

# 2025年度 入学試験問題 一般選抜A日程 統一

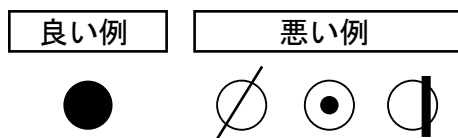
全学部・全学科

# 英語

## 注意事項

1. 解答開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答時間は60分です。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の不備に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答用紙のマーク・シートの部分は、正確にぬりつぶすこと(記入例参照)
5. 英語のつづりは減点になる場合があるので、はっきり丁寧に書くこと。

〈マーク・シート記入例〉



東北福祉大学

以下の長文を読み、以下の問い[1]から[4]に解答しなさい。

### African Elephants Call, Answer to Individual Names

African elephants call each other by and answer to individual names, a new study<sup>Ex</sup> finds. Such communication is rare<sup>a</sup> in the animal world. African elephants are among the {Ex}largest animals that live on land. The names are one {A}part of the low sounds, or \*rumbles, elephants make. They can hear these sounds over long distances where they live in the savanna – large grassy areas of land mixed<sup>b</sup> with \*woodlands. Scientists {B}believe that animals with complex social<sup>c</sup> structures may be more likely to use individual names.

Stuart Pimm of Duke University is an \*ecologist who was not involved with the {C}study. He said, “If you’re looking after a large family, you’ve got to be able to say, ‘Hey, Virginia, get over here!’”

It is extremely {D}rare for animals to call each other by individual names. Humans have names, of course, and dogs and cats may react<sup>d</sup> when their names are {E}called. Some ocean animals, including the dolphin, \*invent their own names when they are very young. And the birds called parrots may also use names. Each of these naming animals also have the ability to learn and say individual new sounds throughout their lives, as does the African elephant, the research shows.

The study was released in the publication \*Nature Ecology & Evolution. In the study, \*biologists used machine learning to find the use of names in recordings of savanna elephant sounds. The sounds were recorded at Kenya’s Samburu \*National Reserve and Amboseli National Park. The researchers followed the elephants as they traveled to observe<sup>e</sup> which one called out and which one appeared to answer. By {F}examining only the audio data, the computer model {G}predicted which elephant was being called 28 percent of the time, likely due to the inclusion of its name. When fed meaningless data, the model only correctly predicted eight percent of calls.

Biologist Mickey Pardo of Cornell University wrote<sup>f</sup> the study. He said, “Just like humans, elephants use names, but probably don’t use names in the majority” of their communications.

The low rumbles elephants make also may include sounds that are below the range of human hearing. The scientists still do not know which sounds make up a name. Researchers tested their results by playing recordings to individual elephants. The elephants reacted more \*energetically, moving<sup>g</sup> their ears and {H}lifting their \*trunks, to recordings that contained<sup>h</sup> their names. Sometimes elephants did not react in any way to the sounds of elephant names other than their own.

Ecologist George Wittemyer of Colorado State University helped write the study. He also is a scientific adviser for the nonprofit organization Save the Elephants, which aims to protect the animals. He said, “Elephants are \*incredibly social, always talking and touching each other — this naming is probably one of the things that \*underpins their ability to communicate to individuals.” Wittemyer added, “We just cracked open the door a bit to the elephant mind.”

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Glossary: \*rumble 低い鳴き声 \*woodlands 森林地帯 \*ecologist 生態学者 \*invent 考え出す  
\*Nature Ecology & Evolution 学術誌の誌名 \*biologist 生物学者  
\*National Reserve 国立自然保護区 \*energetically 精力的に \*trunk (象の)鼻  
\*incredibly 信じられないほど \*underpin 支える

[1] 下線部{A}～{D}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の1～9より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

[例] {Ex}largest → 2 (biggest)

{A}part {B}believe {C}study {D}rare

1. area
2. biggest
3. element
4. homework
5. raw
6. research
7. think
8. trust
9. unusual

下線部{E}～{H}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の1～8より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

{E}called {F}examining {G}predicted {H}lifting

1. carrying
2. estimated
3. guessed
4. phoned
5. raising
6. said
7. studying
8. testing

[2] 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に1～10から最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- a. Animals such as dolphins can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. In the study, when the elephants' names were used, the correct elephant was guessed \_\_\_\_\_ of the time.
  - c. When the names were not used, computers correctly identified the elephants \_\_\_\_\_ of the time.
  - d. Mickey Pardo believes that elephants \_\_\_\_\_ when they speak to each other.
  - e. Some of the sounds elephants make are \_\_\_\_\_ for humans to hear naturally.
1. about a fifth
  2. about half
  3. almost always use names
  4. do not use names most of the time
  5. impossible
  6. learn and produce new sounds their entire life
  7. less than 10%
  8. more than a quarter
  9. only learn to respond to their names when they are young
  10. too high

[3] 本文の内容を踏まえて最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- a. The article implies that elephants likely have...
  1. highly structured social lives.
  2. structured, but lonely, social lives.
  3. very simple social structures.
- b. According to the article, how are elephants similar to dolphins?
  1. Both only ever react to their own names, not others' names.
  2. Neither species invent names for other members of their groups.
  3. Both have the ability to learn new sounds throughout their lives.
- c. What did the computer use to make predictions about which elephants would respond?
  1. It used sounds only.
  2. It used both sounds and visual information.
  3. It only used visual information from videos.

- d. How did the elephants in the study respond to their own names?
1. They moved their ears and trunks more than when responding to other elephants' names.
  2. They moved their ears to respond to other elephants' names the most.
  3. They usually didn't respond in any way to their own names.
- e. According to George Wittenmeyer, elephants' names...
1. give the elephants more social structure in their lives.
  2. help in communications between individuals in a group.
  3. help their brains work more efficiently.

