

U8-2025-

外国語多肢

試験問題

注意事項

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第1次試験地	受験番号	氏名
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[No. 1] Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the following passage.

Earth narrowly avoided an asteroid that flew past last week — and scientists did not spot the object until it had made its visit.

The object, named 2023 NT1, was spotted on 15 July by the Atlas observatory in South Africa. Astronomers there say it was up to 60 metres in size.

But at that point it had already made the dangerous bit of its journey: two days earlier, it had swept past Earth, at just a quarter of a distance between us and the Moon. At 60,000 miles away, that is a long way from doing any damage, but relatively close for an asteroid.

As such, the asteroid didn't pose any danger to Earth. But it was an important reminder that truly dangerous asteroids could fly towards Earth — and that we might not spot them until it's too late.

That is because many asteroids, including 2023 NT1, fly towards us from the Sun. The bright light of our star can make it difficult to see anything else, especially asteroids that are relatively small at the scale of space.

The European Space Agency estimates there could be a million asteroids in the same size range of 30 to 100 metres near Earth. And 98.9 per cent of them are still undiscovered, the space agency says.

It has said that shows that there needs to be an improvement in the capabilities of humanity to detect such asteroids. Some are already being worked on, such as ESA's NEOMIR, which will orbit between the Sun and the Earth and is designed to work as an early warning system for asteroids that would otherwise avoid detection, but will not launch until 2030.

The asteroid 2023 NT1, at 60 metres across, is among the largest to have come so close to Earth in recent times. At that size, it could have done significant damage: the Chelyabinsk meteoroid that injured 1,500 people and damaged buildings when it fell to Earth in 2013 was only 20 metres across, for instance.

From its approach last week, scientists have been able to catalogue and predict the asteroid's movements. That should make it possible to track and spot it next time it comes close to Earth.

1. The incoming of 2023 NT1 indicates that scientists can easily discover asteroids that come close to Earth.
2. On July 15, scientists estimated that 2023 NT1 would pass close to Earth on July 17, at one quarter of the distance between the Earth and the Moon.
3. Scientists are going to announce how many asteroids between 30 and 100 metres exist in size near Earth by 2030.
4. A system to detect asteroids approaching Earth is currently under development.
5. As 2023 NT1 was relatively small by historical standards, scientists concluded that if it had fallen to Earth, the damage would have been limited.

【No. 2】 Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the following passage.

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1. As soon as the wheel was invented, wheeled chairs became popular among people.
2. Stephan Farffler developed John Joseph Merlin's invention and invented the recumbent bike.
3. The "Merlin chairs" enabled their users to go outside and get around without help.
4. Herbert Everest was dissatisfied with the weight of his wheelchair, which led to the production of a cheaper and lighter version.
5. The first mass-produced wheelchairs weighed the same as their previous ones but were much less expensive.

[No. 3] Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the following passage.

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1. The latest survey recorded the lowest number of snow patches since surveying began.
2. The smallest size of the patch targeted for survey is 20m.
3. It is predicted that the patches will no longer exist in 100 years, so the results of current research will be worthless in the future.
4. When named storms occur, the number of avalanches decreases because temperatures tend to rise, and the amount of snow tends to be less.
5. There are some effects of climate change in Scotland's mountains and potential hazards of avalanches often remain, regardless of the amount of snow.

[No. 4] Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the following passage.

Under some circumstances, people may become more aggressive when they're overheated. But other decision-making doesn't seem to be affected. Decades of research has shown that times of extreme heat are associated with both civil war and personal violence. Despite this consistent finding, there is controversy about why heat and violence go hand in hand. Is heat causing a cascading series of problems, such as crop failure, leading to civil unrest? Or does heat affect human decision-making directly?

A new study suggests that heat may make some people more aggressive, but only when they are already feeling marginalized. In most cases, however, heat doesn't directly affect people's decision-making. "Given climate changes happening around the world, and changing temperatures, we felt this was an important line of inquiry," said Robert Pickmans, a doctoral student at the University of California, Berkeley, who co-authored the new research.

