

試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

006

令和 7 年度
一般選抜 前期試験問題
英語・小論文 (120分)

出題科目	ページ	解答方法
英 語	4～11	左の2科目を解答しなさい。 解答時間の配分は自由です。
小論文	12～13	

注意事項

- 1 ページの脱落や重複、印刷の不鮮明な箇所があった場合には、直ちに手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 2 受験番号および解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。
- 3 この問題冊子の余白は適宜利用してもかまいません。
- 4 質問、中途退室など用件のある場合は、手を挙げて知らせなさい。
- 5 退室時は、問題冊子は閉じ、解答用紙は裏返しにしなさい。
- 6 試験に関わるすべての用紙は、持ち帰ることはできません。

英 語

(解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること)

第1問 次の英文の (1) ~ (12) に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の(ア)~(シ)のうちから1つずつ選んで記号で答えよ。

In the queue to the cinema, I throw a (1) glance at my watch. The person behind me notices my gaze and asks for the time. I look up at them in sudden confusion. In the two seconds that have passed since checking my watch, I have somehow managed to forget what time it is. I need to take another look at my wrist and only then can I provide the information. It is half past four, and yes, this does mean that both of us will miss the beginning of the film.

Does the above scenario sound familiar? Can you think of instances (2) you looked up a fact only to forget the information almost instantaneously? If so, you may have fallen victim to the “Google effect.”

The Google effect describes a curious (3) whereby people's memory performance is poorer for information that is readily accessible than for information that requires more effort to obtain. The effect was named (4) Google search engines, which facilitate access to a wide range of information. Examples of such “(5)” information include:

- ・ Facts available on online encyclopaedias such as Wikipedia
- ・ News headlines displayed on mobile applications
- ・ Phone numbers (6) to people's electronic address lists
- ・ Dates and birthdays stored in online calendars
- ・ Vocabulary accessed via internet dictionaries.

Scientific evidence for the Google effect was (7) by a series of research studies. One of the experiments required participants to read and type out 40 common-knowledge facts such as “an ostrich's eye is bigger

than its brain” (Did you know this?! My mind is blown!). While half of the participants were told that all facts would be saved on the computer, the other half assumed they would be lost. All participants subsequently completed a (8) test that checked their recall of the trivia included in the experiment. It turned out that the (9) half of participants, i.e. those who had been told not to rely (10) their computer for storing information, outperformed the rest. Clearly, the (11) half of participants had not felt the need to remember the experiment’s trivia items because they expected (12) look them up as and when required.

(出典 “Is the Google Effect Messing With Your Brain?” *Psychology Today*. September, 2021. Retrieved July 31, 2024 from <<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us>>.) (一部改変)

(注) queue, (順番を待つ)列; confusion, 当惑、困惑;
 fall victim to, の犠牲になる; facilitate, を容易にする;
 encyclopaedia, 百科事典(=encyclopedia); ostrich, ダチョウ;
 blow one’s mind, ひどく驚かせる; trivia, 雑学的知識、トリビア;
 outperform, よりまさる、をしのぐ

[(ア) after	(イ) easy	(ウ) first	(エ) memory
	(オ) on	(カ) phenomenon	(キ) provided	(ク) quick
	(ケ) saved	(コ) second	(サ) to	(シ) where

第2問 次の問い（問1、2）に答えよ。

問1 下線部の発音が他とは異なるものを、それぞれ(A)～(D)のうちから1つずつ選んで記号で答えよ。

1. (A) gossip (B) illusion (C) occasion (D) vision
2. (A) touch (B) trouble (C) wound (D) young
3. (A) church (B) reach (C) speech (D) stomach

問2 第一アクセント（第一強勢）の位置が他とは異なるものを、それぞれ(A)～(D)のうちから1つずつ選んで記号で答えよ。

1. (A) absurd (B) disable (C) humid (D) relate
2. (A) atomic (B) beautiful (C) family (D) Saturday
3. (A) dictionary (B) information (C) problematic (D) politician

第3問 次の各文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ(A)~(D)のうちから1つずつ選んで記号で答えよ。

1. To stay healthy, I always have a good breakfast before to work.
(A) go (B) going (C) having gone (D) to go
2. I like this painting. I it if it weren't so expensive.
(A) buy (B) had bought (C) will buy (D) would buy
3. Dan has her keys. He has to give to her.
(A) back them (B) back those (C) it back (D) them back
4. What on Saturdays?
(A) are you usually do (B) do you usually
(C) do you usually do (D) you do usually
5. If you look carefully, there's juice left in the refrigerator.
(A) a (B) any (C) many (D) some
6. You know, I saw Jane last night. She said she me but she didn't.
(A) call (B) has called (C) is going to call (D) would call
7. A: "When ?"
B: "I'm not sure. Maybe more than 100 years ago."
(A) did the TV invent (B) the TV invented
(C) was invented the TV (D) was the TV invented
8. The nurses were in a dangerous situation. They careful not to get infected by the virus.
(A) had been (B) had to be (C) must be (D) must have
9. If you study hard, in four years you your national nursing exam.
(A) passed (B) passes (C) will be passing (D) will pass
10. The typhoon's forecast , so we were able to go to the beach.
(A) didn't correct (B) didn't see (C) wasn't correct (D) wasn't seen

第4問 次の対話文の空所(1)~(5)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ(A)~(J)のうちから1つずつ選んで記号で答えよ。

Alice: Hi Jason, I heard that you got out of the city for a bit.

Jason: Yes Alice, it was great! I went to the mountains.

Alice: That sounds like fun! What did you do there?

