

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)

[A customer enters a shop.]

A :

- (1) ① Good morning. I hear your models are very beautiful. Can I meet one?
② Good morning. I saw you looking at the displays just now. Can I help?
③ Good morning. I was hoping to lose weight, and was told to come here.
④ Good morning. I'm looking for a new microwave oven for our kitchen.

B : We have a wide range of new models here, sir. What type of oven did you have in mind?

A :

- (2) ① I think I'd like an oven that's basically overpriced and useless.
② I'm not sure; it doesn't have to be anything too fancy, though.
③ I'm quite sure that I won't be able to remember what you say.
④ I believe you'd be better off choosing one that I'd choose too.

B : I see. Let me show you which models we have. This one is very popular at the moment.

A :

- (3) ① What features does it have that make it so popular?
② What does it look like? I want one with a cute face.
③ What is the use of buying such an expensive model?
④ What was that? Could you repeat what you just said?

B : It has all of the usual functions, and the price is very reasonable.

A : That's good. I'm not too sure about the color, though. Is white the only available option?

B : 4

- (4) ① There is a white version if you'd prefer not to have the beige one.
- ② There are no other options, unless you decide to paint it yourself.
- ③ There is also a beige one, or a black one, at exactly the same price.
- ④ There are only two choices: this white one, or a black and grey one.

A : The beige looks better. White always reminds me of hospitals. If I bring my old one in, is there any chance of a discount?

B : 5

- (5) ① Of course, sir. If you like, I would be very pleased to repair your old one myself.
- ② Regrettably, we don't exchange foreign currency here. Can you pay us in dollars?
- ③ Why do you think we would be interested in displaying your old oven in our shop?
- ④ I'm sorry, sir, we only have that service for larger machines like washing machines.

A : It can't be helped. I'll just have to throw the old one away. If I buy this one, can you deliver it?

B :

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- (6) ① Of course, sir. If you like, I would be pleased to bring it to your house personally.
- ② I'm afraid that this model is so big and heavy that we can't get it out of the shop.
- ③ We could do, but it would cost you almost as much as the price of the oven itself.
- ④ Even if we can find its original box, that kind of service is always available to you.

A : If that's the case, then I'll get it home by myself. I hope it's not too heavy!

【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、 ～ 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) ～ (6) 。 (配点 24 点)

(1) 文化がますますデジタル化しつつある今日、読書はもはやただの楽しみではなく、子供たちに引き継がなければならない文化遺産の一部だと言えるだろう。

In today's increasingly digitalized culture, it can be said that reading is

a pleasure, but part of our cultural heritage that must be passed .

- ① just ② to ③ no ④ children
⑤ on ⑥ our ⑦ longer

(2) 「お色直し」という日本語は、結婚披露宴で花嫁が着替えたりする時などによく使われるが、私はピンクの多い4月の花が白の目立つ5月の花に変わるとき、この言葉を思い出す。

The Japanese word *oironaoshi* is often used for the bride
 at a wedding party, but I am when
pinkish flowers of April are replaced by whiter flowers of May.

- ① clothes ② of ③ reminded ④ changing
⑤ word ⑥ her ⑦ the

- (3) あるヨーロッパの国での話だが、列車の乗客に「いつも遅れるのに時刻表などいるのか」と問われた駅員は、「もし時刻表がなかったら遅れていることがわからないだろう」と答えたそうだ。

In a European country, when asked by a train passenger, “Why do you need a timetable when the trains ?” the train attendant replied, “If you didn’t have a timetable, 9 that the train was late?”

- ① know ② are ③ you ④ how
⑤ always ⑥ would ⑦ late

- (4) カタツムリは地方によりイメージが少し異なるようだ。それもそのはずで、日本には700種以上のカタツムリがいるという。カタツムリは行動範囲がとても狭いので、その土地土地で独自に進化してきたためだ。

The image of snails seems to vary 10 region. This is not surprising, as there are more than 700 species of snails in Japan. This is because snails have a very small and have evolved uniquely in each locality.

- ① region ② range ③ to ④ from
⑤ activity ⑥ of ⑦ slightly

- (5) もし彼女が時おり適切なアドバイスを与えなかったら、彼はその本を書きあげるのにさらに長い時間を要したことだろう。

If it 11 her occasional, appropriate advice, it would have taken him to finish the book.

