

H7-2025-

英 語

管制

学科(多肢選択式)試験問題

注 意 事 項

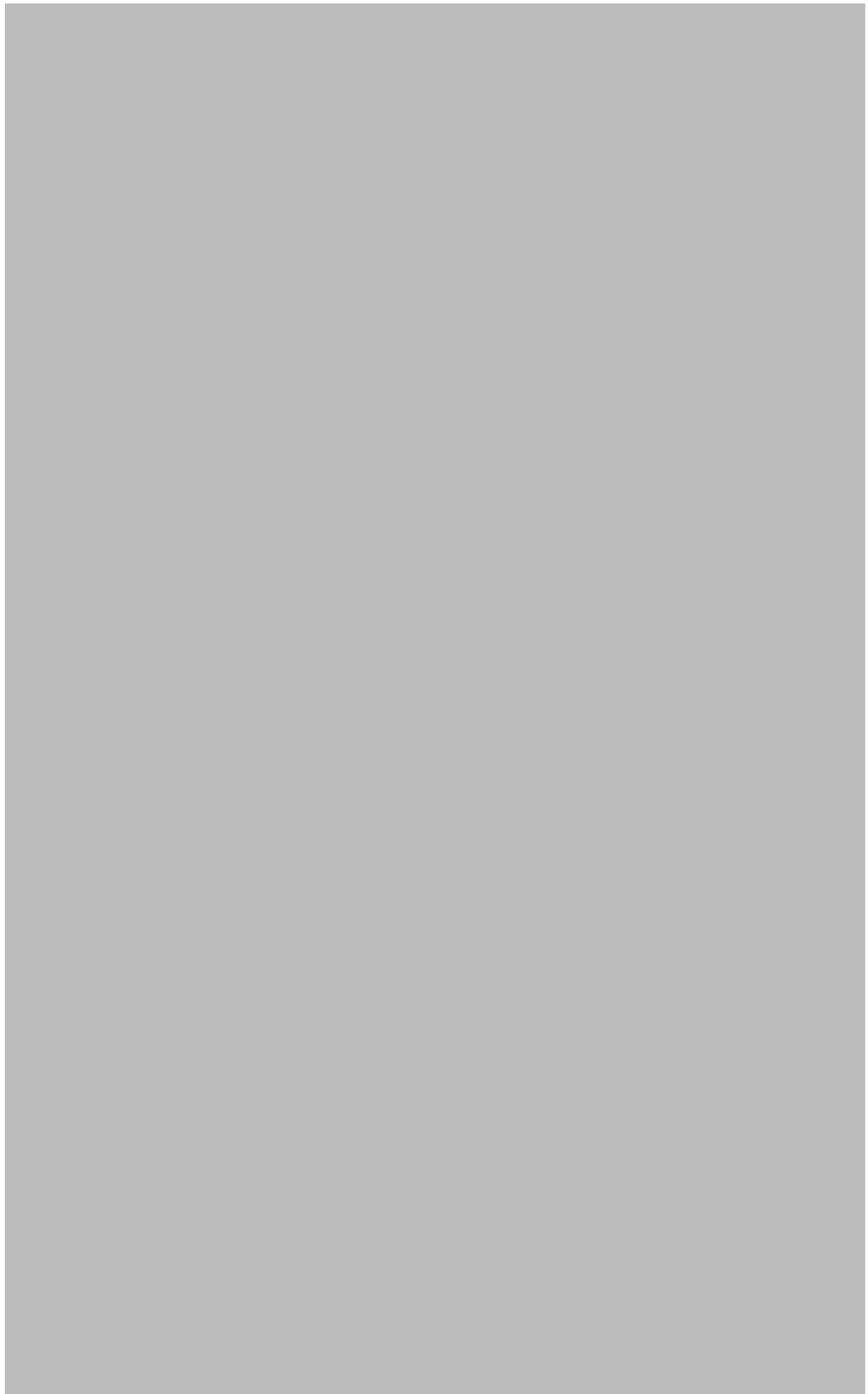
1. 問題は **13 題(13 ページ)**で、解答時間は **1 時間**です。
2. この問題集は、本試験種目終了後に持ち帰りができます。
3. 本試験種目の途中で退室する場合は、退室時の問題集の持ち帰りはできませんが、希望する方には後ほど渡します。別途試験官の指示に従ってください。なお、試験時間中に、この問題集を切り取ったり、転記したりしないでください。
4. 下欄に受験番号等を記入してください。

