

**2025 年度
一般入試（前期）
2025 年 1 月 29 日実施分**

問題と解答

英語

- I 次の英文を読んで、後の英文(1)～(10)の空所(①)～(⑩)を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

Issues facing Japan

The declining birth rate in Japan is a serious issue. Some schools in rural areas have just a few children in their classes. This makes problems for teachers because it is difficult to ① organize sports days or have children do projects in groups. Parents worry about sending their children to a school where there are few classmates. It costs a lot of money to keep these schools open and many of them have merged^{*} with schools nearby. In some cases, schools close and the local community is badly affected.

Another issue in Japan is the rapidly aging society. The number of people over the age of 65 was 23 percent in 2010 and this will rise to 36 percent in 2040. In rural areas such as Aomori and Kochi, people over the age of 65 will [②] 40 percent of the total population. People over the age of 75 will increase from 11 percent to over 20 percent. Some areas of Japan will have 25 percent of people over the age of 75. Cities and small towns with lots of old people will face several problems such as the cost of healthcare and social support. Japan is one of the first countries in the world to face the problem of a rapidly aging society.

Another issue is people moving to big cities. More people are leaving rural areas to work in major cities such as Tokyo. In fact, it is now [③] that a third of Japan's 125.9 million people lives in the greater Tokyo area. Young people move from rural to urban areas for education, job opportunities, and the convenience of city life. In most cases, they do not move back to their hometowns. This means that the number of people in rural communities is declining. Some small towns are almost deserted except for very old people.

(Clive Langham, *Steps to Academic English*, 2021, 朝日出版社)

注 merge : 合併する

- (1) According to the reading, (①).

1. schools are not greatly affected by the declining birth rate in Japan
2. most schools in rural areas in Japan have packed classes
3. the low birth rate in Japan has been causing problems at school
4. there are quite a few children and teachers in classes in rural areas in Japan

- (2) The underlined word ① “organize” is closest in meaning to (②).

1. hold
2. combine
3. take
4. choose

(3) According to the reading, (③) to reduce the cost of school operations in rural areas.

1. parents send their children to closer schools
2. teachers have to have children do projects in groups
3. schools are trying to make smaller classes
4. some schools with few students were joined together

(4) The best phrase to put into [④] is (④).

1. take in
2. get over
3. make up
4. give up

(5) According to the reading, in 2040, (⑤) in some rural areas of Japan.

1. the number of people over the age of 65 will be 23 percent
2. over 20 percent of the population will be over the age of 75
3. the number of people over the age of 75 will be 11 percent
4. less than 20 percent of the population will be over the age of 65

(6) (⑥) the problems of a rapidly aging society.

1. Most countries in the world have faced
2. Japan is one of the last countries to face
3. Japan has nearly overcome
4. Japan and some other countries experience

(7) The most suitable verb form to put into [⑦] is (⑦).

1. estimate
2. estimating
3. estimated
4. to estimate

(8) Most people moving to Tokyo from rural areas (⑧).

1. hope to go back to their hometowns soon
2. never return to live in their hometowns
3. are not interested in the convenience of city life
4. can hardly get ideal job opportunities

(9) According to the reading, it is suggested that (⑨).

1. small towns will have financial challenges related to social welfare for seniors
2. small towns with a growing population will not have financial issues in the future
3. cities and small towns with lots of young people will be able to receive public support
4. cities and small towns with lots of seniors are now solving most social problems

(10) According to the reading, (⑩).

1. a third of Japan's people live in small towns
2. the population in rural areas is unchanging
3. old people are moving from rural to urban areas
4. the population in rural communities is falling

Ⅱ 次の会話文を読んで、空所(⑪)～(⑳)を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

Yuki is a university student. She is talking with Mr. Brown, a professor from the U.S., at the university.

Mr. Brown: Hi, Yuki. What are you painting for?

Yuki: Hello, Mr. Brown. (⑪) a charity event at our university. Our volunteer group is going to collect food on November 23.

Mr. Brown: (⑫)?

Yuki: In Japan, some people don't have enough money to buy food. On the other hand, (⑬).

Mr. Brown: You're right.

Yuki: Food banks are working hard on these problems. So, we are going to collect food and (⑭). They will give the food to people who need it.

Mr. Brown: That's a great idea. I want to do something. (⑮)?

Yuki: Thank you, Mr. Brown. Well, could you make some posters in English? (⑯) around the town.

