

共立女子大学・共立女子短期大学
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英 語

注意事項

- 1. この問題冊子は15ページあります。
- 2. 万一、落丁などがある場合は直ちに申し出ること。
- 3. 解答用紙は記述式解答用紙とマークシート解答用紙があります。問題文の指示に従って解答すること。
- 4. 解答用紙には座席番号・氏名を必ず記入すること。
- 5. 解答用紙に、正しく記入・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。
- 6. マークシート解答用紙の記入に当たっては、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用すること。
- 7. マークシート解答用紙に記載の「記入上の注意」をよく読んでから解答すること。
- 8. マークシート解答用紙の解答欄については、例えば、

10

と表示のある問に対して㊦と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように、10の解答欄の㊦にマークしなさい。

(例)

解 答 欄	
10	㊦㊧㊨㊩㊪㊫㊬㊭㊮㊯㊰㊱㊲㊳㊴㊵㊶㊷㊸㊹㊺

- 9. 試験終了後、試験問題は持ち帰ること。

I 次の会話文を読んで、各問の解答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ㊦～㊩から一つずつ選びなさい。

A Japanese university student, Momoka (M) and a British exchange student, Amir (A) have met in Osaka and they are talking about their experiences studying overseas.

① Momoka : When I first arrived in the UK, I was pretty nervous because I'd never been outside Japan before.

② Amir : Oh really? Yea, ⁽¹⁾getting out of your comfort zone is really stressful.
Did you stay in a dormitory or with a host family?

③ M : Luckily, I stayed with a host family. They were amazing. I was homesick for the first few days, but my host family was so welcoming that I got over it pretty quickly. Are you enjoying your study abroad program in Japan?

④ A : Yea, I am! I love it here. I am studying at Osaka University for a year. I can't handle the heat in summer, (2) the food is out of this world, and I think my Japanese is getting better.

⑤ M : That's great! Are you living with a host family?

⑥ A : No, I live in an apartment. To be honest, it's a bit of a nightmare actually because it's really old, and it doesn't have air conditioning, so it's freezing in winter and boiling in summer. Also, there are

cockroaches all over the place. It's cheap though !

⑦ M : That's horrific ! I feel lucky that I didn't have to put up with anything
(3) that ! How is university in Japan ?

⑧ A : Yea, it's great ! All my professors are amazing and we can study about
Japanese culture and history as well as language. How about you ?
Where did you study in the UK ?

⑨ M : I studied at the University of Leeds in the north. I absolutely loved it.
At first, I was shocked by how hard the classes were and how much the
students already knew but I worked hard, and I think that my English
(4) a lot over the year.

⑩ A : Your English is amazing ! I heard Leeds is a great place to study. How
was the city ?

⑪ M : It's also great. There are loads of places to go and tons of things to do.
Some places are a bit old and dirty but mostly, it's a lively student city
so it felt safe and was really fun to go out in.

⑫ A : Sounds incredible ! Osaka is also really cool. I'd never been to such a
massive city before so at first it was pretty (5) but once I met
my friends, they took me out to all the best places for students !

⑬ M : I love Osaka too ! Have you tried the local food ?

⑭ A : Yea, I have ! I love 'takoyaki' and 'okonomiyaki,' but I don't really want
to try puffer fish (fugu), because I am a bit nervous about it. I heard it
can be poisonous.

⑮ M : It can be sometimes if it's not prepared properly but that's really rare so you should try it! Do you want to come back to Japan after you graduate?

⑯ A : Yea, I'd love to. I'm thinking about applying for scholarships to do postgraduate studies here. How about you? Are you going back to the UK?

⑰ M : Definitely! I want to live there so I'm going to start looking for a job in the UK soon!

⑱ A : Good luck with that! Let me know if I can help.

⑲ M : Thanks so much! Will do!

