

外国語（英語）

<問題冊子>

令和 7 年度大学入学者選抜
（一般選抜 A 日程）

A 日程 受験番号	A N
--------------	-----

注意

1. 試験開始まで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は表紙を含めて 6 枚。
3. 問題冊子と解答冊子は別になっている。解答はすべて解答冊子の指定された場所に記入すること。
4. 受験番号を表紙に記入すること。
なお、大学入学共通テスト利用選抜 1 期と併願の受験生は、一般選抜 A 日程の受験番号を記入すること。
5. 問題冊子は切り離さないこと。
6. **問題冊子は持ち帰ること。**

一般選抜A日程 問題用紙 <英 語> (5－1)

- 1 次の日本語の意味になるように、英文の()に当てはまるものを、それぞれ(ア)～(エ)の中から1つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

問1 私は生まれた家を覚えている。

I remember the house () I was born.

(ア) on that (イ) on which (ウ) which (エ) where

問2 その赤ちゃんは誰に世話されていますか。

Who is the baby taken ()?

(ア) care (イ) care with (ウ) care of by (エ) care of with

問3 あなたは今そのことについて何も言わないほうがいい。

You () say anything about that now.

(ア) have not better (イ) have better not
(ウ) had not better (エ) had better not

問4 あなたが来たときには、私はすでに仕事を終わらせていた。

I () my work when you came.

(ア) had already done (イ) had already been done
(ウ) have already done (エ) have just done

問5 彼女はドイツについてよく知っていますか。

Does she have () knowledge about Germany?

(ア) a lot (イ) most (ウ) many (エ) much

一般選抜 A 日程 問題用紙 <英 語> (5 - 2)

2 次の英文の下線部(ア)～(エ)のうち、間違いのあるものを 1 つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

問 1 I am (ア)going to shopping (イ)with him (ウ)after he (エ)finishes his homework.

問 2 (ア)This is the bus (イ)that (ウ)reaches for Yokohama Station, (エ)isn't it?

問 3 There (ア)is no (イ)use (ウ)to argue about this (エ)as you know it is true.

問 4 Kate couldn't (ア)make herself (イ)hear (ウ)above the noise of (エ)the traffic.

問 5 Jack (ア)didn't complete (イ)the assignment, and (ウ)neither (エ)I did.

3 次の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、指示に従って()に適切な語句を入れて書き換えなさい。

(ア) Aya is proud that she won first prize in the art contest. (of を用いて)

= Aya is proud () () () first prize in the art contest.

(イ) The problem remains to be solved. (yet を用いて)

= We () () () solve the problem.

一般選抜A日程 問題用紙 <英 語> (5-3)

4 次の文章中の空所 ①～⑤ に当てはまる最も適切な語句を、それぞれ(ア)～(オ)の中から1つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

A study recently released in a medical journal in the U.K. suggests that men are 60% more *susceptible to cancer than women. This study does not include ① such as *cervical cancer and breast cancer that mainly only affect women. The gender gap in *morbidity is striking and mysterious to scientists and researchers since there is ②. They are wondering why the gender difference in *prevalence rate exists.

There are two possible explanations for the difference in prevalence rates of cancer for men and women: ③. First, compared to women, a far greater proportion of men in the U.K. tend to smoke and drink. The second explanation is closely related to men's attitudes toward health. Somewhat surprisingly, men in the *aforementioned study were found to be, by and large, indifferent about their health. They seem to have ④ when it comes to health matters. Thus, they have less contact with health professionals.

Women, on the other hand, have more frequent contact with health professionals throughout their lives, especially regarding matters that involve *contraception, pregnancy, birth, and child rearing. In addition, women's magazines are packed with a lot of articles about health and cancer awareness. If men can increase their awareness about ⑤, then they might be able to lower their rate of cancer.

