令和7年度(1期1日目)英語コミュニケーション I・II・III

第1問

次の名	4会話	文を完成させるために、 アー~ ク の中に入る最も適切なものは
どれか、	それる	ぞれ次の ① ~ ④ の中から 1 つ選べ。解答欄は ア ~ ク
(1)	A: I	enjoy living in Japan.
	B: F	Really? $\overline{\mathcal{P}}$
	A: I	love the beautiful parks and the friendly people.
	1	What do you like about it?
	2	Have you visited many places?
	3	Then why are you leaving?
	4	Do you miss your home country?
(2)	A: I	have a lot to do for the school festival. Would you mind helping
	n	ne?
	B: (Of course not!
	A: I	need help with setting up the decorations and organizing the
	g	rames.
	1	I'm busy right now.
	2	Will there be many games?
	3	There are many helpers.
	4	What can I do?

(3)	A: I have to take a business trip, so now I can't go to my favorite band's
	concert.
	B: ウ When is it?
	A: It's this Saturday! I'd been looking forward to it for months!
	① That's cool!
	② That's a pity!
	③ Well done!
	④ Good luck!
(4)	A: First, could you please briefly introduce yourself?
	B: Sure! I
	A: Great. Now, could you tell us a bit about your experience in game
	development?
	① Nice to meet you.
	② What would you like to know?
	③ I'm John, and I'm a software engineer from Seattle.
	4 Your introduction is great.
(5)	A: If I have time, I'll cook dinner this evening.
	B: オ
	A: Then I'll probably eat out.
	① Why don't you?
	② Wonderful! Can you make pizza?
	3 How much time do you need?
	4 And if you don't?

(6)	A: Many tourists want to visit Peace Memorial Park.
	B: I've heard about it. カ
	A: It remembers the victims of the atomic bombing and promotes peace.
	① Are other places worth visiting in Hiroshima?
	② Should I go?
	3 What makes it so special?
	4 When is the ceremony?
(7)	A: We're thinking of taking a camping trip during the summer.
	B: That sounds like a lot of fun! Do you know when?
	A: Probably in early July.
	B: That sounds perfect! I'd love to join you. 7
	A: We're thinking of going to the Japan Alps. It's supposed to be
	beautiful there in summer.
	+
	① But we don't know when.
	② Have you made any specific plans yet?
	3 Can you make a list of fun things to bring?
	Would you like to come with us?
	<u>7</u>
	① Is there a lot to do?
	② Do you know where you're going?
	3 What are the best hiking trails there?
	4 Where have you been so far?

第2問

A	次の各文を完成させ	るために、([ア) ~ (オ)	に入る最も適切なものは
٤	ごれか、それぞれ次の	①~④の中方	から1つ選べ。解答欄に	は ア ~ オ
	(1) My room is (ア) of old	things.	
	① careful	② full	3 ignorant	4 true
	(2) What comes to	(1 w	nen you hear our com	pany name?
	① brain	2 heart	3 mind	(4) spirit
	(3) You should not	look (ロウ) on other people.	
	① down	② from	3 at	4 up
	(4) (I) of m	v friends und	erstood the explanation	on.
	① No	0	3 Nothing	
	(5) I dropped my s	smartphone by	,(【才】).	
	•			0
	① accident	② far	③ law	4) nature

В	次の	各日本	文の意味	まを表 しゅうしゅう	ミす英文を完	き成さ	いせるために、	それ	1ぞれ次の	0~	⑤ の語
な	空所	に補っ	たとき、	7	~ □	\[\lambda_{\zero}	入る最も適均	刀なも	のはどれた	B, 3	その番号
な	選べ	。解答标	闌はした	^ כל	~ 🗔						
	()										
	(1)					_	- ツの一つで				
		Baseba	all is			<u> </u>	popular s	ports	s Jap	an.	
		① of		2	in	3	the	4	one	⑤	most
	(2)	彼が乗	ろうとし	してい	った電車は ⁴	下後 2	2時に出発す。	る予定	定だった。		
							+			two	in the
		afterno						_ `			
		_		മ	donart	മ	scheduled	(A)	traina	B	WOG
		U ca	tCII	Θ	uepart	9	scheduled	Φ	uying	9	was
	(3)	彼女が	そんなこ	ことを	するなん	て信し	じられなかった	た。			
		I just _	be	lieve		<u></u> d	o something				
		_		_		_	couldn't	_		⑤	like
	(4)						は出すのを目の				
		Ι	ケ		_ a first st	ep to	oward1	their	dream	tr	ue.
		(1) th	em	2	come	3	saw	4	making	⑤	take
	(5)	部屋に	あまりし	ことナ	こくさん人が	がしょナ	こため、椅子	がよっ	っと必要だ。	った	
	(0)		_								
				— –	peop.	ie in	the room _		we neeaea		_ more
		chairs.		^		_	_	_		_	
		(1) so	me	2	had	(3)	that	4	SO	(5)	many

