

## 2025年度 一般選抜 学力検査 (外国語)

「英語コミュニケーションⅠ、英語コミュニケーションⅡ、  
英語コミュニケーションⅢ、論理・表現Ⅰ、論理・表現Ⅱ、  
論理・表現Ⅲ」

### 設問【1】～【8】

【1】～【5】Ⅱ	マーク式 解答番号 <input type="text" value="1"/> ～ <input type="text" value="36"/>
【5】Ⅲ	記述式
【6】Ⅰ・Ⅱ	マーク式 解答番号 <input type="text" value="37"/> ～ <input type="text" value="46"/>
【6】Ⅲ～【8】	記述式

【1】 次の対話文が自然な流れをもつように、 ～  に入る最も適当な応答文を、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1)  ～ (6)  。

(配点 18 点)

[Two friends are in a car.]

A :

- (1) ① What does your navigation say?  
② Were you thinking of stopping?  
③ Have you tried the navigation?  
④ Are you sure this is the right way?

B : My car navigation says it is, but this road is very narrow.

A :

- (2) ① Yes it is, and the houses are right next to the road.  
② I wouldn't say that. You could drive a bus in here.  
③ Maybe if you just opened your eyes, it might help.  
④ I wish your navigation could speak better English.

B : Yes, they are. I'll be very careful. You never know, someone might suddenly step out of one.

A :

- (3) ① Yes, that would be nice, especially if they come back in to say hello.  
② Yes, I've always wanted to see the inside of one of these old places.  
③ Yes, that often happens, especially young children or older people.  
④ Yes, it's not a very good place to dance, particularly if you're elderly.

B : Yes, they do. This road seems to go on forever. I'm thinking of turning off onto a bigger road.

A : Good idea. I don't trust car navigation systems. They always take you the shortest way, but sometimes it's not the safest way.

B : 4

- (4) ① If you say so. Shouldn't we always rely on machines rather than on ourselves?
- ② I guess not. Look, here's a crossing. Does that road on the left look any wider?
- ③ That's hard to say. What do you think about getting a smaller car next time?
- ④ It could be. How about stopping the navigation and resetting the directions?

A: Not really. It looks even more narrow than this one.

B : 5

- (5) ① Then it must be much safer than the one we're on.
- ② So carrying the car into this street was a bad idea.
- ③ While I'm doing all this, please can you sit quietly.
- ④ In that case, I'll stay on this road a little bit longer.

A : Let's carry on, then. Oh, I can see a road sign up ahead. Can you see what it says?

B : 6

- (6) ① It doesn't say anything. I don't think it's able to speak.
- ② It looks like it's telling us not to be so slow and foolish.
- ③ It says turn right for Nara. It was the right road after all.
- ④ It has Nara written on it. That's not what I wanted to see.

A : Thank goodness. Nara, here we come!

【2】 次の各組において、それぞれ①～⑦の語を空所に入れて日本語とほぼ同じ意味の英文を完成させたい。その場合、7 ～ 12 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～⑦の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 7 ～ (6) 12 。

(配点 24 点)

- (1) 翻訳の本質的な難しさは、多くの場合、翻訳は単に言葉を置き換えるという問題ではなく、文化の解釈や文化の翻訳の領域に踏み込まなければならないという点にある。

The essential difficulty of translation is that in many cases it is not merely  7   of words, but must enter    of interpretation and translation of culture.

- ① realm              ② matter              ③ a                      ④ the  
⑤ replacement ⑥ into                      ⑦ of

- (2) その朝、私はたまたまいつもより一本遅れの電車に乗った。彼女の方は一本早い電車に乗ったという。私はこの偶然をいまだに不思議に思い、感謝している。

That morning, I happened to take a train that was one train later than usual. She     that was one train earlier. I  8 this coincidence and am grateful for it.

