

試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

共立女子大学・共立女子短期大学
2025年度入試 全学統一方式
2025年1月27日(月)
英 語

注意事項

1. この問題冊子は17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. 解答は全てマークシート解答用紙に記入すること。
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. 解答は、マークシート解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。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	㊦㊧㊨㊩㊪㊫㊬㊭㊮㊯㊰

9. 試験終了後、試験問題は持ち帰ること。

(解答番号 ~)

I 次の英文1～5の下線部㉠から㉥のうち、**正しくないもの**を一つ選びなさい。

1. Taylor recommends we buy the tickets online before we hop in the car and drives for five hours.

2. After we go to the store and got fried chicken, we should pick up our dog that is getting a haircut.

3. I really love watermelon on a hot and sunny day because it is sweets and watery.

4. Put the onions in the bottom shelf behind the potatoes and besides the garlic but not against the apples.

5. Hailey's small cabinets have many drawers containing colorful pens and old monies.

次の英文6～10の()に入れるものとして、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

6. Students who want to study abroad must submit their application ()

12:00 this Sunday.

㉠ by

㉡ for

㉢ in

㉣ on

7. More and more people are () to visit hidden gems rather than

popular tourist sites.

㉠ minding

㉡ hoping

㉢ outlining

㉣ projecting

8. I'm all ears and ready to () the lecture.

㉠ look out for

㉡ pay attention to

㉢ surrender to

㉣ take no notice of

9. I () London.

㉠ has never been

㉡ has never been to

㉢ have never been

㉣ have never been to

10. She might seem (), but she just gets nervous meeting new people.

10

Ⓐ cold

Ⓑ freezing

Ⓒ stormy

Ⓓ sunny

II 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㉠～㉥から一つずつ選びなさい。

Ticketing Agent : Good afternoon. _____
(1)

John : Yes, thank you. Unfortunately, my bus to the airport was delayed due to heavy rain, and I'm afraid that I missed my flight home. Can you check to see if I can get on another flight from Tokyo to Los Angeles?

Ticketing Agent : Sure, I'd be happy to see what's available. Could you please show me your ticket and passport?

John : Here you go.

Ticketing Agent : Unfortunately, your original flight already departed on schedule at 1:40 p.m. However, I see there's seat availability on another flight, 451, that departs at 3:15 p.m. Since this isn't a direct flight, you'll need to transfer in Seattle and then catch a connecting flight to L.A. You'd arrive around 9:30 a.m. local time.

John : Do you have any other direct flights today?

Ticketing Agent : It's a holiday weekend now, so _____ else is available
(2) at the moment. If you prefer a direct flight, you'd have to depart one day later. This would require an overnight stay at a hotel near the airport.

John : Thank you for checking on the possibilities. I'd prefer traveling on today's flight. My grandfather became suddenly ill, so I'd like to get home ASAP.
(3)

Ticketing Agent : I understand. Would you prefer an aisle or window seat?

John : If available, I'd like an aisle seat that's towards the front of

the plane.

Ticketing Agent : How about seat 23-B? It is located near the front of the economy cabin. 11-B is also open, but it requires a \$450 upgrade fee to business class.

John : That sounds very reasonable. I'll go ahead with the business class option. It'll also give me more space to relax and get some work done.

Ticketing Agent : How many pieces of luggage would you like to check-in today?

John : I'm traveling light, so I don't have any check-in luggage. I only have a small carry-on.

Ticketing Agent : Here's your boarding pass and passport. You can proceed directly to the Passport Control and Immigration. Your flight will board in about two hours at gate 52. I see that you are a Gold Member of our mileage program. Please feel free to use our VIP Lounge for a snack and drinks before your flight departs.

John : Thanks so much for your help.

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate for (1) _____ ?

11

- Ⓐ How are you?
- Ⓑ May I help you?
- Ⓒ What is your reservation?
- Ⓓ Where are you going?

2. Which of the following is the most appropriate for (2) _____? 12

- Ⓐ anything
- Ⓑ everything
- Ⓒ nothing
- Ⓓ something

3. Which of the following could **NOT** replace (3) ASAP? 13

- Ⓐ fast
- Ⓑ immediately
- Ⓒ leisurely
- Ⓓ quickly

4. Where is John? 14

- Ⓐ At his hotel
- Ⓑ In the airport
- Ⓒ On the bus
- Ⓓ Near the hospital

5. Why did John miss his original flight? 15

- Ⓐ He didn't finish packing.
- Ⓑ His grandfather suddenly got ill.
- Ⓒ The holiday weekend resulted in a traffic jam.
- Ⓓ Weather delayed public transportation to the airport.