《Lines omitted》

In the new research, the team recruited about 900 participants from Berkeley, California, and 1,000 from Nairobi, Kenya. The volunteers were taken to either a 71.6-degree-Fahrenheit (22 degrees Celsius) room or an 86 F (30 C) one, and were put through a standard battery of decision-making and cognitive tests. The researchers then compared the performance of the individuals in the cool and hot rooms.

The first finding was that, for the most part, there weren't a lot of differences. People in the hot rooms complained of feeling sleepier, but their decision-making abilities didn't slip. "It looks like there is a degree of resilience," Pickmans told Live Science. There was, however, an interesting result in one task, dubbed the "joy of destruction" task. In this test, participants got the opportunity to erase some of the savings of another participant. There was no major benefit or risk to doing so; they didn't get any monetary reward, but the other participant also wouldn't know how much this person chose to erase. Thus, Pickmans said, the task is a standard measure of aggression.

Heat didn't affect how people played the "joy of destruction" game in Berkeley, but in Nairobi, participants in the hotter room were more ruthless. Upon further investigation, the researchers discovered that this effect was driven by participants who were members of ethnic groups that had been marginalized in a contested election that was upending daily life in Kenya at the time.

"We thought this was pretty interesting, especially given the climate literature that documents associations in temperature and political violence," Pickmans said. But he

warned that the results should be taken as exploratory, because the researchers did not go into the study intending to look at differences between ethnic groups.

1. The new study shows that heat causes crop failure which leads to civil unrest and even civil war over crops.
2. According to the new research, heat does not often directly affect people's decision-making process, though it can make some people who are feeling marginalized more aggressive.
3. The new research found that most of the subjects in a cool room had improved decision-making ability and cognitive function, but some felt sleepy.
4. In the "joy of destruction" task for measuring people's desire for money, participants were rewarded when they erased other participants' savings.
5. The gap between the average income of participants from Berkeley and Nairobi may have influenced the results of the "joy of destruction" task.

[No. 5] Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the following passage.

In 2020, a viral video of an unusual interaction between a badger and a coyote charmed the internet. Filmed by a remote sensor camera in California’s Santa Cruz Mountains, the footage showed the two animals entering a culvert to cross under a highway. Tail wagging, the coyote bounded toward the badger and then away from it, pausing to see if the badger would follow. The badger hurried to catch up with its companion, and they trotted into the tunnel together.

Their playful behavior suggested that the pair shared a friendly bond. But can animals truly be friends, as humans are?

In many species of social animals, certain behaviors suggest that individuals can indeed be closer to some than to others (in addition to close kin or mates). Male dolphins that forage with sponges hang out with other males that have a similar foraging style. Elephants use specific greetings for other elephants they know. Primates demonstrate intimate connections to nonrelatives through grooming. Rooks are also known to groom certain rooks in their flock, preening them with their beaks.

“Individuals form social relationships to navigate their environment,” said Delphine De Moor, a postdoctoral research fellow of behavioral ecology at the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom. For highly social animals, relationships are defined by varying levels of trust and intimacy, De Moor told Live Science. Patterns of interaction shape these bonds; trust grows when repeated interactions are positive.

If animals can form bonds that are stable, long-lasting and mutually beneficial — qualities found in human friendships — “then we do see friendship in the animal kingdom,” De Moor said.

Scientists who study primates have found that neurochemistry plays a big part in reinforcing such bonds, according to Catherine Crockford, director of research at the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Lyon and head of The Great Ape Social Mind Lab.

In primates, grooming releases the behavior-regulating hormone oxytocin, “which then feeds into the reward center, presumably giving a positive feedback system so that you’re more likely to groom again,” Crockford told Live Science. Grooming a friend also reduces cortisol, a hormone associated with stress. In contrast, cortisol levels are unaffected when apes groom a group member they haven’t bonded with, Crockford added.

