

# 令和7年度入学試験問題

## 英語

### 筆記試験問題

#### 注意事項

試験開始後、問題冊子及び解答用紙のページを確かめ、落丁、乱丁あるいは印刷が不鮮明なものがあれば、新しいものと交換するので挙手すること。

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. 試験開始後は、すべての解答用紙に受験番号（2か所）・氏名を記入すること。
3. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。
4. 解答用紙は持ち出さないこと。
5. 以下の問題を選択して解答すること。

志望学部	解答すべき問題
多文化社会学部 教育学部 (中学校教育コース文系) 経済学部 医学部 歯学部 薬学部 情報データ科学部 (選抜方法A(文系受験)) 工学部 環境科学部	<div>A B C E</div>
教育学部 (中学校教育コース文系以外) 情報データ科学部 (選抜方法B(理系受験))	<div>A B C D</div>

A

次の英文を読み、後に続く設問に答えなさい。

At any moment, roughly a million people are reclining in comfortable chairs thousands of miles above the surface of the planet. <sup>(1)</sup>Such has been the success of commercial flight. It was not long ago that traveling through the sky was an unthinkable rare and risky adventure. Now it hardly lifts an eyebrow.

The new rapidly evolves into the normal. Just consider how unremarkable smartphones are now. Smartphones revolutionized our communications, but new tech becomes basic, universal, and invisible before our eyes. The shine rapidly wears off from the latest technology.

<sup>(2)</sup> Why do we humans adapt to everything around us so quickly? It's because of a phenomenon known as repetition suppression. <sup>(3)</sup> When your brain gets used to something, it displays less and less of a response each time it sees it. Imagine, for example, that you come across a new object—say, a self-driving car. The first time you see it, your brain shows a large response. It's absorbing something new and registering it. The second time you see it, your brain shows slightly less response. It doesn't care quite as much about it, because it's not quite as novel. The third time: less response again. The fourth time: even less.

Why are we like this? Because we're creatures who live and die by the energy stores we've built up in our bodies. Navigating the world is a difficult job that requires moving around and using a lot of brainpower—an energy-expensive endeavor. When we make correct predictions, <sup>(4)</sup> that saves energy. When you know that edible bugs can be found beneath certain types of rocks, it saves turning over all the rocks. The better we predict, the less energy it costs us. Repetition makes us more confident in our forecasts and more efficient in our actions.

So there's something appealing about predictability. But if our brains are going to all this effort to make the world predictable, that begs the question: if we love predictability so much, why don't we, for example, just replace our televisions with machines that produce a rhythmic beep sound twenty-four hours a day,

predictably?

The answer is that there's a problem with a lack of surprise. The better we understand something, the less effort we put into thinking about it. Familiarity raises indifference.<sup>(5)</sup> Repetition suppression sets in and our attention declines. This is why — no matter how much you enjoyed watching the World Series baseball game — you aren't going to be satisfied watching that same game over and over. Although predictability is reassuring, the brain wants to bring new facts into its model of the world. It always seeks novelty. The brain gets excited when it updates.

We constantly thirst for the new. In the movie *Groundhog Day*, a weatherman played by Bill Murray is forced to re-live a single day over and over again. Confronted with this seemingly endless loop, he eventually resists living through the same day the same way twice. The (          )<sup>(7)</sup> of repetition is the source of human culture. Everything evolves. Innovation is essential.

So there's a balancing act here.<sup>(8)</sup> On the one hand, brains try to save energy by predicting away the world; on the other hand, they seek the state of surprise. You don't want to wake up tomorrow to find it's *Groundhog Day* again, and you also don't want to awaken to discover that gravity has reversed and you're stuck against the ceiling.

This trade-off explains why our world is filled with features that imitate the design of what has come before.<sup>(9)</sup> Consider that when the iPad was introduced, it contained a reading application with a wooden bookshelf — and the programmers managed to make the pages turn when you slide your finger. Why not simply redefine a book for the digital era? Because that's not what made customers comfortable; they required a connection to what had come before.