[4] 以下のa～hは、本文中で使用されている語です。それぞれの語を以下の文の空欄に合うように必要に応じて形や品詞を変え、英語として最も適切な文を作りなさい。その際、別の語を加えてはいけません。それぞれの正しい形を解答欄に書きなさい。

- [例] study<sup>Ex</sup> All of the students wanted to learn more about how elephants communicate.
- a. rare<sup>a</sup> In the animal kingdom, animals only \_\_\_\_\_ give names to each other.
- b. mixed<sup>b</sup> The land where elephants live is a \_\_\_\_\_ of different types of environments.
- c. social<sup>c</sup> It seems that some animals develop their own \_\_\_\_\_ that have different roles for different individuals.
- d. react<sup>d</sup> Scientists studied the many different \_\_\_\_\_ of elephants to hearing their names.
- e. observe<sup>e</sup> One of the students made an excellent \_\_\_\_\_ about how elephants communicate with each other.
- f. wrote<sup>f</sup> When you are finished with your research, don't forget to submit a \_\_\_\_\_ report to the professor.
- g. moving<sup>g</sup> This data should be \_\_\_\_\_ from the study because we made a mistake when we were doing the experiment.
- h. contained<sup>h</sup> I need a larger \_\_\_\_\_ for all of my tools I'm using in this research.

[5]から[8]の問いはそれぞれの問いの指示に従って解答しなさい。

[5] 以下の単語において、最も強く発音される音節の番号を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答用紙には、各問題の音節数に関わらず、全ての問題に①～⑥のマーク箇所が印刷されています。解答となる音節の番号と同じ数字のマーク箇所をマークしてください。

- |                   |                      |                |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| a. in-di-vid-u-al | b. com-mu-ni-ca-tion | c. sci-en-tist |
| 1 2 3 4 5         | 1 2 3 4 5            | 1 2 3          |
| d. struc-ture     | e. ma-jor-i-ty       |                |
| 1 2               | 1 2 3 4              |                |

[6] 次の1～5の単語の下線部の発音において、他の4つと異なる発音の単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. 1. raise      2. laid      3. latest      4. claim      5. said  
b. 1. church      2. headache      3. mischief      4. cheer      5. peach  
c. 1. coat      2. float      3. toast      4. board      5. note  
d. 1. doubt      2. subtitle      3. job      4. subject      5. about

[7] 日本語の意味になるように以下の語句を並べ替えて、英語として最も適切な文を作り、カッコ外の語句も含めて全文を解答用紙に書きなさい。その際、別の語句やピリオド、コンマ等を加えてはいけません。

- a. 家に入る時靴を脱ぐのは、世界的に普通になってきている。  
Worldwide, (a / becoming / common / entering / is / it / more / off your / shoes / take / to / when) house.
- b. その季節外れの台風は、この国の北部に大洪水をもたらした。  
The (a / about / brought / flood / in / northern / of / out-of-season / part / severe / the / the / typhoon) country.

[8] 空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. You aren't working for this company, \_\_\_\_\_?  
1. you are      2. are you      3. you aren't      4. aren't you
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ his bad-mannered friend, John knows how to behave in such situations.  
1. Dislike      2. Similar to      3. As      4. Unlike
- c. On the way to school this morning, Megumi saw a police officer \_\_\_\_\_ a thief.  
1. chase      2. chasing      3. chased      4. to chase
- d. If I \_\_\_\_\_ about the accident, I could have avoided the traffic on the way.  
1. know      2. have known      3. had known      4. knowing
- e. **A:** Can I go buy a cup of coffee before the train comes?  
**B:** Sure. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ on your luggage.  
1. have a nose      2. hand  
3. reach out      4. keep an eye
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ from above, it was clear how small my hometown was.  
1. Viewed      2. Viewing      3. To view      4. Have viewed
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ the reason for falling into poverty, no one should be left unsupported.  
1. Whoever      2. Whatever      3. However      4. Whenever
- h. Twenty years ago today, Jack \_\_\_\_\_ to Japan for the first time.  
1. comes      2. came      3. was coming      4. had come

# 2025年度 入学試験問題

## 一般選抜 A 日程 分割

社会福祉学科・教育学科 中等教育専攻  
保健看護学科・リハビリテーション学科 作業療法学専攻  
医療経営管理学科

# 英語

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東北福祉大学

以下の長文を読み、以下の問い[1]から[4]に解答しなさい。

### \*Antibody Drug Tested as New Tool against \*Malaria

A new {Ex}study carried out in the West African nation<sup>ex</sup> of Mali found that an experimental drug protected<sup>a</sup> adults against malaria for at least six months. The one-\*dose drug is the {A}latest possible treatment for the disease spread by mosquitoes.

Malaria killed more than 620,000 people in 2020 and sickened 241 million. They were mainly children under the age of 5 in Africa. The \*World Health Organization is {B}releasing the first malaria vaccine for children. But it is just 30 percent effective<sup>b</sup> and requires four doses.

The new study {C}tested a very different idea. The drug gives people a large dose of \*lab-made malaria-fighting antibodies. The vaccine depends<sup>c</sup> on the \*immune system to make enough of those same infection-blockers after vaccination. Dr. Kassoum Kayentao is with the University of Sciences, Techniques and Technologies in Bamako, Mali. He helped<sup>d</sup> {D}lead the study in two small villages in Mali. He said the “available vaccine doesn’t protect enough people.” During malaria season in some places in Mali, people are bitten by infected mosquitoes on an average of twice a day.

The experimental antibody was created<sup>e</sup> by researchers at the U.S. National Institutes of Health. It is given \*intravenously. The drug would be difficult<sup>f</sup> to release to a large number of people. But scientists are also testing a \*shot version of the treatment, which would be easier to give out. The U.S. government research was published Monday in the *New England Journal of Medicine* and was presented at a medical meeting in Seattle.

The antibody works by {E}breaking the life cycle of the \*parasite, which is spread through mosquito bites. It targets parasites early, before they enter the \*liver, where they can grow and multiply. The drug was created from an antibody taken from a volunteer<sup>g</sup> who received a malaria vaccine. The research involved 330 adults in Mali. The study participants got either one of two different antibody doses or a placebo—a substance given to a patient {F}like a drug but which has no physical effect on the patient. All participants<sup>h</sup> were tested for malaria infection every two weeks for 24 weeks. Anyone who got sick was treated.

Infections were found by blood test in twenty people who got the higher dose. Infections were found in thirty nine people who got the lower dose. Eighty-six people who got the placebo became infected during the study period. The higher dose was 88 percent effective, compared to the placebo. The lower dose was 75 percent effective. Protection might {G}last during the several months of malaria season. The cost is not yet known. But one estimate {H}suggests lab-made antibodies could be given for just \$5 per child per malaria season.

