

2025（令和7）年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜Ⅱ期

英語コミュニケーションⅠ・Ⅱ（60分）

注意事項

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を開かないでください。（開いた場合は不正行為とみなします。）
2. 問題冊子は9ページあります。ページの落丁、乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、無言で手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがって、解答用紙に氏名、フリガナ、受験番号をそれぞれ正しく記入・マークしてください。受験番号は、受験番号欄の上部に10桁の番号を算用数字で記入し、下部に番号をマークしてください。正しく記入・マークされていない場合、採点の対象となりません。
4. 解答する2科目（1時限目：「英語コミュニケーションⅠ・Ⅱ」、2時限目：「現代の国語・言語文化」）のうち、どちらか1科目を傾斜配点（得点を1.2倍にする）の対象とします。傾斜配点科目の選択は、2時限目の試験時間中に行います。
5. 解答は、次の（例）を参考にし、解答用紙の解答記入欄にマークしてください。なお、正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できません。

（例）解答番号1に対して、⑤と解答する場合

解答番号	解 答 記 入
1	① ② ③ ④ ⑤

6. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムできれいに消してください。
7. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないでください。
8. 試験終了後、解答用紙を訂正することは一切できません。
9. 解答用紙を折ったり汚したりしないでください。
10. 問題冊子の余白部分は、適宜利用してもかまいません。
11. 声を出して問題を読んではいけません。
12. 不正行為について
 - ①不正行為に対しては厳正に対処します。
 - ②不正行為に見えるような行為が見受けられた場合は、監督者が直接注意します。
 - ③不正行為を行った場合は、全ての科目が失格となります。
13. 気分が悪くなった場合は、無言で手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
14. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

英語コミュニケーションⅠ・Ⅱ

(解答番号 ～)

I 次の問い(A・B)に答えよ。

A 次の問1・問2において、下線部の発音がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1

- ① sought ② crowd ③ law ④ pause

問2

- ① garbage ② genuine ③ generation ④ general

B 次の問1～3において、第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置がほかの三つと異なるものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1

- ① ef·fort ② dif·fer ③ fig·ure ④ de·ny

問2

- ① de·ter·mine ② O·lym·pic ③ prob·a·ble ④ va·ca·tion

問3

- ① won·der·ful ② mon·u·ment ③ rec·om·mend ④ u·ni·verse

Ⅱ 次の問い（問 1～10）の 6 ～ 15 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の ①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問 1 I was very sad 6 my favorite hat.

- ① lost ② lose ③ to lose ④ to be lost

問 2 “May I use your computer?” “Sure. By 7 means.”

- ① any ② all ③ some ④ no

問 3 A 8 is a place where boats can be tied up and protected from stormy weather.

- ① station ② harbor ③ voyage ④ continent

問 4 This restaurant is popular, so you should make a reservation at least a week in 9.

- ① advance ② before ③ date ④ hurry

問 5 Mr. Johnson is thinking 10 buying another car. His son will use it.

- ① of ② on ③ in ④ for

問 6 Three and five 11 eight, don't they?

- ① add ② do ③ make ④ leave

問 7 I wanted some milk, but there was 12 in the carton.

- ① no ② not ③ none ④ anything

問 8 Please call me 13 it is convenient for you.

- ① however ② whoever ③ whenever ④ whatever

問 9 “Did you go out yesterday?” “No. If the weather had been better, I 14 on a picnic.”

- ① went ② would go ③ had gone ④ would have gone

問 10 These two photos are similar 15 they both show wild animals.

- ① at which ② with those ③ for that ④ in that

Ⅲ 次の問い（問 1 ～ 5）において、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は 16 ～ 25 に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してある。

問 1 Dangerous things _____ 16 _____ 17 _____ school.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------|
| ① into | ② not | ③ brought |
| ④ be | ⑤ must | |

問 2 “_____ 18 _____ 19 _____ here so late!” “Sorry, I overslept.”