第1次試験地	試験の区分	受験番号	氏 名
	管 制		

指示があるまで中を開いてはいけません。

途中で退室する場合………本試験種目終了後の問題集の持ち帰りを

希望しない



【No. 1】 次の㉗～㉝の下線部のうち、第一アクセント(第一強勢)の位置が妥当なもののみを挙げているのはどれか。

- ㉗ This summer has been the hottest on recórd.
- ㉘ The head office was subjécted to an on-the-spot investigation.
- ㉙ This is clearly the work of a supérieur artist.
- ㉝ Police have issued a photograph of the suspéct.

1. ㉗、㉙
2. ㉗、㉝
3. ㉘、㉙
4. ㉘、㉝
5. ㉙、㉝

【No. 2】 次の㉗～㉝のうち、下線部の単語を各行右側の()内の単語に置き換えた場合においても、ほぼ同じ意味の文になるもののみを挙げているのはどれか。

- ㉗ Symptoms of the illness include a high temperature and a persistent (disease) dry cough.
- ㉘ Her attitude lends a fresh perspective to the subject. (viewpoint)
- ㉙ The accident was the inevitable consequence of carelessness. (significance)
- ㉝ The scheme is simple and cheap to operate. (phase)

1. ㉗、㉘
2. ㉗、㉙
3. ㉗、㉝
4. ㉘、㉝
5. ㉙、㉝

【No. 3】 次のA、B、Cの()内の㊦、㊧のうち、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. She turned out to be a pianist, (㊦ which ㊧ whom) surprised him.
- B. I blush (㊦ whatever ㊧ whenever) I think about it.
- C. This book is exactly (㊦ what ㊧ of which) I wanted.

	A	B	C
1.	㊦	㊦	㊦
2.	㊦	㊧	㊦
3.	㊦	㊧	㊧
4.	㊧	㊦	㊧
5.	㊧	㊧	㊧

【No. 4】 次のA、B、Cの()内の㊦、㊧のうち、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. She (㊦ laid ㊧ lay) the baby on the bed.
- B. Have you finished (㊦ reading ㊧ to read) that mathematics book?
- C. I didn't mean (㊦ to step ㊧ stepping) on your foot.