(Adapted from *The Runaway Species: How Human Creativity Remakes the World* by David Eagleman & Anthony Brandt, 2017)

問 1. 下線部(1)が何を指すか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2. 文脈から判断して、下線部(2)に最も近い意味を持つものを(A)～(D)より選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(A) disappears      (B) stretches      (C) benefits      (D) fails

問 3. 下線部(3)はどのようなことですか。具体例に言及しながら、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4. 下線部(4)とほぼ同じ意味になる語を、本文中から英語 1 語で抜き出しなさい。

問 5. 下線部(5)の具体例を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6. 文脈から判断して、下線部(6)に最も近い意味を持つものを(A)～(D)より選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(A) ignore      (B) overlook      (C) desire      (D) revise

問 7. 下線部(7)に入る最も適切な語を(A)～(D)より選び、その記号を書きなさい。

(A) creativity      (B) avoidance      (C) foundation      (D) adaptation

問 8. 下線部(8)が表す内容はどのようなことですか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問 9. 下線部(9)に関して、2つの具体例を本文に即して、日本語で説明しなさい。



**B**

次の英文を読み、後続く設問にすべて英語で答えなさい。

“Christmas won’t be Christmas without any presents,” grumbled Jo, lying on the rug.

“It’s so dreadful to be poor!” sighed Meg, looking down at her old dress.

“I don’t think it’s fair for some girls to have a lot of pretty things, and other girls nothing at all,” added little Amy unhappily.

“We’ve got father and mother and each other,” said Beth, from her corner.

The four young faces on which the firelight shone brightened at the cheerful words, but darkened again as Jo said sadly,—

“We haven’t got father, and shall not have him for a long time.” She didn’t say “perhaps never,” but each silently added it, thinking of father far away, where the fighting was.

Nobody spoke for a minute; then Meg said in an altered tone,—

“You know the reason mother proposed not having any presents this Christmas was because it is going to be a hard winter for everyone; and she thinks we ought not to spend money for pleasure, when our men are suffering so in the army. We can’t do much, but we can make our little sacrifices, and ought to do it gladly. But I am afraid I don’t;” and Meg shook her head, as she thought regretfully of all the pretty things she wanted.

“But I don’t think the little we should spend would do any good. We’ve each got a dollar, and the army wouldn’t be much helped by our giving that. I agree not to expect anything from mother or you, but I do want to buy a novel, *Undine and Sintram* for myself; I’ve wanted it *so* long,” said Jo, who was a bookworm.

“I planned to spend mine on new music,” said Beth, with a little sigh, which no one heard but the kettle.

“I shall get a nice box of drawing pencils; I really need them,” said Amy decidedly.

“Mother didn’t say anything about our money, and she won’t wish us to give up

everything. Let's each buy what we want, and have a little fun; I'm sure we work hard enough to earn it," cried Jo, examining the heels of her shoes in a dissatisfied manner.

"I know *I* do, — teaching those tiresome children nearly all day, when I just want to go home," began Meg, in the complaining tone again.

"You don't have half such a hard time as I do," said Jo. "How would you like to be stuck for hours with a nervous old lady, who keeps you working, is never satisfied, and worries you till you're ready to fly out of the window or cry?"

"It's not nice to complain; but I do think washing dishes and keeping things tidy is the worst work in the world. It is so tiring; and my hands get so sore, I can't practice playing the piano at all;" and Beth looked at her rough hands with a sigh that anyone could hear that time.

(Adapted from *Little Women* by Louisa M. Alcott, 1907)

Answer the following questions in English.

1. Why is Jo feeling unhappy at the beginning of the story?
2. What does Amy think is unfair?
3. What does Beth say to her sisters to make them feel better?
4. Where is Jo's father? Choose the most appropriate answer from (A) to (D).

(A) at home	(B) away fighting in the war
(C) at work	(D) away on vacation

5. Why does mother propose not having any presents this Christmas?
6. Who is a bookworm?
7. What did Beth plan to spend her money on?
8. Why does Jo think that it is okay to buy something for themselves? Give two reasons.
9. What job does Meg have that she finds tiring?
10. Why does Jo think working with the old lady is difficult? Give three reasons.
11. Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding how Beth feels about doing housework? Choose the most appropriate answer from (A) to (D).  

(A) She hates it.	(B) She dislikes it.
(C) It makes her angry.	(D) It satisfies her.





**C** 次の文が自然な英文になるように、( A ) から ( J ) の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を 1 ～ 15 から選び、数字で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を 2 度使ってはいけません。

New technologies have transformed the way that Americans interact with their mobile devices. Most smartphones in 2016 ( A ) equipped with an intelligent personal assistant (also referred to as an automated personal assistant), a voice-activated software program that allowed users to find information by asking a question to their device. Assistants such as Apple's Siri, Google Assistant, and Samsung's Voice ( B ) users perform tasks such as locating a restaurant or identifying the title of a song, ( C ) having to type search terms into a browser. At the same time, products such as the Amazon Echo, a type of smart speaker, acted as a form of digital center inside a home or office, allowing ( D ) to start tasks by voice command. Amazon Echo also had the capacity to connect ( E ) smart devices at once, creating a network that allowed consumers to communicate with several smart products at the same time.