1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to underlined part (1)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

1

 にマークすること。)

- ㉠ avoiding any kind of difficulties
- ㉡ experiencing an unfamiliar situation
- ㉢ improving your physical fitness
- ㉣ staying within a familiar environment

2. Which of the following best describes Momoka's situation during the first few days in the UK? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

2

 にマークすること。)

- ㉠ She was homesick.
- ㉡ She was not homesick.
- ㉢ She was welcomed by Amir.
- ㉣ She welcomed the host family.

3. Which of the following fits best in (2)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

にマークすること。)

- ㊦ but
- ㊧ so
- ㊨ therefore
- ㊩ thus

4. What does Amir say about his apartment? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

にマークすること。)

- ㊦ It has classic and beautiful architecture.
- ㊧ It is very cold in winter and extremely hot in summer.
- ㊨ The air conditioning in his room does not work well.
- ㊩ There is a convenient cafeteria next to it.

5. Which of the following fits best in (3)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

にマークすること。)

- ㊦ about
- ㊧ for
- ㊨ inside
- ㊩ like

6. Which of the following fits best in (4)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

にマークすること。)

- ㊦ had been improved
- ㊧ have been improved
- ㊨ improved
- ㊩ improving

7. What did Momoka like about Leeds? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

7

 にマークすること。)

- ㊞ Its cleanliness and tidiness
- ㊟ Its modern and stylish architecture
- ㊰ The many attractions and lively atmosphere
- ㊱ The many opportunities for business

8. Which of the following fits best in (5)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

8

 にマークすること。)

- ㊞ apparent
- ㊟ compact
- ㊰ overwhelming
- ㊱ unchangeable

9. Why was Amir nervous about eating puffer fish (fugu)? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

9

 にマークすること。)

- ㊞ Because it can be dangerous
- ㊟ Because it's high in calories
- ㊰ Because it's very expensive
- ㊱ Because it's very rare

10. What does Momoka want to do after she graduates from university? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

10

 にマークすること。)

- ㊞ She wants to return to the UK and work there.
- ㊟ She wants to study more about Japanese culture and history.
- ㊰ She wants to work at a traditional tea house in Japan.
- ㊱ She wants to work for a British company operating in Japan.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、本文の内容に関して、あとの問いに答えなさい。各問の解答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ㉑～㉕から一つずつ選びなさい。(右上に数字を付した語句には、本文の後に注があります。)

① No one knows exactly how many coats, jeans, T-shirts and trainers are produced every year, which means no one knows how many garments¹ remain unsold in warehouses, end up in landfills or are destroyed. Without this information, trying to reduce the fashion industry's carbon footprint² is a bit like trying to solve a puzzle in the dark.

② The available statistics suggest that between 80 billion and 150 billion garments are made every year and that between 10% and 40% of these are not sold. So, it could be between 8 billion and 60 billion excess garments a year.

③ “Production volumes represent a really important opportunity to bring honesty back into the conversation,” says the Or Foundation, an environmental justice charity based in Ghana. “It’s data that everyone has access to, but some companies are unwilling to share it.”

④ Believing that being clear about the amount of production is important for solving the environmental problems caused by the fashion industry, the Or Foundation launched the Speak Volumes campaign, which invites companies to show how many items of clothing they (1) last year.

⑤ “The reason producers don’t really like to talk about how much product they have is because it’s the dirty secret of the industry,” says an expert Francois Souchet.

⑥ There are two main reasons companies produce more than they sell: an increasingly fast retail cycle caused by frequent deliveries of new product, and a failure to read the market. While there are some new technologies to solve these problems, including AI to predict consumer demand and made-to-order models, none show signs of being widely adopted.

⑦ The waste in the industry is a result of how disposable clothes are considered in wealthy countries. It also shows that manufacturing and supply processes are well hidden from consumers.

⑧ But excess stock is not the only problem, says the Or Foundation: “We try to use the language of ‘oversupply’ more than ‘overproduction,’ because we’re talking about the marketing mechanisms used to push oversupply on to consumers. Companies are creating demand in the same way they manufacture too many clothes.” This demand is created through marketing and a cycle (2) discounts (3) promotions.

