

2025年度
一般選抜 二期 試験問題
英 語

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てはいけません。
- 2 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及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知らせてください。
- 3 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。

① 氏名欄

氏名を正しく記入しなさい。

② 受験番号欄

受験番号（7桁の数字）を記入し、さらに受験番号マーク欄にマークしなさい。

正しく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。

- 4 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、解答番号 1 と表示のある問いに対して⑤と解答する場合は、次の（例）のように解答番号1の解答欄の⑤にマークしなさい。

（例）

解答番号	解 答 欄								
1	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨

- 5 試験時間は60分です。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は回収しますので持ち帰らないでください。

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読み、以下の各問いに答えよ。

Humans can recognize a smile from a distance of 90 meters. It's one of the oldest and most basic forms of communication. Smiles and laughs mean the same thing in all cultures. It doesn't matter if you are in London or Lisbon, New York or New Delhi, we all understand what they mean. They express joy without words. They are signs of (1).

(2)A smile or a laugh can be contagious. Maybe you have noticed that when people around us smile or laugh, we usually do the same. This type of phenomenon interests gelotologists: specialists who study the origins and effects of smiles and laughter. They believe that millions of years ago, before languages started to develop, these gestures helped humans to form relationships. Nowadays, the same gestures can help us in our stressful lives. Studies show that people live longer when they spend more time with groups of happy friends.

But why exactly are smiling and laughing good for our health? Is there a scientific explanation? Well, according to experts, (3). Studies have shown that laughs and smiles both cause the brain to release (4)"happy" chemicals into the body. These chemicals reduce stress and help to strengthen the body's defences. The same chemicals can also reduce pain. Laughing is also good for your heart and lungs, and 20 seconds of laughter has the same health benefits as three minutes of exercise.

Because of these healthy effects, laughter therapy has become more and more popular. Laughter yoga, for example, was started by an Indian doctor in Mumbai in 1995 and there are now more than 8,000 groups around the world. At laughter yoga sessions, people meet, play, and laugh. (5), they feel happier and healthier. Laughter therapy is also common in hospitals now. The idea of "clown care" started in New York in 1978, when a doctor named Patch Adams started to dress as a clown and make sick children laugh. Patients in a hospital are usually worried and often bored, but hospital clowns can help them to be happier and more positive, and this helps people to get better faster.

So, if we smile more, we might all be a lot happier and healthier. Strangely, it seems that (6)if we fake or force a smile, it can have exactly the same effects as a real smile. So if you're unhappy, just smile or try to laugh and you should feel better. A smile makes the world a warmer place, and because smiles and laughter are free, maybe we should be more generous with them.

出典 *Oxford Discover Futures 1 Oxford University Press*

問1 文中の(1), (3), (5)に入れるのに最も適切なものを, 次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

〔解答番号は 1 ～ 3〕

- (1) ① public and private ② art and science
 ③ fair and honest ④ peace and happiness

(3) ① we did ② they are
 ③ there is ④ there used to be

(5) ① For instance ② As a result
 ③ In contrast ④ What is more

問2 下線部(2), (6)の内容に最も近いものを, 次のうちから1つずつ選べ。〔解答番号は 4, 5〕

(2) A smile or a laugh can be contagious.

- ① When people smile or laugh, those around them feel like doing the same.

② People never smile or laugh without telling their thoughts to others.

③ Smiles and laughter are gestures whose use depends on the person.

④ One person's smile can prevent another person from laughing out loud.

(6) if we fake or force a smile, it can have exactly the same effects as a real smile

① There is a difference between an artificial smile and a real smile.

② Even if we are pretending to smile, we can enjoy the benefits of smiling.

③ If we smile when we see others smile, it may actually hurt them.

④ No other animal smiles with no reason as often as human beings.

問3 下線部(4)の説明として最も適切なものを、次のうちから1つ選べ。 [解答番号は 6]

(4) “happy” chemicals

- ① They are produced in the body when you smile.
- ② They can cure diseases of the heart and lungs.
- ③ They help you forget painful memories and refresh your body.
- ④ They are as beneficial as three minutes of exercise.

問4 本文の内容に最もよく合うものを，次のうちから1つずつ選べ。〔解答番号は 7 ～ 9〕

(1) Smiles and laughs (7).

- ① don't travel far ② have the same meaning everywhere
③ were born in New Delhi ④ need some words

(2) Gelotologists ($\boxed{8}$).

