

# 2025年度入学者選抜

## 英語試験問題

(2025年2月5日実施)

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### [注意]

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子や筆記用具に触れてはいけません。触れた場合は、不正行為とみなすことがあります。
2. 試験中の使用が認められたもの以外は、すべてカバンに収納すること。使用用具は、黒芯の鉛筆またはシャープペンシル、消しゴム、鉛筆削り（電動式・大型のもの・ハンドル付のものは不可、鉛筆使用者のみ）とし、それ以外の使用は認めません。
3. 携帯電話、スマートフォン、イヤホン、ウェアラブル端末、電子辞書、ICレコーダーなどの電子機器類は、必ず電源を切ってから、カバンに収納すること。
4. 試験開始の合図により、試験を始めてください。
5. 解答は、すべて「解答用紙」の所定の欄に記入すること。
6. 試験終了の合図とともに直ちに筆記用具を置くこと。試験終了後に解答用紙や筆記用具に触れた場合は、不正行為とみなすことがあります。試験監督者が指示するまで、絶対に席を立ってはいけません。
7. 問題冊子および解答用紙は、試験終了後にすべて回収するので、持ち帰ってはいけません。

【 1 】 以下の英文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。

Have you been abroad? Do you travel a lot? Then you know what I'm talking about. Wherever you go on this globe, you can get along with English. Either most people speak it anyhow, or there is at least somebody around who can communicate in this language. But then, you realize that mostly there's something you may find odd about the way English is used there. If you are abroad, English is likely to be somewhat different from the way you speak it:

- people use strange words;
- it may take you a while to recognize familiar words because they are pronounced somehow differently; and
- sometimes people build their sentences in ways that will seem odd to you in the beginning.

Well, if you stay there, wherever that is, for a while, you'll get used to this. And if you stay there even longer, you may even pick up some of these features and begin to sound like the locals\*. What this example teaches us is: English is no longer just "one language"; it comes in many different shapes and sizes, ( 1 ). It is quite different in the many countries and localities\* where it has been adopted. To grasp <sub>(A)</sub> this phenomenon linguists\* have come to talk of different "Englishes."

( 2 ) English is truly the world's leading language today. It is used on all continents. In surprisingly many countries (more than 100, according to recent estimates) it has important internal functions as a "Second Language" in addition to one or more indigenous\* tongues, being used in politics, business, education, technology, the media, etc. It is almost always used as the mediator\* language (a so-called "lingua franca\*") by people who need to talk with each other but have different mother tongues, for instance in the classic shopping and bargaining encounters in tourism\*. All around the globe, English is learned by hundreds of millions of people in all countries simply because it is so useful. A recent estimate puts speaker numbers close to two billion (although this is extremely difficult to guess – it depends on how much you have to know to count as "a speaker"). One of the main reasons for all of this is that in many developing countries people from all walks of life\* perceive English as the primary gateway\* to better jobs and incomes, thus a better life. And the entire process has gained so much momentum\* that at the moment nothing seems to be able to stop it in the foreseeable future\*.

( 3 ), however, English has become localized\* and indigenized\* in a great many different countries. It is not only viewed as a useful "international" language, as just described, but it fulfills important local functions. In doing so, it has developed local forms and characteristics, so that not infrequently\* people enjoy using it in "their own" way. In many places local ways of speaking English

have become a new home dialect which, like all local dialects, is used to express regional pride, a sense of belonging to a place which finds expression through local culture, including language forms. Furthermore, in many countries of Africa and Asia, where English was introduced just one or two centuries ago, there are now indigenous children who grow up speaking English as their first and/or most important, most frequently used, language. Some of them are not even able to speak the indigenous language of their parents and grandparents ( 4 ). Come to think of it – isn't this (B)an amazing phenomenon?