	A	B	C
1.	㊦	㊦	㊦
2.	㊦	㊧	㊦
3.	㊦	㊧	㊧
4.	㊧	㊦	㊧
5.	㊧	㊧	㊦

【No. 5】 次のA、B、Cの()内の㊦、㊧のうち、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

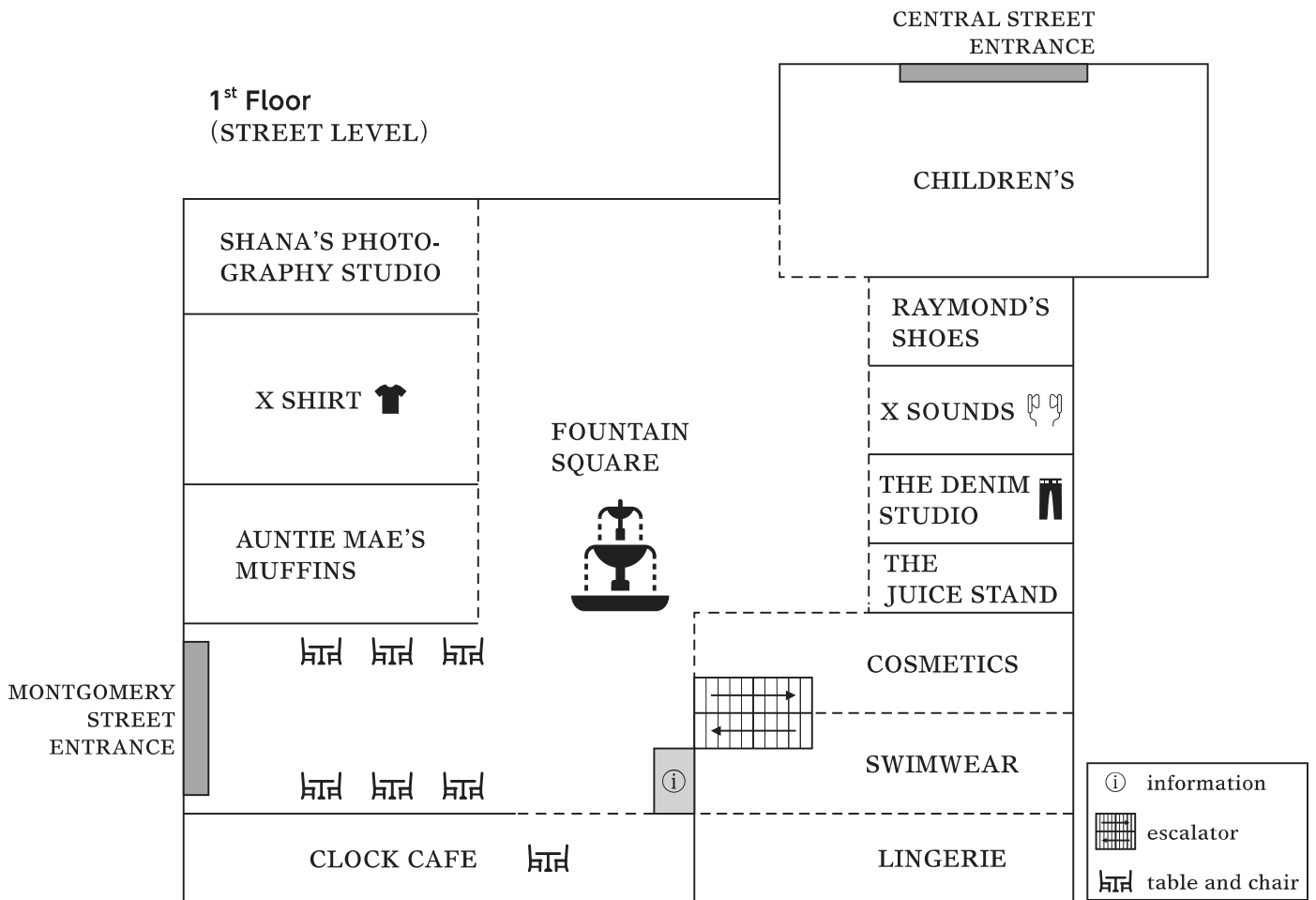
A. It was such a hassle trying to get my bank account changed that I (㊦ nearly
㊧ closely) gave up.

B. We haven't needed extra staff as (㊦ yet ㊧ still), but we may in the future.

C. (㊦ Evidently ㊧ Greatly) it was his mistake.

- | | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | ㊦ | ㊦ | ㊦ |
| 2. | ㊦ | ㊧ | ㊦ |
| 3. | ㊦ | ㊧ | ㊧ |
| 4. | ㊧ | ㊦ | ㊦ |
| 5. | ㊧ | ㊧ | ㊧ |

【No. 6】 以下の図はショッピングモールのフロアマップである。図を説明した文として最も妥当なのはどれか。



1. The mall layout seems designed with family shopping in mind, placing kid's and mother's clothing within easy reach of each other to make the shopping experience more seamless.
2. The beauty and intimate apparel sections are placed to allow smooth movement, with nearby fashion and lifestyle stores easily accessible just across the aisle.
3. Upon entering from Montgomery Street, visitors encounter a welcoming space that encourages a brief pause before moving naturally toward the center of the mall.
4. Apparel for adults and footwear sections are placed next to each other, allowing shoppers to coordinate items without needing to go beyond that immediate area.
5. Visitors entering from Central Street will find a spacious retail area ahead, with an escalator nearby that offers easy access to other sections, including those related to footwear and casual fashion.

【No. 7】 次の文は 2024 年 10 月に作成されたものである。文の内容に合致するものとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

Japan is celebrated for its exceptional levels of customer service. But the behaviour of a growing number of customers and clients leaves a lot to be desired.

The rise of the abusive consumer has prompted authorities in Tokyo to introduce the country's first ordinance — a locally approved regulation — to protect service industry staff from *kasuhara* — the Japanese abbreviated form of “customer harassment”.

While the Tokyo ordinance, which will go into effect in April, does not carry penalties, experts hope the move will highlight^{*1} a growing social problem and, perhaps, encourage people to think twice before taking out their frustrations on staff.