- ① lead stressful lives ② developed gestures many years ago
③ are trying to live longer ④ research smiles and laughter

(3) Clown care (9).

- ① was started by an Indian doctor in Mumbai
- ② is performed in about 8,000 locations around the world
- ③ is a form of laughter therapy for hospitalized patients
- ④ is an idea created by Patch Adams in 1995

問5 本文の表題として最も適切なものを、次のうちから1つ選べ。 [解答番号は 10]

- ① Nonverbal Ways of Communication ② How to Practice Laughter Therapy
③ Reasons for Generous Attitudes ④ Happier and Healthier Lives with Smiles

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読み、以下の各問いに答えよ。

Last year, as I was travelling through Australia, I often stopped at places with (1) names: names like Murwillumbah and Waterloo. I often asked myself, ‘Where do all these names come from? And what can we learn from them?’ Local people sometimes knew the answer and sometimes they didn’t, so I decided to look at these place names more closely and found out some interesting facts.

Many place names give us a *clue because they describe (2)physical characteristics, like ‘big hill,’ ‘dry desert,’ or ‘tall tree.’ Thousands of years ago, this is how the first Australians – the *Aborigines – named places. Today, in Australia, there are thousands of places with Aboriginal names, towns like Murwillumbah (good campsite), Nambucca (entrance to the sea), Bondi Beach from the word ‘Boondi’ (the sound of water falling over rocks) and Uluru (big rock).

(3)The Europeans had different ideas. When they first arrived in 1606, they wanted to make this strange new land feel like home. How did they do it? Well, they borrowed names from the country they came from – it showed that these places belonged to them. French and Dutch place names like Bougainville and Arnhem Land started to appear along the Australian coast. Then, in 1770, the English explorer Captain Cook arrived in Botany Bay. Soon, there was Melbourne, a town named after a British Prime Minister, and Waterloo, named after a famous battle between England and France.

There are other names with more local stories to tell. They tell us what happened to people who lived there. I was waiting for a bus in Tasmania when I noticed a sign for Hell’s Gates. Later, I found out that the town got its name from a terrible prison nearby. The origins of Gerringong in New South Wales are equally (4)dark. While I was visiting a museum there, a guide was explaining its history. Gerringong means a ‘place of peril’ – it was the word the Aborigines shouted when they first saw Captain Cook’s ship. Other names tell us how people felt when they arrived, like Mount Disappointment and Nowhere Else in the Australian Outback. Perhaps the people who named these places hoped for something better!

Altogether there are over 250,000 names in Australia; names of rivers, mountains, *plains, towns and cities and many more. These names can tell us what we can find there, they can tell us about history, they can warn us about danger or they can welcome us. Next time you travel to a new place, think about its name. What is it telling you?

*clue…手がかり *Aborigine…アボリジニ(オーストラリアの先住民) *plain…平原

出典 *insight Pre-Intermediate Oxford University Press*

問1 文中の(1)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のうちから1つ選べ。 [解答番号は 11]

- ① strange or unusual ② simple or clear
③ familiar or memorable ④ foreign or common

問2 下線部(2), (4)とほぼ同じ内容を表すものとして最も適切なものを、次のうちから1つずつ選べ。
[解答番号は 12, 13]

(2) physical characteristics 12

- ① beauties ② images
③ appearances ④ atmospheres

(4) dark 13

- ① hidden ② boring
③ mysterious ④ sad

問3 下線部(3)の説明として最も適切なものを、次のうちから1つ選べ。 [解答番号は 14]

- ① オーストラリアの原住民がつけた地名を出身国の言語に翻訳した。
② ホームシックにかからないように母国語を公用語とした。
③ すでに存在する母国の地名を使うことで土地の所有権を主張した。
④ ウォータールーのように自国の政治家の名前にちなんだ地名を好んだ。

問4 本文の内容に最もよく合うものを、次のうちから1つ選べ。 [解答番号は 15]

- ① Only the Aborigines were entitled to name places in Australia long ago.
② The first Europeans to arrive in Australia weren't from England.
③ Nowhere Else is a place where a lot of tourists come to pray.
④ The names of the people tell us about everything you want to know.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の各組の中で、第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置が他の語と異なるものを、次のうちから1つずつ選べ。 [解答番号は 16 ~ 20]