- ① at                      ② on                      ③ wonder              ④ a  
⑤ got                      ⑥ train                      ⑦ still

- (3) 残念ながら、彼女はその芝居の主役に選ばれなかった。ひとつには身長が少し高すぎると、もうひとつには声も少し低すぎると判断されたのだ。

Unfortunately, she was not chosen for the leading role of the play: for one thing, she     a little too tall,     9 , her voice a little too low.

- ① to                      ② judged                      ③ another                      ④ for  
⑤ and                      ⑥ was                      ⑦ be

- (4) 英国には現在、日刊の全国紙が12紙あるが、どの新聞を読むかの選択は読者の関心を反映するだけでなく、読者の政治的な見解や、さらには階級的な地位とも関連している。

There are currently twelve national daily newspapers in the United Kingdom, and the     10 to read not only reflects the interests of the readers, but is also related to the readers' political views and even   .

- ① status                      ② of                      ③ which                      ④ class  
⑤ choice                      ⑥ their                      ⑦ ones

- (5) 社会変化がAIなどの新しいテクノロジーを生み出すのか、それとも新しいテクノロジーの結果として社会変化が起こるのかは決めがたいが、社会がテクノロジーに対してもつ責任を私たちは忘れるべきではない。

It is difficult to determine whether social changes create new technology such as AI, or whether     11 social changes, but we should not forget the responsibility that    technology.

- ① for                      ② in                      ③ the                      ④ results  
⑤ has                      ⑥ society                      ⑦ latter

- (6) 人間に飼われた雀の寿命は最長15年という記録があるが、野生の雀の場合は、あちこちに飛んで行ってしまっていて追跡調査が難しいため、確かなことはわかっていない。

The longest recorded lifespan of sparrows    is 15 years, but it is     12 about wild sparrows, as they fly from place to place and are difficult to track.

- ① for                      ② by                      ③ known                      ④ kept  
⑤ humans                      ⑥ certain                      ⑦ not

【3】 次の(1)～(10)の各文には4か所下線が施してある。そのうち1か所を訂正すれば、その文は正しい英文になる。その箇所をそれぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 13 ～ (10) 22 。

(配点 20 点)

(1) A large ①number of personal information was ②leaked due to an ③operational error on the city's computer, ④causing a major social problem.

13

(2) ①Sustaining the natural environment is ②of great importance, but it is a question ③in which a definitive answer has not ④yet been found.

14

(3) The first step of ①objective thinking is to ②see through ③bias views and judgments that are not ④based on facts.

15

(4) Space flight ①affects the human body, ②especially the bones, since they depend ③on gravity to maintain ④its volume.

16

(5) It would be ①interested to know what kind of Japanese ②would be used 100 years ③from now and to ④see if we could understand it.

17

(6) From ancient Greek tragedies ①to modern horror films, people ②somehow seem to ③enjoy being ④frightening.

18

(7) To remain ①competition in an ②increasingly globalized world, Japanese society is ③in need to ④produce competent young scientists.

19

(8) Winter mountains, even low ①ones, can be very dangerous ②in certain conditions for ③those not accustomed to ④climber.

20

(9) Television was ①collectively invented ②for a result of much intellectual ③labor in various ④fields of science.

21

(10) He spoke about his ideas ①at length and ②with enthusiasm, but ③failure after all to ④convince his colleagues.

22



【4】 次の(1)～(4)のAの文に対するBの応答として、最も不適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 23 ～(4) 26。

(配点 16 点)

(1) A : This magazine is so interesting. I can't put it down.

B : 23

- ① It must be. You've been reading it all this morning.
- ② I'm quite surprised that you like that sort of thing.
- ③ I can see that, but we have to get ready to leave now.
- ④ If you stand on that chair, you should be able to get it.

(2) A : The picnic was fun. If only it hadn't rained.

B : 24

- ① In that case, maybe it would be better to cancel it now.
- ② It was a pity. The weather had been pretty good at first.
- ③ Never mind. At least we could enjoy it for an hour or so.
- ④ I did warn you that the weather forecast was not good.

(3) A : I told my father why I did it, but he took it the wrong way.

