2025年度

英　語

受験番号		氏名	

【注　意　事　項】

1. 試験監督による解答始めの指示があるまで，この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

2. 試験時間は60分です。

3. この問題冊子は1ページから12ページまであります。

4. 解答は解答用紙（マークシート）の所定欄に記入しなさい。

5. 解答は所定欄に濃くはっきりとマークしなさい。その際，ボールペン・サインペン・万年筆等は使用してはならない。その他マークの仕方に関しては，解答用紙（マークシート）の注意事項をよく読むこと。

6. 試験監督の指示により，解答用紙（マークシート）に**氏名（フリガナ）**および**受験番号**を記入し，さらに**受験番号**および**志望学科**をマークしなさい。

7. 試験監督の指示により，問題冊子にも**受験番号**および**氏名**を記入しなさい。

8. 解答用紙（マークシート）は折り曲げたり，メモやチェック等で汚したりしないように注意しなさい。

9. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明，ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は，手を高く挙げて試験監督に知らせなさい。

10. 試験終了後，問題冊子と解答用紙（マークシート）はともに机上に置いておくこと。持ち帰ってはいけません。

Ⅰ 次の英文を読み，下記の設問に答えなさい。

According to recent estimates, people aged 16－29 spend an average of three hours a day browsing social media platforms, unconsciously making rapid judgments about the people we see there. The formation of instant assessments about people (1) glances of their faces is deeply (8)rooted in human perception. Princeton psychologist Alexander Todorov, the author of *Face Value: The Irresistible Influence of First Impressions*, asserts that the (2) make quick judgments arose as we went from living in small groups, when it was possible to gather direct information about the character of everyone in our sphere, to larger and more complex societies. The quick evaluation of strangers became essential to survival. Indeed, trustworthiness is one of the judgments that we assess most rapidly in (9)encountering new people. "Trustworthiness impressions are our attempt to figure out the intentions of a person, here and now," says Todorov.

Nowadays, our first (3) another person is likely to occur via online photograph rather than in person. But evidence suggests that the natural (10)impulse to form social judgments is employed just the same — and lightning fast. In one series of experiments, Todorov found that personality judgments made after glancing at a photo for one-tenth of a second are the same as those made without any time limits.

New research shows that the assessments we make of someone in a picture are remarkably consistent with how we eventually view and interact with him or her in real life. In a study published last fall, researchers at Cornell University showed 55 participants photographs of four women who were alternately smiling or not smiling and asked them to rate qualities such as likeability, outgoingness, emotional stability, trustworthiness, and openness to new experiences.

Between one and six months later, the participants were invited back and paired with a woman they had previously seen in one of the photographs (though most did not remember that they had seen the woman before). The participants were (4) complete a 10-minute board game with the woman and to get to know her for another 10 minutes. Afterward, they provided impressions of the woman's likeability, attractiveness, and personality. The results were closely associated with how participants had first judged the women in the photographs. The study (5) first impressions aren't just temporary judgments that we later revise in real life but are in some ways *1self-fulfilling prophecies.

The Cornell study adds to a growing understanding of the impressions we form when looking at photos. One factor may have less to do with the image itself than with the person who took the photo: In a paper published earlier this year in *Frontiers in Psychology*, researchers found that people in *2selfie photos are (6) less trustworthy, less open to

new experiences, and more self-centered than people in pictures taken by others — and that the negative perception is stronger if the selfie taker is a man rather than a woman.

Expression matters, too, in highly subtle ways. A University of Central Florida study found that smile intensity influences judgments of warmth and *3competence: A broader smile led participants to rate a businessperson as warmer but less competent than a slighter smile. And at the University of York, pictures of over 1,000 people were appraised for dozens of facial features, including head tilt, eyebrow position, *4nose flare, and skin shade. The five features found to be most strongly linked with a sense of a person's approachability (7   ) mouth shape — specifically (11) elements such as bottom lip curve and mouth gap, which are affected by open smiling.

The collective research on online photos suggests ways anyone can appear more trustworthy and likeable in pictures. Making adjustments to create a positive first impression may indeed (12) yield rewards in terms of providing more positive in-person interactions with that person in the future.