Dr. Johanna Daily is with the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York. She was not involved in the study. She said lab-made antibodies are used to treat cancer, \*autoimmune diseases and COVID-19. “The good news is now we have another, \*immune-based therapy to try to control malaria,” she said.

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Glossary: \*antibody 抗体 \*Malaria マラリア \*dose 服用(量)

\*World Health Organization 世界保健機関 \*lab-made 研究室で作られた

\*immune system 免疫機構 \*intravenously 点滴で \*shot 注射 \*parasite 寄生生物

\*liver 肝臓 \*autoimmune disease 自己免疫疾患 \*immune-based therapy 免疫療法

- [1] 下線部{A}～{D}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の1～9より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

[例] {Ex}study → 6 (research)

{A}latest {B}releasing {C}tested {D}lead

1. direct 2. distributing 3. freeing 4. newest 5. questioned  
6. research 7. slowest 8. tried 9. win

下線部{E}～{H}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の1～8より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

{E}breaking {F}like {G}last {H}suggests

1. favorite 2. final 3. interrupting 4. indicates  
5. remain 6. similar to 7. smashing 8. advises

- [2] 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に1～10から最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- a. In 2020, more than \_\_\_\_\_ people around the world died from Malaria.  
b. The study was carried out in \_\_\_\_\_ Mali.  
c. A shot version of the drug would be \_\_\_\_\_ to administer compared to the drug in the test.  
d. Participants in the study were divided into \_\_\_\_\_ groups to test different dosage levels.  
e. In total, \_\_\_\_\_ participants who got the drug became infected with malaria.

1. Bamako 2. half a million 3. more difficult 4. nearly sixty 5. simpler 6. three  
7. twenty 8. two 9. two hundred million 10. two villages in

- [3] 本文の内容を踏まえて最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- a. What group of people are most affected by malaria, according to the text?  
1. Adults in Mali  
2. Young African children  
3. People in small villages in Africa
- b. What are some of the disadvantages of the recently released children's malaria vaccine?  
1. It must be given intravenously.  
2. It entirely depends on the patient's immune system.  
3. It requires multiple doses and has a low effectiveness.
- c. Why would the new drug, as used in the study, be difficult to give to a large number of people?  
1. It requires more time to administer than a shot.  
2. It requires four doses to be effective.  
3. It does not last the entire malaria season.

- d. How does the new drug work to stop the spread of malaria?
  1. It stops mosquitos carrying the malaria virus from biting people.
  2. It targets the parasite responsible for malaria in the person's liver, helping it grow and multiply.
  3. It prevents the parasite responsible for malaria from entering a person's liver.
- e. How was the experimental drug produced?
  1. Doctors used antibodies from a patient who had already been vaccinated.
  2. Doctors used a placebo for a patient who had gotten malaria.
  3. Doctors tested patients for malaria every two weeks and used the malaria they found.

[4] 以下のa~hは、本文中で使用されている語です。それぞれの語を以下の文の空欄に合うように必要に応じて形や品詞を変え、英語として最も適切な文を作りなさい。その際、別の語を加えてはいけません。それぞれの正しい形を解答欄に書きなさい。

- [例] nation<sup>Ex</sup>      The **national** government is sponsoring a study to investigate the cause of the disease.
- a. protected<sup>a</sup>      The vaccine offers a high level of \_\_\_\_\_. Very few people get sick after getting vaccinated.
  - b. effective<sup>b</sup>      This drug is used to treat several diseases quite \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. depends<sup>c</sup>      The researchers are from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ group. They are not connected to the original study in any way.
  - d. helped<sup>d</sup>      This study is very \_\_\_\_\_ for doctors in understanding how effective the new drug is.
  - e. created<sup>e</sup>      \_\_\_\_\_ the vaccine took a lot of hard work from scientists and doctors.
  - f. difficult<sup>f</sup>      The researchers had many \_\_\_\_\_ conducting the study. Collecting all the data was not easy.
  - g. volunteer<sup>g</sup>      The study is completely \_\_\_\_\_. No one needs to join the research if they don't want to.
  - h. participants<sup>h</sup>      The students are \_\_\_\_\_ in research led by their professor into the effects of the medicine.

[5]から[8]の問いはそれぞれの問いの指示に従って解答しなさい。

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- |                         |                                  |                        |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| a. treat-ment<br>1 2    | b. or-gan-i-za-tion<br>1 2 3 4 5 | c. mos-qui-to<br>1 2 3 |
| d. in-sti-tute<br>1 2 3 | e. es-ti-mate<br>1 2 3           |                        |

[6] 次の1～5の単語の下線部の発音において、他の4つと異なる発音の単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. 1. ladder      2. plate      3. later      4. label      5. related  
b. 1. nurse      2. early      3. serve      4. park      5. urge  
c. 1. peach      2. headache      3. cheer      4. chance      5. teacher  
d. 1. cough      2. rough      3. through      4. laugh      5. tough

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- a. 何かは正確にはわからないが、トムの家には何か奇妙なところがある。  
I (about / but / don't / exactly what / is / is, / it / know / something / strange / there / Tom's) house.  
b. 私の夢は障がいのある生徒を支えることができる教師になることです。  
My (a / become / can / dream / is / students / support / teacher / to / who / with) disabilities.

[8] 空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. At that all-you-can-eat restaurant, you can eat \_\_\_\_\_ much as you like.  
1. so                      2. too                      3. as                      4. very  
b. Brian \_\_\_\_\_ town next month because he has a new job in Tokyo.  
1. leaving                      2. is leaving                      3. left                      4. has left  
c. Although he came to Japan fairly recently, Tyler is surprisingly good \_\_\_\_\_ speaking Japanese.  
1. on                      2. in                      3. for                      4. at  
d. The concert will be postponed if the typhoon \_\_\_\_\_ to this area.  
1. comes                      2. will come                      3. coming                      4. to come  
e. **A:** I think I have a cold. I have a headache and sore throat.  
**B:** Ouch. You'd \_\_\_\_\_ go out this evening then.  
1. not better                      2. not better to                      3. better not                      4. better not to  
f. Building a new shopping mall will have a huge \_\_\_\_\_ on the local economy.  
1. impact                      2. consequence                      3. efficiency                      4. result  
g. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting of the two?  
1. so                      2. the more                      3. most                      4. the most  
h. If I were rich, \_\_\_\_\_, I would buy an island in Matsushima Bay.  
1. that's it                      2. who I am                      3. whether or not                      4. which I'm not