⑨ However, overconsumption is also a problem. It’s difficult to say without knowing how much product goes unsold, but it’s clear that garments that are bought account for most of the industry’s carbon footprint. “If we say, for example, 60% to 70% of garments get sold, that’s where most of the emissions are,” says Souchet.

⑩ This is the hard truth almost always avoided at industry leaders’ meetings and in corporate targets. According to experts, the fashion industry will have to largely reduce its greenhouse gas emissions from 2018 levels by 2030 if it wants to meet international agreements of climate change which will require

reducing consumption by 60% in the major high-income countries.

⑪ Experts believe any tax on producers must be higher than current proposals to result in a meaningful reduction.

⑫ “How do we think we are going to transition to circularity³ by continuing this endless oversupply of product? It’s not possible,” says Souchet. “Policies have to take production volumes into account. No innovation will solve this problem (5) we slow down.”

Adapted from *The Guardian*, January 18, 2024.

<https://www.theguardian.com/fashion/2024/jan/18/its-the-industrys-dirty-secret-why-fashions-oversupply-problem-is-an-environmental-disaster>

(注)

1. garment(s) : 衣類, 衣服
2. carbon footprint : カーボンフットプリント, 二酸化炭素排出量
3. circularity : 循環(性)

1. Which of the following best describes the main purpose of the text? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

11

 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ To argue for looser government regulations on the fashion industry
- ㊦ To encourage consumers to consume and waste more
- ㊦ To expose the hidden environmental costs of overproduction in the fashion industry
- ㊦ To promote new technologies that can create waste in the fashion industry

2. Which of the following is true about paragraph ②? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

12

 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ 50% of all clothes produced in one year might remain unsold.
- ㊧ At least 150 billion items of clothing might be bought in one year.
- ㊨ 5% of all clothes produced in a year are sold in Japan.
- ㊩ Up to 60 billion clothes a year might remain unsold.

3. Which of the following fits best in (1) in paragraph ④? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

13

 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ have made
- ㊧ made
- ㊨ make
- ㊩ will make

4. Which of the following is **false** about paragraph ⑥? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

14

 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ AI is a new technology to predict consumer demand.
- ㊧ Brands fail to accurately predict consumer demand.
- ㊨ The Or Foundation is demanding more variety in clothing styles.
- ㊩ The retail cycle is increasingly fast.

5. Which combination fits best in (2) and (3) in paragraph ⑧? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

15

 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ (2) at (3) on
- ㊧ (2) in (3) out
- ㊨ (2) of (3) and
- ㊩ (2) up (3) to

6. Which of the following best describes the meaning of paragraph ⑨? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

16

 にマークすること。)

- ㉠ Overconsumption is creating a lot of the industry's emissions.
- ㉡ Overconsumption is creating no significant industry emissions.
- ㉢ Overconsumption is manufactured like clothes.
- ㉣ Overconsumption will limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

7. Which of the following fits best in (5) in paragraph ⑫ ? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

17

 にマークすること。)

- ㉠ despite
- ㉡ over
- ㉢ unless
- ㉣ whereas

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、本文の内容に関して、あとの問いに答えなさい。各問の解答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ㊦～㊩から一つずつ選びなさい。（右上に数字を付した語句には、本文の後に注があります。）

① Rush culture values quick responses, instant gratification, and rapid access to information or services, so people may find it difficult to identify what is really important and what is not.

② At work, rush culture can mean a lot of last-minute tasks, tight deadlines or too much work, and the feeling that you need to be available outside of working hours.

③ In your personal life, rush culture can mean doing too much in relationships, constantly checking social media so you don't miss anything, and answering calls and emails immediately even when you're busy.

④ All this rushing and feeling like you always have to be “on” at work and in your personal life can make you very stressed and anxious, according to Joel Frank, a psychologist from Los Angeles.

⑤ According to a report by the American Psychological Association in 2023, a quarter of adults feel very stressed after the pandemic, which is a 19 percent increase from 2019. Younger adults feel it even more, with nearly half of Generation Z¹ and more than a third of Generation Y² feeling anxious or stressed most of the time.