- | | | |
|-------|--------|------|
| ① got | ② you | ③ me |
| ④ why | ⑤ tell | |

問 3 “My tooth hurts” “You _____ 20 _____ 21 _____.”

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|------|
| ① the dentist | ② had | ③ to |
| ④ better | ⑤ go | |

問 4 Getting a good night’s sleep is _____ 22 _____ 23 _____ healthy food.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------|
| ① less | ② no | ③ than |
| ④ eating | ⑤ important | |

問 5 Bob went to the barber _____ 24 _____ 25 _____ shorter.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------|
| ① his hair | ② a little | ③ to |
| ④ get | ⑤ cut | |

IV 次の会話を読み、下の問い（問１～５）の 26 ～ 30 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- Jack: Excuse me. I'm looking for a book. Would you help me find it?
- Librarian: Sure. Have you checked OPAC?
- Jack: OPAC? What's that?
- Librarian: OPAC stands for Online Public Access Catalog. It's a library database. By using it, you can quickly search for the book you want to borrow.
- Jack: Oh, I haven't used that before. ()
- Librarian: Yes, this way, please. (She takes him to a computer.) First, go to the top page and click on OPAC. On this page, you need to enter some information, for example, the title of the book, or keywords for the topic you want to search for.
- Jack: Well...the title is "Japanese literature during the Edo period."
- Librarian: OK. (She enters the title and clicks the search button.) Let's see. We have one copy of that book in this library and it's available now. The Location and Call Number tells you where the book is. Please make a note of them.
- Jack: All right.
- Librarian: The book is located on the 4th floor. And its call number is 895.6 ZE 28. You'll see the same number on the book's label. Each book has a unique call number and books are arranged in order of call number. This helps you find the book on the shelves.
- Jack: I got it. By the way, can I use my own computer in the library?
- Librarian: Yes, but only in the lobby and the reading room on the 4th floor. Oh, you can also use OPAC on your own computer. For more information, please see the library website.
- Jack: Yes, I will. That was very helpful. Thank you!

問 1 According to the librarian, what can Jack do by using OPAC? 26

- ① He can send a book he is looking for online.
- ② He can quickly return the books he borrowed.
- ③ He can read a sample of the book he wants.
- ④ He can easily find the book he is looking for.

問 2 Which sentence should go in the blank? 27

- ① Can you show me how to do it?
- ② Can I borrow the book right now?
- ③ When can we use the system here?
- ④ Did you find the book on OPAC?

問 3 What will Jack have to do if he tries to search for a book on OPAC? 28

- ① He will have to write down how to use OPAC.
- ② He will have to ask the librarian if the book is available.
- ③ He will need to input some information about the book.
- ④ He will need to do some research about the author of the book.

問 4 What should Jack do if he wants to use OPAC on his own computer? 29

- ① He should go to the computer room.
- ② He should visit the library website.
- ③ He should take his own computer home.
- ④ He should use a high-performance PC.

問 5 Which is true about call numbers? 30

- ① They can be seen only on OPAC.
- ② They tell you how many books the library has.
- ③ They are used to put books in order on the shelves.
- ④ They are necessary when you try to search for a book on OPAC.

V 次の文章を読み、下の問い（問1～10）の 31 ～ 40 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

You've probably heard the saying, "A picture is worth a thousand words." But have you thought about why that might be the case? We can read, write, and use advanced technology, so why is a simple image often more powerful than printed words on a page? The answer lies in our brains. The brain has a strong emotional response to images. (1), the brain can process images very quickly and store a large number of them as memories. It's all part of what it means to be human.

A picture can be a more effective mode of communication than words to tell a story. It is more likely than text to *¹trigger an emotional response, and strong emotions are (2) { A. action B. changes C. likely D. more E. or F. to G. to lead } in behavior. Imagine that you hear about people suffering in a war zone or after a natural disaster. You are more likely to do something to help those people if you see a picture than if you read about them. In addition, scientific studies have shown that we remember those powerful emotions for a long time. (3)This is true even if you see the image for less than a second.