# 2025年度 入学試験問題

## 一般選抜A日程 分割

福祉心理学科・福祉行政学科  
共生まちづくり学科・教育学科 初等教育専攻  
リハビリテーション学科 理学療法学専攻

# 英語

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以下の長文を読み、以下の問い[1]から[4]に解答しなさい。

## In Japan, ‘Job-leaving Agents’ Help People Quit Their Jobs

Japan is a nation<sup>Ex</sup> known for its workers’ loyalty to their companies and lifetime employment. People who change jobs are often {Ex}considered quitters, and that is seen<sup>a</sup> as \*dishonorable. But a number of “*taishoku daiko*,” or “job-leaving agents,” have started in the {A}past several years. Their {B}aim is to help people who want to leave their jobs.

Yoshihito Hasegawa {C}heads Tokyo-based TRK, whose job-leaving service, Guardian, last year advised<sup>b</sup> 13,000 people on how to leave their jobs with the fewest problems possible. He said many people stay in their jobs even when {D}they are unhappy. They feel like they are \*sacrificing part of their lives for the \*greater good. “It’s the way things are done, the same way younger<sup>c</sup> people are taught to honor older people,” he said. “Quitting would be a \*betrayal.”

Guardian is a *taishoku daiko* service started in 2020. It has helped many people, mostly young people in their 20s and 30s, escape less painfully from jobs they want to quit. It includes people who have worked anywhere from a law {E}firm to a restaurant. Nearly half of Guardian’s users are women. Some work for a day or two and then discover<sup>d</sup> promises of {F}pay or work hours were false.

Guardian charges around ¥30,000 for its service. The cost includes a three-month membership in a \*union that will represent<sup>e</sup> an employee in what can be a difficult negotiation process in Japan. Most of Guardian’s users have worked for the small and medium-sized businesses that employ most Japanese. However, sometimes people working for major<sup>f</sup> companies also seek help.

In many cases, bosses have a lot of influence over how things are run. Sometimes they will not agree<sup>g</sup> to let a worker leave. Businesses {G}face worker shortages in Japan and do not want to lose<sup>h</sup> them. Japanese law guarantees people the right to quit. But some employers are used to old employment methods and cannot accept that someone they have trained would want to walk away.

Agreeing with Japan’s work culture can be painfully {H}heavy to some workers. They do not want to be seen as troublemakers and do not like to question supervisors or are afraid to speak up. They also might fear harassment after they quit. Some worry about the opinions of their families or friends.

Although most of Guardian’s users do not like to make their name public, a young man who goes by the online name of Twichan used the service. He sought help after he was criticized for his sales performance and became so depressed, he thought about harming himself. With Guardian’s help, he was able to quit in 45 minutes.

Lawyer Akiko Ozawa is with a legal office that usually represents companies, but she also advises people on leaving their jobs. She has written a book on *taishoku daiko*. She said it might be hard for non-Japanese to believe that many workers in Japan cannot just \*pick up and leave. Ozawa said that changing jobs is a major difficulty in Japan that requires a lot of \*bravery. Since there is a shortage of workers in Japan, finding and training replacements is difficult and bosses sometimes explode in anger when someone quits.

“As long as this Japanese \*mindset exists, the need for my job isn’t going away,” said Ozawa, who charges around ¥65,000 for her service. “If you are so unhappy that you’re starting to feel ill, then you should make that choice to take control over your own life.”

© Voice of America, July 06, 2023; reported by Yuri Kageyama for The Associated Press; adapted by Gregory Stachel for VOA Learning English. Adapted. Used by permission.

Glossary: \*dishonorable 不名誉な \*sacrifice 犠牲にする  
\*greater good (社会や組織など) 全体にとっての利益  
\*betrayal 裏切り \*union 労働組合 \*pick up and leave すぐに辞めること  
\*bravery 勇敢さ・勇気 \*mindset 考え方

- [1] 下線部{A}～{D}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の1～9より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

[例] {Ex}considered → 9 (thought to be)

{A}past {B}aim {C}heads {D}they

1. brains 2. goal 3. jobs 4. leads 5. long ago  
6. most recent 7. people 8. point at 9. thought to be

下線部{E}～{H}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の1～8より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

{E}firm {F}pay {G}face {H}heavy

1. company 2. difficult to handle 3. massive 4. must deal with  
5. salary 6. stiff 7. turn toward 8. buy

- [2] 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に1～10から最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- a. In Japan, it can be very difficult for employees to \_\_\_\_\_ jobs.  
b. Most of Guardian's clients are \_\_\_\_\_ people who are dissatisfied with their employment situation.  
c. Guardian's clients \_\_\_\_\_ that helps them negotiate their separation from a company.  
d. Twitchan was criticized because he didn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
e. Some bosses become very upset when an employee leaves because it can be difficult to \_\_\_\_\_.
1. find new 2. join a union 3. leave their 4. meet company sales targets 5. middle-aged  
6. perform well in the office 7. recruit new staff 8. say goodbye to valuable workers  
9. work with a lawyer 10. young

- [3] 本文の内容を踏まえて最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- a. Many Japanese stay in jobs they don't like because...  
1. they have been trained to put the needs of the group ahead of their own needs.  
2. finding a new job can be so difficult in Japan, especially for younger people.  
3. Japanese employment contracts (agreements) are difficult to break.
- b. Some Japanese workers feel great stress in their jobs because...  
1. living costs are high, and Japanese workers often have difficulty supporting themselves and their families.  
2. their bosses constantly criticize them and push them to work long hours, even on weekends.  
3. it can be very difficult to complain or suggest changes to the ways their companies operate.
- c. Some workers are afraid that even after they leave a company, ...  
1. they may need to return some money to the company they left.  
2. their supervisors might continue contacting them, begging them to return to their old jobs.  
3. their old employer might cause trouble for them, or they will lose the respect of people around them.