One really interesting aspect about all of this is that this indigenization\* and nativization\* process of English in many countries, frequently former colonies in the British Empire, is a product of the very recent past and not primarily of their colonial heritage\* of centuries ago. It is only for the last few decades, quite a while after independence in many cases, that English has made such inroads\* into local cultures. Again, this should come as ( 5 ) to an outside observer. English was the language of the colonial power, the settlers\* and expatriate\* rulers, sometimes perceived as the oppressors\*. Once they were gone, wouldn't it have been natural for a newly independent country to breathe deeply and forget about the days of lack of freedom, to do away with all the colonial heritage, including their language? But interestingly enough, (C)quite the contrary has happened. In many countries English has been embraced\*, appropriated\*, transformed, made “our own.” And in fact, this issue of the “ownership\*” of English is very much a topic of current debate and has even hit headlines in international journalism. For example, both the American journal *Newsweek* (on March 7, 2005) and the British magazine *The World Today* (vol. 70/6, January 2015) had cover pages and stories entitled “Who Owns English?”, with the former subtitled “Non-Native Speakers Are Transforming the Global Language.” What has happened here?

注) the locals\* 地元の人たち、地元住民たち、その土地の人たち

localities\* <locality 場所、地方、地域 linguists\* <linguist 言語学者

indigenous\* 土着の、先住の mediator\* 仲介者、橋渡し役 lingua franca\* 共通語、補助言語

tourism\* 観光旅行 all walks of life\* あらゆる職業および(社会的)地位

gateway\* 通路、門、入り口、玄関口 momentum\* [活動などの] 勢い

in the foreseeable future\* [出来事などが] 近い将来に、間もなく

localized\* <localize ローカライズ [現地語化] する、地方化する

indigenized\* <indigenize 土着化させる infrequently\* まれに

indigenization\* 土着化、現地化 nativization\* 母語化 heritage\* 遺産、伝統

inroads\* 侵入、浸食 settlers\* <settlement 入植者、移住者、開拓者

expatriate\* 祖国 [母国] を去った [捨てた]、国外追放された oppressors\* <oppressor 迫害者

embraced\* <embrace 受け入れる、採用する

appropriated\* <appropriate [特定の目的などに~を] 充てる、充当する、割り当てる、使用する

ownership\* 所有権、所有、所有者 [持ち主] であること

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pp. 2-4. (元の文章を一部改変しています。)

問1 空所(1)~(5)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1)

① as yet

② as is the way

③ as it happens

④ as it were

(2)

① Unfortunately

② No doubt

③ By some chance

④ Still

(3)

① At the same time

② At times

③ For some time

④ For the time being

(4)

- ① so long
- ② hardly ever
- ③ before long
- ④ any longer

(5)

- ① a disappointment
- ② a question
- ③ a surprise
- ④ a challenge

問2 次の(1)~(8)について、本文の内容と一致するように下線部に入る最も適切な語句を、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) Wherever you go in the world, \_\_\_\_\_ successfully.

- ① you can get along with the locals
- ② you can't make yourself understood in English
- ③ you can deal with a situation in English
- ④ you can't communicate with the locals in their language

(2) If you are in a foreign country, it is likely that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① English is a little different in vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar
- ② English is a lot different in vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar
- ③ the English there is almost the same as the one you use
- ④ English is slightly different in vocabulary, pronunciation, and meanings

(3) As a consequence of colonialism and globalization, there are \_\_\_\_\_ in the world today than in the past century, and most scholars now refer to World Englishes.

- ① fewer varieties of English
- ② fewer speakers of English
- ③ more speakers of English
- ④ more varieties of English

(4) English is the most widely spoken language in the world, having the distinct status \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① of being the official language of multiple countries
- ② as a more useful language than an indigenous language
- ③ of making local people learn and speak English
- ④ of being used in all the Asian and African countries

(5) In many regions, English has become widely used as a lingua franca, that is, a language which is used in communication \_\_\_\_\_ . 10

- ① between speakers who have the same native language
- ② between people who speak English as a second language
- ③ between speakers who have no native language in common
- ④ between speakers who want to have a better job and income

(6) In many developing countries people realize that English gives them \_\_\_\_\_. 11