Internet-enabled mobile devices are not the ( F ) high-tech conveniences to have become common in everyday American life. Microchips, sensors, and display screens can be ( G ) on or in just about every appliance in the home. They allow people to do everything ( H ) controlling the home thermostat from a remote device to heating water with microwave radiation. Most American automobiles have ( I ) of complex sensors that monitor engine performance, regulate gas flow, sense obstacles, and pinpoint the vehicle's location. As of 2016, robots were increasingly making their ( J ) into U.S. homes to complete time-consuming tasks such as mowing the lawn, vacuuming the living room, and mopping the kitchen floor.

(Adapted from "Social Media: High Technology and Daily Life," *Gale Essential Overviews: Scholarly*, 2018)

- |             |                |             |                   |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. only     | 2. by          | 3. way      | 4. helped         |
| 5. dozens   | 6. individuals | 7. sensible | 8. multiple       |
| 9. from     | 10. came       | 11. enable  | 12. circumstances |
| 13. without | 14. as         | 15. found   |                   |

<教育学部（中学校教育コース文系以外）、情報データ科学部（選抜方法 B（理系受験））  
の受験者のみ解答すること>

**D** 次の 1 ～ 10 の英文の下線部とほぼ同じ意味のものを、A～D の選択肢から 1 つ選  
び、記号で答えなさい。

1. I've been so busy recently; I really need to do something to release stress.

A. build up      B. let go of      C. keep      D. put off

2. I've decided to leave this town for good. I want to live in a warmer climate.

A. temporarily      B. briefly      C. occasionally      D. forever

3. To solve the puzzle, you need to arrange the numbers in the correct sequence.

A. order      B. guess      C. box      D. terminal

4. We worked up to 12 hours a day and before long had to take on more staff to cope.

A. certainly      B. definitely      C. soon      D. fast

5. How do you account for these surprising findings?

A. explain      B. deal with      C. analyze      D. owe

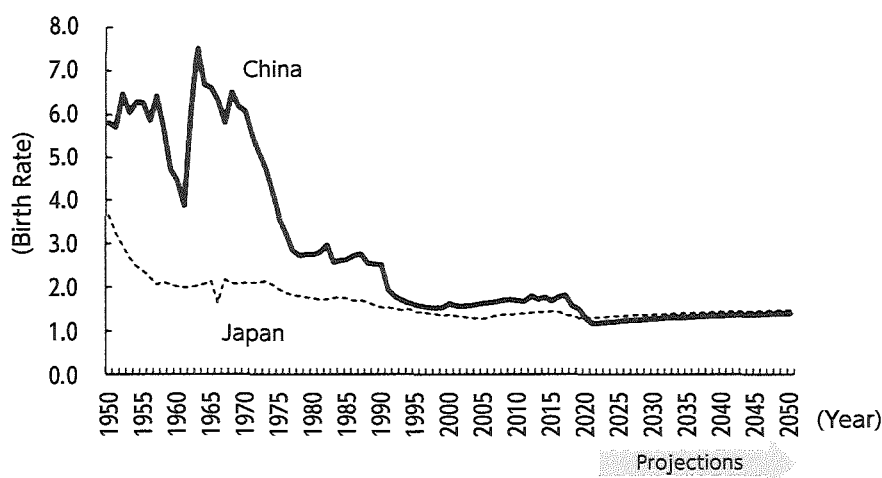
6. Here is the agenda for today's meeting.
- A. item                      B. plan                      C. report                      D. check
7. Life can get tough sometimes, but if you hang in there, it'll be OK.
- A. don't give up                      B. don't try hard  
C. don't challenge                      D. don't make progress
8. I need this to be finished by tomorrow. Can I rely on you to get it done?
- A. permit                      B. deny                      C. trust                      D. refuse
9. I advised my son that he should try to be more outgoing.
- A. disciplined                      B. friendly                      C. honest                      D. hardworking
10. There is abundant wildlife in the African Savannah such as lions, elephants, and giraffes.
- A. a group of                      B. precious                      C. endangered                      D. plenty of

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**E** 下の Figure を見て，次の 2 つの問いに，それぞれ 100 語程度の英語で 答えなさい。

1. According to the Figure below, how have birth rates in China and Japan changed since 1950?
2. Do you think the projected birth rates will cause problems for both countries in the future? Give at least two reasons to support your opinion.

Figure: Changes in Total Birth Rate in China and Japan



(Adapted from *The Low Birthrate and Aging Population in China — A Comparison with Japan* by Chi Hung Kwan, Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry, 2022)



