

⑧3 A 2025年度 英語

問題冊子（1～7ページ）

注意事項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見ないこと。
- (2) 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、手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。
- (3) 解答は別に配付する解答用紙の該当欄に正しく記入すること。ただし、解答に関係のない語句・記号・落書き等は解答用紙に書かないこと。
- (4) 解答用紙上部に受験学部・学科コード、受験番号、氏名を記入すること。

〔解答用紙記入例（選択式の場合）〕

例 1. 〔語群〕が二桁で 11 大阪 12 佐賀 13 長崎 14 東京 とある場合

	A		B		C	
問 X	16	17	18	19	20	21
	/	2	/	4	/	/

Aの解答が佐賀の場合 ↑

Bの解答が東京の場合 ↑

Cの解答が大阪の場合 ↑

例 2. 〔語群〕が一桁で 1 大学 2 中学校 3 高校 4 小学校 とある場合

	a	b	c
問 X	51	52	53
	/	4	2

aの解答が大学の場合 ↑

bの解答が小学校の場合 ↑

cの解答が中学校の場合 ↑

〔 I 〕 次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

Success in life and achieving the things you want, or becoming who you want to be, are more a matter of planning and organisation than of talent. We all know very talented people who can't move ahead by themselves, and others who don't seem to have a lot of useful skills but can find their own way in life. Most people don't achieve as much in their lives as they could because they think about how they could achieve something instead of deciding what they really want. Deciding "what" is the most critical step to success. And when you decide the *what*, the *hows* will appear around you. Build these into your plan of action and set achievable deadlines.

注 deadline 期限

[出典：Pease, Allan & Barbara (2016). *The Answer. Seven Dials* に基づく]

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文の空所(A)～(F)を埋めるのに最も適当なものを下の 1～9の中から選び、その番号を記入せよ。

Nobody knows how many languages Americans speak. A recent survey has found more than 700 languages in New York alone, making it the most linguistically diverse city on record. That means around 10 percent of the world's languages are represented in America's largest city, including not only all major national languages but hundreds of minority and primarily spoken languages. Today many of these minority languages are (A), even as their speakers are leaving their native lands to start new lives in New York.

This is not just a New York story, but it's a deeply American one. Linguistic diversity has defined America since the beginning. Hundreds of native languages are connected to this land, and many of them (B) today in spite of histories of colonization and displacement.

The U.S. has never had an official language. Although English (C), multilingualism is fundamental, as in most of the world. Half of all New Yorkers speak a language other than English at home, and the same is true in Los Angeles, Miami, and San Jose. And while Spanish is now clearly the nation's second language, hundreds of others from Latin America, Europe, Africa, and the Asia-Pacific are widely spoken in communities across the U.S.

It's especially significant that many states and towns not known for their linguistic diversity (D) for minority language communities: Speakers of Maay Maay from Somalia in Lewiston (Maine) and K'iche' in New Bedford (Massachusetts), for example.

These groups and many others constitute expanding and very American islands of refuge, for many have come one way or another fleeing political and economic troubles. The arrival of minority language speakers in American towns and cities can bring various difficulties, not just in terms of providing government services but because of (E). But there are also tremendous

opportunities to document, maintain, and revive many of the world's thousands of languages that are in danger of disappearing, taking with them vast reserves of knowledge and culture.

The key role played by refugees in reviving struggling towns and cities is increasingly recognized, but the importance of language is still consistently overlooked. Now is the time to respect the hundreds of minor languages spoken not only in major cities but right next door. There is currently very little in the way of linguistic support beyond the local efforts of individuals. Yet by serving as a resting place for (F) seeking refuge and opportunity and by making space for their languages, America may live up to its own image as a welcoming land.