“There seem to be these physiological benefits you get from doing something like grooming specifically with a bond partner,” she said.

1. Many species of social animals such as male dolphins become closer to members of other species than to close kin or mates.
2. The video reveals that a badger and a coyote formed a friendly bond after playing together in a tunnel.
3. Animals are better able to form stable, long-lasting, and mutually beneficial bonds than humans.
4. Crockford said that scientists studying primates have discovered that neurochemistry plays a major role in strengthening the bond between animals and humans.
5. When primates groom a friend, oxytocin is released, and cortisol, a hormone associated with stress, is reduced.

【No. 6】 Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the following passage.

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1. Jet stream winds usually blow from east to west at over 275 miles per hour, but the speeds can reach as fast as 800 miles per hour.
2. Since the Arctic is warming more slowly than Antarctica, less ice is melting in the Arctic.
3. One study suggests that global warming could disrupt the jet stream and cause dangerous flooding.
4. Severe winter weather occurs when the stronger jet stream sends cold air from Greenland to the south.
5. Scientists are trying to discover the workings of the jet stream in order to reveal the frequency of hurricanes.

[No. 7] Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the following passage.

Thomas Edison may have found an unusual way to enjoy piano music. As someone played, the famous inventor, who had hearing problems, would move close to the instrument and bite it. Pressing his teeth into the wood of phonographs and pianos helped Edison experience the music in his skull. Or in his own words, it allowed him to “hear through my teeth.”

Robert Friedman recently showed off marks on a Steinway piano that was once owned by Edison. The piano has groups of small marks above the keyboard. Keys are what the piano player strikes to make sounds.

Friedman, who buys and sells Steinways, purchased the piano last year, and said he was surprised by the tooth marks left by the inventor of the phonograph, a music playing device. Friedman is now looking for the right home for the instrument. “I believe that it belongs somewhere where many, many, many people can see it,” Friedman said.

Edison bought the Model “B” Ebony from Steinway & Sons in 1890 for \$725. Paperwork with the sale includes the words “office furniture,” suggesting it was sent to his laboratory in New Jersey. The piano “for some reason unknown to me...gives better results than any so far tried,” Edison wrote the company. “Please send bill with lowest price.”

Edison invented the phonograph in 1877. When he bought the piano 13 years later, he was experimenting with sound recording. Edison owned the instrument for many years, so it is possible it was used in early recordings.

There is no known photograph of Edison biting this piano. But he was known to bite into phonographs and pianos to help him experience music as his hearing worsened. His daughter once remembered that a guest cried at the sight of Edison biting on to a piano as someone played it.

Edmund Morris wrote a 2019 biography of Edison’s life. In it, he wrote that Edison said: “I hear through my teeth, and through my skull.” The inventor added: “I bite my teeth into the wood and then I get it good and strong.”

Friedman said he has seen thousands of Steinway pianos over 50 years. “I’ve never seen that anywhere,” he said about the possible tooth marks. Friedman bought the piano for about \$45,000 in early January 2021. He did not notice the marks at first.

His friend Charles Frommer is a musician and recording history lover. He came to Friedman’s house in New York’s Hudson Valley to tune the piano. Frommer noticed the marks and told him “those are Edison’s bite marks.”

Friedman calls himself the Steinway hunter. He finds and buys the famous pianos from

people and then sells them, usually to dealers or rebuilders. But this piano is more complex.

Friedman does not want it to go back into private hands because of its connection to Edison. He has yet to find a historical group that would buy the piano, which he is offering to sell for what it cost him.

1. Thomas Edison could enjoy piano music by touching vibrating piano strings.
2. Edison bought the piano and sent it to his laboratory in New Jersey, because he wanted to invent an instrument for people with hearing problems.
3. Edison's daughter remembered a guest who saw many tooth marks on a Steinway piano and cried as a result.
4. Having observed a lot of pianos over half a century, Friedman bought a famous piano from a historical group.
5. Charles Frommer, a musician and a friend of the self-proclaimed Steinway hunter Friedman, pointed out Edison's tooth marks.