B : 25

- ① Oh dear. Did you get into a lot of trouble?
- ② Oh, really? In which direction did he go, then?
- ③ How could he not see how you were feeling?
- ④ Why doesn't he try to see it from your side?

(4) A : I wonder if you could stop off at the drugstore on your way home?

B : 26

- ① I'll try, but I have to work late today, and it may be closed.
- ② Is there any particular drugstore that you have in mind?
- ③ I believe it's your job to cancel their order. It's not mine.
- ④ Sure. What would you like me to pick up there for you?

【5】 次の英文を読み、下記の設問Ⅰ、Ⅱに対する最も適切な答えを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。また、下記の設問Ⅲの英文を和訳し、記述解答用紙(E)に記入しなさい。

解答番号は、Ⅰ (1) 27 ～ (5) 31 、Ⅱ (1) 32 ～ (5) 36 。

(配点ⅠⅡ 35点、Ⅲ 5点)

For people who have enough money from their pension and who are in good health, the years of retirement may be an opportunity to do some of the things that they did not have time for when they were working and bringing up a family. Some people take courses, some go on more holidays or vacations, others do (a)voluntary work and continue to use the skills they learned for their job. Public transport, theatres and sometimes restaurants give discounts to retired people to (b)encourage them to go out. In Britain some go to play bingo or to a tea dance (a dance held in the afternoon). In the US senior citizens are expected to be active, if their health permits, and the sight of a 70-year-old lifting weights in a gym is not uncommon. Many elderly people, however, have a more difficult old age. Those who rely on the British state pension or US social security have to spend most of their money on food and heating and have little left for expensive pleasures. Others have poor health and cannot move around easily. Some are afraid to go out in case they are attacked and robbed. Many are lonely.

Older Americans who can afford a comfortable retirement may move to states like Florida and Arizona where the weather is warm all year. Many get an apartment in a retirement community, where they are near people of their own age and where there is somebody nearby to provide help if they need it. If they become ill they may need to move into a nursing home where they can get special medical care. The cost of nursing homes is very high, and while many are excellent, others are not so good. A few older people live with their children, but Americans do not usually feel that it is the

responsibility of children to take care of their parents.

In Britain too, elderly people also like to be independent, and to live in their own home for as long as possible. Those who find it difficult to look after themselves may have a home help for a few hours each week. Some may use a ‘meals on wheels’ service, when already prepared meals are delivered directly to their homes. People who are less able to get about may be taken each day to a day centre where they can sit and (c) interact with others. As in the US, some elderly people move into sheltered accommodation or care housing. Others go to live with one of their children. Many families, however, do not have room for their elderly relatives or do not want them to live with them. When these people can no longer care for themselves they have to move into an old people’s home, (d) run by the local council.

In Britain especially, old people get less respect than they do in many other societies. They are often thought by younger people to have little to contribute to society and to be a burden on the rest of the population. They used to be referred to as old age pensioners but the name ‘senior citizens’ was introduced as part of a campaign to give the elderly a more positive image. Many, however, still feel that they are powerless, unwanted and have no (e) role in society.

(Reproduced by permission of Oxford University Press

from Oxford Guide to British and American Culture for Learners of English by

Jonathan Crowther and Kathryn Kavanagh (c))

I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) Which two types of older people does this passage talk about?

- ① Those who prefer taking longer holidays after retirement, and those who do not.
- ② Those who now live in Britain but were born in America, and those who were not.
- ③ Those who choose to be active and enjoy various activities, and those who do not.
- ④ Those who have enough money to enjoy their retirement, and those who do not.

27

(2) Why do many retired people have a difficult old age?

- ① They find it hard to live comfortably only on financial help from their government.
- ② They find it hard to enjoy the expensive pleasures and delicious food in their lives.
- ③ They feel that going outside and robbing people is not an appropriate way to live.
- ④ They feel that avoiding meeting lonely old people is not the way they want to live.

28

(3) What do some older Americans choose to do after they retire?

