

2025 年度

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一般選抜 A 日程試験問題

英 語

注 意

1. 問題用紙・解答用紙の冊子は試験開始の合図があるまで開けないでください。
2. 試験開始直後に次のことを確かめ、解答用紙を冊子からはずして使用してください。
  - a. 問題用紙は表紙を除いて、6枚です。ページの順番も確認してください。
  - b. 解答用紙は1枚です。
3. 受験番号は、解答用紙に記入してください。氏名は書いてはいけません。
4. 答えは解答用紙に記入してください。
5. 問題用紙は、試験終了後、各自持ち帰ってください。

( 1 )

(解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること)

問題 I 次の [A]~[E] の英文を読み、( ) の中に入る最も適切な語句を選択して、番号で答えなさい。

[A] Students who made an A on the science test ( ) do this science homework because they have shown that they already know all the information.

1. ought to
2. must
3. wouldn't
4. don't have to

[B] In Japan, people under the age of 20 ( ) drink beer.

1. aren't allowed to
2. are allowed to
3. shouldn't be
4. should

[C] This old house has no heater, and it is ( ).

1. totally froze
2. complete frozen
3. entire freeze
4. absolutely freezing

[D] Someone stole ( ) cars.

1. John's three red
2. three John's red
3. three red John's
4. red three John's

[E] Next Tuesday, we ( ) visiting my parents. Then on Wednesday, we must return home.

1. are
2. will
3. plan
4. should

問題 II 次の [A]~[F] の英文を読み、( ) の中に入る最も適切な語句を 1~6 の中から選択して、番号で答えなさい。1~6 は、それぞれ一回だけ使います。

1. ocean
2. pond
3. river
4. stream
5. lake
6. waterfall

[A] I am standing on the water's edge. I see 20 sailboats sailing on the ( ), and there are mountains around us on all four sides.

[B] This long ( ) runs slowly, but it is very deep, so it is dangerous for people to cross.

[C] A gentle ( ) comes down from the mountain and runs past my land. It is shallow, so I let my son play in it.

[D] We counted 80 *koi* fish who live in that ( ), which is inside the park.

[E] You cannot swim across the ( ) because it's thousands of kilometers wide.

[F] I am so hot that I want to stand under that ( ) and let the water splash my head and cool me.

( 2 )

(解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること)

問題 III 次の [A]～[E] の 1～4 の英文の ( ) には、同一の語が入ります。その語を答えなさい。ただし、その語が名詞または動詞の場合はそれぞれの英文に合わせた形になって入ります。名詞の場合は単数形を、動詞の場合は原形を書きなさい。

- (例) 1. ( Given ) her fluency in English, I think she would make a good interpreter.  
2. That story ( gave ) me a shudder.  
3. We should ( give ) careful attention to students' complaints.  
4. Hillary Clinton declared, "I'm not going to ( give ) up; I'll never ( give ) in."

Answer: ( give )

- [A] 1. Look, Ms. Kruger fell down. Can you ( ) her get up?  
2. I need some ( ) in the kitchen, please.  
3. There is plenty of food. Just ( ) yourselves.  
4. Timmy has been a lot of ( ) in the house while Mom is sick and cannot work.

- [B] 1. My aunt ( ) up her hands and said, "I quit."  
2. I'm going to ( ) this piece of bread to that wild bird that is sitting in the yard.  
3. Some angry men ( ) stones at us, so we ran away quickly.  
4. Just ( ) the old potato chips into the trash, and serve these fresh chips.