- ① a main entrance to the foreign countries
- ② a main gateway to much power for the future
- ③ a chance to get along with other countries
- ④ an important opportunity for success in a better life

(7) The result of the expansion of English is that it has been nativized in the new lands of its settlement so that it becomes \_\_\_\_\_. 12

- ① their colonial heritage of centuries ago
- ② a language of the colonial power
- ③ a little-used second language
- ④ a mediator language

(8) The steady growth in the number of non-native speakers of English that has outnumbered native speakers has given rise to the question ‘\_\_\_\_\_’ . 13

- ① Which variety of English is the best?
- ② What is the English language used for?
- ③ Whose language is English?
- ④ Why is English used all over the world?

問3 下線部(A) this phenomenon とは具体的にどのような現象でしょうか。最も適切なものを、次の

①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 14

- ① The very name ‘English’ has given way to new inventions such as ‘Englises’.
- ② English is no longer only “one language” and it comes in many different shapes and sizes.
- ③ If you stay abroad for a while, you’ll get used to the way English is used there.
- ④ There is at least somebody around who can communicate in English when you are abroad.

問4 下線部(B)an amazing phenomenonとは具体的にどのような現象でしょうか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 15

- ① English is regarded as a useful “international” language but it doesn’t fulfill local functions.
- ② English has developed local forms and characteristics, but people can’t enjoy using it in “their own” way.
- ③ In only a few places, local ways of speaking English have become a new home dialect which is used to express regional pride.
- ④ In many countries of Africa and Asia, there are some indigenous children who grow up speaking English as their first language and are not even able to speak their parents’ indigenous language.

問5 下線部(C)quite the contrary has happenedのthe contraryとは具体的にどのようなことを指していますか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 16

- ① Quite a while after independence, in many cases, English can no longer make inroads into local cultures.
- ② In many countries English has been accepted, taken over, changed, made “our own.”
- ③ Newly independent countries breathed deeply, forgot about the days of lack of freedom, and did away with all the colonial heritage.
- ④ English was considered the language of the colonial power, the settlers and expatriate rulers, sometimes perceived as the oppressors.

問6 次の英語の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 

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Question: Which of the following statements is NOT true about nativization of a language?

- ① Nativization is the process through which a language, often one that is foreign, is adapted and integrated into the local culture and linguistic landscape.
- ② Nativization does not allow the language to be used in ways that reflect local norms and practices.
- ③ Nativization is particularly evident in multilingual societies where global languages, such as English, go through small changes in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar to better agree with local contexts.
- ④ Nativization highlights how languages gradually develop and adapt in response to cultural influences and social dynamics (i.e. a pattern or process of change, growth, or activity).

【2】 次の(1)~(5)の会話文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) 18

A : Do you have a ticket for tonight's show?

B : Sorry, all the tickets are sold out.

A : \_\_\_\_\_

B : There may be some cancellations. Come back at seven o'clock.

- ① Please tell me how to get to the theater.
- ② Is there any way I can get a ticket?
- ③ What time do I have to come here?
- ④ I'd like to cancel my reservation.

(2) 19

A : What seems to be the problem?

B : Well, I've been feeling ill ever since a barbecue a few days ago. My stomach's still upset, and I feel dizzy.

A : I see. Any other symptoms?

B : Yes, I've got a bit of a temperature.

A : Well, \_\_\_\_\_, probably just food poisoning.

- ① it isn't anything serious
- ② you are not being serious
- ③ it is something bad
- ④ everything is going well

(3) **20**

A : Hi, Jack. What are you doing?

B : It's SimGlobe. Have you ever played it?

A : SimGlobe? No, I haven't, and I can't believe you're still playing that.

\_\_\_\_\_ It's been around for over twenty years.

B : I know, but it's a fantastic game, one of the most popular computer games ever made.

- ① Aren't you tired of it?
- ② How would you like it?
- ③ That's good to hear.
- ④ There you go again!

(4) **21**

A : What time do you get up on workdays?

B : I usually get up at about 5:30.

A : Are you serious? Why do you get up so early?

