

2025 年度

一般入試 第 2 回 入試問題

# 英 語

2 月 12 日実施

【 注 意 事 項 】

- ① 開始の合図があるまで、冊子を開いてはいけません。
- ② 試験時間は 50 分間です。
- ③ 問題は 1 ページから 5 ページまであります。問題番号は **I** ~ **III** で、**I** のリスニングから始めてください。
- ④ 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。
- ⑤ 下敷きは使用できません。
- ⑥ はじめに解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入してください。
- ⑦ 何か質問がある場合は、挙手してください。

受験番号		氏名	
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I リスニングテスト（英文と指示は2回ずつ読まれます。放送を聞きながらメモをとってもかまいません。）

[Part 1] 次の dialogue（対話）を聞き、最後の発話に続くものとして最もふさわしいものをア～エの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

<Dialogue 1>

- ア Where will you meet?
- イ I'm not interested in gardening.
- ウ When is the next meeting?
- エ I haven't met the club president.

<Dialogue 2>

- ア No, I can't eat spicy food.
- イ No, I don't know what kind of plant it is.
- ウ Yes, I like growing vegetables.
- エ Yes, I like red bell peppers the most.

<Dialogue 3>

- ア Because it's summer.
- イ Sorry, I'm busy next week.
- ウ The cactus needs 50 milliliters of water.
- エ About 100 milliliters.

[Part 2] 次の発表を聞き、<Question 1>では、質問に対する答えを英語で書きなさい。  
<Question 2>では、答えとして最もふさわしいものをア～エの中から1つ  
選び、記号で答えなさい。

<Question 1>

( Answer in English. )

<Question 2>

- ア You can't use meat for composting.
- イ You need a container with holes in the lid.
- ウ It takes about a month to make compost.
- エ You can make compost inside your house.

〈以上でリスニングテストは終わりです〉

Ⅱ 次の文章を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

### Many Different Types of English

Three people -- Shinichi, Tessa and Octavia -- are talking online.

**Shinichi:** Hello! My name is Shinichi. Right now, I'm studying English because I want to travel abroad. Can you help me?

**Tessa:** Of course! I'm Tessa, and I'm from the UK. Which country do you want to go to, Shinichi?

**Shinichi:** I haven't decided yet. I might visit America, but the UK and Canada look good, too.

**Octavia:** Welcome! I'm Octavia from New York. All of those places are interesting, but did you know that they all speak different types of English?

**Shinichi:** Different types?

**Tessa:** That's right. For example, British English and American English have lots of different ①(\_\_\_\_\_).

**Octavia:** Yeah. In the US, the part of the street that people walk on is called a sidewalk, but in the UK, it's called a pavement.

**Tessa:** The pronunciation, too. I say 'tomato' differently from Octavia, for example.

**Shinichi:** Wow. That seems complicated!

**Octavia:** There are also differences between countries like Australia, New Zealand ②(\_\_\_\_\_) Canada.

**Tessa:** Australian and New Zealand English is more like British English, but Canadian English is more like American English.

**Shinichi:** I see! But why are there so many different types of English?

**Octavia:** Well, all of these countries speak English because they were part of the British Empire, but they also have their own local culture. For example, in New Zealand English, some of the words come from the local Maori culture. Many American states are also named after words in Native American languages.

**Tessa:** There can also be a lot of differences between different places in the same country, as well. People in Scotland and the North of England speak very differently from people who live in the south. Sometimes, ③ it's 【ア to / イ them / ウ hard / エ understand / オ for】 each other.

**Shinichi:** Ah! So it's like a local language. We have that in Japan too. I'm from Osaka, so the way I speak is very ④(\_\_\_\_\_) people in Tokyo.

**Octavia:** Oh, I've heard about Osaka-ben! I think all languages have some differences because of the area. But because English is ⑤(speak) all over the world, there are even more different types of it.

**Shinichi:** I really need to study more English...

**Tessa:** It's good to know some local languages, but ⑥you don't have to learn every word. And if you don't understand what other people are saying, you should ask them.