A union survey this year found that almost one in two workers in the service sector — which accounts for 75% of employees in Japan — had been subjected to customer meltdowns^{*2}, ranging from verbal abuse and excessive demands to violence and doxing^{*3} on social media.

《中 略》

The ordinance states that “no person shall engage in customer harassment anywhere” and that “society as a whole should try to prevent abuse”, but it recognises the value to businesses of legitimate feedback.

Hiroshi Ikeuchi, a professor of sociology at Kansai University, attributed the rise of *kasuhara* to several factors, including the tendency to regard customers as “gods” in the battle to stay profitable in an increasingly tough business environment — an approach that has shifted the power balance from firms to their customers.

*1 highlight: to attract attention to or emphasize something important

*2 meltdown: an occasion when a person becomes extremely upset and is not able to deal with a problem or situation

*3 doxing: the action of finding or publishing private information about someone on the internet without their permission

1. 日本の顧客サービスは標準レベルに達していないが、多くの消費者や顧客のふるまいは望ましいものに成長した。
2. 東京都の条例に罰則はないので、専門家らは、従業員に不満をぶつける人々の行動がより深刻化してしまうのではないかと懸念している。
3. 労働組合の調査によると、サービス部門の労働者の 75 % が、暴言や過度の要求、ソーシャルメディアでの個人情報暴露といった、顧客からの暴力にさらされたことがあるという。
4. 条例は、いかなる場所でもカスタマーハラスメントを行ってはならないと規定する一方、正当な意見は企業にとって価値あるものであることも認めている。
5. イケウチ教授は、カスハラ増加の原因として、日本において顧客が自らを「神様」とみなす文化が最も大きな要因だと語った。

【No. 8】 次の文の内容に合致するものとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

What are gemstones?

Gemstones are formed below the Earth's surface and can sometimes show traces of other minerals, called inclusions.

Gemstones are a product of the earth. Some, like diamond and zircon, were formed deep in the earth and brought to the surface by explosions of molten^{*1} rock. Many, like topaz, tourmaline and aquamarine, crystallised slowly from hot fluids and gases as they cooled and solidified, far below the surface of the earth. Others formed from liquids filtered into cracks and pockets in rock, like Australian opal. Some, like garnet and jade, formed when rocks were heated and pressurised by earth movements, and recombined to form new, different minerals.

Gemstone inclusions

Most minerals contain visible traces of their genesis — perhaps tiny crystals of other minerals that were caught up in the growth of the larger host crystal, or formed simultaneously as it grew, internal fractures that have been partially healed during growth, or traces of earlier growth stages, marked by zoning. Gemmologists use the word inclusions to describe these and other internal phenomena.

Inclusions in a gemstone, viewed through a microscope or a 10x loupe, can give information about the geological environment in which the mineral was formed.

Inclusions can sometimes identify gemstones, and they can prove whether the stone is natural or synthetic. Inclusions can also tell us where a gemstone comes from.

《中 略》

Gemstone inclusions characteristics

Some gemstones rely on their inclusions for their effect, like aventurine quartz, or star sapphires. Green aventurine quartz is actually colourless quartzite, filled with tiny flakes of green fuchsite mica that lend it colour.

Star sapphires are filled with elongated^{*2} crystals of rutile (often called 'silk') arranged in three directions parallel to the faces of the hexagonal prism. When such a stone is cut in a dome shape, with its base parallel to the basal^{*3} plane of the crystal, a six-pointed star (or sometimes a twelve-pointed one) is seen in the reflected light of the sun or a spotlight.

*1 molten: in a liquid state because of great heat

*2 elongate: to become or make something become longer, and often thinner

*3 basal: forming the bottom layer of something

1. トパーズ、トルマリン、アクアマリンは、地表で高温の液体や気体がゆっくりと結晶化されるほか、液体が岩石の割れ目やポケットによりろ過されて形成されることもある。
2. 宝石のインクルージョンとは、宝石にみられる他の鉱物の痕跡である。インクルージョンにより、その宝石が天然由来であるか、合成されたものであるか、また、その宝石の産地を判定することがある。
3. インクルージョンの調査に当たっては、顕微鏡や 10 倍のルーペによる観察に加え、宝石を加熱及び加圧し、再結合させる実験を行うこともある。
4. インクルージョンの例としては、大きな母岩の成長に巻き込まれた他の鉱物の小さな結晶や、成長段階が変わったことを示す亀裂が挙げられる。
5. スターサファイアは、六角形(時には十二角形)の星形のインクルージョンを含み、球形にカットされたサファイアである。