- ① been ② for ③ even ④ not
⑤ time ⑥ had ⑦ more

- (6) 英語の海外進出は16世紀末に始まったが、当時の英語の話者数は約700万人に過ぎなかったという事実は、今の私たちにとっては驚きだろう。

The English language abroad at the end of the 16th century, but the fact that there were only about seven million speakers of English at that time may 12 to us today.

- ① come ② began ③ surprise ④ expansion
⑤ as ⑥ its ⑦ a

【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) ～(10) 。

(配点 20 点)

(1) The ①primary aim of critical thinking is not to find faults ②for others, ③but to ④develop your own intellectual capacity.

(2) I ①suspect that the ②declining birthrate in Japan is ③related to the economic situation in which many Japanese are ④placing.

(3) He had ①initially planned a ②temporal stay in the county, but it ended ③up being an ④extended stay.

(4) The ①characteristics of the newly discovered ②species of moss are quite ③distinct from ④that of known species.

(5) To be ①frankly with you, the reason why the company took ②up your proposal instead of ③mine is not clear ④to me.

(6) It is not too ①much to say that it is ②an universal opinion that the ③current treatment of teachers should be ④made better.

(7) The invention of paper ①is often ②pointed out as one of the most important ③achievement of ④ancient Chinese civilization.

(8) He ①happened to find the new star ②during observing the ③night sky to look ④for something else.

(9) Beginning in 1920, the ①prohibit of the sale of alcoholic ②beverages in the United States ③lasted for more than a ④decade.

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(10) ①The English were ②originally a Germanic ③people, and a thousand years ago English was also similar ④with the Germanic languages.

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【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) ～(4) 。

(配点 16 点)

(1) A : If this coat wasn't so expensive, I would certainly buy it.

B :

- ① Go on, treat yourself. It would look really good on you.
- ② I'm surprised the price is so low. It's very stylish, I think.
- ③ Why would you want to buy it? It doesn't suit you at all.
- ④ I don't think you should consider spending so much on that.

(2) A : My mother was ill for a long time, but she's gotten over it now.

B :

- ① Really? That will be very difficult for her, I think.
- ② That's encouraging news. I was worried about her.
- ③ That news must make you feel better. That's great.
- ④ I was wondering why you were looking so stressed.

(3) A : You'll be sure not to forget your umbrella, won't you?

B :

- ① Do you really think that I'm likely to need one today?
- ② Thanks for reminding me. I often forget it nowadays.
- ③ Why? Does it look like we may have some rain later?
- ④ Yes, of course I will. I'll leave it behind when I go out.

(4) A : I came across this old photo of us on a school trip to France.

B :

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- ① Here, let me have a look. I love looking at old photos.
- ② Wow! I think I remember where that photo was taken.
- ③ It must have been happy to meet you after all this time.
- ④ That picture must be ancient. That trip was so long ago.

【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(D)に記入しなさい。

解答番号は、Ⅰ(1) ～(5) 、Ⅱ(1) ～(5) 。

(配点ⅠⅡ 35点、Ⅲ 5点)

A zoo is a place where animals live in captivity and are put on display for people to view. Zoos contain wide varieties of animals that are native to all parts of the Earth. Though people have kept wild animals for thousands of years, those collections have not always resembled modern zoos.

The first zoos in history were created as private collections by the wealthy to show their power. These private collections were called menageries. Wall carvings found in Egypt and Mesopotamia are evidence that rulers and aristocrats created menageries as early as 2500 B.C. They left records of expeditions to distant places to bring back (a) exotic animals such as giraffes, elephants, bears, dolphins, and birds. There is evidence that ancient zoo owners hired animal handlers to make sure that their animals lived in good health and would reproduce. Zoos also existed in later civilizations, including those of China, Greece, and Rome.

The model of the modern, public zoo became popular in the 18th century, during the Age of Enlightenment. The Age of Enlightenment was a period in European history when science, reason, and logic were promoted as ideals of society and government. The scientific focus of the Age of Enlightenment extended to zoology. During this time, people started to study animals for scientific reasons. Scientists wanted to research animal behavior and physical structure. To do this, scientists and zookeepers had to keep animals in places that (b) resembled the animals' natural habitats (the natural environments in which these animals usually live).

Today, zoos are not only meant to entertain and educate the public but

have a strong emphasis on scientific research and species conservation. There is a trend toward giving animals more space and recreating natural environments.