- d. According to Japanese law...
1. companies cannot force employees to stay in their jobs.
  2. you must give your employer at least two weeks' notice before quitting your job.
  3. disagreements between companies and employees can be settled in court.
- e. What does Akiko Ozawa believe about job-leaving in Japan?
1. Although it can be difficult to leave a job, it's even more difficult to take control of your life.
  2. Traditional Japanese culture contributes to the difficulty of leaving a job.
  3. It's important to talk with a lawyer before deciding to leave your job.

[4] 以下のa~hは、本文中で使用されている語です。それぞれの語を以下の文の空欄に合うように必要に応じて形や品詞を変え、英語として最も適切な文を作りなさい。その際、別の語を加えてはいけません。それぞれの正しい形を解答欄に書きなさい。

- [例] nation<sup>Ex</sup> Kimi plays for our national women's soccer team..
- a. seen<sup>a</sup> In the movie, Bob traveled back in time, many years into the past and \_\_\_\_\_ his parents meeting for the first time.
- b. advised<sup>b</sup> My boss hates me, and my job is so boring. What should I do? I could really use your \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. younger<sup>c</sup> Several of our employees are in their 20s, but Ryohei is the \_\_\_\_\_. He's only 21.
- d. discover<sup>d</sup> Finding Guardian was an important \_\_\_\_\_ for me. They helped me quit that awful job I'd felt stuck in.
- e. represent<sup>e</sup> This is Mr. Fujiwara. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ from my union, and he would like to speak with you about my desire to leave the company.
- f. major<sup>f</sup> A few of our clients are middle-aged, but the \_\_\_\_\_ are in their 20s or 30s.
- g. agree<sup>g</sup> We reached an \_\_\_\_\_ with my employer that I would leave at the end of the year.
- h. lose<sup>h</sup> Kimiko is leaving? That's the third employee our company has \_\_\_\_\_ this month!

[5]から[8]の問いはそれぞれの問いの指示に従って解答しなさい。

[5] 以下の単語において、最も強く発音される音節の番号を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答用紙には、各問題の音節数に関わらず、全ての問題に①~⑥のマーク箇所が印刷されています。解答となる音節の番号と同じ数字のマーク箇所をマークしてください。

- |                 |                  |                 |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| a. em-ploy-ment | b. prob-lem      | c. mem-ber-ship |
| 1 2 3           | 1 2              | 1 2 3           |
| d. rep-re-sent  | e. per-for-mance |                 |
| 1 2 3           | 1 2 3            |                 |

[6] 次の1～5の単語の下線部の発音において、他の4つと異なる発音の単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. 1. chapter    2. lauch    3. merchant    4. architect    5. church  
b. 1. sweat    2. creature    3. teacher    4. please    5. reason  
c. 1. southern    2. strength    3. youth    4. method    5. tooth  
d. 1. double    2. soul    3. couple    4. cousin    5. country

[7] 日本語の意味になるように以下の語句を並べ替えて、英語として最も適切な文を作り、かっこ外の語句も含めて全文を解答用紙に書きなさい。その際、別の語句やピリオド、コンマ等を加えてはいけません。

- a. ここからの山々の景色のなんと美しいことか！  
What (a / beautiful / from / have / mountains we / of / the / view) here!
- b. 石器時代には特定の種類の石がナイフのような道具を作るために使われていた。  
Certain (create / in / kinds / knives / like / of / Stone / stones / the / to / tools / used / were) Age.

[8] 空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. John is very proud of \_\_\_\_\_ a member of this team.  
1. be                      2. being                      3. to be                      4. is
- b. I was born in a small town in \_\_\_\_\_ there's only one school.  
1. what                      2. where                      3. that                      4. which
- c. The big typhoon prevented us \_\_\_\_\_ back home as scheduled.  
1. from flying              2. to fly                      3. flew                      4. fly
- d. Five years \_\_\_\_\_ since Tom visited his brother in Tokyo.  
1. have passed              2. were passed              3. passed                      4. are passing
- e. **A:** Don't lean \_\_\_\_\_ the wall. It's freshly painted.  
**B:** Too late. I already got paint on my shirt.  
1. to                      2. in                      3. over                      4. against
- f. Mary found it so difficult to make \_\_\_\_\_ understood in her second language.  
1. she                      2. her                      3. hers                      4. herself
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ you in trouble, you could call me any time.  
1. If                      2. When                      3. Were                      4. Are
- h. By Monday next week, I \_\_\_\_\_ the report for sure.  
1. finished                      2. have finished  
3. will have finished              4. will be finished

2025年度 入学試験問題  
一般選抜B日程 統一  
(面接型)

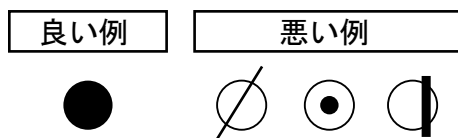
全学部・全学科

# 英語

## 注意事項

1. 解答開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答時間は60分です。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の不備に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答用紙のマーク・シートの部分は、正確にぬりつぶすこと(記入例参照)
5. 英語のつづりは減点になる場合があるので、はっきり丁寧に書くこと。

〈マーク・シート記入例〉



東北福祉大学

以下の長文を読み、以下の問い[1]から[4]に解答しなさい。

### Most Americans Need More Sleep

Less than half of Americans say they are getting {Ex}enough sleep, according to a recent<sup>Ex</sup> opinion {A}study by the Gallup organization. The poll found that 57% of Americans say they would feel<sup>a</sup> better if they could get more sleep. Only 42% say they are getting as much sleep as they need.

Gallup {B}conducted the same kind of study in 2013. That time, the results were different<sup>b</sup>. Fifty-six percent said they got enough sleep, while 43% said they did not get enough sleep.

In the recent poll, women under the age of 50 were the most likely to report they are not getting enough rest. Only 27% of women in that group said they usually<sup>c</sup> get all the sleep they need.

The poll also asked people to {C}report how many hours of sleep they usually get each night. Only 26% said they got eight or more hours. Many sleep experts say adults should aim for eight hours of sleep a night. {D}Just over half of the \*respondents reported getting six or seven hours of sleep a night. And 20% said they got five hours or less. That number increased from 2013, when 14% of respondents reported getting five hours or less.