注： *1 self-fulfilling prophecy「それを言ったこと自体がもとで結果的に的中する予言」
　　 *2 selfie photo「自撮り写真」
　　 *3 competence「能力、力量」
　　 *4 nose flare「鼻の穴が広がること」

問1　本文中の（1）〜（7）の空欄に入れるの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。

（1）① into　　　　　　② based on　　　　③ out to　　　　　④ made about

（2）① warmth that　　② face to　　　　　③ freedom will　　④ need to

（3）① look at　　　　② stare to　　　　　③ gaze up　　　　④ watch for

（4）① required　　　 ② involved in　　　③ asked to　　　　④ brought in

（5）① indicates that　② brings forth　　　③ comes out as　　④ reads like

（6）① wondering about　② considered to be　③ found to have　④ thought to

（7）① have to do with　② has to be　　　　③ had the most　　④ can bring

問 2 　本文中の下線部(8)～(12)の語に意味が最も近いものを，それぞれ①～④の中から
　　　一つずつ選びなさい。

（ 8 ）rooted:

　　　① embedded　　　② welcomed　　　③ reflected　　　④ altered

（ 9 ）encountering:

　　　① extending　　　② meeting　　　③ calculating　　　④ relating

（10）impulse:

　　　① fear　　　　　② skill　　　　　③ capability　　　④ instinct

（11）elements:

　　　① faults　　　　② examples　　　③ aspects　　　④ locations

（12）yield:

　　　① invent　　　　② profit　　　　③ question　　　④ produce

問 3 　次の(13)～(16)の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。

（13）What does the text say about the visual assessments we form about other people that
　　　we do not know?

　　　① These evaluations only happen over time as we gather personal experience with
　　　　others.
　　　② Verbal input is essential in confirming our initial impressions.
　　　③ Slow, careful evaluations of others were critical to our survival in history.
　　　④ We make a very rapid determination about whether we can trust another person
　　　　that we do not know.

（14）What does the text say about our initial assessments of others through judging their
　　　appearance?

　　　① Our initial impressions of a person are highly influenced by our emotional state at
　　　　the time of the assessment.
　　　② Research indicates that bad initial impressions last much longer than good
　　　　impressions.
　　　③ Quickly judging people by their appearance seems to be a very fundamental feature
　　　　of how we think about and perceive others.
　　　④ Initial impressions of women through judging their appearance tend to last much
　　　　longer than initial impressions of men.

(15) What did the Cornell study say about our impression of people in selfie photos as compared to people in pictures taken by others?

① Individuals in selfie pictures were regarded as more selfish and less open to new experiences.

② People in selfie pictures were seen as more open to travel and new experiences.

③ Women pictured in selfies were judged more negatively than men posing in selfies.

④ The study made no specific observations about the people in selfie photos.

(16) Which of the following is true when we evaluate the appearance of another?

① The University of Central Florida study found that facial expressions matter in very strong ways.

② Smile strength has an influence on how we perceive the overall capability of others.

③ At the University of York, 10,000 people were evaluated for facial characteristics.

④ The University of Central Florida study found that business people smile less often than other professions.

Ⅱ　次の (17) 〜 (22) の各英文の空欄に入れるの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。

(17) Every student on this field trip should sign in when (　　　　) back on campus.

① everyone arrive　　　　　　② we were arriving

③ they arrive　　　　　　　　④ arrival

(18) This new car paint is (　　　　) the original color that it came with.

① brighter in the sun then　　② too bright than

③ considerable brighter with　④ much brighter than

(19) Although it was raining, (　　　　) a picnic at our local park, which has a covered area.

① so we had　　　　　　　　② we had

③ but we were having　　　　④ having

(20) Now that she has graduated, my sister (　　　　) at a foreign company based in Tokyo.

① start to work　　　　　　② has began a new work

③ has gotten a new job　　　④ found new job

(21) The addition to the library has been here (　　　　).

① since three months　　　　② for several years

③ at the start of the semester　④ when I arrived

(22) Can you give me (　　　　) about my plan to study abroad in the summer?

① some information　　　　　② something advice

③ an information　　　　　　④ an advice

（余　　白）

Ⅲ　次の対話を読み，(23) 〜 (26) の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。

Fred: I've been offered my first job now that I'll be graduating from university. I'm definitely happy, but I think my parents are even happier.

Wilma: I bet they're proud. Where will you be living?

Fred: Well, that's an interesting question. I actually have a choice of two different locations.

Wilma: How will you decide between the two?

Fred: Well, one big difference between the two is the weather. The facility up north has four seasons, while the southern location is almost always warm or hot.

Wilma: I like warm weather and now that I'm getting older, I prefer to avoid the hard work and danger of slipping on snow and ice. It's also harder for me to stay warm these days.

Fred: Ah, I can totally understand that. I guess still being a young man, I don't mind the work of snow. As for me, I like the fall leaves, I like snowboarding and I don't mind the work shoveling the snow. What are the downsides of where you live now?

Wilma: I definitely feel it's more of a challenge to make a house cool than to make myself warm in the winter when we lived in our last place. The high humidity of summer definitely affected that. I could wear warmer clothes and use an electric blanket to warm up when it was cold. We also had a nice fireplace.

Fred: Yeah, cooling down in the summer can be really tough for me since I have a big body. I like to sleep in cool temperatures, so on really hot nights, I find it difficult to sleep unless I use the air conditioning all night, and that can dry out my throat.