6. Which flight does John decide to take? 16

- Ⓐ A direct flight that departs today
- Ⓑ A direct flight that departs tomorrow
- Ⓒ A flight that departs today that has a connection
- Ⓓ A flight that departs tomorrow that has a connection

7. What is John's seat assignment for the flight departing from Tokyo?

17

- Ⓐ 11B in business class
- Ⓑ 11B in economy class
- Ⓒ 23B in business class
- Ⓓ 23B in economy class

8. What will John do on the airplane? 18

- Ⓐ Conduct a business deal
- Ⓑ Find space for his big carry-on
- Ⓒ Finish work tasks and rest
- Ⓓ Sit in a small seat and relax

9. What is John likely to do after completing passport control and immigration? 19

- Ⓐ Buy snacks and drinks at a cafe
- Ⓑ Check into the transit hotel
- Ⓒ Rush to the gate to board the plane
- Ⓓ Visit the airline lounge for food and drinks

10. Where is John's home?

20

- Ⓐ Los Angeles
- Ⓑ Seattle
- Ⓒ Tokyo
- Ⓓ None of the above

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(A)から(F)は段落を表す記号です。(右上に数字を付した語句は、本文の後に注があります。)

(A) Feel angry and want to let it all out? Researchers say write those apoplectic¹ thoughts on a piece of paper and toss it into a trash can or run it through a shredder. A research group led by Nobuyuki Kawai, a professor of cognitive science at Nagoya University, has confirmed in experiments that the method is a simple and effective way to control anger at work and at home. The researchers conducted two experiments to see if writing down angry thoughts on a piece of paper and throwing it away would help people ⁽¹⁾_____ their rage.

(B) Firstly, the researchers asked 50 Nagoya University students, whose average age was 21.1 and 16 of ⁽²⁾_____ were female, to write an essay on social problems such as “smoking in public.” Then, a fictitious² doctoral student rated each essay on six characteristics, such as intelligence and rationality, on a 9-point scale. The feedback also included negative comments, such as, “I cannot believe an educated person would think like this. I hope this person learns something while at the university.”

(C) After reading the ratings and feedback for two minutes, the students were asked to write on a piece of paper how they felt and why they felt that way. Half of the 50 students were then asked to turn the paper over and place it on the desk, while ⁽³⁾_____ half were asked to roll up the paper, stand and toss it into a trash can. Both groups were then asked to fill out a questionnaire and rate the degree of their feelings of anger on a scale of 1 (less angry) to 6 (more angry) immediately after writing the essay (1st stage), immediately after receiving a low evaluation from a doctoral student (2nd stage), and immediately after putting the paper on the desk or throwing it into

a trash can (3rd stage).

(D) The changes in these three stages were examined by the researchers. As a result, in the group that placed the paper on the desk, anger changed from 1.78 points at the 1st stage to 3.45 points at the 2nd stage, then to 2.64 points at the 3rd stage. In the group that threw the paper into the trash, the figures went from 1.59 at the 1st stage to 3.34 at the 2nd stage to 1.87 at the 3rd stage. There was ⁽⁴⁾_____ difference between the two groups at the 1st and 2nd stages, but at the 3rd stage, there was a clear difference between the two groups, with a significant decrease in anger in the group that threw the paper away, dropping to the same level as immediately after writing the essay.

(E) To determine whether throwing away the paper might be the only way to relieve stress and calm their anger, the researchers tested another group of 46 people, which included students and young adults. The average age of the group was 26.4 and 23 of them were female. The group went through the same procedure. But at the end of the process, one group was asked to shred the paper by putting it into a shredder on their desk, while the other group was asked to put the paper into a transparent box on their desk.

(F) As a result, in the “transparent box” group, the feelings of anger changed from 1.64 points at the 1st stage to 3.24 points at the 2nd stage to 2.75 points at the 3rd stage. In the “shredder” group, the scores were 1.57 at the 1st stage, 3.14 at the 2nd stage, and 1.98 at the 3rd stage. In this group, the feelings of anger decreased significantly from immediately after the low evaluation and dropped to the same level as immediately after writing the essay. The transparent box group did not show a clear statistical drop.

[Adapted from “Don’t stay mad: Write your anger down and toss it away in the trash” by Rintaro Sakurai, April 10, 2024, *The Asahi Shimbun Asia & Japan Watch*, <<https://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/15225516>>]

(注)

1 apoplectic : 激怒した

2 fictitious : にせの

1. Which of the following fits best in in paragraph (A)? 21

㉞ suppressed

㉟ suppresses

㊱ to suppress

㊲ with suppress

2. Which of the following fits best in in paragraph (B)? 22

㉞ that

㉟ who

㊱ whom

㊲ whose

3. Which of the following fits best in in paragraph (C)? 23

㉞ other

㉟ others

㊱ the other

㊲ the others

4. Which of the following fits best in in paragraph (D)? 24

㉞ few

㉟ little

㊱ not a small

㊲ quite a lot

5. Which of the following statements is true about paragraphs (B) (C) ? 25

- Ⓐ All the participants had written an essay before they participated in the experiment.
- Ⓑ All the participants received evaluation of their essay in the middle of the experiment.
- Ⓒ Half the participants completed three questionnaires in total during the experiment.
- Ⓓ Half the participants reported their feelings after being given feedback during the experiment.