The World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, the international organization for zoos, (c)is concerned with the health of animals in zoos, and the focus of environmental efforts takes the form of research, captive breeding of rare animals, and conservation. Researchers at zoos can study animals up-close. Biologists and animal doctors are also (d)available to treat sick or injured animals. Captive breeding of endangered species makes zoos valuable places for animal survival. Animals such as the black soft-shelled turtle, native to India and Bangladesh, are (e)extinct in the wild, but survive in several zoos around the world, with their health looked after by biologists. The goal of many captive breeding programs at zoos is the re-introduction of animals into the wild. The California condor, a very large bird native to the west coast of the United States, has been re-introduced to its native habitat after breeding in zoos and wildlife parks.

Critics of captive breeding programs, however, say that releasing a few animals into the wild does little to help the species population. Animals have perished in the wild largely due to loss of their habitat. The re-introduction of animals, especially large mammals that require vast territory for survival, does nothing to recover the lost habitat, for people continue to develop land for their homes and businesses. While zoos have put importance on conservation and humane animal treatment in recent decades, some critics say it is basically cruel to keep animals in captivity. They argue that living in captivity takes away wild animals' natural behavior and instincts.

(From the website of National Geographic Education “Zoo”)

I According to the passage, choose the best answer.

(1) What are we told about the first zoos in history?

- ① Those zoos were made in order to instruct the public about animal behaviors.
- ② Egyptians and Mesopotamians collected animals to paint them on cave walls.
- ③ Even in those days, there was some degree of attention to animal well-being.
- ④ All of the animals were brought from areas close to Egypt and Mesopotamia.

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(2) How were zoo animals regarded in the 18th century?

- ① It was the Age of Enlightenment and the natural behaviors of animals were considered as ideals of society.
- ② Society at that time valued scientific enquiry and human reason, and so also had a scientific interest in animals.
- ③ Scientists at the time were more interested in how animals behaved rather than how their bodies were constructed.
- ④ Scientists at the time tried to place animals in artificial environments in order to observe their behavior closely.

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(3) What is “captive breeding”?

- ① It is a way of capturing wild animals and keeping them from zoos.
- ② It is a way of observing, but not caring for or treating those animals.
- ③ It is a way of sheltering those animals which were bred in the wild.
- ④ It is a way of getting captured animals to produce offspring in zoos.

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(4) What do critics of “captive breeding” say?

- ① The main cause of the disappearance of wild animals is the destruction of their ecosystems.
- ② If large mammals are returned to the wild, it means that the habitat itself will be destroyed.
- ③ Returning animals to the wild is a good thing, but those animals will then lose their instincts.
- ④ The only way to protect animal habitats is through development of the land by human beings.

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

- ① Although there have been changes, zoos have existed for the past 4000 years or more.
- ② Zoo researchers claim that zoos protect animal species, but there is no such evidence.
- ③ Despite the arguments of the zoo defenders, its critics say that they are basically cruel.
- ④ The author mentions zoos’ merits and demerits, leaving the final judgement to readers.

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II Choose the word(s) that can best replace the underlined word(s).

- (1) (a) exotic : ① native ② large
 ③ unfamiliar ④ challenging 32

- (2) (b) resembled : ① searched for ② looked like
 ③ separated from ④ left to 33

- (3) (c) is concerned with : ① looks after ② forgets about
 ③ goes without ④ takes over 34

- (4) (d) available : ① free ② reluctant
 ③ useless ④ ready 35

- (5) (e) extinct : ① non-native ② non-existent
 ③ non-essential ④ non-standard 36

III Translate the underlined part into Japanese:

There is a trend toward giving animals more space and recreating natural environments.

【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(D)に記入しなさい。

解答番号は、Ⅰ(1) ～(5) 、Ⅱ(1) ～(5) 。

(配点ⅠⅡ 35点、Ⅲ 5点)

著作権の都合上、省略。
閲覧を希望の方は、名古屋外国語大学 入試広報室で閲覧可能です。

【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、()内に適切な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(D)に記入しなさい。

(配点 24 点)

(1) He was a problem child but he has become a very reliable guy.

He was a problem child but he has (t) (o) to be a very reliable guy.

(2) Wait for 5 more minutes, please! The drama is nearly finished.

Wait for 5 more minutes, please! The drama is (j) (a) finished.

(3) Tomorrow's baseball game is cancelled because of the typhoon.

Tomorrow's baseball game is (c) (o) because of the typhoon.

(4) As she is experienced, she should be able to handle difficult customers.

As she is experienced, she should be able to (d) (w) difficult customers.

(5) Can you watch the boys while I'm out? They might do anything.

Can you (k) an (e) on the boys while I'm out? They might do anything.

(6) The concert will be held if the singer's health improves.