Wilma: I appreciate what you're saying. Luckily, where we live, the summer nights can be a bit cool, so usually, we only need a fan in the evenings. The days, however, are quite hot. We're lucky to have relatively low humidity compared to many places.

Fred: Ah, yeah. High humidity can be a killer in summer. I also prefer fall and winter fashion because I like the look and feel of sports jackets, sweaters and long coats. I also like hats.

Wilma: I see. For me, one advantage of hot weather fashion is that I'm motivated to keep my weight down since more skin is uncovered with warm-weather clothing. Of course, most people, myself included, like to avoid being overweight so we look better in a swimsuit.

(23) What reason does Wilma give for preferring warmer climates as she gets older?

① She enjoys outdoor activities more.

② She has health issues that are worsened by the cold.

③ She dislikes the unpredictability of snowstorms.

④ She finds it harder to keep warm.

(24) Which of the following does Wilma say about why cooling a house is more challenging than heating one in her experience?

① She mentions that she needed to use an electric blanket in winter.

② She describes how she had to wear warmer clothes in cold weather.

③ She states that keeping a house cool was more difficult, possibly because of high humidity.

④ She talks about the efficiency of a fireplace as compared to that of air conditioning.

(25) Which of the following is accurate about Fred's physical comfort according to his description of sleeping in hot weather?

① He prefers high temperatures.

② He finds it difficult to breathe in humid conditions.

③ He needs a cooler environment to sleep well.

④ He often falls ill in hot weather.

(26) What can be said about the fashion preference of Fred versus that of Wilma?

① Both speakers say their fashion choices are motivated by cost.

② The fashion preference of both speakers is driven to some extent by appearance.

③ Fred chooses clothes by their weather protection, while Wilma favors attire that is long-lasting.

④ Fred likes lightweight fashion, whereas Wilma leans towards longer styles with plenty of coverage.

Ⅳ 次の英文が論理的に意味が通るように，(27)〜(32)の空欄に入る最も適切なものを，
それぞれ①〜④の中から一つずつ選んで入れなさい。

The term *¹ rewilding is defined as the (27) of an area to its natural state, often
with reference to the reintroduction of animal species that have been driven out or (28).
Hunted to or near extinction around the 13th century in the UK and other European
countries, *² wild boars have been making a comeback through rewilding. Since the 1980's,
imported boars have been rebuilding the European population, now thought to be (29)
of 10 million across that continent.

Their modern-day existence in the wild is (30) due to the debate arising from this
issue. Supporters of their presence in Europe point out the many benefits boars contribute to
their environment. Through their feeding activity, they spread seeds and improve the soil
condition. (31), the presence of wild boars is thought to increase biodiversity.

Being prey animals, they also provide meat for *³ predators. However, if large predators
are not present, populations of boar can grow, causing damage to farm fields, and to a lesser
(32), create a danger to humans.

注：*¹ rewilding「再野生化」　　　*² wild boar「イノシシ」　　　*³ predator「捕食者」

(27)　① destruction　　　② return　　　③ suggestion　　　④ removal

(28)　① continued　　　② provided　　　③ described　　　④ eliminated

(29)　① in excess　　　② the number　　　③ in magnitude　　　④ not more

(30)　① unstoppable　　　② unquestionable　　　③ controversial　　　④ imaginary

(31)　① Balance　　　② Overall　　　③ Downside　　　④ Although

(32)　① extent　　　② attention　　　③ mistake　　　④ invention

（余　　白）

V 次の（ア）～（ウ）の各英文の意味が最もよく通るように，それぞれ①～⑥の語(句)を空欄に一つずつ当てはめ，(33)～(40)の空欄に入るものの番号を選びなさい。ただし，文頭の語(句)も小文字の書き出しとなっています。

（ア）University life as a freshman naturally creates many new challenges for young adults. Freshmen who (　　　　), (　33　), live alone are (　　　　) extra (　　　　) that (　34　) time-consuming (　　　　) anticipated.

① presented with　　　　② choose to　　　　③ than they had
④ or have to　　　　⑤ can be more　　　　⑥ tasks

（イ）For many freshmen, cooking meals is at the top of the list as a task that they were not well-prepared for. (　　　　) clothes (　35　) without (　　　　) is (　36　) demanding (　　　　) that is ranked as a (　37　).

① ruining them　　　　② chore　　　　③ properly
④ washing　　　　⑤ close second　　　　⑥ also a

（ウ）Pasta, instant noodles, curry, omelets, and fried rice are favorites for young people living alone. Students (　　　　) these (　　　　), (　38　), present a (　　　　) balance of having (　39　) and easy (　40　).

① good taste　　　　② dishes　　　　③ claim that
④ preparation　　　　⑤ respectable　　　　⑥ in particular