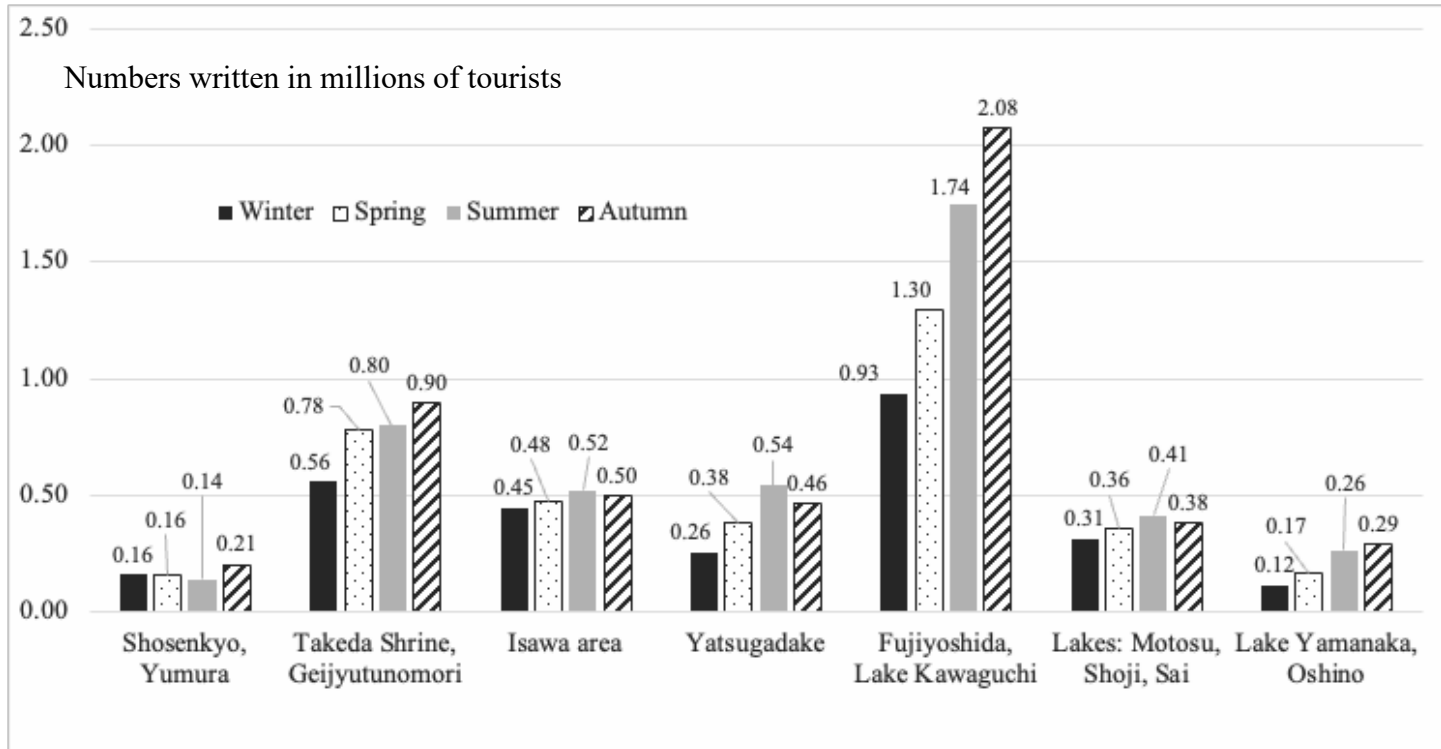
- [C] 1. I created a new recipe. I ( ) it "Beef Noodle Surprise."  
2. Mr. Lemon ( ) and left a message that he cannot come today.  
3. The actress decided to pay a ( ) on her director to discuss the final scene.  
4. The president received a ( ) from the Prime Minister.

- [D] 1. Lee dropped the glass, and it ( ) into 1,000 pieces.  
2. The young couple got into a fight, and now Lisa wants to ( ) up.  
3. We've been working for three hours. Let's take a ( ).  
4. Old people's bones ( ) easily.

- [E] 1. The sun goes ( ) in the west.  
2. She sat ( ) on the sofa.  
3. Write ( ) my e-mail address before you forget.  
4. He got married and settled ( ).

問題 IV グラフを見ながら次の英文を読み、内容にあっている説明を選び、番号で答えなさい。

The following graph shows the numbers of tourists to some areas in Yamanashi Prefecture.



**Figure 1 The Number of Tourists**

Each season refers to the following months.