Justine Broughal is a self-employed event planner with two small children. She is 31 years old. Her 4-month-old son still wakes<sup>d</sup> up throughout the night. After her 3-year-old daughter goes to bed, she still needs to do some work in the house. That makes it difficult for her to get the sleep she needs. “I really {E}treasure being able to spend time with my children,” Broughal says. However, she added<sup>e</sup> that it can reduce<sup>f</sup> the amount of time for her to {F}rest and take care of herself.

Claude Fischer is a professor of \*sociology at the University of California, Berkeley. He said that American culture<sup>g</sup> has valued hard work and \*productivity since the first European immigrants arrived. He added that the religious beliefs<sup>h</sup> of some groups connected hard work with approval from God. Working hard, he said, “has been a {G}core part of American culture for centuries.”

Some Americans also say their busy workdays {H}make them want to stay up late. After a long day of work, spending time at night on social media or watching television can help them lower stress or have some time to themselves. But this reduces the number of hours they can sleep.

Liz Meshel has experienced this. The 30-year-old American is temporarily living and doing research in Bulgaria. But she also works a part-time job on U.S. hours to help pay her bills. That means she sometimes works until 10 at night local time. When it is close to her bedtime, she said she thinks about the time she did not have for herself during the day. So, she decides to watch television and look at social media instead of getting to sleep earlier. That, Meshel said, “will always make the problem worse.”

© Voice of America, April 29, 2024; by Deepti Hajela and Linley Sanders for The Associated Press; adapted by Andrew Smith for VOA Learning English. Adapted. Used by permission.

Glossary: \*respondents 回答者 \*sociology 社会学 \*productivity 生産性

[1] 下線部{A}～{D}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の1～9より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

[例] {Ex}enough → 7 (sufficient)

{A}study {B}conducted {C}report {D}just

1. a little 2. did 3. exactly 4. guided 5. information  
6. learn 7. sufficient 8. survey 9. tell

下線部{E}～{H}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の1～8より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

{E}treasure {F}rest {G}core {H}make

1. cause 2. central 3. inside 4. produce 5. relax 6. riches 7. remain 8. value

[2] 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に1～10から最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- a. According to a recent study, more than 50% of Americans feel that they \_\_\_\_\_.  
b. Since 2013, Americans' satisfaction with their sleep time has \_\_\_\_\_.  
c. In the recent study, sleep satisfaction was especially low among \_\_\_\_\_.  
d. A majority of Americans reported getting less than \_\_\_\_\_ of sleep each night.  
e. Justine Broughal's nightly sleep is often interrupted by \_\_\_\_\_.

1. decreased 2. don't get sufficient sleep 3. five hours 4. get as much sleep as they need  
5. her son's cries 6. housework (cleaning, washing dishes, etc.) 7. risen  
8. the recommended amount 9. young to middle-aged women 10. women raising children

[3] 本文の内容を踏まえて最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- a. Justine Broughal feels that...  
1. there often isn't enough time in the day for her to care for her family and get the sleep she needs.  
2. if her husband helped more with childcare and housework, she would be able to rest and take care of herself.  
3. spending time with her children is not actually as important as getting the rest she needs.
- b. The author includes Claude Fischer's comments because they imply that...  
1. getting enough sleep is an important part of the American focus on hard work.  
2. Americans may value hard work above the need to get sufficient sleep.  
3. Americans are used to working hard, so they probably don't need as much sleep as people in some other cultures.
- c. How do some Americans explain the relationship between their busy work lives and lack of sleep?  
1. After arriving home late from work, they have only a short time to watch TV or check social media before going to bed.  
2. Getting up early to prepare for the day and get to work on time limits their sleep time.  
3. They feel the need to relax and have time for their own interests after a hard work day. This may result in staying up later than they should.

- d. Liz Meshel often gets to bed late because...
1. her research is more important to her than relaxation or sleeping time.
  2. she spends all evening watching TV or looking at social media.
  3. she finishes work quite late and isn't satisfied with the personal time she had that day.
- e. Overall, the article indicates that many Americans...
1. aren't satisfied with how much sleep they get, but don't know why they can't get enough sleep.
  2. seem to be valuing work, family and personal time above sleep, but aren't completely happy with the result.
  3. want to work less, so they can have more time for relaxation and rest.

[4] 以下のa~hは、本文中で使用されている語です。それぞれの語を以下の文の空欄に合うように必要に応じて形や品詞を変え、英語として最も適切な文を作りなさい。その際、別の語を加えてはいけません。それぞれの正しい形を解答欄に書きなさい。

[例] recent<sup>Ex</sup> I haven't been getting enough sleep recently.

- a. feel<sup>a</sup> My boss yelled at me when I fell asleep at yesterday's meeting. That really hurt my \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. different<sup>b</sup> My children think quite \_\_\_\_\_ than I do about the amount of sleep they need.
- c. usually<sup>c</sup> My \_\_\_\_\_ sleep time is six or seven hours.
- d. wakes<sup>d</sup> My son had to get to school early, so I \_\_\_\_\_ him at six this morning.
- e. added<sup>e</sup> In \_\_\_\_\_ to getting to bed earlier, you shouldn't take your smartphone with you.
- f. reduce<sup>f</sup> I need more time to rest and spend with my family, so I asked my boss for a \_\_\_\_\_ of my work hours.
- g. culture<sup>g</sup> There are several \_\_\_\_\_ factors involved in a society's work-sleep balance.
- h. beliefs<sup>h</sup> My father now \_\_\_\_\_ that five hours of sleep is enough for anyone.

[5]から[8]の問いはそれぞれの問いの指示に従って解答しなさい。

[5] 以下の単語において、最も強く発音される音節の番号を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答用紙には、各問題の音節数に関わらず、全ての問題に①~⑥のマーク箇所が印刷されています。解答となる音節の番号と同じ数字のマーク箇所をマークしてください。

- |                                  |                             |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. or-gan-i-za-tion<br>1 2 3 4 5 | b. per-cent<br>1 2          | c. through-out<br>1 2 |
| d. re-li-gious<br>1 2 3          | e. ex-pe-ri-ence<br>1 2 3 4 |                       |

[6] 次の1～5の単語の下線部の発音において、他の4つと異なる発音の単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. 1. fortune    2. worth    3. accord    4. horn    5. inform  
b. 1. happened    2. played    3. prohibited    4. recycled    5. gained  
c. 1. color    2. front    3. nothing    4. stomach    5. college  
d. 1. thirsty    2. theory    3. through    4. thrill    5. though

[7] 日本語の意味になるように以下の語句を並べ替えて、英語として最も適切な文を作り、カッコ外の語句も含めて全文を解答用紙に書きなさい。その際、別の語句やピリオド、コンマ等を加えてはいけません。

- a. 私は今でも時々、日本での日々を思い出す。  
I still (days / in / Japan from / my / remember / time / to) time.  
b. ジェイソンは、その知らせを聞いて驚き、何も言えなかった。  
Jason, (a / couldn't / hear / news, / say / surprised / the / to) word.