注 linguistically diverse 言語学的に多様な
colonization and displacement 植民地化と強制移住
multilingualism 多言語主義

[出典：Perlin, Ross. “Defending America’s Endangered Languages.” *TIME*. 2024.
<https://time.com/6972158/ross-perlin-america-languages/>に基づく]

1. are still spoken
2. the birth rate in the Pacific islands
3. different ways of life and communication styles
4. which is popular among young people
5. smaller groups of people from around the world
6. in great danger of disappearing
7. are now important places
8. is widely used as a means of communication
9. the number of tourists in New York City

〔Ⅲ〕 次の(a)~(h)の各文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語(句)を1~4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

(a) She needs her watch () before wearing it to the wedding ceremony.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. for fixing | 2. to clean |
| 3. repaired | 4. repairing |

(b) She () time to practice for her driver's license exam.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. has taking | 2. is taking |
| 3. brings | 4. is bringing |

(c) To make a lifestyle change, she () a healthier diet.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. has extended | 2. acts |
| 3. intend to | 4. is considering |

(d) Though he () with all his strength, the door remained shut.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. is dragging | 2. holds on |
| 3. has tried | 4. pulled |

(e) He went swimming for the first time () years.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. through many | 2. with some |
| 3. in many | 4. for a lot of |

(f) The children grow incredibly hungry () around the playground all day long.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. running | 2. to run |
| 3. for a run | 4. they had run |

(g) Her coach is very () her performance in the table tennis match last weekend.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. pleased that | 2. pleased with |
| 3. pleasing through | 4. pleasure |

(h) After carefully preparing the soup, he () the next step of the meal.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. proceed to | 2. proceeded to |
| 3. tried for | 4. was continuing |

〔Ⅳ〕 次の(a)~(f)の各組の語のうち、最も強く発音する音節の位置が他と異なるものがある場合はその番号を、すべて同じ場合は6を記入せよ。

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) | 1. tack-le | 2. air-craft | 3. guid-ance |
| | 4. wis-dom | 5. sta-ble | |
| (b) | 1. up-side | 2. con-sult | 3. ef-fect |
| | 4. dis-miss | 5. com-plaint | |
| (c) | 1. sig-na-ture | 2. un-hap-py | 3. pub-lish-er |
| | 4. gen-u-ine | 5. el-e-gant | |
| (d) | 1. pro-ce-dure | 2. foun-da-tion | 3. suf-fi-cient |
| | 4. sec-ond-ly | 5. de-part-ment | |
| (e) | 1. nav-i-ga-tion | 2. al-ter-na-tive | 3. sur-pris-ing-ly |
| | 4. im-me-di-ate | 5. a-pol-o-gize | |
| (f) | 1. cham-pi-on-ship | 2. ba-si-cal-ly | 3. pres-i-den-tial |
| | 4. ter-ri-to-ry | 5. cer-e-mo-ny | |

〔V〕 次の日本文の意味を伝えるように英文の(a)～(f)の空欄に1～7の語(句)を入れ、その番号を記入せよ。なお、使わない語(句)が各問に一つずつある。また、文頭に入る語(句)も小文字で始めてある。

A. この歌手は透き通った声で歌うので、今日のポピュラー音楽に大きな影響を与えている。

This singer has had a (a) (b) (c) pop music today, because he sings (d) (e) (f) voice.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. on | 2. pure | 3. in | 4. impact |
| 5. effective | 6. a | 7. major | |

B. 叔母は展示会場を出て間もなく、渋滞に巻き込まれた。

My aunt (a) (b) heavy traffic (c) (d) (e) (f) the exhibition hall.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| 1. in | 2. after | 3. involved | 4. she |
| 5. shortly | 6. got stuck | 7. left | |

C. 彼は南極探検に行くという一生に一度しかない機会を手に入れた。

He seized the (a) (b) (c) to (d) (e) (f) to the South Pole.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. once | 2. an expedition | 3. opportunity | 4. go |
| 5. a lifetime | 6. on | 7. of | |

D. 私たちはその国で数ヶ月を一緒に過ごしたので、真の友情を築くことができた。

(a) (b) (c) together in that country has (d) (e) (f) a real friendship.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. us | 2. months | 3. led | 4. spending |
| 5. several | 6. established | 7. to build | |