[No. 8] Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the following passage.

The idea that night owls who don't go to bed until the early hours struggle to get anything done during the day may have to be revised. It turns out that staying up late could be good for our brain power as research suggests that people who identify as night owls could be sharper than those who go to bed early. Researchers led by academics at Imperial College London studied data from the UK Biobank study on more than 26,000 people who had completed intelligence, reasoning, reaction time and memory tests. They then examined how participants' sleep duration, quality, and chronotype (which determines what time of day we feel most alert and productive) affected brain performance. They found that those who stay up late and those classed as "intermediate" had "superior cognitive function", while morning larks had the lowest scores.

Going to bed late is strongly associated with creative types. Artists, authors and musicians known to be night owls include Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, James Joyce, Kanye West and Lady Gaga. But while politicians such as Margaret Thatcher, Winston Churchill and Barack Obama famously seemed to thrive on little sleep, the study found that sleep duration is important for brain function, with those getting between seven and nine hours of shut-eye each night performing best in cognitive tests.

Dr Raha West, lead author and clinical research fellow at the department of surgery and cancer at Imperial College London, said: "While understanding and working with your natural sleep tendencies is essential, it's equally important to remember to get just enough sleep, not too long or too short. This is crucial for keeping your brain healthy and functioning at its best." Prof Daqing Ma, the co-leader of the study who is also from Imperial's department of surgery and cancer, added: "We found that sleep duration has a direct effect on brain function, and we believe that proactively managing sleep patterns is really important for boosting, and safeguarding, the way our brains work. "We'd ideally like to see policy interventions to help sleep patterns improve in the general population."

But some experts urged caution in interpreting the findings. Jacqui Hanley, head of research funding at Alzheimer's Research UK, said: "Without a detailed picture of what is going on in the brain, we don't know if being a 'morning' or 'evening' person affects memory and thinking, or if a decline in cognition is causing changes to sleeping patterns." Jessica Chelekis, a senior lecturer in sustainability global value chains and sleep expert at Brunel University London, said there were "important limitations" to the study as the research did not account for education attainment, or include the time of day the cognitive tests were conducted in the results. The main value of the study was challenging stereotypes around

sleep, she added.

1. It is said that night owls and morning larks are both likely to suffer the same cognitive function problems after not sleeping.
2. To have a good functioning brain, it is more about the duration of sleep than staying up late.
3. Those who stay up late tend to score lower on cognitive tests, while morning larks generally have superior cognitive function.
4. Experts suggest that brain function and health are directly linked to how proactive our brains are.
5. Some experts suggest that more research needs to be done in the area of the brain related to creativity.

【No. 9】 Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the following passage.

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1. The United Kingdom is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Southern Ireland.
2. It is not uncommon for people from other countries to use the term England when referring to Britain.
3. Britain is sometimes used to talk about the geographical location of the island, but the British Empire is the more common term.
4. The royal family of the United Kingdom today consists of constitutional monarchs, but they only rule over England.
5. The United Kingdom's government is based in London, and therefore, England has complete control over all political decisions.

[No. 10] Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the following passage.

Reading words aloud that adults scribble on an erasable tablet may not be the way many children spend their second birthdays. But it's how Isla McNabb celebrated turning two, and it put the native of Crestwood, Kentucky, on the path to become the youngest ever female member of Mensa, the world's oldest high IQ society, her parents said in a recent interview. In a conversation published on Monday, Isla's parents, Jason and Amanda McNabb, told the Guinness World Records website that they realized their daughter's intelligence should be assessed after an aunt gave her an erasable writing tablet as a second birthday present. Jason said he wrote the word "red" on the board, and Isla was able to read it back to him, even though she was about four or five years below the age when most children typically acquire that ability. A shocked Jason McNabb then went on to write out the words "blue", "yellow", "cat" and "dog". Isla confidently read out each of the words, her father said to Guinness, which is renowned for maintaining a database of more than 40,000 world records.