(Good Health, Better Life *Gender Differences in Cancer Susceptibility*)

[注] *susceptible 影響を受けやすい *cervical 子宮頸管部の *morbidity 罹患率 *prevalence rate 有病率
*aforementioned 前述の *contraception 避妊

- (ア) their health and the risks of cancer
- (イ) life style factors and men's psychology
- (ウ) a tendency to hide their heads in the sand
- (エ) statistics on sex-specific cancers
- (オ) no significant biological reason

一般選抜A日程 問題用紙 <英語> (5-4)

5 次の文章を読み、各問に答えなさい。

It has been known for a long time (①) spending time with animals makes humans happy. There is also increasing evidence that having an animal around can have (a)beneficial health effects, such as lowering blood pressure or the risk of heart disease. (b)That is why more and more hospitals and care facilities are using *therapy dogs. Many volunteers describe the fact that whenever they introduce a therapy dog to patients, staff and children immediately smile. (②), dogs that go on to become therapy animals must have the correct *temperament. Renee Payne, who teaches dog training classes at the Good Dog Foundation based in New York, admits that the hardest thing for dogs is to approach a *wheelchair. (c)A hospital room with cold, metal wheelchairs or noisy medical equipment can be scary for dogs, so they need to be trained not to react negatively.

In the early 2000s, therapy animals were not permitted to enter hospitals in New York. Thanks to efforts by organizations such as the Good Dog Foundation, the law has been changed and today, (d)[pets from home, bring, some, patients, to, hospitals in New York, their own, even allow]. Michele Siegel, who works at New York Therapy Animals, another organization, says that any kind of dog is welcome to join her class for therapy dogs. The most important thing, she states, is that the dog enjoys *the company of humans. The dogs she trains make people's faces (③) up. The fact that she gets that reaction makes her job worthwhile.

Because of the positive effect therapy dogs can have on people's mental health, they are increasingly used in various settings other than hospitals. New York Therapy Animals is involved (④) a unique program that sends dogs to schools to act as "reading assistants" for children who have trouble learning to read. The children like the idea of "reading to a dog" and become highly motivated in their studies. Experts hope that animal-assisted therapy will expand far beyond hospital rooms, as dogs offer *unconditional love to people (⑤) their backgrounds. In the not-so-distant future, you may encounter therapy dogs in schools, hospitals, restaurants, or other facilities!

(INTEGRITY Intermediate *Animal-Assisted Therapy in New York*)

〔注〕 *therapy dog セラピードッグ, セラピー犬 *temperament 気質 *wheelchair 車いす
*the company of ～～との付き合い *unconditional 無条件の

一般選抜A日程 問題用紙 <英 語> (5-5)

問1 文中の(①)～(⑤)に当てはまる最も適切な語を、それぞれ(ア)～(エ)の中から1つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ① (ア) as | (イ) that | (ウ) while | (エ) when |
| ② (ア) Similarly | (イ) Perhaps | (ウ) However | (エ) Fortunately |
| ③ (ア) light | (イ) lit | (ウ) lighting | (エ) to light |
| ④ (ア) in | (イ) at | (ウ) from | (エ) on |
| ⑤ (ア) according to | (イ) owing to | (ウ) instead of | (エ) regardless of |

問2 下線部(a)の意味に近い英単語を本文中から書き出さない。

問3 下線部(b)を和訳しなさい。

問4 下線部(c)について they を具体的に示しながら和訳しなさい。

問5 下線部(d)を下のように和訳するとき、[]内の語(語句)を適切に並べ替えなさい。

「ニューヨークにある病院の中には、患者が自分のペットを家から連れてくることを許可さえしているところもある」

問6 本文の内容に合っているものを、次の(ア)～(オ)の中から1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 動物といるとガンのような病気にかかりにくい医学的根拠がある。
- (イ) ペットセラピーの難題は犬を怖がる人が多くうまくいかないことである。
- (ウ) 病院内にペットを持ち込む法改正は抵抗勢力のせいでなかなか進まなかった。
- (エ) 特別な訓練を受けた犬は例外的に病院以外でも活躍できるようになる。
- (オ) 字を読むのが苦手な子どもは犬に読み聞かせをすることで勉強に意欲的になれる。