Winter: Dec. 2021~Feb. 2022      Spring: Mar. 2022~May 2022

Summer: Jun. 2022~Aug. 2022      Autumn: Sep. 2022~Nov. 2022

出典 : <https://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/documents/2062/r4zentaihoukokusyo.pdf>

1. Autumn is the most popular season for tourists in all areas listed in the graph.
2. In winter, the combination of the Isawa area with the Shosenkyo and Yumura area attracted more tourists than the Takeda Shrine and Geijyutsunomori area.
3. In the Fujiyoshida and Lake Kawaguchi area, the number of tourists in autumn is more than three times as high as that in winter.
4. Yatsugadake attracts more tourists than Isawa area in both summer and winter.

( 4 )

(解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること)

問題 V 次の会話文を読んで、空所 [A]～[C] にあてはまる最も適切な表現を1～4の中から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

Robert: What should we do for our summer holiday? I don't want to stay home all summer. Let's go somewhere.  
Susan: I'll tell you what I'd really like to do. I want to go horseback riding. [ A ] ride horses when I was a child, and I miss it.  
Robert: That sounds fun. I've ridden horses a few times, but I don't feel confident.  
Susan: Well, you can take riding lessons. It's a little expensive, but just a few lessons will help you enjoy riding.  
Robert: Okay, I want to do it soon. Do we need special clothes to ride horses?  
Susan: Not really. You can just wear jeans. But it helps if your jeans are loose so you can easily get onto the horse. But you shouldn't wear a giant shirt or really big jeans. I also like to wear boots when I ride because they are [ B ] shoes at protecting my feet and ankles.

[The next week, Robert and Susan go to the horse riding school. A teacher gives Robert a lesson in horse riding.]

Teacher: Okay, the first thing you need to do is to meet the horse. I have chosen a good horse for you. Her name is Peace. Peace is very gentle. She knows what she is doing, so you can trust her. Come over here and introduce yourself to Peace. You should touch her nose so she'll get your smell.

[The teacher hands Robert a carrot.]

Teacher: Peace loves carrots. Have you ever given a carrot to a horse?  
Robert: No, I can't say that I have. Here's a carrot, Peace. But don't eat my hand. Does Peace ever bite people?  
Teacher: No, never. Well, Peace will not bite you if you [ C ]. If you upset any animal, they might bite. But Peace is very gentle, so I don't think she's going to bite you. You can see that I have already put a saddle on Peace, so let's bring her outside, and I'll teach you how to get on a horse.

[A] 1. I wanted to  
2. I tried to  
3. I didn't  
4. I used to

[B] 1. more effective than  
2. the more powerfulest  
3. more strong as  
4. the same as

[C] 1. please her  
2. treat her kindly  
3. polite her  
4. remind her strongly

問題 VI 次の英文を読んで, [A]~[F]の各 1 ~ 4 の中から, 最も適切な答えを一つ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

### Christian-Style Weddings in Japan

Christian-style wedding ceremonies are very popular in Japan. In a traditional Christian ceremony the man and woman say \*vows to each other and to God in which they promise to marry each other and stay together no matter what circumstances occur in life. Below is an example of a real traditional wedding vow that ministers use. The names written in the vow are only examples.

\*Minister: Jim, please repeat after me.

I, Jim Smith,  
take you, Lisa Johnson,  
to be my wedded wife,  
and I do promise and \*covenant  
before God and these \*witnesses  
to be your loving and faithful husband  
in sickness and in health,  
in plenty and in want,  
in joy and in sorrow,  
as long as we both shall live.

The minister speaks each line of the vow, and the man and woman look into each other's eyes and repeat the vow. This vow is not only a promise between two people, but a very serious promise to God, so these words hold deep meaning. As a Christian minister, I sometimes lead weddings. Several times, as I was leading a couple to say their vow, I was so moved by its importance that I had to stop myself from crying.

Approximately 60-70% of Japanese couples who marry hold such a Christian-style wedding ceremony with prayers and vows to God, yet most Japanese people are not Christians. In fact, news articles usually report that only 1% of Japanese people are Christians. However, this number includes some religious groups who do not follow basic Christian teachings. If we only count traditional Christian churches, just 0.5% of Japanese people are actually Christians. Moreover, only half of those Christians regularly attend church. Nevertheless, a majority of Japanese couples will choose to have a Christian-style wedding. Why is that so?