B : \_\_\_\_\_ I like starting the day with some exercise.

- ① I always take a lot of time to get ready for work.
- ② I sometimes listen to a French course being broadcast on the radio.
- ③ I often go jogging in the mornings before work.
- ④ I usually watch TV before I leave for work every morning.

(5) **22**

A : What's wrong, Naomi? You look a bit down.

B : I'm not feeling great, I must admit. I've put on a lot of weight recently. I need to start exercising again, but it's difficult.

A : It is difficult, but the hardest part is starting. Once you've got into the habit of training, it's easier to keep going.

B : \_\_\_\_\_ My problem is I just don't like exercising very much.

- ① Make haste slowly.
- ② You make it sound like a bad thing.
- ③ All roads lead to Rome.
- ④ You make it sound so easy.

【3】 次の(1)~(5)について、与えられた日本文の意味になるように ( ) の語 (句) を並べ替えるとき、2番目と4番目にくるものを、それぞれ下の①~⑤から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) ひどい頭痛のために私は授業に出席することができませんでした。

2番目：  4番目：

A terrible headache ( ① from ② attending ③ me ④ class ⑤ prevented ).

(2) 私はそれを書いて残しておくほど愚かではない。

2番目：  4番目：

I'm ( ① stupid ② as ③ so ④ not ⑤ to ) put it in writing.

(3) 私はその本を読む価値があると思わない。

2番目：  4番目：

I ( ① find ② worth ③ don't ④ reading ⑤ the book ).

(4) 私の子どもたちは今日は母に面倒を見てもらっています。

2番目：  4番目：

My children ( ① taken ② are ③ care ④ being ⑤ of ) by my mother today.

(5) 私はあなたが旅から戻ってきたはずだとばかり思っていました。

2番目：  4番目：

I took ( ① it ② you ③ granted ④ that ⑤ for ) must have returned from your trip.

【4】 次の(1)~(10)の英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①~④から一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) This is the same hotel ( ) three years ago. 33  
① I stayed            ② I stayed in            ③ in that I stayed    ④ in I stayed
- (2) Have I ever thought of buying a new pair of shoes? ( ) your own business. 34  
① Mind                ② Do                    ③ Manage               ④ Forget
- (3) The firefighter ( ) five patients from the burning hospital at the risk of his own life. 35  
① left                 ② supported            ③ rescued              ④ encouraged
- (4) Big successes ( ) constant effort. 36  
① resulted in        ② resulted from       ③ dealt with            ④ dealt in
- (5) You'd better hurry; ( ) you'll miss the train. 37  
① instead            ② nonetheless        ③ otherwise            ④ therefore
- (6) "May I borrow your dictionary?" - "( )." 38  
① By some means    ② By all means        ③ By any means        ④ In a narrow means
- (7) Correct the mistakes, ( ), in the following sentences. 39  
① if only            ② if not                ③ if any                ④ if ever
- (8) This thesis is well written on the whole ( ) its conclusion. 40  
① without            ② except for            ③ provided for        ④ moreover
- (9) "It is no ( ) talking to the president about it." - "Why not? Won't he do anything about it?" 41  
① effect              ② use                    ③ need                 ④ longer
- (10) He is taller than I ( ) a head. 42  
① by                 ② on                    ③ in                    ④ above

# 英語 (20250205)

# 解答一覽

大問	解答番号	正解	
1	1	④	
	2	②	
	3	①	
	4	④	
	5	③	
	6	③	
	7	①	
	8	④	
	9	①	
	10	③	
	11	④	
	12	④	
	13	③	
	14	②	
	15	④	
	16	②	
	17	②	
2	18	②	
	19	①	
	20	①	
	21	③	
	22	④	
3	23	③	完解
	24	②	
	25	③	完解
	26	②	
	27	①	完解
	28	②	
	29	④	完解
	30	③	
	31	⑤	完解
	32	④	
4	33	②	
	34	①	
	35	③	
	36	②	
	37	③	
	38	②	
	39	③	
	40	②	
	41	②	
	42	①	