

英 語 問 題

I 次の 1 ～ 10 の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の 1) ～ 4) のうちから1つずつ選べ。

- 1 By the time I arrived home, everyone () dinner.
1) finished 2) had finished 3) has finished 4) will have finished
- 2 All new students are asked to provide a () photograph for their university ID card.
1) late 2) modern 3) recent 4) updated
- 3 His latest book has become () known for its innovative approach to global warming.
1) popular 2) popularize 3) popularly 4) popularity
- 4 The book () on the shelf needs to be returned to the library.
1) lain 2) lied 3) laying 4) lying
- 5 What () one thing and another, I totally forgot the appointment.
1) about 2) for 3) if 4) with
- 6 Anyone () our guests bring will be welcome at our party.
1) whomever 2) whichever 3) whose 4) that
- 7 The Titanic was () carry more than two thousand passengers.
1) large enough to 2) enough large to
3) so large enough that 4) large enough that
- 8 Stains can be removed more () with this recently developed chemical.
1) easy 2) easiness 3) easier 4) easily
- 9 There are many things () first.
1) take care of 2) to be taken care of
3) having taken care of 4) to be took care of
- 10 Did Kane miss the goal (), or was it an accident?
1) on the contrary 2) in an instant
3) in an emergency 4) on purpose

Ⅱ 次の 11 ～ 15 は二人の会話文である。設問に対して最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の
① ～ ④ のうちから一つずつ選べ。

11 Julia: Hey, what's up?

Kairi: Not much. What are you up to? Do you want to grab a bite after class?

Julia: Sure. Sounds good. I kind of feel like fried rice.

Kairi: Oh yum! I could eat it every day.

What is most likely to be correct about this conversation?

① Kairi and Julia both want to eat fried rice.

② Julia and Kairi are talking about which class to take.

③ Julia is not sure what she wants to eat.

④ It is difficult for Julia and Kairi to decide what to eat.

12 Jen: Happy New Year! How was your New Year's holiday?

Kengo: It was very relaxing. I didn't do much, just spent time with my family. We
all went to the shrine together. What did you do?

Jen: My sister and I stayed at a hotel by the ocean in Chiba so we could watch the
first sunrise. It was amazing! After that we had traditional Japanese food
for breakfast. We had a great time!

Kengo: (12) My favorite thing to do during the New Year is going to the shrine
to pray for happiness and peace.

Which of the following responses best fills in the blank (12)?

① What's the name of the ocean?

② What Chinese food did you eat?

③ What a lovely way to start the year!

④ What a shame!

13 Ryoto: Ah, there are so many clubs in my university. I don't know which one to join. Do you have any suggestions?

Kaishu: Actually, I have the same problem. I like sports, so I am interested in the baseball club, the American football club, and the archery club. But the photography club and the dance club seem very interesting, too. What are you interested in?

Ryoto: Good question. I wish I knew.

Kaishu: Well, why not go to a few clubs to watch their activities? There is a good chance they'll let you watch if you ask.

Why does Ryoto have trouble deciding which club to join?

- <1> Because Kaishu wants him to watch activities in a few clubs.
- <2> Because he likes so many kinds of sports.
- <3> Because he wants suggestions from Kaishu.
- <4> Because he is not sure what he is interested in.

14 Karen: Who's that tall woman wearing glasses? She looks new to me.

Betty: That's my friend Julie. She is going to have an interview with our boss Amanda today.

Karen: Wait, Betty... Does Julie have an appointment? Amanda is leaving right now. She won't come back until tomorrow.

Betty: Really? Uh... I should have checked Amanda's schedule.

What is most likely correct about the conversation?

- <1> Julie will not have an interview with Amanda due to Karen's absence.
- <2> Julie doesn't have an appointment of interview with Karen.
- <3> Amanda will be back to the office tomorrow.
- <4> Amanda is angry at Julie because she doesn't have an appointment.

15

Ryan: Hello there, Alice! Long time no see!

Alice: Ryan! Hi! I haven't seen you in ages! What are you doing here?

Ryan: I've got a new job and moved to this city quite recently.