【No. 9】 次の文の内容に合致するものとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

Memory comes in many forms. Every day we constantly receive and process sights, sounds, touches and smells from our surroundings, some of which will become our memories. The nature of those recollections, however, is inconstant. One memory can seem immediate and colorful, as if the event had just occurred, whereas another must be coaxed out of our brain little by little. Although a moment that excites our emotions is more likely to be recorded than a routine experience, the sensory qualities of the event we have buried in our brain also plays a part in how vividly and accurately we remember something.

Although sight dominates our daily life, it has long been thought that smell might have a privileged relation with memory. Until relatively recently, however, the precise nature of that connection remained largely unexplored. Now scientists are revealing that recollections tied to smell can be stronger than memory of other types. Olfaction^{*1} can transport our thoughts back to some of our earliest experiences and tint these remembrances with feeling. On the flip side, its absence could be a sign — and potentially a cause — of cognitive decline. Scientists are at a very early stage of developing therapies to train people to smell better, which could one day stave^{*2} off the deterioration of mental faculties.

《中 略》

Psychology studies support the idea that memories associated with odors are unusually evocative^{*3}. In a 2006 experiment psychologists Johan Willander and Maria Larsson of Stockholm University gave older adults one of three types of cues — visual, auditory^{*4} or olfactory — and asked them to describe an autobiographical event that came to mind as a result. The participants also rated the event based on its emotionality, vividness and importance.

Although the volunteers came up with the same number of memories for each type of cue, odors elicited earlier memories, including far more from the first 10 years of life, than did sight or sound cues. Recollections emerging from scents were also associated with a stronger feeling of being brought back in time. The results suggest that memories tied to smell are both older and associated with a more time travel-like experience than are other types.

The use of odors to trigger memories has led researchers to reconsider the long-held notion that people recall more incidents from their teens and 20s than from any other time in their life. In 2000 psychologist Simon Chu, now at the University of Central Lancashire in England, and his colleagues discovered that although visual memories did peak between the ages of 11 and 25, odor-cued recollections crested between the ages of 6 and 10.

Rachel Herz, a cognitive neuroscientist at Brown University, sees olfaction as a potential key to a trove^{*5} of past experiences that would otherwise remain locked. A whiff of a smell not encountered since childhood may bring us back to an event that we had all but forgotten existed, she theorizes.

Smell might have this power because odors themselves are relatively rare, compared with, say, visual stimuli. Every day our eyes are constantly bombarded with images, many of which are quite similar, creating confusing interference in the brain. In contrast, our nose detects distinct odors only infrequently, a fact that Richard L. Doty, director of the Smell and Taste Center at the University of Pennsylvania, surmises^{*6} is key to the evocative power of scent. Because smells are encountered rarely, individual odors are often tied to a unique experience, enabling a strong and stable connection.

*1 olfaction: the action of smelling, or the ability to smell

*2 stave: to stop something bad from happening

*3 evocative: making you remember or imagine something pleasant

*4 auditory: of or about hearing

*5 trove: a large amount of something good, useful, or valuable

*6 surmises: to guess something, without having much or any proof

1. 感情を強く揺さぶる一度の出来事よりも、繰り返し体験する日常的な経験の方が記憶に残りやすいことが明らかになっている。
2. 日常生活においては、様々な感覚の中でも嗅覚の役割が最も大きく、匂いと記憶との関係を正確に調べるための研究が長年にわたって行われてきた。
3. 嗅覚機能の低下は認知力低下の兆しであることが分かっているものの、嗅覚を高めることで認知機能の衰えを食い止めるという治療法の開発はまだ始まっていない。
4. 匂いを記憶想起のきっかけに使った Johan Willander と Maria Larsson の実験結果は、人が人生の中で 10~20 代の出来事を最もよく思い出すという長年の定説を支持するものであった。
5. 過去の出来事を呼び起こすような力が匂いにあるのは、視覚刺激に比べて匂いを感知するのはまれであるので、個々の匂いが特定の体験に結び付くことが多くなるためだと推測されている。

【No. 10】 次の文の内容に合致するものとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

All dogs go to heaven. But a bulldog might find itself headed there years before a Border terrier, according to a new study of nearly 600,000 British dogs from more than 150 breeds.