One reason for Christian-style weddings in Japan is that Japanese people love beautiful moments with meaningful ceremonies and romantic appearances. They adore the fancy white wedding dresses, handsome tuxedos, and marching down the aisle. Everything looks beautiful and fun. In fact, while some Japanese wedding cakes are real, some are fake plastic cakes because real wedding cakes are so expensive. If the cake is fake, one piece of real cake is placed into the plastic cake. After the ceremony, the couple feeds that one piece to each other because it is playful, but no one else eats from the wedding cake.

Another reason Japanese couples like Christian-style weddings is that in Japan copying Western culture, such as food, businesses, and products, is considered cool and stylish. English words are often written on products, clothes, and buildings, giving them a modern feeling. People sometimes view Western movies with beautiful and handsome actors that have a romantic wedding ceremony. It all feels deeply meaningful and stylish.

In addition to having a beautiful moment with a cool Western feeling, Japanese choose Christian-style weddings because they are practical. Shinto-style weddings, called *shinzenshiki*, are also held in Japan, but the cost of Shinto wedding costumes are often higher than Western style clothes. Also, in Shinto weddings, only a few people, usually just family members, are allowed to attend the weddings, while Christian-style weddings easily allow family, friends, and coworkers to attend.

People might think that because many Japanese people practice the Shinto religion, they would not be comfortable with a Christian ceremony. However, Christianity is generally respected in Japan, and having a foreign person in the ceremony is romantic and exotic. In fact, many wedding chapels hire actual Christian ministers. Those ministers try to honor God by reading from the Bible and offering prayers. They sometimes give a Bible as a gift to the couple. However, many “ministers” who conduct weddings in Japan are not really ministers or even Christians. They are native speakers of English who pose as ministers because chapel ministers get paid a handsome salary. This occurs because, unlike many Western countries, it is not necessary to have a minister’s license to perform a wedding in Japan since religious leaders in Japan have no legal authority to marry people. Rather, the couple signs a paper at the City Hall and they are immediately married even before the ceremony begins. As a result, most couples do not pay attention to the minister’s license as long as they can have an inexpensive yet romantic and cool wedding, which they hope will lead to a happy future life.

\* vow 誓い      \* minister キリスト教の牧師      \*covenant 契約する      \*witnesses 証人

[A] According to this article, what percentage of Japanese people follow the traditional Christian religion and regularly go to church?

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 10% of Japanese people  | 2. 1% of Japanese people    |
| 3. 0.5% of Japanese people | 4. 0.25% of Japanese people |

[B] In the wedding vow of paragraph 2, the husband promises to be a loving and faithful husband under what conditions?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Only when they are both healthy, rich, and happy. | 2. As long as God and these witnesses are watching.  |
| 3. Until one of them dies.                           | 4. If the wife has plenty and doesn’t want anything. |

[C] What does the word “fake” mean in paragraph 5?

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. It looks real, but it is not real.            | 2. It has a cheap price. |
| 3. It tastes a little sweet, but not very sweet. | 4. It is white in color. |

[D] Which of these shows how Christian-style weddings in Japan are more practical than Shinto-style weddings?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. They are such beautiful and cool ceremonies. | 2. Family members can attend Christian weddings.                      |
| 3. They may be cheaper than Shinto weddings.    | 4. Western clothes are more interesting than Shinto wedding costumes. |

[E] Which is true of all people who lead Christian weddings in the wedding chapels of Japan?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. They are real Christian ministers.         | 2. They offer sincere prayers.             |
| 3. They give a Bible as a gift to the couple. | 4. They get a lot of money for their work. |

[F] Why do most Japanese couples not care whether a minister at a wedding has a license or not?

1. The wedding chapel takes care of all legal matters, so the couples do not need to worry about such things.
2. Under Japanese law, religious leaders have no power to marry people, so a license is not necessary.
3. The couples feel so romantic that they forget about everything else.
4. As soon as the wedding ceremony is finished, the couple signs a paper and they are immediately married.