

2025年度

英 語

注 意

1. 監督者の合図があるまでは問題冊子と解答用紙を開かないでください。
2. 別紙の解答用紙は、マーク用解答用紙(1)と記述用解答用紙(2)とに分かれています。指定された解答欄をまちがえないように注意してください。
3. 解答用紙(1)は直接コンピューターにかけますので、折りまげたり、よごしたりしないでください。また、枠で囲まれた部分以外には記入しないでください。
4. 解答用紙(1)にマークするときは該当する○にはっきりとマークしてください。

マークのしかた (良い例) ●
(悪い例) ⊖ ⊗ ⊙ ⊕

(万年筆、ボールペンなどは使用してはいけません)

5. 解答用紙(1)に誤ってマークした場合には、消しゴムで跡が残らないように丁寧に消し、消しかすをきれいに払ってください。
6. 試験開始後、解答用紙(1)には、氏名、受験番号を記入し、さらにその受験番号をマークしてください。なお、受験番号を記入するときには解答用紙(1)の〔**受験番号記入上の注意**〕をよく読んで、まちがいのないようにしてください。
解答用紙(2)には、氏名、受験番号を記入してください。
7. 試験問題はこの冊子の1～8ページに記載されています。
問題冊子の余白部分は、メモとして利用して構いません。
各問題はほぼ同じ配点になっています。それを念頭に時間配分してください。
8. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

- 1 次の文章を読み、設問(a)～(e)にもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

How many words do you think are added to the English language every year? Looking at dictionaries, researchers believe the number is around 1,000. That means English is always growing and adapting. It is surprising that so many new words are being added to the language. It is also very interesting to think about how and why English changes.

All languages change over time, and English is no exception. Linguists, people who study language, agree that all human languages transform. They say that new words are introduced when we need them.

One of the most common ways we can form new words is by adding letters to the beginning (a prefix). For instance, centuries ago, people could only see as close or as far as their eyes would allow. Later, a tool was invented to look at the stars. People called it a “telescope,” and the word was made by combining the prefix “tele-” (which means “over a distance”) and the word “scope” (which means “to see”). A similar thing happened with the word “microscope” which means “to see something small.” Furthermore, we can form new words by combining different words together. “Notebook” (note + book), “sunrise” (sun + rise), and “mother-in-law” (mother + in + law) are all good examples. We call these “compound words.”

Loanwords have also changed and expanded the English language. Loanwords are words that are borrowed from other languages. It is thought that about 80% of the words in English today are not originally English words. They have been added over many centuries from more than 350 other languages. Examples include words like “opera” from Italian and “café” from French. However, it is not just European languages that have influenced English. The word “karaoke” comes from Japanese, “jungle” from Hindi, and “kiwi” from Māori.

More recently, words are being created, and the meanings of existing words are being extended. This is happening at an even faster rate now in order to deal with new technologies and social media. Some words are reused to describe technology-related items such as the word “mouse.” This word used to only mean an animal, but now it can also mean a device connected to a computer. A similar trend is happening because of social media. “Text,” as a noun, used to only mean “printed words on paper.” But now, you can use it as a verb to mean “sending a message by phone.” Short forms for communicating online have also been created such as LOL for “laughing out loud,” TTYL meaning “talk to you later,” and BTW standing for “by the way.”

There are other ways that the English language is changing. Negative words can have positive meanings depending on your intonation. For instance, the word “sick” can actually mean “cool” if you put extra stress on the word. Moreover, younger generations are always creating their own slang words or acronyms* from existing English words. For the current generation of teenagers, the word “lit” means “exciting,” and “GOAT” means “greatest of all time.” Words are even being shortened in speech, for example, “sus” can mean “suspicious” or “suspect.” Researchers think that if we traveled far into the future, people might not even be able to understand us!

Adapted from: Elam, J., Grimes-MacLellan, D., Kusaka, J., & Thomas, D. (2025). *Intercultural pathways to the English-speaking world*. Shohakusha.

〔注〕 acronym 頭文字から作った略語

- (a) What is the main topic of this passage?
1. How English will be different in the future.
 2. How new words are added and words are changed in the English language.
 3. The number of words recently being added to the English language.
 4. The way that English is currently changing.

- (b) Linguists believe that _____.
1. English changes more than other languages
 2. new English words are created when necessary
 3. prefixes are made up of two English words
 4. the majority of words in English are new
- (c) Which of the following is NOT a process mentioned for adding words into English?
1. Borrowing words from other languages.
 2. Making new words by changing current words.
 3. Using transformed words made by linguists.
 4. Using words to mean the opposite of their original meaning.
- (d) English is adopting new words rapidly these days because of _____.
1. loanwords
 2. prefixes
 3. slang
 4. technology
- (e) According to the passage, which of the following is true?
1. If you spell words differently, the meaning changes.
 2. Loanwords in the future will most likely come from European countries.
 3. People will use the same slang words in the future.
 4. Words can have different meanings depending on how you say them.