次の各文の下線部の中で <u>間違っているもの</u> はどれか、それぞれ次の ① ~ ④ の中
から1つ選べ。解答欄は「サ」~「ソ
$\frac{\text{Playing sports } \underline{\text{are }} \underline{\text{good }} \underline{\text{for }} \underline{\text{your }} \underline{\text{health.}}}{\underline{\textcircled{0}}}$
$\frac{\text{This car is superior } \underline{\text{than that } \underline{\text{one.}}}}{\boxed{0}}$
She got up <u>late</u> in the morning, so she ran to school <u>with</u> eating <u>any</u> \bigcirc
breakfast.

C

第3問

A 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。

Growing my own food started <u>as</u> a small experiment in self-sufficiency*, but it quickly turned into an absorbing* hobby.

It all began with a modest vegetable garden in my backyard. I planted my first tomatoes, cucumbers, and carrots—feeling like a worried parent. Would these tiny seeds really transform $\boxed{7}$ something I could eat, or was I just hosting dinner for the local insect population?

I learned that I had to be patient. I watered the garden regularly and pulled out weeds* carefully. ®Then the first green shoots appeared, and I almost felt like dancing. Of course, the vegetables were blind to my enthusiasm, and continued to grow at their own slow pace.

Finally, several months later, my harvest was ready. I had hoped to be the proud parent of many good-looking vegetables, just like the ones I saw in the supermarket. Instead, \(\frac{1}{1} \), my pale tomatoes looked like they had won an ugly competition, my cucumbers were bent and covered in knobbles*, and many of my carrots had grown legs and looked like they wanted to run away.

They all tasted amazing, though. It turns out that ugly, homegrown vegetables are just more delicious than their beautiful, shop-bought cousins.

Becoming a vegetable gardener has been more than just a hobby; it's been a source of learning, a source of fun, and a reminder that sometimes, the best things in life are a little bit imperfect.

(注) *self-sufficiency = 自給自足

*absorbing = 面白くてたまらない

*weed(s) = 雑草

*knobble(s) = 小さなコブ

問 1 空欄 ア イ の中から 1 つ選べ。解	 	-れぞれ次の ① ~ ④
ア ① at イ ① but	3 off3 though	
問2 as について、下線部 の①~ ② の中から1		るものはどれか、次

- ① He attended the meeting as an observer.
- 2 Leave it as it is.
- 3 She came up as I was leaving.
- As a boy, he often played in the park.
- 問3 下線部 \mathbb{B} に最も意味が近いものはどれか、次の $\mathbb{O} \sim \mathbb{Q}$ の中から \mathbb{I} つ選べ。解答欄は \mathbb{I}
 - ① それから初めての緑の芽が伸びて行くにつれ、わたしは一層有頂天に なった。
 - ② やがて緑の新芽が初めて姿を見せると、わたしは思わず雀躍りしそうに なった。
 - ③ 最初の緑の芽が出て来た途端、わたしは辺り構わず踊り出した。
 - ゆかて緑の新芽は初めて出て来ると、わたしには躍り跳ねているように見えた。

- - ① 筆者が一念発起、家庭菜園に着手したのは、新築間もない我が家の裏庭 だった。
 - ② せっかく手塩にかけた野菜が害虫に食われてしまうのではないかという のが、筆者の気がかりの一つだった。
 - ③ こまめな水遣りや丹念な手入れのかいあって、野菜の生育は思いのほか、 早かった。
 - ④ 種蒔きから穫り入れに至るまで、筆者の気持ちは心配性の父親と、鼻高々の父親のそれとの間で揺れ続けた。
 - ⑤ ニンジンをいざ、土から掘り起こしてみれば、一本残らず二股に分かれていた。
 - **⑥** 家庭菜園の「収穫」はおいしい野菜だけでなく、どんなに素晴らしいも のにも時には少し欠けた所があるという気づきだった。

B 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。

In recent years many companies have started to think about the connection between employee wellness* and productivity. This has led some employers to reconsider* traditional work structures.