Large breeds and breeds with flattened faces had shorter average life spans than smaller dogs and those with elongated snouts^{*1}, the researchers found. Female dogs also lived slightly longer than male ones. The results were published in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

There are exceptions to those broad trends, and the findings might not apply to dogs outside Britain, where breeding practices—and gene pools—may be different, the researchers noted.

More research will be needed to determine why some breeds have shorter life spans than others. Some breeds are genetically predisposed to serious health problems, but breed-related differences in behavior, lifestyle, diet, environment or other factors could also play a role in shortening some dogs' lives, experts said.

《中 略》

In the research, most of the dogs were purebred^{*2}, representing one of 155 breeds; the rest were combined into a single crossbred^{*3} category. The researchers categorized each breed's overall body size as small, medium or large and its head shape as flat-faced, medium-proportioned or long-faced.

Across all dogs, the median life span was 12.5 years, the researchers found, but average life span varied “quite spectacularly” among breeds, Dr. McMillan said. Lancashire heeler, a breed of petite herding dogs, were canine Methuselahs^{*4}, living for 15.4 years on average. The much larger Caucasian shepherd dogs, though, had an average life span of just 5.4 years.

As a group, small breeds lived for 12.7 years on average, compared with 11.9 years for large breeds. This was consistent with prior research on dogs and other mammals, which has generally found that within a given species, smaller individuals tend to outlive larger ones.

Flat-faced breeds, which are also called brachycephalic, lived for 11.2 years on average, while medium- and long-faced breeds had average life spans of 12.8 and 12.1 years. Some flat-faced breeds, like the French bulldog, have become wildly popular. But experts have warned that their extremely short snouts can lead to respiratory^{*5} problems, heat stroke and other health challenges.

Some of the traits associated with shorter life spans also appeared to compound one another, the researchers found. As a group, small, long-nosed breeds, such as miniature dachshunds and whippets, lived 13.3 years on average — roughly two and a half years longer

than large, short-nosed breeds such as boxers and bull mastiffs, which together had an average life expectancy of 10.7 years.

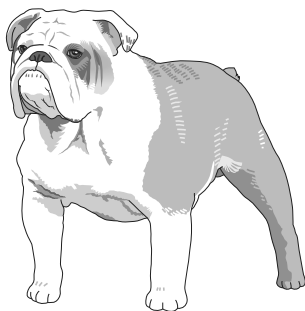
*¹ snout(s): the nose and mouth that stick out from the face of some animals

*² purebred: (of an animal or type of animal) with parents that are both of the same breed

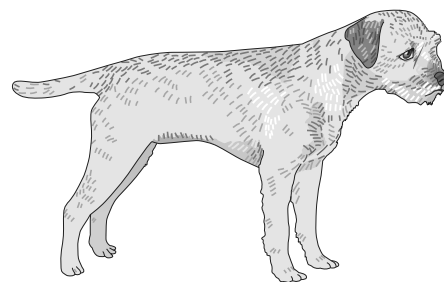
*³ crossbred: being a mixture of breeds

*⁴ Methuselah: メトセラ(969年生きたとされる旧約聖書中の人物)

*⁵ respiratory: relating to breathing



bulldog



Border terrier

1. 英国において、150を超える犬種、約60万頭の犬を対象に、犬の体の大きさによる平均寿命の違いを分析するものとして世界初となる研究が行われ、画期的な研究として学術誌“Scientific Reports”に取り上げられた。
2. 英国での調査においてみられた、犬の特徴などによる平均寿命の違いについての傾向は、調査対象を英国外にも広げたところ、例外的なものであることが分かった。
3. 英国での調査では、メス犬はオス犬よりわずかに長生きする傾向にあると分かったが、これはオス犬の方が遺伝的に深刻な健康問題を抱えやすいためであると専門家は結論付けた。
4. 英国での調査では、各犬種の体の大きさを小型、中型、大型に分類すると、小型犬は大型犬に比べて平均寿命が長いと分かったが、他の哺乳類では一般に、同じ種のうち小型の個体は大型の個体より寿命が短い傾向にある。
5. 英国での調査では、各犬種の頭の形を平たい顔、中間の顔、長い顔に分類し、平たい顔の犬種は他の2種に比べて平均寿命が短いと分かったが、その背景として、短い鼻が健康上の問題につながる可能性が指摘された。