Images have other effects on memory as well. Humans are able to store a huge number of images, and they can remember those images in detail. In one study, participants saw 2,500 different images. Later, they looked at another set of images. Some of these images were exactly the same as the previous images, and some were slightly different. Participants had to decide if the images in the second set were the same or different from the ones they had already seen. They were able to (4)do this correctly 90 percent of the time. Images also improve your memory of written text. If you see a word and image together, you are more likely to remember the word. This effect was demonstrated in a study in which participants were able to recall only 10 percent of words presented (5). However, when they saw a word with a picture (e.g., the word *fork* with a picture of a fork), they were able to recall 65 percent of them.

Our emotional response to images may be one explanation for their impact on memory. But scientists believe there may be a second reason: how images are stored in the brain. Information about images is stored in two places. In one place, the information is stored as the image, and in another place, it is stored as a *label* for the image. (6), there is a picture of an elephant in one part of your brain, and the label "elephant" in another. This process is called *dual encoding*, and it creates strong memories.

Speed is still another advantage that images have over text. The brain can process a whole image very quickly—in less than a second. I It can process more than a thousand images in a minute. II Compare this to the average reading speed of 200-250 words per minute. Why is reading so slow? III The brain processes each letter, or other written symbol in a word, as a little image. IV All of this takes a long time. This difference between how the brain responds to images and written text is called the Picture Superiority Effect, and it explains why our memory of images is superior to our memory of text.

The Picture Superiority Effect has wide implications. Today, (7)social media relies increasingly on visual information and with good reason. A recent study found that posts were 94 percent more likely to be reposted if they included an image.

(注) *1trigger 「～を引き起こす」

問 1 Choose the most suitable words for the blank in position (1). 31

- ① In addition ② On the contrary ③ In the end ④ In any case

問 2 Choose the best combination of letters when you put the words in the underlined part (2) in the right order. 32

- ① C-F-A-D-G-B-E ② C-G-F-E-D-A-B
③ D-C-G-F-A-E-B ④ D-B-C-F-A-G-E

問 3 What does the underlined part (3) mean? 33

- ① We instantly believe that those people really need help even if it is not true.
② We can remember a strong feeling about an image even if we only see the image for a short time.
③ We can look at the images only for a second if they are not true.
④ We will forget a powerful emotion we felt after seeing an image if we see it for only a second.

問 4 What does the underlined part (4) refer to? 34

- ① Remember words and images
② Process images very quickly
③ Remember other participants
④ Identify matching images

問 5 Choose the most suitable word for the blank in position (5). 35

- ① earlier ② differently ③ alone ④ together

問 6 Choose the most suitable words for the blank in position (6). 36

- ① In other words ② In short
③ Nevertheless ④ First of all

問 7 Which is the best place to put the following sentence in the fifth paragraph? Choose the best place from I to IV. 37

Then it assembles the letters as words and the words as sentences.

- ① I ② II ③ III ④ IV

問 8 What does the underlined part (7) mean? 38

- ① We tend to choose written content for social media for good reason.
② It is natural that more and more images are used on the web.
③ There is a reason why so many people are using social media.
④ It is because of visual information that we have a reason to believe.

問 9 What is the best title for this essay? 39

- ① Images Used in Our Advanced Technological Society
② The Effective Use of Images on the Internet
③ The Effects That Images Have on the Brain
④ The Bad Effects of Visual Information on the Brain

問 10 Which of the following statements is not correct? 40

- ① We respond more emotionally to visual information than to written text.
② The advantage of images is that they help us improve our memory.
③ We can deal with written information more quickly than visual information.
④ Visual information is more effective at causing emotional responses than words.

英語

解答番号	正解
1	2
2	1
3	4
4	3
5	3
6	3
7	2
8	2
9	1
10	1
11	3
12	3
13	3
14	4
15	4
16	2
17	3
18	3
19	2
20	4
21	3
22	1
23	3
24	4
25	5
26	4
27	1
28	3
29	2
30	3
31	1
32	3
33	2
34	4
35	3

解答番号	正解
36	1
37	4
38	2
39	3
40	3