Jason: (1)

Alice: Ah yes, getting down with nature. Did you go with anyone?

Jason: (2)

Alice: That's good to hear. You shouldn't go by yourself. How did the weather turn out?

Jason: (3)

Alice: Well, I'm glad to hear that. What was the high point of your trip?

Jason: We had breathtaking views while hiking for many hours.

Alice: Oh, you must have taken some pictures then. Please show me!

Jason: (4)

Alice: What? Does that mean you didn't bring it?

Jason: (5)

- (A) I went hiking and enjoyed the fresh air.
- (B) I've been there several times. It never gets old.
- (C) It took us about three hours to hike up to the top.
- (D) It was a great experience. You should have come with us.
- (E) It was quite peaceful and not too crowded.
- (F) Oh, it was perfect for a hike. It couldn't be better!
- (G) The mountain trails were well-marked and easy to follow.
- (H) Unfortunately, I put my camera in another bag.
- (I) Well, I was planning on going alone, but my brother joined me as well.
- (J) Yes, I realized it once we got to the summit.

第5問 次の英文を読み、下の問い（問1～4）に答えよ。

People should listen to music for no more than one hour a day to protect their hearing, the World Health Organization (WHO) suggests. It says 1.1 billion teenagers and young adults are at risk of permanently damaging their hearing by listening to “too much, too loudly”. It said audio players, concerts and bars were posing a “serious threat”.

WHO figures show 43 million people aged 12-35 have hearing loss and the prevalence is increasing. In that age group, the WHO said, half of people in rich and middle-income countries were exposed to unsafe sound levels from personal audio devices. Meanwhile 40% were exposed to damaging levels of sound from clubs and bars. The proportion of US teenagers with hearing loss went from 3.5% in 1994 to 5.3% in 2006.

Dr Etienne Krug, the WHO's director for injury prevention, told the BBC: “What we're trying to do is raise awareness of an issue that is not talked about enough, but has the ① potential to do a lot of damage that can be easily prevented.” The full report argued: “While it is important to keep the volume down, limiting the use of personal audio devices to less than one hour a day would do much to reduce noise exposure.”

② The World Health Organization recommends keeping the volume to 60% of the maximum as a good rule of thumb. For people trying to drown out the noise of flying or train journeys, it says noise-cancelling headphones allow music to be heard clearly at a lower volume. And the WHO adds that ear plugs should be worn at noisy venues and advises taking “listening breaks” and standing far away from speakers at gigs.

But what is the point of a concert if you are going to avoid the music? “We do realise this is a bit of a ア, like alcohol consumption, so many risk factors linked to pleasure are not easy to change, but we have to make people aware,” Dr Krug said.

(出典 James Gallagher. "Cut music to 'an hour a day' - WHO." *BBC*. February 27, 2015. Retrieved August 20, 2024 from <<https://www.bbc.com>>.) (一部改変)

(注) World Health Organization, 世界保健機関; permanently, 永久に
prevalence, 有病率; raise awareness, 意識を高める;
drown out, をかき消す; gig, コンサート;
realise = realize; consumption, 摂取

問 1 下線部①の単語の意味に最も近いものを、(A)~(D)のうちから1つ選んで
記号で答えよ。

(A) appearance (B) condition (C) possibility (D) promise

問 2 下線部②の英文を、日本語に直せ。

問 3 空欄

ア

 に入れるのに最も適当なものを、(A)~(D)のうちから1つ選んで
記号で答えよ。

(A) crisis (B) delight (C) routine (D) struggle

問 4 本文の内容と一致するものを、(A)~(E)のうちから1つ選んで記号で答えよ。

- (A) Hearing loss for young people is difficult to prevent.
- (B) Young adults are not aware that they're damaging their ears.
- (C) Traveling by train or flying can add to hearing loss.
- (D) It's best to avoid going to concerts for more than an hour.
- (E) The WHO recommends bars should lower the volume of their speakers.

第6問 次の日本語を英語で表現せよ。

1. 大学は駅から歩いて15分の道のりです。
2. 自転車を修理してもらうのに3日かかりました。

小論文

(解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること)

以下の文章を参考にして、

- 1) あなた自身のやる気の起こし方
- 2) 医療において回復へのやる気を患者に持ってもらえるような関わり方のアイデア

これらの2つを、合計600字以内で述べなさい。

一心不乱に勉強している人を見ると、「あの人はやる気のある人だなあ」と思うことはありますが、ブウンブウンと音を立てて一心不乱に掃除しているルンバを見ても、「あのルンバはやる気があるなあ」とは感じないでしょう。

不思議な気がします。なぜこのように人とルンバに対して異なった感情が芽生えるのでしょうか。

それは動くための力のありかが違うことを知っているからです。

ルンバが動くことができるのは、ルンバの内部からの力ではなく、外部からの力、すなわち、電力によって動力を得ているからです。

ルンバに限らず機械が動くためには、外部から電力やガソリンなどの物理的な力が供給される必要があります。その力を得た後に、スイッチをいれると動き出します。それに比べて、人間は外部による力で動くことはあまりありません。むしろ、人間（やある種の動物）は、内部からのやる気によって自ら行動を起こします。

そのように考えると、「やる気」とは、人間の内部に存在している力のことだということになります。もう少し説明を加えると、「やる気」とは、ある行動を引き起こし、その行動を持続させ、結果として一定の方向に導く心理的過程のことだといえるでしょう。

(外山美樹『勉強する気はなぜ起こらないのか』による)

【注】

ルンバ：ロボット掃除機のこと。

(下書き用紙)