometimes tell us we are interesting.

No.2 Which of the following would the author most likely suggest to get through the culture shock period? ②1

- 1 Be patient.
- 2 Be grateful.
- 3 Be punctual.
- 4 Be happy.

No.3 What do we understand when we reach the third stage of cultural adjustment? ②2

- 1 The cultures are not as different as we thought.
- 2 Knowing cultural differences makes life too challenging.
- 3 Both cultures are closely linked together.
- 4 No culture is better than any other.

No.4 According to the author's friend, what happens at the fourth stage of cultural adjustment? ②3

- 1 We eventually return to our original country.
- 2 We find the new country quite comfortable.
- 3 We keep working toward the next stage.
- 4 We experience all the previous stages again.

問題Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、各問い合わせ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 28)

Mrs. Silverton and her two sons entered the Honolulu International Airport on a sunny afternoon in June. The departure lobby was crowded with tourists, and Hawaiian music was playing softly in the background.

Seventeen-year-old Shawn, Mrs. Silverton's younger son, was carrying her suitcase, and Scott, her older son, was leading them to the American Airlines check-in counter. They both looked a little nervous, but their mother was smiling and talking excitedly.

"Alright you two," she said, her voice full of energy, "Don't break anything in the house while I'm gone!"

Actually, it was Scott's house. He had bought it recently with money he made as a writer. In the five years since graduating from college he had already published three best-selling novels and made quite a lot of money.

Scott, sounding like a responsible older brother, laughed, "Don't worry, Mom. We'll be fine."

"I know it's a lot to ask, Scott, but promise me you'll keep an eye on Shawn while I'm away in California for the whole summer."

"It's no problem, Mom," Scott said, trying not to sound frustrated. "We've managed before, haven't we?"

Shawn looked worried. He wasn't looking forward to spending the entire summer with Scott. He remembered past summers, with Scott forcing him to go on long boring hikes or spending endless hours just waiting while Scott wrote his novels. He wanted something fun and exciting to do this time.

Their mom, noticing her sons' tension, squeezed both their arms. "Look, I know it's not ideal, but this trip is important to me. I haven't seen my sister in many years. Besides, it's good for you guys to spend time together. Isn't that right? I'll be back in two months."

Shawn and Scott looked at each other, both thinking that it was more difficult than it sounded.

Mrs. Silverton checked in for her flight, and they all hugged goodbye. As their mom disappeared into the crowd of passengers, a strange sense of

emptiness settled over Shawn. He wasn't used to his mother being away for so long.

Scott laughed and said, "Come on, kid. Let's get out of here. Your favorite frozen pizza is waiting in the refrigerator at home."

Shawn couldn't help but smile. Maybe the summer wouldn't be so bad after all. Or at least, it was starting OK.

They drove home in Scott's car, past the hotels of downtown Honolulu out toward the edge of the city. Scott's house was actually a mansion, built on a hill overlooking the blue sea, with palm trees and a fountain in the large garden. Shawn walked through the fancy glass doors of the mansion, sat down on a soft armchair, and felt glad to be home.

Scott went straight to his office and came out holding something behind his back. Then, he showed Shawn a book with a red cover. Shawn saw the title of his brother's newest novel, *Island Heat*, and asked Scott why he brought it out.

"Can you guess why?" Scott said.

Shawn's mind went blank. He had no idea.

"It's being made into a movie," Scott said proudly, "right here on the island!"

Suddenly Shawn's heart beat faster. A Hollywood movie, based on his brother's book, filmed here in Hawaii? It felt like a dream.

"And," Scott continued, his voice becoming softer, "you're in it."

Shawn paused in surprise. "Me? In the movie?"

"Yes," Scott said, "You will have the role of Kai."

Kai, the loyal, best friend of the hero in *Island Heat*, the one who always dives headfirst into danger. Excitement began to grow within Shawn. But at the same time, he heard another voice in his head. Memorizing lines? Acting in front of cameras? That sounded like it could become a nightmare.

"Wait," Shawn said, as his worry increased. "But I... I don't know how to act."

Scott gave a friendly laugh. "That's why you have a whole week to learn. Don't worry, I'll be your personal drill master and boss... er, I mean, acting coach."

Shawn's tension increased. Only seven days to transform from a video game playing teenager into a movie star? This summer was shaping up to be anything but ordinary.

No. 1 What is the age difference between Shawn and Scott? (24)

- 1 About 5 years.
- 2 About 10 years.
- 3 About 15 years.
- 4 About 17 years.

No. 2 At the airport, how does Shawn feel about spending this summer with Scott? (25)

- 1 He worries that it will be boring.
- 2 He thinks it will be fun while their mother is away.
- 3 He hopes it will be as good as past summers.
- 4 He knows that it will be too much work.