Some companies are looking at four-day workweeks. (X), in 2019, Microsoft Japan experimented with a four-day workweek, and found that productivity—measured by sales per employee—went up by almost 40% compared to the same period the previous year. Similarly, in New Zealand, an insurance firm, Perpetual Guardian, found that switching to a four-day week improved employee satisfaction and maintained productivity levels.

(Y), while everyone likes a three-day weekend, many businesses need to be open at least five days a week. (A)So, rather than cutting one day a week, shortening the workday to six hours might be a better solution.

Although the eight-hour workday is typical, some research <u>Bindicates</u> that shorter hours could lead to better results. Countries like Denmark and Sweden have workweeks under 40 hours, and are still very productive.

In Sweden, a nursing home ran a two-year experiment with a six-hour workday. The nurses were happier, took less sick ©leave, and organized 85% more activities for residents. This shows shorter workdays can have positive effects.

Psychologist Adam Grant, from the Wharton School*, says sticking to eighthour days is a "failure of imagination." Employers often count hours worked instead of results. A shorter workday could help workers focus better and be more efficient. It could (Z) benefit working parents, matching work hours more closely with school schedules, which would make childcare* easier and less stressful.

It is still unclear how many companies will shift to shorter workdays, but those that do might see big benefits both for their workers and for their business.

問1 下線部®に最も意味が近いものはどれか、次の①~**②**の中から1つ選べ。解答欄は**「キ**」

- ① expects ② looks ③ reminds ④ shows
- 問2 空欄(X)~(Z)に入る3つの語(句)が、順不同でA~Cに示されている。意味の通る文章にするのに最も適した配列を、次の \bigcirc ~ \bigcirc の中から1つ選べ。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。

解答欄は「ク

*childcare = 育児

A for example B however C also

 \bigcirc A - B - C \bigcirc A - C - B

3 B - A - C 4 B - C - A

⑤ C − A − B ⑥ C − B − A

問3 leave について、下線部 \mathbb{C} の leave と同じ意味で使われているものはどれか、次の \mathbb{O} \sim \mathbb{O} の中から \mathbb{O} 1つ選べ。解答欄は \mathbb{O}

- (1) What time do you leave the office?
- 2 I'll leave it to your imagination.
- 3 We are on paid leave this week.
- 4 Please wear shoes that don't leave a mark.

- 問4 下線部下線部○ (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (7
 - ① よって、勤務日数を週1日削減しても、勤務時間を6時間に短縮するよりもよい解決策になるとは限らない。
 - ② だから、勤務日数を週1日削減するよりも、勤務時間を6時間に短縮する方がよりよい解決策なのかもしれない。
 - ③ したがって、勤務日数を週1日削減するだけでなく、勤務時間を6時間 に短縮すれば、すぐれた解決策になるだろう。
 - ④ つまり、勤務時間を6時間に短縮するよりもむしろ、勤務日数を週1日 削減する方がよりよい解決策なのかもしれない。
- 問5 英文の内容と一致しているものはどれか、次の①~⑥の中から2つ選べ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。解答欄は $\boxed{$ サ $\boxed{}$ ~ $\boxed{}$ シ $\boxed{}$
 - ① 週4日勤務の導入により、日本マイクロソフト社やニュージーランドの パーペチュアル・ガーディアン社では、それぞれ成果が見られた。
 - ② 8時間労働が一般的なデンマークやスウェーデンでは、週4日勤務の推 奨により労働効率が向上している。
 - ③ スウェーデンの老人ホームでの取り組みは、勤務時間の短縮がよい効果 をもたらす可能性があることを示している。
 - ④ 心理学者のアダム・グラント氏は、8時間を超える時間外労働が生産性 を妨げる要因になると指摘する。
 - **⑤** 子育て世代の夫婦にとって、勤務時間の短縮は収入減少の不安につながるため、育児しやすい環境の整備に重きを置くべきである。
 - ⑥ 今日、多くの企業が短時間勤務への移行措置を講じているが、それが労働者にどれほどの利点があるのか定かではない。

[英語の問題は以上です。]