**Octavia:** Good ⑦(\_\_\_\_\_)!

**Shinichi:** Thank you! I'll do my best!

Notes: the British Empire イギリス帝国 Maori マオリ人の Native American アメリカ先住民の

- 問1 下線部①の空欄に入る最も適切な語をア～エより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア words                      イ people                      ウ letters                      エ streets
- 問2 下線部②の空欄に入る最も適切な語をア～エより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア in                      イ and                      ウ about                      エ of
- 問3 下線部③【      】内の語を適切に並べ替えなさい。解答欄には【      】内において2番目と4番目に入る語をそれぞれ記号で答えなさい。
- 問4 下線部④の空欄に入る最も適切な語をア～エより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア same as                      イ similar to                      ウ different from                      エ free from
- 問5 下線部⑤を適切な形に変えなさい。
- 問6 下線部⑥と同じ内容を表すものをア～エより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア You won't learn all the words.  
イ You mustn't learn every word.  
ウ You shouldn't learn every word.  
エ You don't need to learn all the words.
- 問7 下線部⑦の空欄に入る最も適切な語をア～エより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア taste                      イ luck                      ウ seasons                      エ morning
- 問8 Shinichi が英語を勉強している理由（目的）は何か。日本語で答えなさい。
- 問9 なぜ本文に出てくる国々で英語が話されているのか。最も適切なものをア～エより1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
ア それぞれの地域文化を持っているから。  
イ それぞれの国の文化が似ているから。  
ウ かつてイギリス帝国の一部だったから。  
エ 今もイギリス帝国の一部であるから。
- 問10 (1)～(5)が本文の内容に合えば○、合わなければ×を書きなさい。  
(1) Shinichi has already chosen the country to study English.  
(2) Octavia is from America.  
(3) Tessa and Octavia say 'tomato' the same.  
(4) It is said that people in Canada speak British English.  
(5) There are American states names that come from Native American languages.

Ⅲ 次の文章を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

All kinds of people enjoy animation. Young and old, in Japan or abroad – perhaps even you do, too. Nowadays, hundreds of Japanese anime are produced every year, and Disney is ①one of the world's ( ) companies. However, animation has changed a lot since it first became popular in the 1920s.

Most modern animation is made with computers, but ②the first animated films were drawn completely by hand. They were usually short comedy skits with characters like Betty Boop or Mickey Mouse, and did not have any color or sound.

In 1937, Disney made *Snow White*, the first full-length color animated movie. It used cel animation and a special camera. Each drawing was painted on a piece of clear film, then placed on top of a background. Finally, this was put into a frame under a camera. The images and the camera could be freely moved. ③( ) a result, the movie had a dynamic and realistic look.

In Japan, many people were amazed by Disney's success. ④( ) example, Osamu Tezuka took ideas from their movies for many of his manga characters, including *Astro Boy* and *Princess Knight*. In 1961, he left Toei Animation and began to make his own works into anime. He used a process called ⑤'( ) animation', which meant that only the most important moments were drawn. This later became one of the unique points of Japanese animation. Because of this, Japanese anime is often less realistic than Western animation, but can be made more cheaply and easily.

In the 1980s, American animation studios began to move away from cel animation and used digital art programs to create 2D animation instead. However, in Japan cel animation was widely used until the early 2000s, and when the studios changed to digital, many animators had difficulties, especially in color. Because of ⑥this, anime from this period often had colors that looked strange or too bright.

The first animated film that used 3D computer animation was *Toy Story* in 1995. After this, the animation studio Pixar continued to make popular 3D animated movies that were much more successful than Disney's traditional 2D films. In 2004, Disney produced its final 2D animated film, and two years later, joined with Pixar. Since then, Disney has produced mostly 3D animated films.

Recently, 3D animation has even become common in Japanese anime, although traditional animation is still very popular. It's hard to say what the future of animation will look like, but surely people will continue to enjoy it as much as they do today.

Notes: skit 寸劇                      dynamic 活動的な