From there, Isla's parents said they began noticing words spelled out around the house with multi-colored toy letters. The letters C-H-A-I-R were left next to a chair. Letters spelling out S-O-F-A were arranged next to the couch. At one point, Isla's parents found their household kitty Booger lying next to the letters C-A-T. At that point, Amanda McNabb told Guinness she had seen enough. She suggested that Isla undergo IQ testing, and the McNabbs did just that. "A psychologist who tested Isla specializes in gifted children...and said he doesn't usually test children," Jason McNabb reportedly said. "But he made an exception after hearing about her talents." Isla ultimately scored in the 99th percentile of intelligence for age on the Stanford-Binet IQ tests. She was 2½ years old.

On 2 June 2022, Guinness formally recognized her as the world's youngest female Mensa member. Isla grasped that the achievement produced news media coverage of her — she has seen herself on television and sometimes asks her parents to pull up videos of herself on YouTube. But for the most part, she remains unaware of her exceptionally high IQ. The McNabbs said they found fewer resources for intellectually gifted children. Gifted children can typically comprehend material several school grade levels above their peers, but that doesn't necessarily guarantee high achievement or sociable behavior, experts have said.

So to best support Isla, the McNabbs enrolled Isla in Mensa, hoping to connect with other similarly situated parents who could share some information with them. The non-profit is open to people who score at the 98th percentile on the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales or other certain standardized IQ tests. "The biggest benefit to Mensa is the

community,” Jason McNabb said to Guinness.

1. A young member of Mensa has broken the record for being the first person to memorize 40,000 words.
2. Isla has a unique talent of being able to write words next to items that spell out what they are, including the words “chair”, “dog”, and “cat”.
3. The Guinness World Records recognized Isla as the youngest ever member to undergo IQ testing.
4. Isla is basically not aware of her talents, but she is curious about seeing herself on television news reports and on YouTube.
5. The McNabbs wanted to join the Mensa community because Isla would benefit from being around people who are good at spelling.

Read the following passage and answer the questions [No. 11] and [No. 12].

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【No. 11】 Select the most appropriate combination of words that can be inserted into

to .

- | A | B | C |
|-------------|---------|------------|
| 1. adults | in | conclusion |
| 2. adults | in | contrast |
| 3. adults | outside | contrast |
| 4. children | outside | conclusion |
| 5. children | in | contrast |

【No. 12】 Select the statement which best corresponds to the content of the passage.

1. Ortega and the FSI say that age can significantly influence language learning ability.
2. The U.S. Census Bureau revealed regional disparities in language learning.
3. The FSI believes native English speakers can learn Arabic more quickly than Russian.
4. Ortega developed language learning apps to encourage people to follow strict schedules.
5. Language learning apps are the most effective way to love a new language and develop learning skills.

[No. 13] Select the most appropriate way to fill in the blank of the following passage.

More Americans are profoundly lonely, and the way they work — more digitally linked but less personally connected — is deepening that sense of isolation.

Nick Skarda, 29 years old, works two jobs in logistics and office administration in San Diego to keep up with his bills. After a couple of years at the logistics job, he has one friend there. He says hi to co-workers at his office job but doesn't really know any.

"I feel sort of an emptiness or lack of belonging," he says. Juggling two jobs leaves Skarda exhausted, with little energy or time to grab drinks with co-workers. "It makes it harder to go in and give it your all if you don't feel like anyone is there rooting for you," he adds.

Employers and researchers are just beginning to understand how workplace shifts over the past four years are contributing to what the U.S. surgeon general declared a loneliness health epidemic last year. The alienation affects remote and in-person workers alike.

《Lines omitted》

Office chitchat, sometimes an unwanted distraction, seems to provide more benefits than many people realize, says Jessica Methot, an associate professor at Rutgers University who studies social ties at work.

In a study of 100 employees at different workplaces, Methot and fellow researchers surveyed participants at points throughout the day. They found those who had engaged in small talk reported less stress and more positivity toward co-workers.

