

## 2025 年度入学試験問題

# 英 語

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の注意事項をよく読んでください。  
その際、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. この問題冊子のページ数は11ページです。
3. 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付いた場合は、手をあげて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. 解答は解答用紙の問題番号に対応した解答欄に一つだけマークしなさい。なお、同じ解答欄に二つ以上マークするとその解答は無効となります。
5. 解答欄の番号は全問①～⑥までありますが、問題によっては解答する選択肢が六つ無い場合もあります。
6. 解答には黒鉛筆(HB)を使用すること。
7. 誤ってマークした場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえ、新たにマークし直すこと。
8. 問題冊子の余白等は自由に利用してかまいません。
9. 解答用紙を持ち出してはいけません。
10. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

**第1問** 次の  から  の空所( )に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ1)~4)の中から1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

My client was not in the office. No one knew when he ( ) back.  
1) has been      2) was to      3) is being      4) would be

( ) on his experience as a professional basketball player, he gave young players useful methods on controlling games.  
1) Drawing      2) Draw      3) Drawn      4) Drew

Although ChatGPT is an impressive technology, its response does ( ) give us correct answers.  
1) not ever      2) not always  
3) nor always      4) always never

( ) it not been for that advice from her, I would have failed in my business.  
1) If      2) Had  
3) No matter how      4) But for

Ben mastered Japanese in only three months, ( ) made me study much harder.  
1) that      2) who      3) which      4) it

My wife prefers to stay home at night, ( ) I like going out for dinner.  
1) lest      2) since      3) till      4) whereas

**7** The ending of the film I watched was not ( ) expected.

- 1) better impression                      2) more impressive  
3) most impressive                      4) as impressive as

**8** My uncle's restaurant ( ) in the local news yesterday became popular in our city.

- 1) introducing                      2) introduces  
3) introduced                      4) had introduced

**9** The student stopped ( ) up a key on the floor.

- 1) to pick                      2) picks                      3) pick                      4) picked

**10** The boss asked him ( ) was going to be investigated.

- 1) when                      2) how                      3) what                      4) where



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There are some striking similarities between these two creatures.

- 1) resemblances
- 2) structures
- 3) limitations
- 4) existences

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The field of research focusing on lithium-ion batteries is in demand in the contemporary industry.

- 1) excellent
- 2) repeated
- 3) current
- 4) recurrent

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This impressive musical phrase is frequently repeated in this song.

- 1) impressively
- 2) seldom
- 3) importantly
- 4) often

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Takako scarcely ever prepares for midterm and final examinations.

- 1) absolutely
- 2) hardly
- 3) formerly
- 4) rapidly

**第3問** 次の会話が自然に進行するように、 から  の空所に  
下の1)~6)の中から最も適切なものを1つずつ選んで入れ、その番号をマークし  
なさい。ただし、同じものは1度しか使ってはならない。

Teacher: Now let's start the English class. Take out your textbooks and dictionaries.

Student: Teacher, I forgot my dictionary.

Teacher: You always forget your dictionary. Why?

Student: Why do you always ask me to bring a dictionary? () We can look up unfamiliar English words on the Internet. It's a waste of time to look up every word in the dictionary. I don't go through that trouble.

Teacher: Hum. That may be so, but....

Student: () Does it make sense to look up the dictionary every time?

Teacher: But dictionaries aren't just for looking up the meaning of words.

Student: What else?

Teacher: () You can understand it by reading the example sentences.

Student: Oh, I didn't know that. I had only considered the meaning of words in dictionaries.

Teacher: ()

Student: I understand it. I will bring my dictionary to the next class.

Teacher: In the next class, let's discuss the joy of reading dictionaries.

Student: ()

Teacher: OK. It's going to be a heated debate. You have to be well prepared to discuss the topic in English.

Student: Oh my God! It's extra homework....

- 1) We can now use machine translation to understand the meaning of English sentences.
- 2) We can expand our knowledge if we read what is written in dictionaries.
- 3) I also propose the topic of the convenience of machine translation.
- 4) I don't understand why it is necessary.
- 5) Electronic dictionaries are easy to carry.
- 6) You know, dictionaries describe the word's usage in detail.

**第4問** 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Consider the frequent demands for passwords. Most people prefer easy-to-remember passwords, such as their name, their spouse's name, or the name of their pet. When security experts study the passwords that people select on their own, they are appalled. One of the most common passwords is simply the word <sup>(1)</sup>“password,” modified to “password1” when a number is required. Other common passwords include “123456,” “jesus,” and “love.” Security experts are horrified at this practice because these passwords are very easy for an intruder to guess or discover: just a few minutes on a social network and the bad guys have uncovered lots of personal information about people, the same information often used as passwords. As a result, the experts have added requirements to passwords: they have to be long, they must contain letters and numbers, lowercase and uppercase, and sometimes other symbols as well. <sup>(2)</sup>They must be changed frequently, and any password used previously cannot be used again. Simple words of the language are not permitted. All these requirements are well intended and sensible. But they make the simple task of selecting and remembering a password into a complex activity. Moreover, because we all have numerous passwords, the complexity grows even greater.

When security experts insist that we all follow complex rules for the generation of passwords, often requiring that they be changed every few months, they do indeed make it more difficult for thieves, criminals, and mischief-makers to discover them, but they also make it impossible for us to remember our own passwords. Note the similarity of the password problem with the complexity of locks. If only there were one lock or one password, we could easily cope with any requirement. As the numbers get large, life becomes complicated. <sup>(3)</sup>I've tried to explain this to security experts, usually without success. I've tried to explain that many of the requirements they impose on us to increase security actually diminish it. My own university seems to have decided that I am a crackpot, best to be ignored.



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(2) lowercase and uppercase

- 1) short passwords and long passwords
- 2) boxes at the bottom and the top
- 3) minor offenses and major crimes
- 4) small letters and capital letters

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(3) becomes complicated

- 1) makes it possible
- 2) comes to be better
- 3) gets difficult
- 4) includes negative factors

29

(4) in some convenient but hidden spot

- 1) in some nearby but actually secret places
- 2) in very suitable but expensive sites
- 3) in the usual point
- 4) in a tiny opening space

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(5) it couldn't be read

- 1) the access code to get passwords
- 2) the file of passwords the author and his wife created
- 3) the special program
- 4) the computer screen

問 2 本文の内容から判断して、次の **31** から **35** の問いの答えとして正しいものを、それぞれ 1)～4)の中から1つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

**31** Which is NOT included in common passwords people create?

- 1) Partner's name.
- 2) User's name.
- 3) The word "password" itself.
- 4) Child's name.

**32** Why do security experts add many requirements to passwords?

- 1) Passwords that most people create tend to be easy for intruders to predict.
- 2) Security experts are professional in creating passwords.
- 3) Adding many requirements to passwords is a global standard.
- 4) Requirements for passwords are sensible.

**33** What does the author think of many of the requirements of passwords by security experts?

- 1) People would be forced to remember passwords in an easy way.
- 2) Many of the requirements should be imposed on people.
- 3) The security of passwords is actually weakened.
- 4) Many of the requirements are decided not only by experts but also by people.

**34**

What methods does the author explain that many people use to remember their passwords?

- 1) They lock the file of passwords.
- 2) They paste passwords to the front of their screen.
- 3) They keep their passwords on special computers.
- 4) They delete passwords in their own way.

**35**

How do some companies deal with password problems?

- 1) They manage to stop any thief from gaining illegal access.
- 2) They add new requirements for passwords.
- 3) They make regulations to deal with criminals.
- 4) They sell special programs to help manage passwords.