[8] 空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. The reason he makes a lot of mistakes is not \_\_\_\_\_ the lack of time as the lack of sleep.  
1. because    2. only    3. due to    4. so much  
b. Akira is buying a used car. He paid ¥500,000 today and has to pay \_\_\_\_\_ ¥500,000 in two weeks.  
1. another    2. other    3. the another    4. the others  
c. Mr. Hashimoto was kind \_\_\_\_\_ show us around the facility.  
1. well on    2. but to    3. man who    4. enough to  
d. If I had answered two more questions correctly, I \_\_\_\_\_ the highest score on the test.  
1. have gotten    2. am getting    3. would have gotten    4. had gotten  
e. A: Augh! This is too salty. \_\_\_\_\_ salt did you add?  
B: Only a spoonful. Do you want to add some water?  
1. What kind    2. How many  
3. How much    4. What weight  
f. On weekends or in his free time, Brian usually enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ various musical instruments.  
1. play    2. playing    3. to play    4. played  
g. \_\_\_\_\_ there any way to help, I would gladly do it for you.  
1. Were    2. If    3. When    4. Have  
h. \_\_\_\_\_ he got a great promotion and raise at the same time, Tom wasn't happy.  
1. Despite    2. Because    3. Although    4. However

# 2025年度 入学試験問題

## 一般選抜B日程 統一

### (3科目型)

全学部・全学科

# 英語

### 注意事項

1. 解答開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答時間は60分です。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の不備に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答用紙のマーク・シートの部分は、正確にぬりつぶすこと(記入例参照)
5. 英語のつづりは減点になる場合があるので、はっきり丁寧に書くこと。

〈マーク・シート記入例〉

良い例



悪い例



# 東北福祉大学

以下の長文を読み、以下の問い[1]から[4]に解答しなさい。

### Poorly-paid Healthcare Workers Leaving Africa

Cameroon has one of the world's lowest numbers of healthcare workers<sup>Ex</sup> \*per capita. About a third of trained doctors who {Ex}completed medical school last year left the West African country. Many doctors and nurses are leaving for better paying<sup>a</sup> jobs in Europe and North America, including Canada, which, like Cameroon, has official languages of English and French.

After {A}training as a nurse, Nevielle Leinyuy spent<sup>b</sup> almost 10 years in Cameroon working as a hotel worker. He was unable<sup>c</sup> to find a well-paying job in the medical {B}field. Last year, he applied for a nursing program in Canada. He now lives there with his wife and children. "They are stealing us from Cameroon. We want to work in Cameroon but there is no pay," the 39-year-old Leinyuy said. He said he would have earned less than \$100 a month working as a nurse in Cameroon.

Cameroon is not the only \*sub-Saharan African country where low pay is {C}causing health workers to leave. The number of health workers increased in several countries after the COVID-19 \*pandemic. But almost 75 percent of African nations {D}still experience<sup>d</sup> medical worker shortages as well as high rates of healthcare workers leaving to work overseas, according to a 2023 report from the World Health Organization (WHO).

The lack of health workers makes it difficult to deal with \*infant mortality and \*infectious diseases. It also makes it hard to provide {E}services like \*vaccinations, said Matshidiso Moeti, WHO's regional director for Africa. Cameroon has fewer than seven nurses per 10,000 people. Neighboring Nigeria has more than {F}double that amount. Canada has more than 14 times that number.

Marie-Pier Burelle is a representative of Health Canada. She told \*The Associated Press that Canada is facing its own health worker shortages. The country has 30,000 nursing {G}positions it needs to fill<sup>f</sup>, says Statistics Canada. Burelle said Canada follows the WHO's code of practice to ensure \*ethical recruitment of workers internationally. This includes strengthening the health systems of developing countries with medical worker shortages. For example, in 2023, the Canadian government donated around \$2.2 million to Cameroon's health ministry. It also delivered<sup>g</sup> medical and monitoring equipment as part of Canada's \*Global Initiative for Vaccine Equity.

But such support falls short of Cameroon's needs. Cameroon's government employs<sup>h</sup> around 100 new doctors each year for a population of around 28 million people, said Dr. Peter Louis Ndifor, vice president of the Cameroon Medical Council. The Canadian province of Nova Scotia, by comparison, has a population of under a million people. It recruited around 155 doctors last year, health officials say.

Tumenta Kennedy is a Cameroon-based \*migration expert. He says Canada has become an attractive place because Canadian agencies target local doctors and nurses, and Canadian government \*immigration programs are attracting many applicants. Family {H}ties overseas also play a part.

The shortage of health workers is just part of Cameroon's current health crisis. More than 210 health centers closed because of destruction or \*abandonment during a conflict in the country's west, the United Nations says. The conflict has killed thousands of people over the past several years.

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Glossary: \*per capita 人口一人当たり \*sub-Saharan サハラ砂漠以南の \*pandemic 世界的流行  
\*infant mortality 乳児死亡率 \*infectious 感染性の \*vaccination 予防接種  
\*The Associated Press AP通信 \*ethical 倫理的  
\*Global Initiative for Vaccine Equity ワクチン接種プログラムの名称 \*migration 移住  
\*immigration (入国)移住 \*abandonment 放棄

[1] 下線部{A}～{D}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の1～9より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

[例] {Ex}completed → 4 (finished)

{A}training {B}field {C}causing {D}still

1. continue to
2. making
3. exercising
4. finished
5. not moving
6. open land
7. profession
8. schooling
9. creating

下線部{E}～{H}の語句の文中での意味と最も近いものを以下の1～8より1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

{E}services {F}double {G}positions {H}ties

1. a couple of
2. assistance
3. attaches
4. free gifts
5. connections
6. jobs
7. locations
8. twice

[2] 本文の内容に合うように、空欄に1～10から最も適切なものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- a. Last year, two-thirds of doctors completing medical school in Cameroon \_\_\_\_\_ the country.
- b. Nevielle Leinyuy worked at a hotel because he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ as a nurse.
- c. Most African nations don't have enough healthcare professionals \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Cameroon's lack of healthcare workers is a big problem in dealing with diseases and \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. Nigeria has about \_\_\_\_\_ nurses per capita as Cameroon.