The problems of always being on

⑥ Being constantly stimulated, which is a big part of rush culture, makes your brain's dopamine system less sensitive. Basically, the more your brain works,⁽¹⁾ the less happy you feel, says Friederike Fabritius, a brain researcher.

⑦ It also prevents you (2) thinking deeply. If your brain is always trying to process lots of things quickly, it can't really think deeply about things, which makes it hard to do work that requires a lot of concentration, says Frank.

⑧ Over time, always feeling rushed can make you physically unhealthy. Feeling rushed tricks your body into thinking it's in danger, which makes you (3) faster, raises your blood pressure and heart rate, and makes it harder to control your emotions, says brain researcher David Rabin.

How to cope with the rush

⑨ Peter Economou of Rutgers University suggests doing things like breathing slowly and focusing on it, listening carefully to things, moving around and purposefully touching things when you feel like you're in a hurry or too distracted.

⑩ It's also important to have clear rules about when people can contact you,⁽⁴⁾ especially online, so you don't feel like you have to rush, do too much or try to do too many things at once.

⑪ Doing one thing at a time whenever you can is another good way to focus and get more done.

⑫ Ida Taghavi, a psychologist in New York, says that practicing mindfulness can help you be more aware of what's happening, better manage your emotions, and cope better with stress. Mindfulness is noticing what's happening in the moment without judging it.

⑬ Mindfulness also gives you a pause between what's happening and how you're reacting to it. "This pause stops you from reacting without thinking, like getting really upset or avoiding things," says Taghavi.

Adapted from Noma Nazish, 'Urgency culture' might lead you to burnout. How can you combat it? *National Geographic*, April 10, 2024.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/urgency-culture-burnout>

(注)

1. Generation Z : Z 世代, ジェネレーション Z。1990年代後半以降の, インターネットや携帯電話の環境に生まれ育った世代。
2. Generation Y : Y 世代, ジェネレーション Y。1978年から1990年代半ばにかけて生まれた, ベビー・ブーム世代の子どもに当たる世代。高収入で消費文化を享受し, 電子機器やデジタル環境に慣れた世代とされる。

1. 第①～④段落の内容と最も一致しているものを㉖～㉙の中から一つ選びなさい。

(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

18

 にマークすること。)

- ㉖ Immediately responding to calls is one of the features of rush culture.
- ㉗ Joel Frank is one of the world's leading mental health nurses.
- ㉘ Many last-minute tasks at work can make us happy and raise our heart rate.
- ㉙ People who rush at work usually don't rush in their private lives.

2. 下記の質問の解答として最も適切なものを㉠～㉥の中から一つ選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

19

 にマークすること。)

What percentage of adults felt very stressed after the pandemic according to the American Psychological Association?

- ㉠ 19%
- ㉡ 25%
- ㉢ 30%
- ㉣ 50%

3. 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。(解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。)

4. 空所 (2) に入れるのに最も適切なものを㉠～㉥の中から一つ選びなさい。

(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

20

 にマークすること。)

- ㉠ about
- ㉡ from
- ㉢ in
- ㉣ to

5. 本文の内容と一致するように、空所 (3) に入れるのに最も適切なものを㉠～㉥の中から一つ選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

21

 にマークすること。)

- ㉠ breathe
- ㉡ breathes
- ㉢ breathed
- ㉣ breathing

6. 下線部(4)を日本語に直しなさい。(解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。)

7. 第⑫～⑬段落の内容と最も一致しているものを㉖～㉙の中から一つ選びなさい。

(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

22

 にマークすること。)

- ㉖ According to Taghavi, responding quickly is useful in managing stress.
- ㉗ In Taghavi's view, ignoring feelings is an effective stress management technique.
- ㉘ Taghavi says that practicing mindfulness helps us manage stress better.
- ㉙ Taghavi suggests that mindfulness provides instant stress relief.

IV Why do you want to go to university? Write at least 30 words in English.

(記述式解答用紙に記述すること。)