6. Which **TWO** statements are true about paragraphs (D) (E) (F) ?

26

- Ⓐ Putting the paper into a shredder was more effective in reducing anger than putting it into a transparent box.
- Ⓑ Putting the paper into a transparent box had a better effect of controlling anger than putting it into a trash can.
- Ⓒ Shredding the paper with angry thoughts brought about a much better result in relieving anger than putting it into the trash can.
- Ⓓ The least effective way to relieve stress and calm anger was turning over the paper with angry thoughts and placing it on the desk.
- Ⓔ The most effective way to relieve stress and calm anger was throwing the paper with angry thoughts in a trash can.
- Ⓕ The researchers conducted the second experiment in exactly the same manner as they carried out the first one.
- Ⓖ The students who took part in the first experiment were involved in the second one with some other students and young adults.

IV 次の写真家 Valery Poshtarov へのインタビュー記事を読んで、設問に答えなさい。(A)から(I)は段落を表す記号です。(右上に数字を付した語句は、本文の後に注があります。)

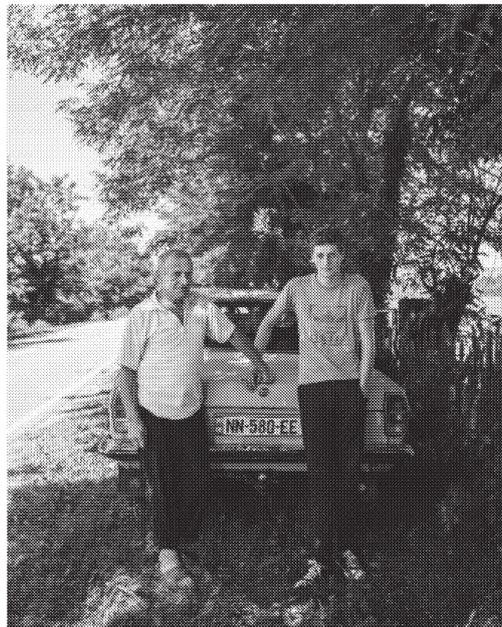
(A) A few years ago, while walking my sons to school, I found myself thinking that, although I held their hands daily, one day they wouldn't need me alongside them, that we would lose that sense of physical closeness. I decided to photograph my own father and grandfather holding hands — but it was the start of the pandemic¹, my grandfather was 95 and we wanted to keep him safe. We couldn't meet for over a year.

(B) In the meantime, while walking around Bulgaria's capital Sofia, where I live, I stopped to photograph a house that caught my eye and a woman came out pushing a man in a wheelchair. I assumed they were going to chase me away, but instead she showed me a framed picture of a young man, aged about 30. She said he was their only son and he had died eight months before. She asked if I would photograph her husband with the portrait.

(C) I was stunned — it felt like a sign. This was exactly the kind of picture I'd been thinking about. I did as asked and later took the portrait I'd planned — of my father and grandfather holding hands. My grandfather passed away shortly after. It's the only image my father has of just the two of them.

(D) That became the first in a current series. So far, I have photographed fathers and sons holding hands in Bulgaria, Georgia, Turkey, Armenia and around the western Balkans. Many live far apart. Sometimes, the whole community joins in — someone might suggest a neighbor who has his son around and say maybe we could bring them together. People also call me asking for a portrait.

(E) Other pictures are the result of a chance encounter, which is how I prefer them — when I'm somewhere nobody knows me and I have to approach people as a stranger. That was the case with this image. While travelling around Georgia, I saw these two on the road. I had only a minute or two to explain the idea and convince them to take part. When I took the picture, I had just a few seconds before it got too awkward for them. There's always the challenge of choosing the right background, one that's somehow relevant to the participants, and of preserving the authenticity² of this very special act.



(F) There are cultural differences between countries, of course, and the gap between generations seems bigger in places that have had recent conflict or a change in political systems.

(G) There are various reasons, too, why fathers and sons might not want to take part. For the older generation, perhaps there's a feeling that men shouldn't express emotion. For sons, there can be shyness and awkwardness³, related to stereotypes⁴ about masculinity⁵ and openness. If it's so hard for a father and son to hold hands, I wonder how difficult it would be for strangers.