1. the same number of
2. and are losing them quickly to other countries
3. because of the COVID-19 pandemic
4. training medical professionals
5. find a job
6. left
7. make enough money
8. preventing their spread
9. stayed in
10. twice as many

[3] 本文の内容を踏まえて最も適切な選択肢を選びなさい。

- a. One reason that medical professionals from Cameroon are moving to Canada is that...
  1. they want to escape the heat of Cameroon and move to a place with a cooler climate.
  2. both nations share French and English as official languages, making communication easier.
  3. opportunities for professional training are greater in Canada.
- b. What is Canada doing as a way to pay back countries from which it recruits medical workers?
  1. It contributes money and medical equipment to support healthcare efforts.
  2. It provides vaccines and medical workers to support vaccination programs.
  3. It trains doctors and nurses from these countries free of charge.
- c. With support from overseas, Cameroon...
  1. has succeeded in reaching its goal of hiring 100 new doctors a year.
  2. hopes to develop medical services similar to those of other countries, like Canada.
  3. is still far behind countries like Canada in employing new doctors.

- d. One migration expert explains that many medical professionals have gone from Cameroon to Canada mostly...
1. to make more money and have a higher standard of living.
  2. because of active recruitment and liberal immigration policies.
  3. to reconnect with family members and relatives already living in Canada.
- e. Which statement is likely the best match for the opinion of the author of the article?
1. Cameroon needs to do more to compete with foreign employers and keep its trained doctors and nurses in the country.
  2. Cameroon faces tremendous challenges in providing healthcare for its people, and is unlikely to make significant progress in the near future.
  3. Countries like Canada should stop recruiting medical workers from Africa and support medical training programs in those countries.

[4] 以下のa～hは、本文中で使用されている語です。それぞれの語を以下の文の空欄に合うように必要に応じて形や品詞を変え、英語として最も適切な文を作りなさい。その際、別の語を加えてはいけません。それぞれの正しい形を解答欄に書きなさい。

- [例] workers<sup>Ex</sup> I have been working in Cameroon for the past five years.
- a. paying<sup>a</sup> This training program requires \_\_\_\_\_ of an application fee.
- b. spent<sup>b</sup> How many years do you think you'll be \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada?
- c. unable<sup>c</sup> My \_\_\_\_\_ to support my family depends on finding a good job.
- d. leader<sup>d</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is an important quality that we look for in our employees.
- e. experience<sup>d</sup> Our organization is looking for \_\_\_\_\_ doctors and nurses to train new staff in area hospitals.
- f. fill<sup>f</sup> This cake is so \_\_\_\_\_. I couldn't eat another bite.
- g. delivered<sup>g</sup> I can't leave the office right now. I'm waiting for a \_\_\_\_\_ of medical supplies.
- h. employs<sup>h</sup> Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities for medical professionals are very limited in this country. It can be hard to find work.

[5]から[8]の問いはそれぞれの問いの指示に従って解答しなさい。

[5] 以下の単語において、最も強く発音される音節の番号を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答用紙には、各問題の音節数に関わらず、全ての問題に①～⑥のマーク箇所が印刷されています。解答となる音節の番号と同じ数字のマーク箇所をマークしてください。

- |                         |                                  |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. med-i-cal<br>1 2 3   | b. or-gan-i-za-tion<br>1 2 3 4 5 | c. as-so-ci-ate<br>1 2 3 4 |
| d. e-quip-ment<br>1 2 3 | e. pop-u-la-tion<br>1 2 3 4      |                            |

- [6] 次の1～5の単語の下線部の発音において、他の4つと異なる発音の単語を1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
- a. 1. appreciate 2. secret 3. vehicle 4. species 5. delicate  
 b. 1. dessert 2. scissors 3. assure 4. disease 5. possess  
 c. 1. happen 2. ancient 3. nature 4. change 5. stadium  
 d. 1. cheer 2. search 3. charge 4. chaos 5. arch

- [7] 日本語の意味になるように以下の語句を並べ替えて、英語として最も適切な文を作り、カッコ外の語句も含めて全文を解答用紙に書きなさい。その際、別の語句やピリオド、コンマ等を加えてはいけません。

- a. 美術館では大きな声で話さない方がいい。  
 We (art / better / had / in / loudly / not / speak / the ) museum.
- b. 首相はその汚職政治家の政府での地位を剥奪することを決定した。  
 The (corrupt / decided / from / has / his / in / minister / politician / position / prime / remove / the / the / to) government.

- [8] 空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- a. Tom is a bookworm. He can't survive for two days without \_\_\_\_\_ a book.  
 1. read 2. reading 3. to read 4. having read
- b. I studied \_\_\_\_\_ hours today than yesterday.  
 1. fewer 2. less 3. a little 4. smaller
- c. The students were told to remain seated \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher finished talking.  
 1. because of 2. during 3. by 4. until
- d. Sarah talks about Shohei Otani \_\_\_\_\_ she knew him personally.  
 1. if 2. as if 3. though 4. even though
- e. A: You know, I feel like going to bed now.  
 B: Oh, \_\_\_\_\_! It's Friday and it's still 9 o'clock! We should watch a movie or something.  
 1. certainly 2. bless you 3. come on 4. why not
- f. He \_\_\_\_\_ to swimming school for three years when he was a child, but he is a terrible swimmer!  
 1. went 2. is going 3. has gone 4. had gone
- g. I could not but \_\_\_\_\_ thankful for the kindness of the stranger.  
 1. was 2. be 3. being 4. am
- h. Ken has a friend \_\_\_\_\_ father is working for a Hollywood movie studio.  
 1. his 2. who 3. whose 4. of