【No. 11】 次の語群の㉠～㉥の単語を並べ替えて()内を補い、和文に対応する英文を作るとき、㉠～㉥のうちで()内の2番目と5番目に来るものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

和文：彼女は確実に良い席が取れるように、映画館に早く到着した。

英文：She arrived at the movie theater early () a good seat.

語群：㉠ getting ㉡ of ㉢ as ㉣ be ㉤ so ㉥ to ㉦ sure

2番目 5番目

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | ㉠ | ㉥ |
| 2. | ㉢ | ㉠ |
| 3. | ㉢ | ㉥ |
| 4. | ㉣ | ㉠ |
| 5. | ㉣ | ㉢ |

【No. 12】 次の㉠～㉦は、内の発言に続く二人が交互に行った発言を並べ替えたものである。㉠～㉦の文を会話として意味が通るように並べたとき、2番目と5番目に来るものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

I'm really enjoying this magic show. I love magic.

- ㉠ Wow! How did he do that?
- ㉡ Well, tell me after the show. I want to see a lot more magic tricks first.
- ㉢ And now he closes the doors of the box . . . and she disappears!
- ㉣ Me too. Oh, here comes the magician again with his lovely assistant.
- ㉤ I know the secret of this classic trick. I can explain everything.
- ㉥ Yeah! He's putting her into the box.

2番目 5番目

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | ㉠ | ㉥ |
| 2. | ㉡ | ㉢ |
| 3. | ㉣ | ㉠ |
| 4. | ㉤ | ㉢ |
| 5. | ㉥ | ㉤ |

【No. 13】 次の会話の空欄A、B、Cに当てはまる文を㉠～㉤から選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

Momo : That ride was so much fun!

Takeshi: Yes, I haven't been on a roller coaster since I was in high school.

Momo : Thanks for bringing me to this amusement park, Takeshi.

Takeshi: Yes, it has. Momo, I need to tell you something.

Momo : Sure.

Takeshi: Look at that guy over there.

Momo : Huh? Oh, that's my dad! What's he doing here?

Takeshi: Your dad?

- ㉠ What's wrong?
- ㉡ He's been looking for us.
- ㉢ Isn't that something!
- ㉣ Everything has been wonderful today.
- ㉤ He's been watching us since we arrived.

- | | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | ㉠ | ㉢ | ㉡ |
| 2. | ㉢ | ㉠ | ㉡ |
| 3. | ㉢ | ㉠ | ㉤ |
| 4. | ㉣ | ㉠ | ㉤ |
| 5. | ㉣ | ㉡ | ㉢ |

<出典>

・No.6

長尾和夫、アンディー・バーガー、「英語で読む力。54のサンプル・リーディングで鍛える!」、三修社

・No.7

Tokyo cracks down on 'kasuhara' amid rise in customers abusing staff by Justin McCurry.
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・No.8

Geological origin of gemstones. Copyright © 2026 The Australian Museum. Reproduced with permission of Australian Museum.

・No.9

Smells Like Old Times by Maria Konnikova. Reproduced with permission. Copyright © 2012 SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, a Division of Nature America, Inc. All rights reserved.

・No.10

The Dogs That Live Longest, by a Nose by Emily Anthes © The New York Times Company

・No.11

「立命館大学入学試験問題(2010年度 英語 大問5 小問C)」、立命館大学

・No.12

「NHK ラジオ ラジオ英会話 2019年9月号」、NHK 出版 2019年9月号、講師:大西泰斗

・No.13

「NHK ラジオ ラジオ英会話 2019年8月号」、NHK 出版 2019年8月号、講師:大西泰斗

H7-2025 英語 学科 (多肢選択式) 管制

正答番号表

No	正答
1	3
2	1
3	2
4	1
5	1
6	3
7	4
8	2
9	5
10	5
11	3
12	5
13	4