Even exchanging pleasantries with can help, says Sarah Wright, an associate professor at New Zealand's University of Canterbury who studies worker loneliness.

"We used to think loneliness has to be overcome by developing meaningful relationships and having that degree of intimacy," Wright says. "More and more, though, we're seeing it's these day-to-day weak ties and frequency of interactions with people that matters."

1. a co-worker you barely know
2. a co-worker you often meet online
3. a co-worker you've worked with before
4. a supervisor from a previous job
5. a supervisor you know well

[No. 14] Arrange (a) to (d) so that they follow (A) to (B) in the most appropriate order.

(A) Once you notice vanilla, you'll smell it everywhere. It's in sweets, pharmaceuticals, mosquito repellents, seltzers, makeup and hair products. When real estate agents host open houses or advise clients, they suggest infusing the house with vanilla, for its particular ability to put potential buyers at ease. Two years ago, scientists from the University of Oxford and the Karolinska Institute in Sweden presented 225 people from nine cultures around the world with 10 scents.

- (a) Most commercial production of vanilla is in Madagascar, Mexico and Tahiti. As the world warms, cyclones and storms in these regions are growing stronger, toppling the orchid blossoms and vanilla beans before they get a chance to fully mature.
- (b) In 2017 a Category 4-equivalent cyclone devastated an estimated 30 percent of the vanilla vines in Madagascar, which produces 80 percent of the vanilla used around the globe. As a result, the price of vanilla bean pods surged to nearly \$300 a pound.
- (c) All agreed that the scent of fresh vanilla was their favorite. From custard to candles, we live in a world suffused with vanilla.
- (d) And the plant that produces it is in danger. Extracted from the bean pod of a delicate orchid, vanilla must be grown under exceptionally precise conditions along a band of the earth between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. This supreme finickiness makes it unusually vulnerable to the growing shocks of climate change and deforestation.

(B) The increasingly erratic weather, along with pressure to cut the forests that harbor the orchids, is particularly worrisome for farmers who rely on this crop and wait up to four years for a single orchid to blossom.

1. (a) → (c) → (b) → (d)
2. (a) → (d) → (c) → (b)
3. (c) → (a) → (d) → (b)
4. (c) → (b) → (a) → (d)
5. (c) → (d) → (a) → (b)

[No. 15] Arrange (a) to (e) so that they follow (A) in the most appropriate order.

(A) In your 20s and 30s, heart disease can seem like a far-off concern. It's more common among people 75 or older than in any other age group.

- (a) Starting with physical activity will likely trickle down to these other arenas, says Dr. Keith Churchwell, president of the AHA. "If you stay active, it probably will help your sleep, it'll probably help you in terms of thinking about your diet appropriately. It'll help in terms of reducing your blood pressure, controlling your lipid status, your weight...and hopefully keep you away from other issues, like tobacco use."
- (b) But there's good reason to think about your heart health decades earlier: "While young adults often associate heart disease with people in their parents' and grandparents' ages, it's never too early to start prevention," says Dr. Nieca Goldberg, a cardiologist, author, and clinical associate professor at NYU Grossman School of Medicine. "In fact, 80% of heart disease is preventable."
- (c) Getting regular exercise is also a step in the American Heart Association's (AHA) Life's Essential 8, a list of eight crucial health behaviors for maintaining optimal cardiovascular health. Aside from staying active, the list also includes eating a nutritious diet; managing your blood pressure, cholesterol, and blood sugar; maintaining a healthy weight; quitting tobacco; and getting plenty of sleep.
- (d) That's because physical activity taxes your heart and lungs, helping them to adapt to the stress and grow stronger over time.
- (e) If there's just one thing you do for your heart when you're young, it should be increasing your physical activity, experts agree. "Exercise is the foundation of heart-disease prevention, and combining aerobic exercise with resistance training has been shown to have the greatest impact on preventing and managing heart disease," Goldberg says.