Mr. Brown: I'd be happy to.

Yuki: Would you also bring some food from your house for the charity, if possible?

Mr. Brown: Sure. (⑰)?

Yuki: Canned foods and snacks.

Mr. Brown: All right. How about the best-before date?

Yuki: The best-before date? What's that?

Mr. Brown: It's the date you see on food. I think you usually check the date when you buy food. It means that (⑱) after that date.

Yuki: Oh, I understand. We call that date "shomikigen" in Japanese. Please bring food which (⑲) before that date.

Mr. Brown: No problem.

Yuki: (⑳), Mr. Brown. See you at the event.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ⑪ | 1. We're looking for | 2. I'm not sure about |
| | 3. We're keeping an eye on | 4. I'm making posters for |
| ⑫ | 1. How do you collect food | 2. Why are you doing that |
| | 3. Who will join the group | 4. How long have you been doing it |
| ⑬ | 1. we don't have enough food | 2. there is always some help |
| | 3. we can't do anything | 4. there is a lot of food we throw away |
| ⑭ | 1. take it to one of them | 2. eat it with the volunteers |
| | 3. sell it at our university | 4. buy it at the charity event |
| ⑮ | 1. Will you do me a favor | 2. Can you help me |
| | 3. How can I help | 4. What is it for |
| ⑯ | 1. The posters will be taken off | 2. There is only a little food left |
| | 3. We don't need so much food | 4. We'll put up the posters |
| ⑰ | 1. What kind of food are you collecting | 2. How much food are you collecting |
| | 3. From whom are you collecting food | 4. How often are you collecting food |
| ⑱ | 1. the food seems to be fine | 2. it tastes great |
| | 3. the food doesn't taste so good | 4. it's able to be sold |
| ⑲ | 1. was made about a month | 2. requires less than a month |
| | 3. takes about a month | 4. has at least a month remaining |
| ⑳ | 1. Please don't worry about it | 2. It's no big deal |
| | 3. I'm grateful for your support | 4. Maybe some other time |

Ⅲ 次の英文(1)～(5)の空所(㉑)～(㉕)を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) When I started my own business, my family gave me some (㉑) advice.

1. native 2. foreign 3. useful 4. entire

(2) Ann always drinks coffee (㉒) sugar. She doesn't like sweet coffee.

1. into 2. with 3. off 4. without

(3) I spent the whole afternoon cleaning my room, and finally, it's (㉓) now.

1. neat 2. proud 3. present 4. curious

(4) I'm using my dictionary now. Tony has one over there, so please use (㉔).

1. their 2. his 3. of my own 4. by yourself

(5) Oh, no! I forgot to bring your pen. Is it (㉕) if I return it tomorrow?

1. strange 2. minded 3. for sure 4. all right

Ⅳ 次の英文(1)～(5)の空所(26)～(30)を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) Ann bought a new video game yesterday, and she couldn't stop (26) it.
1. play 2. playing 3. to play 4. having played
- (2) I will ask Paul when his brother (27) in Tokyo.
1. arrive 2. arriving 3. will arrive 4. had arrived
- (3) My father suddenly decided to get a dog, (28) really surprised me.
1. which 2. whose 3. what 4. when
- (4) Kumi (29) in London for three years next month.
1. was 2. is
3. will be 4. will have been
- (5) Eric is new at his job. Don't expect too (30) of him.
1. many 2. much 3. a lot 4. long

〔問題終了〕

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一般前期2

大問	マーク番号	解答	配点	合計
I	1	3	3 点	30
	2	1	3 点	
	3	4	3 点	
	4	3	3 点	
	5	2	3 点	
	6	4	3 点	
	7	3	3 点	
	8	2	3 点	
	9	1	3 点	
	10	4	3 点	

大問	マーク番号	解答	配点	合計
II	11	4	4 点	40
	12	2	4 点	
	13	4	4 点	
	14	1	4 点	
	15	3	4 点	
	16	4	4 点	
	17	1	4 点	
	18	3	4 点	
	19	4	4 点	
	20	3	4 点	

大問	マーク番号	解答	配点	合計
III	21	3	3 点	15
	22	4	3 点	
	23	1	3 点	
	24	2	3 点	
	25	4	3 点	

大問	マーク番号	解答	配点	合計
IV	26	2	3 点	15
	27	3	3 点	
	28	1	3 点	
	29	4	3 点	
	30	2	3 点	