The concert will (t) (p) if the singer's health improves.

【8】 日本文のあらすじを参考に、英文中の㊦～㊧の()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(D)に記入しなさい。

(配点18点)

Hamlet was sitting next to Horatio and Marcellus at the top of the tower. They had been waiting there for at least three hours.

“Look, my lord...” said Horatio suddenly, “It has come!”

Hamlet jumped to his feet and ㊦(s) in amazement at the silvery figure. Horatio had been right — it did look just like his father.

He cried, “I don’t know whether you are a good spirit or some demon from Hell, but I don’t care. I want to know what you are, why you are here, and why you’re dressed like my dead father! What do you want us to do?”

The ghost beckoned to Hamlet.

“Don’t go with it, my lord!” begged Marcellus.

“I will follow it!” cried Hamlet. “What do I have to ㊧(f)? It can’t do anything to my soul. Look, it’s still beckoning to me to go.”

Horatio and Marcellus both held Hamlet back.

“Let me go!” he shouted. “This is my ㊨(f), my friends.” He threw off their hands and walked toward the spirit. “I will follow you...”

Marcellus and Horatio watched him go.

The ghost led Hamlet to the end of the battlements. Then it stopped.

“Where do you want to take me?” said Hamlet. “This is as ㊩(f) as I’ll go.”

The ghost slowly turned to look at Hamlet.

“Listen to me” came its dull, deep voice; it was a sound from ㊪(a) world. “I don’t have much time before I must return to the flames of Purgatory. There I will stay until all the crimes of my days alive have been burned away.”

“Poor ghost!”

“Don’t pity me, Hamlet, but listen to ㊦(w) I say. Then think of revenge.”

“Revenge?”

“Yes, I am your father’s ghost. And if you ever loved your dear father, you will revenge his murder.”

“Murder? Tell me quickly what you mean, so that I can take revenge ㊧(r) away!!”

“You’ve heard the story that a poisonous snake bit me as I was sleeping. But the story isn’t true, Hamlet. The snake that bit me to death is now wearing the crown of Denmark.”

“You mean my uncle?”

“Yes, my brother Claudius. That afternoon, as I was asleep, your uncle crept into the orchard and poured some deadly poison into my ear. That’s how my brother ㊨(t) away my life, my crown and my queen. Oh, Hamlet! I pray you stop the royal bed of Denmark being home to such a vile marriage. But however you take your revenge, please don’t hurt your mother. Leave her to Heaven and her conscience. Now I must leave, my dear son. Farewell. Remember me...”

The ghost ㊩(f) away into the night.

(Shakespeare, W. *Hamlet* (2007) retold by Atkin, S.A.)

〈あらすじ〉

ハムレットはホレイショーとマーセラスと共に、塔のてっぺんに座り、すでに3時間も待ち続けていた。突如ホレイショーが言った。「殿下、あれが来ました！」

ハムレットはさっと立ち上がり、その銀色の姿を驚きの目で見つめた。それは彼の父親にそっくりであった。彼は叫んだ。「お前は何者なのだ。そしてなぜ父上と同じ姿をしているのか？」すると、幽霊は彼に向かって手招きをした。「行ってはなりません！」マーセ

ラスとホレイショーは懇願したが、ハムレットは「何を恐れる必要があるというのだ。行かせてくれ。これは私の運命なのだ」と言うと、幽霊に向かって歩き出した。

幽霊はハムレットを胸壁のはずれまで連れて行くとそこで止まった。「どこへ連れていくつもりだ。ここより先へは行かぬ」と彼が言うと、幽霊は振り向いた。

「聞きなさい」その低い声はこの世とは違う世界のものであった。「私の言うことを聞き、その上で、復讐について考えるのだ」

「復讐？」

「私はお前の父の幽霊なのだ。お前が父を愛していたのであれば、父の殺害への復讐をするであろう」

「何のことなのか教えてください。すぐにでも復讐ができるように！」

「私が毒蛇に噛まれて死んだことは聞いているであろう。しかし、それは真実ではない。私を噛んだ蛇は今、デンマークの冠をかぶっている」

「私の叔父が？」

「そう、私の弟クローディアスだ。あの午後、私が庭で寝ていると、お前の叔父が忍び寄り、私の耳に毒を流し込んだのだ。そして私の命と王冠、妃を奪った。ハムレットよ、デンマークの王家が、おぞましい婚姻によって汚されるのを防いでくれ。が、お前の母はそのままにしておいてくれ」

幽霊は夜の中にかすんで消えていった。