No. 3 What possible problem does Mrs. Silverton notice before she leaves? (26)

- 1 Her sons actually want to go with her.
- 2 Her sons won't have a chance to meet their aunt.
- 3 Her sons are worried about her traveling alone.
- 4 Her sons might not enjoy staying alone together.

No. 4 Where is Scott's house located? (27)

- 1 In downtown Honolulu near the hotels.
- 2 Next to the beach.
- 3 On a hill in Honolulu.
- 4 Beside a park with palm trees and a fountain.

No. 5 Who is Kai? (28)

- 1 The hero of *Island Heat*.
- 2 Scott's best friend.
- 3 The character Shawn will play.
- 4 A dangerous actor.

No. 6 Why is Shawn surprised that he will be in the movie? (29)

- 1 Because the movie will be filmed in Hawaii.
- 2 Because it will be his first time to act in a movie.
- 3 Because Scott understands the movie better than he does.
- 4 Because this will be a Hollywood movie.

No. 7 Put these events of Scott's life in the order they happened from first to last. (30)

- a) He drove his mother to the Honolulu airport.
- b) He bought a mansion.
- c) He asked Shawn to act in the movie *Island Heat*.
- d) He published his first novel.
- e) He learned that *Island Heat* would be made into a movie.

1 b-d-e-c-a

2 d-b-a-e-c

3 b-d-a-e-c

4 d-b-e-a-c

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問題IV 次の問い合わせ (Part A ~ Part C) に答えなさい。 (配点 65)

Part A No.1 ~ No.5 の英文を日本文と同じ意味になるように並べ替えたとき、()

内の3番目と6番目になる語または語句を、それぞれ語群の1~8の中から一つずつ選びなさい。なお、文頭に来るべき語も小文字表記となっている。

No.1 NHK's latest survey shows that people are worried about (1 Japan's
2 have 3 on 4 the impact 5 falling 6 could 7 that
8 birthrate) their society.

3番目 (31), 6番目 (32)

NHK の最新の調査によると、人々は日本の出生率の減少が社会にもたらす影響に対して危機感を抱いていることが明らかとなった。

No.2 A famous American scientist has (1 global 2 to 3 for
4 Japan 5 urged 6 efforts 7 cooperation 8 make).

3番目 (33), 6番目 (34)

著名なアメリカ人の科学者は、日本が地球規模の協力を努めるよう強く促した。

No.3 You should not (1 is 2 he 3 him 4 younger 5 because
6 just 7 than 8 ignore) you.

3番目 (35), 6番目 (36)

彼があなたより若いというだけの理由で彼を無視すべきではない。

No.4 Do (1 about 2 what 3 know 4 has 5 worrying
6 been 7 she 8 you) lately?

3番目 (37), 6番目 (38)

最近彼女が何を心配しているのか知っていますか。

No.5 At this time every year, you (1 of 2 people 3 can
4 thousands 5 streets 6 the 7 see 8 march down) of
New Orleans.

3番目 (39), 6番目 (40)

毎年この時期になると、何千という人たちがニューオーリンズの通りを行進するのを見られますよ。

Part B 下記No. 1 ~ No. 5 の英文中の（ ）内の語を文脈に合うように正しい形に変えて、解答欄に記入しなさい。【記述解答】

No. 1 Bob lost too much (weigh) because of his long illness.

No. 2 Travelling through Europe after high school was a (value) experience.

No. 3 I had a little trouble (understand) the president's speech.

No. 4 I was really (surprise) to find out that John had moved to a different city.

No. 5 Making such a complicated dinner took hours of (prepare).

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Part C 空欄（ア）～（コ）に入る語として最も適切なものを、下の語群より一つずつ選び、必要ならば語形を変えてそれぞれ解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし、各語の使用は一度だけとする。なお、語群内の語は、文頭に来るべき語も小文字表記となっている。【記述解答】

(ア) you realize it or not, colors affect people. For example, the color of the rooms (イ) we live and work affects our emotions, and advertisers use color to influence our choice of what to (ウ) in stores. In addition, we may not realize that colors have different meanings in different (エ). For example, in the United States, white represents goodness, so brides (オ) wear a white wedding dress. However, in China and Japan, white can mean death. Green is the color of dollar bills in the United States, so green often (カ) Americans think of money. But in China, green can (キ) a loss of respect. In European cultures, purple is the special color of kings and (ク), but in Asia, yellow is the color for royalty. Interestingly, in the same country, one color can have a (ケ) of meanings. In the United States, red commonly means stop or danger, but red is also (コ) with love.

語群

associate	culture	queen	variety	at	make
show	where	buy	never	usual	whether

問題V 次の質問に対する答えを、50語程度の英文で解答欄に記入しなさい。(配点 25)

【記述解答】

What kind of person makes a good teacher?