Alice: (15) I moved here last month, too!

Which of the following responses best fills in the blank (15)?

Ⓐ What a character!

Ⓑ What a delight!

Ⓒ What a coincidence!

Ⓓ What a convenience!

Ⅲ 次の会話を読み、下の問い（16 ～ 20）に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の
c1～c4のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Kathy: I've been reflecting a lot on my smartphone usage lately. I think it's starting to affect my productivity.

Steve: I know what you mean. It's so addictive, isn't it? Once you start watching Apricot Tube, for example, it keeps showing more videos that look so interesting that you can't stop. I spent more than five hours last night watching comedy shows.

Kathy: Five hours is too long.

Steve: I know! I had an assignment to submit by next Monday, so I was trying not to look at my phone, but my subscribed channels kept sending notifications.

Kathy: You know, if you use your smartphone too long, it can affect your mental stability, memory, and even the depth of your sleep. But my problem is not its excessive use. I'm tired of online communication with my friends through social networks. When someone sends me a message, I feel I have to react right away no matter what I'm doing. Plus, I have to spend a long time deciding one thing, for which it would take just a few minutes if we talked in person. And I have to spend a long time again clearing up our misunderstandings, which we often have in online communication. What a waste of time!

Steve: I totally understand that. Sometimes, it feels like we're more connected to our phones than to people. Have you tried taking a break from social media?

Kathy: I have, actually. I took a week off from all my social media accounts last month. It was refreshing, but I found it hard as well to stay disconnected.

Steve: Yeah, it's tough to disconnect when everyone expects you to be available all the time. Did you find any other ways to manage your smartphone use?

Kathy: Yes, I started setting specific times during the day when I check my messages and social media. Outside of those times, I try to keep my phone out of reach.

Steve: That's a great idea. I should try that too. I've been thinking about using apps that limit screen time.

Kathy: Those can be helpful. Also, turning off notifications for non-essential apps made a big difference for me.

Steve: I'll definitely give that a shot. It's just hard to break the habit, you know.

Kathy: Absolutely. It takes some discipline, but it's worth it.

- 16 How does Steve describe the addictive nature of Apricot Tube?
- <1> It only shows uninteresting videos.
 - <2> It has no impact on his time.
 - <3> It limits the time you can watch videos.
 - <4> It suggests more interesting videos continuously.
- 17 What specific issue does Kathy have with online communication?
- <1> She enjoys it too much.
 - <2> It takes too long to make decisions.
 - <3> The system is too complicated to handle.
 - <4> She finds it easier than in-person communication.
- 18 What solution did Kathy try to manage her social media usage?
- <1> Blocking notifications from all apps
 - <2> Deleting her accounts
 - <3> Taking a break from all social media
 - <4> Ignoring all messages
- 19 What strategy does Kathy use to manage her smartphone usage during the day?
- <1> Setting specific times to check her phone
 - <2> Keeping her phone with her at all times
 - <3> Turning off her phone entirely
 - <4> Using her phone only for calls
- 20 What does Steve plan to do after talking to Kathy about managing smartphone use?
- <1> Ignore Kathy's advice entirely to limit his smartphone usage.
 - <2> Follow Kathy's suggestion and continue his current habits.
 - <3> Start making some changes to his smartphone usage.
 - <4> Spend more time on social media and other applications.

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、下の問い (21 ~ 25) に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の
c1 ~ c4 のうちから一つずつ選べ。

The Strat—or Fender Stratocaster—may now be the most recognisable musical instrument of all time. It is almost certainly the bestselling guitar. Radio repair man turned inventor Leo Fender could not possibly have known what he was starting when he began designing the Strat in the early 1950s. Perhaps because he wasn't a guitarist, he approached the design differently, with an eye on not just manufacture but also repairability. He had ⁽²¹⁾ hit the mark a few years earlier with the Broadcaster, later renamed the Telecaster due to a legal wrangle with rival manufacturer Gretsch. He also designed the Fender Precision bass. Both were instant successes, but as much as musicians loved the Telecaster's sound, they often complained that its square edges were uncomfortable.