1. (b) → (c) → (a) → (d) → (e)
2. (b) → (d) → (a) → (e) → (c)
3. (b) → (e) → (d) → (c) → (a)
4. (e) → (a) → (d) → (c) → (b)
5. (e) → (b) → (d) → (a) → (c)

[No. 16] Select the most appropriate combination of words that can be inserted into the designated parentheses in the following sentences.

- My mother used to get up early and take an hour's (A).
- The rainy season will set (B) soon here.
- The plane I'm about to board is bound (C) Tokyo.
- The students are tired (D) their teacher's jokes.

	A	B	C	D
1.	walk	in	for	of
2.	walk	in	to	from
3.	walk	out	to	of
4.	step	in	for	of
5.	step	out	to	from

[No. 17] Select the most appropriate combination of words that can be inserted into the designated parentheses in the following sentences.

- (A) my surprise, the politician had been lying to us.
- She is really looking forward (B) climbing the mountain with her friend.
- I think that he can deal (C) this difficult problem.
- He dropped (D) his friend's house on the way to a movie theater.

	A	B	C	D
1.	To	of	in	off
2.	To	to	with	by
3.	With	of	with	by
4.	With	to	in	off
5.	With	to	with	by

[No. 18] Select the most appropriate combination of words that can be inserted into the designated parentheses in the following sentences.

- I wish I hadn't turned (A) the offer of this big project.
- The hat stood (B) because of its strange shape.
- She made (C) the center of the city first.
- He is looked (D) to as a leader.

	A	B	C	D
1.	off	on	of	up
2.	off	out	for	ahead
3.	off	out	of	up
4.	down	on	for	ahead
5.	down	out	for	up

[No. 19] Select the most appropriate combination of words that can be inserted into the designated parentheses in the following sentences.

- Nara is known (A) its old shrines and temples.
- Frankly (B), I don't think this book is interesting.
- He did not seem willing (C) our team.
- (D) his lack of experience into account, his performance was surprisingly good.

	A	B	C	D
1.	to	speaking	to join	Considering
2.	to	spoken	of joining	Taking
3.	for	speaking	of joining	Considering
4.	for	speaking	to join	Taking
5.	for	spoken	of joining	Considering

[No. 20] Select the sentence which is grammatically correct.

1. The internship offers an opportunity for gaining valuable experience to those wishing to enter the trading company.
2. He concerns that the missing document was simply put into the wrong file folder.
3. The president of the company making a speech at the upcoming banquet.
4. The new open shop can be recommend.
5. If you don't like your club, why don't you find other one?

[No. 21] Select the sentence which is grammatically correct.

1. The government decided to postpone to build a new highway.
2. Smartphones are brought about changes in the world.
3. She is the girl whom we spoke the other day.
4. As I am allergic to animals, I would rather you put your cat outside.
5. If it had not been for your advice, I will fail in this examination.

[No. 22] Select the sentence which is grammatically correct.

1. I need to go to the station, but I'm much too lazy to ride a bicycle.
2. The news said that all the passengers evacuated safety.
3. Momoko's foot injury will have been healed by the time she came back to Japan.
4. This bicycle is superior in design than that one.
5. These machinery were operated by water power.

[No. 23] Select the sentence which is grammatically correct.

1. I have not had breakfast still.
2. I got him repair my car yesterday.
3. You should not ignore the fact that times are changing.
4. We are busy prepare for the school festival.
5. Every of the students has their own opinion.

【No. 24】 Select the sentence which is grammatically correct.

1. Students are asked not to talk among themselves while waiting in the room.
2. Even they have a meeting in the morning, the company provides breakfast for employees.
3. We believe the user survey we distributed will yield positively results.
4. Otherwise the constructions are large or small, please contact us in advance.
5. She will be interviewing several candidates applied for the open position in her division.

【No. 25】 Select the best English translation.