問1 ① an·noy ② fe·male ③ per·cent ④ de·light 16

問2 ① cour·age ② hon·or ③ trea·sure ④ de·mand 17

問3 ① es·ti·mate ② de·vel·op ③ in·struc·tor ④ pol·lu·tion 18

問4 ① Eu·ro·pe·an ② in·de·pend·ent ③ sec·re·tar·y ④ pol·i·ti·cian 19

問5 ① cre·a·tiv·i·ty ② vo·cab·u·lar·y ③ au·di·to·ri·um ④ ed·u·ca·tion·al 20

〔Ⅳ〕 次の文中の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

〔解答番号は 21 ～ 30 〕

- 問 1 Mr. Lee may look unfriendly, but (21) you get to know him, he is really nice.
① once ② though ③ since ④ except
- 問 2 I'm worried now because my leg pain is getting (22) than before.
① less ② more ③ better ④ worse
- 問 3 The street (23) the serious accident occurred always has a lot of traffic.
① which ② whose ③ where ④ how
- 問 4 In this class, there are a lot of students with a good (24) of humor.
① sense ② life ③ power ④ hobby
- 問 5 They will be competing (25) strong teams from all over the world.
① on ② against ③ in ④ at
- 問 6 Drivers (26) using mobile phones at the wheel face severe penalties.
① catch ② catching ③ caught ④ having caught
- 問 7 The man wondered who (27) knocking at his door so late at night.
① must ② are ③ had ④ was
- 問 8 Lisa lived about 50 kilometers (28) but drove to her parents' home every day.
① away ② around ③ aside ④ along
- 問 9 What will it take to get (29) Japanese to change our lifestyle habits?
① we ② our ③ us ④ ours
- 問 10 The doctor (30) her patient to drink water every morning after she gets up.
① said ② advised ③ talked ④ understood

〔V〕 次の会話を完成させるために最も適切なものを、次のうちから1つずつ選べ。

〔解答番号は 31 ～ 35 〕

問1 A: I wish you'd play tennis instead of rugby.

B: But I'm much better at rugby.

A: (31)

B: Don't worry. I'll be careful.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| ① You should make the right choice. | ② I know, but it's so dangerous. |
| ③ Don't miss your chance to play. | ④ Yes, but the other team always wins. |

問2 A: Hi, Grandma. It's Meg! What are you doing?

B: Hi, Meg! I've just baked some cookies. Do you want to come here and eat some?

A: Sure. (32)

B: I'll wait for you. Thank you for calling.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ① I'll leave here in a few minutes. | ② They were bought in London. |
| ③ They were really starving. | ④ I went there last week. |

問3 A: Oops!

B: What happened?

A: (33)

B: I'll get a wet towel for you.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ① We need to go to the cleaners. | ② I've spilled tea on my skirt. |
| ③ It happened right now. | ④ You've ripped my jacket. |

問4 A: Do you know the writer of this book?

B: Yes, I do. I love his detective stories.

A: (34)

B: Of course! They're on the shelf in my room.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ① Have you visited his house? | ② Is it fun to write a novel? |
| ③ Do you have many of his books? | ④ Where did you get to know him? |

問5 A: I'm planning to buy a house near here.

B: (35)

A: Yeah. It's nice and I have a lot of friends here.

B: How about your job? I can't believe you'll be doing that forever.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| ① How do you like it? | ② Is it a good idea to leave this town? |
| ③ Where will it be built? | ④ So, you want to stay in this area? |

〔VI〕 次の英文が日本語の内容を表すように下の①～⑤を並べ替えたときに，2 番目と 4 番目に来るものとして最も適切なものを，次のうちから 1 つずつ選べ。〔解答番号は 36 ～ 45 〕

問 1 私の弟は以前ひまな時間に小説を書いていました。

My brother () (36) () (37) () his spare time.

① used ② novels ③ write ④ to ⑤ in

問 2 これらのオレンジを入れるものを何かいただけますか。

Could you give me () (38) () (39) () in?

① to ② something ③ put ④ oranges ⑤ these

問 3 彼女の力がなければあなたは事業に失敗していたかもしれません。

But () (40) () , (41) () have failed in business.

① you ② her ③ might ④ help ⑤ for

問 4 このレストランでは男性は皆ジャケットを着ることになっています。

All men are () (42) () (43) () this restaurant.

① at ② wear ③ to ④ a jacket ⑤ supposed

問 5 この映画を見ると高校生の頃を思い出します。

This movie () (44) () (45) () was in high school.

① of ② the time ③ reminds ④ I ⑤ me