- 2 次の対話文を読み、設問(a)～(e)にもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

A conversation among three friends at a cafeteria.

Ayaka: It's too hot here in the cafeteria. Why don't they turn on the air conditioner?

Jack: Oh no! I just realized that I forgot to switch off the air conditioner in my apartment.

Ayaka: *Mottainai ne!*

Jack: What does that mean?

Ayaka: In Japanese, we commonly use the phrase *mottainai* when something is wasted. It's used to express regret over the waste of valuable resources.

Jack: So, you say "*mottainai ne*" when someone wastes food or energy?

Ayaka: It has a much deeper meaning. *Mottainai* is a philosophy that goes beyond the concepts of "Reduce, Recycle, and Reuse." It's also about respecting the things around us.

Ruth: Oh yes! I know this word. Back home in Kenya, there was a campaign called "*Mottainai*," to educate people about how plastic waste is harmful to our environment. People were also encouraged to plant more trees. The campaign was started by Professor Wangari Mathai.

Ayaka: Yes! We learned about Prof. Mathai in our class. She became interested in the idea of *mottainai* when she visited Japan. Then, she spread the idea internationally. She also spoke about it at the United Nations.

Ruth: The idea of *mottainai* is so important and relevant today. I think we should all promote it on campus.

Ayaka: Certainly! But for now, I don't think I'll be able to finish this chicken. I am already full.

Jack: Mottainai ne! Ruth looks full too, so I'll take it home with me.

- (a) The three friends started talking about mottainai because _____.
1. it was too hot in the cafeteria and the air conditioner was not working
2. Jack remembered that he had left his air conditioner on
3. Ruth could not finish her chicken and did not know what to do with it
4. they all had read about the Mottainai campaign at school
- (b) According to Ayaka, which of the following is true about mottainai?
1. It became well known because it was discussed at the United Nations.
2. It is a Japanese idea about appreciating the things around us.
3. Kenyan culture has the same concept.
4. Prof. Wangari Mathai wrote a textbook about it.
- (c) How did Ruth know about mottainai?
1. Ayaka had told her about it.
2. She learned about it in Prof. Mathai's class.
3. She participated in the Mottainai campaign in Kenya and planted trees.
4. She was familiar with the movement started in Kenya by Prof. Mathai.
- (d) What are Ruth and Ayaka most likely going to do?
1. They are going to ask the cafeteria to switch on the air conditioner.
2. They are going to go to Kenya to learn more about the Mottainai campaign.
3. They will make other students aware of the idea of mottainai.
4. They will try not to eat at the cafeteria anymore.

(e) What will happen to Ayaka's lunch?

- 1 . Ayaka will take it home for dinner.
- 2 . Jack and Ruth will share it.
- 3 . Jack will eat it while they discuss mottainai.
- 4 . Jack will finish it later.

- 3 左利きの矯正について以下の文章はどのように説明しているか、150～180字の日本語でまとめなさい。解答には(1)1970年以前の日本の状況、(2)オンライン調査の結果、(3)左利きの子どもを持つ親に求められることの3点を必ず含めること。

Lefties are a minority in this world, where roughly 90% of the population is right-handed. Some have had to adjust to what is considered a social norm* by changing their handedness*, at least with some activities. Left-handed children in Japan have long been forced to use their right hand for tasks such as holding pencils and chopsticks for a variety of reasons. However, this practice has since changed, and studies show that it was no longer the norm in Japan by the 1970s. But that doesn't mean it has entirely disappeared.

In an online questionnaire conducted on International Left-Handers Day, several Japanese respondents* in their 20s said that their parents and teachers told them to write and eat with their right hand. The survey showed that about 66% of the 68 respondents, who grew up in Japan, were forced to change handedness in one way or another. However, about half resisted and said “no!” They continued to use their left hand. That compares with only about 28% of the 405 respondents raised overseas, of whom nearly 69% resisted. On the whole, around 33% of the 473 lefties from around the globe said they were forced to use their right hand at home, school, or in other settings. 66% of them resisted.

Although left-handed children in Japan have long been forced to use their right hand, their parents should experience and discover what left-handers are going through. Their parents need to understand that what is correct for some people may not be right for others.

Adapted from: Suk, S. (2018, August 12). Lefties push back against Japan's 'righteous' spin. *The Japan Times on Sunday*.

〔注〕 norm 規範 handedness 利き手 respondent 回答者

- 4 次のテーマで100～150語程度のエッセーを、具体例を挙げながら英語で書きなさい。

What new things do you want to try at university and why?