1. メアリーは、自分はその試験に合格すると確信している。何週間も勉強してきたので。
Mary is sure to pass the exam; she has been studying for weeks.
2. 残念ながら、上司はいつも手がふさがっています。
I'm afraid my boss is busy at the moment.
3. 彼は健康上の理由からアルコールを飲むことを控えている。
He is banned from drinking alcohol for health reasons.
4. 彼女は山の向こうで雨が降っていることに気づいた。
She gazed at the rain falling beyond the mountains.
5. ボブの母は彼の成功を熱望している。
Bob's mother is anxious for his success.

【No. 26】 Select the best English translation.

1. 彼は彼の父親ほどサッカーの才能はない。
He is no more talented in soccer than his father is.
2. 長い道のりなので注意して運転しなさい。
Take turns driving because you have a long way to go.
3. 私のコンピューターは速度がとても遅くなってきたので修理したい。
I want to get rid of my computer because it's getting very slow.
4. トムはとてもひどい経済状態で、彼には頼る人が誰もいない。
Tom is in a very poor financial situation and he has no one to turn to.
5. 彼は私によく会いに来る。
He comes to see me once in a while.

【No. 27】 Select the best English translation.

1. フランスに行きたいと思うほど、ますますフランス語の勉強をしたくなる。
The more I study French, the more I want to visit France.
2. その知らせは明日の朝刊に出る予定です。
The report is to appear in the morning paper tomorrow.
3. 私は彼女の体調が心配なので、明日は彼女の看病をする予定だ。
I am worried about her condition and will get in touch with her tomorrow.
4. 彼は最終的には彼の同僚の意見を称賛した。
He gave in to his colleague's opinion at last.
5. システムエラーの原因とその影響について調べなさい。
Examine the causes of the system error and the way to cope with it.

【No. 28】 Select the best English translation.

1. 彼女はいつも忠実に約束を守る。
She is always true to her word.
2. 私たちは、そのトンネルを抜けるのに5分もかかってしまった。
It took us no more than five minutes to go through the tunnel.
3. 当時、彼は有望なピアニストというにはほど遠かった。
He was by far the most promising pianist in those days.
4. その男の子は、姉を手伝うよう頼まれると、笑顔になった。
The boy made a face when he was asked to help his sister.
5. 期末テストは長かった一方、簡単だった。
The end-of-term exam was long and anything but easy.

[No. 29] Select the word group which contains underlined parts that all have the same pronunciation.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. <u>t</u> omb | bl <u>oo</u> m | w <u>oo</u> l | <u>to</u> l |
| 2. <u>a</u> tmosphere | ca <u>bb</u> age | capa <u>ci</u> ty | am <u>o</u> ng |
| 3. <u>fe</u> ature | the <u>m</u> e | techni <u>q</u> ue | <u>e</u> vil |
| 4. <u>fi</u> erce | aff <u>ai</u> r | sc <u>a</u> re | <u>pe</u> ar |
| 5. <u>ca</u> ught | bo <u>u</u> ght | ab <u>ro</u> ad | <u>ro</u> ad |

[No. 30] Select the combination of letters which indicates an appropriate syllable on which the accent should fall for each word below.

- A pre-vi-ous
ア イ ウ
- B con-tin-ue
ア イ ウ
- C sig-nif-i-cant
ア イ ウ エ
- D ar-ti-fi-cial
ア イ ウ エ

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ア | ア | イ | ウ |
| 2. | ア | イ | ア | ア |
| 3. | ア | イ | イ | ウ |
| 4. | イ | ア | ア | ア |
| 5. | イ | イ | ア | ウ |

<出典>

・No.1

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<https://time.com/7010134/heart-health-habits-exercise/>

U8-2025 外国語多肢

正答番号表

No	正答	No	正答
1	4	21	4
2	4	22	1
3	5	23	3
4	2	24	1
5	5	25	5
6	3	26	4
7	5	27	2
8	2	28	1
9	2	29	3
10	4	30	3
11	3		
12	2		
13	1		
14	5		
15	3		
16	1		
17	2		
18	5		
19	4		
20	1		