- ① They mostly move in with their children, who feel a great responsibility towards them.
- ② They choose somewhere to live where they do not have to worry about cold weather.
- ③ They build their own retirement community and invite other people to live with them.
- ④ They move into nursing homes, but unfortunately they may fall ill while staying there.

29

(4) How do older people in Britain live?

- ① Unlike Americans, many older British people decide to live in professional care housing.
- ② Their children's independence is special, so they live with them for as long as possible.
- ③ Their lives are basically similar to older people in America, with a few different services.
- ④ Cooking meals to be delivered to other people's homes is a typical pastime for them.

30

(5) How are older people in Britain often seen?

- ① The label 'senior citizens' has made their image worse than before.
- ② Many of them feel disrespected and unwanted by younger people.
- ③ Younger people are unable to see themselves as a burden on the old.
- ④ They cannot decide whether to be seen as pensioners or senior citizens.

31

II Choose the word that can best replace the underlined word.

- (1) (a) voluntary :      ① unnecessary      ② temporary  
   ③ exciting      ④ unpaid

32

- (2) (b) encourage :      ① force      ② urge  
   ③ consider      ④ pay

33

- (3) (c) interact :      ① mix      ② overlook  
   ③ argue      ④ return

34

- (4) (d) run :      ① performed      ② raced  
   ③ operated      ④ ignored

35

- (5) (e) role :      ① part      ② turn  
   ③ interest      ④ past

36

III Translate the underlined sentence into Japanese.

Others have poor health and cannot move around easily.

- 【6】 次の英文を読み、下記の設問Ⅰ、Ⅱに対する最も適切な答えを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。また、下記の設問Ⅲの英文を和訳し、記述解答用紙(E)に記入しなさい。

解答番号は、Ⅰ (1) 37 ～ (5) 41 、Ⅱ (1) 42 ～ (5) 46 。

(配点ⅠⅡ 35点、Ⅲ 5点)

Christian Ernest Dior was a French fashion designer who established one of the world's top fashion houses. His fashion houses became known all around the world, having gained (a) prominence on five continents in only a decade. Dior was born on January 21, 1905, in Granville, a seaside town in the north of France. When he was a boy, Dior's family moved to Paris, where he would spend his youth. Although Dior was passionate about art and expressed an interest in becoming an architect, he submitted to pressure from his father and, in 1925, enrolled in a school to begin his studies in political science, with the understanding that he would eventually find work as a diplomat.

After his graduation in 1928, however, Dior opened a small art gallery with money he received from his father, who had agreed to lend his son his financial support on the condition that the family name would not appear above the gallery door. In the few years it was open, Dior's gallery handled the works of such (b) notable artists as Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso. He was forced to close the gallery in 1931, a year that included the deaths of both his older brother and mother and the financial collapse of his father's business. Following the closing of his gallery, Dior began to make ends meet by selling his fashion sketches, and in 1935, landed a job illustrating the magazine *Figaro Illustré*. Several years later, Dior was hired as a design assistant by a Paris fashion house.

Dior's skills led to his employment as a designer for various fashion icons in attempts to preserve the fashion industry during World War II. In



1946, Marcel Boussac, a successful businessman, invited Dior to design for Philippe et Gaston, a Paris fashion house launched in 1925. Dior refused, wishing to make a fresh start under his own name rather than reviving an old brand. In 1946, with Boussac's backing, Dior <sup>(c)</sup>founded his fashion house, with his collection of the "New Look". The name of the line of his first collection, presented on 12 February 1947, was *Corolle*. This collection included a launch of 90 garments featuring rounded shoulders, a narrow waist, and very full skirt. The New Look celebrated ultra-femininity and opulence in women's fashion. The New Look revolutionized women's dress, reestablished Paris as the centre of the fashion world after World War II, and made Dior a <sup>(d)</sup>weighty symbol of fashion for much of the following decade. Dior's collection was an inspiration to many women post-war and helped them regain their love for fashion. Each season featured a newly titled Dior "line". Throughout his lifetime, he won numerous awards for Best Costume Design.