(H) I send everyone a copy of their portrait and they sometimes reply with their stories. Some haven't held hands for decades, or ever. In some cases, relationships have been changed for the better — and even estrangements⁶ have been overcome. In others, the father and son already had a close relationship. Even the hardest guys seem to accept that father and son relationships are somehow sacred: there's something unquestionable about them. I've been distributing free postcards of my portraits and, even when looking at pictures of strangers, people can recognise themselves.

(I) I see all these images — even the one of my father and grandfather — as icons⁷, representations of something bigger than individual identities. I'm ⁽²⁾ trying to bring in as many countries and cultures as possible. I wouldn't be surprised if it becomes a lifelong journey.

[Adapted from Chris Broughton, “Sons, when did you last hold your father’s hand? Valery Poshtarov’s best photograph,” May 1, 2024, *The Guardian*, <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2024/may/01/sons-fathers-hand-valery-poshtarovs-best-photograph>]

(注)

- 1 pandemic : パンデミック
- 2 authenticity : 信頼性, 本物らしいこと
- 3 awkwardness : ぎこちなさ, 不自然さ
- 4 stereotype : 定型
- 5 masculinity : 男らしさ
- 6 estrangement : 疎遠
- 7 icon : 肖像

1. 段落(A)の内容として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 27

- ㊶ Poshtarov は、いつか息子と手を繋ぐこともなくなると思い、自分と息子が手を繋いでいる写真を撮ろうと考えた。
- ㊷ Poshtarov は、いつか息子と手を繋ぐこともなくなると思い、父と祖父が手を繋いでいる写真を撮ろうと考えた。
- ㊸ Poshtarov は、自分の息子と手を繋ぐことがなくなったのを機に、自分と父が手を繋いでいる写真を撮ろうと考えた。
- ㊹ Poshtarov は、自分の息子と手を繋ぐことがなくなったのを機に、父と祖父が手を繋いでいる写真を撮ろうと考えた。

2. 段落(B)で Poshtarov が住人から頼まれたのはどのようなことか。最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 28

- ㊶ 自分たちの家の前で写真を撮らないでほしいということ。
- ㊷ 男性が乗る車いすを押すのを手伝ってほしいということ。
- ㊸ 亡くなった息子の写真と共に男性を撮影してほしいということ。
- ㊹ 亡くなった息子の写真を見て思い出話を聞いてほしいということ。

3. 下線部 It felt like a sign の意味に最も近いものを一つ選びなさい。 29

- ㊶ この経験が計画に大きな変更を迫ったということ。
- ㊷ この経験が計画を実行するきっかけになったということ。
- ㊸ この経験によって祖父の命が長くないことに気づいたということ。
- ㊹ この経験によって若者が亡くなる可能性に気づいたということ。

4. 段落(D)の内容として**適切ではないもの**を一つ選びなさい。 30

- ㊶ Poshtarov が撮影してきた父と息子は、離れて暮らしている場合が多かった。
- ㊷ Poshtarov は時にはその場で紹介された父と息子の写真を撮影してきた。
- ㊸ Poshtarov は時には母と息子が手を繋ぐ写真を頼まれて撮ることもあった。
- ㊹ Poshtarov はブルガリア以外の国でも父と息子が手を繋ぐ写真を撮影してきた。

5. 段落(E)の内容として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 31

- ㉠ 写真はPoshtarovが自分の作品の中で一番気に入っているものである。
- ㉡ 写真はPoshtarovがジョージアを旅行中、偶然の出会いから生まれた。
- ㉢ 写真の父子には偶然出会ったが、背景は元々決めておいたものである。
- ㉣ 写真の父子はPoshtarovのことを知っており、撮影に快く協力してくれた。

6. 段落(F)と(G)の内容として適切なものを二つ選びなさい。 32

- ㉠ いずれの国でも、父親世代よりも息子世代の方が手を繋ぐことへの抵抗感が薄い。
- ㉡ 近年政情不安があった国の方が、父親世代と息子世代の絆は強いことが分かった。
- ㉢ 父親世代では特に、男性は感情を露わにすべきではないという考え方が強い。
- ㉣ 父と息子が手を取り合うのが難しいなら、他人同士の間ではもっと難しいだろう。
- ㉤ 息子世代では、感情をあらわにすることが良いことだと考える者が増えている。
- ㉥ 息子世代では、父親に対して臆病になり、態度もぎこちない者が増えている。

7. 下線部 icons, representations of something bigger than individual identities
(2) の意味として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 33

- ㉠ 父と息子の写真には、そこに写る本人たちが意識していない複雑な感情まで映し出されるということ。
- ㉡ 父と息子の写真には、そこに写る本人たちが長年育んできた真の関係性が映し出されるということ。
- ㉢ 父と息子の写真を見ると、撮影者とそこに写る人々双方のアイデンティティーを感じる事が出来るということ。
- ㉣ 父と息子の写真を見ると、そこに映る個人を超えた普遍的な関係性を感じられるということ。