In 1957, several months after appearing on the cover of *Time* magazine, Dior traveled to Italy on vacation. While there, on October 23, 1957, he suffered what was his third heart attack and died, at the age of 52. Dior's funeral was attended by <sup>(e)</sup>roughly 2,500 people, including all of his staff and many of his most famous clients. At the time of his death, Dior's house was earning more than 20 million dollars annually. His designs have been worn by film stars and royalty alike. Christian Dior's company still continues to operate at the forefront of fashion.

(From various internet sources, mainly Wikipedia and Britannica.com)

I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) What are we told about Christian Dior's early life?

- ① His early years were spent in Paris, the capital, though soon he had to move.
- ② His family were famous in the fashion business, and they had many shops.
- ③ He used to spend a lot of his family's money while he was living in Paris.
- ④ He was brought up in France's capital city, though he was not born there.

37

(2) How did Dior's education proceed?

- ① He wanted to study political science, but decided to study architecture instead.
- ② He wanted to be a diplomat like his father, but chose to study political science.
- ③ He decided to study political science at university, despite having other interests.
- ④ He decided that studying political science, against his father's wishes, was best.

38

(3) How did Dior's father feel about his son's decision to open an art gallery?

- ① He preferred that his family name was not involved, but he assisted Christian financially.
- ② He forced his son to close the gallery in 1931 although the business was doing very well.
- ③ He refused to help him, but he changed his mind once he saw his name above the door.
- ④ He wanted his son to succeed, but he didn't like the works of the artists, and objected.

39

(4) Which of the following statements is not true?

- ① Dior could find various jobs in the fashion industry during World War II even though the industry was struggling.
- ② Dior worked for the Philippe et Gaston house, and later used their name to open his own fashion house.
- ③ Dior had to make money by selling fashion design sketches after his first art gallery business collapsed.
- ④ Dior was helped by a famous businessman, Boussac, to establish his own fashion house and the "New Look".

40

(5) Which sentence best describes Christian Dior's effect on the fashion industry?

- ① Although he was successful at first, his fashion style became out of date, as women preferred to look more manly.
- ② Despite his continuing popularity, Dior is still best remembered for his famous *Corolle* designs from before the war.
- ③ His designs were immensely popular with women who wanted to feel fashionable and feminine again after the War.
- ④ The New Look, which began with other famous Paris fashion houses, remained very popular with Dior until his death.

41

II Choose the word that can best replace the underlined word.

- (1) (a) prominence :      ① importance      ② sales  
   ③ failure      ④ blessing

42

- (2) (b) notable :      ① observed      ② musical  
   ③ leading      ④ impossible

43

- (3) (c) founded :      ① discovered      ② enjoyed  
   ③ confused      ④ opened

44

- (4) (d) weighty :      ① common      ② significant  
   ③ fat      ④ permanent

45

- (5) (e) roughly :      ① over      ② incredibly  
   ③ certainly      ④ around

46

III Translate the underlined sentence into Japanese.

His designs have been worn by film stars and royalty alike.

【7】 次の(1)～(6)の対になった文がほぼ等しい意味になるように、(     )内に適当な1語を入れなさい。ただし、各語の最初の1字は(     )内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴りなさい。

解答は、記述解答用紙(E)に記入しなさい。

(配点 24 点)

- (1) The road is very busy. Be careful when you cross it.

The road is very busy. (W     ) (o     ) when you cross it.

- (2) Can you turn off the TV? The noise is annoying me.

Can you turn off the TV? The noise is (g     ) on my (n     ).

- (3) This box is too heavy to carry just by myself. Can you help me?

This box is too heavy to carry just by myself. Can you (g     ) me a (h     )?

- (4) She often felt shy to speak in front of people, but she managed to conquer it.

She often felt shy to speak in front of people, but she managed to (g     ) (o     ) it.

- (5) I'll try everything I can. I don't want to disappoint you.

I'll try everything I can. I don't want to (l     ) you (d     ).

- (6) We have plenty of time before we leave. Just relax.

We have plenty of time before we leave. Just (t     ) it (e     ).

## 【8】

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