The Strat is probably what first comes to mind when anyone hears the words “electric guitar”. Millions of players have learned on a Strat—whether made by Fender, its budget Squier imprint, or one of the numerous companies producing copies—and ⁽²²⁾ many others dream of owning a top-of-the-range model from the Fender custom shop, costing a fortune. For all its instant recognisability today, the Strat that Fender first designed was basically a glorified Telecaster. But the arrival of designer and engineer Freddie Tavares changed that. He added innovative touches, while curves and contours were added in all the right places, meaning the Strat sits on the hip and clings to the body more like an item of clothing than a musical instrument.

The Stratocaster debuted at the National Association of Music Merchants trade show in January 1954 and appeared in shops that April. It was not an immediate success. Sales weren't good, despite rock'n'roll taking off. As Tom Wheeler writes in his 2004 book *The Stratocaster Chronicles*, the instrument appeared to be “as far removed from conventional guitars as, say, a baritone ukulele or even a banjo”. The Strat's popularity grew throughout the 1960s. The tipping point came when Jimi Hendrix arrived, possibly the most influential guitarist of all time and rarely seen playing anything (24) a Strat.

Leo Fender sold his company to CBS in 1965. While collectors complained about a drop in quality, the company increased sales by 30% in its first year, and 45% the following year. After a steady decline in sales in the 1970s and 80s, though, CBS sold the firm to a group of investors, including employees, in 1985. These days, Fender is largely owned by Servco Pacific. As a private company, it doesn't release sales figures, but it was reported that the pandemic years saw Fender's best ever sales, suggesting there is still plenty of appetite for this 70-year-old classic.

And all this from the mind of Leo Fender, a man who apparently couldn't even tune a guitar, and who used to say that if he had \$100 to make something, he would "spend \$99 making it work and \$1 making it pretty". Mission accomplished.

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- 21 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase hit the mark?
c1> corrected c2> decided c3> punched c4> succeeded
- 22 Which of the following does the underlined phrase many others refer to?
c1> companies c2> designers
c3> electric guitars c4> guitarists
- 23 According to the passage, Freddie Tavares _____
c1> made the Strat cheaper for young people to buy.
c2> changed the design to be more comfortable to play.
c3> gave the Strat a new name.
c4> started a range of clothing to go along with the Strat.
- 24 Which of the following best fills in the blank (24)?
c1> and c2> but c3> like c4> which
- 25 According to the passage, which of the following is true?
c1> CBS sold Leo Fender's company to Tom Wheeler.
c2> Fender's sales figures have been falling in recent years.
c3> Leo Fender didn't care much about design.
c4> Leo Fender was a successful guitarist.

V 次の英文を読み、下の問い (26 ~ 35) に答えるとき、最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の
c1 ~ c4 のうちから一つずつ選べ。

In eastern Nepal, between the world's highest mountains and the tea estates of India's Darjeeling district, rare orchids grow and red pandas play on the hillsides. But life can be (26). Wild animals destroyed the corn and potato crops of Pasang Sherpa, a farmer born near Mount Everest. He gave up on them a dozen years ago and started raising a crop that seemed to have little value: argeli, an evergreen, yellow-flowering plant found wild in the Himalayas. Farmers grew it for fencing or firewood.

Sherpa had no idea that bark stripped from his argeli would one day turn into money—the result of an unusual trade in which one of the poorest parts of Asia supplies a primary ingredient for the economy in one of the richest. Japan's currency is printed on special paper that can no longer be sourced at home, as shrinking rural populations and climate change drive Japan's farmers to abandon their plots, so Sherpa and his neighbors have a good reason to hang on to their hillsides. “I hadn't thought these raw materials would be exported to Japan or that I would make money from this plant,” Sherpa said. “I'm now quite happy. This success came from nowhere.”

A quiet revolution got under way after earthquakes devastated much of Nepal in 2015. Japanese specialists went to the capital, Kathmandu, to help Nepali farmers. Before long, the instructors went up to Ilam district. In the local Limbu tongue, “Il-am” means “twisted path,” and the road from the nearest airport gets so rough that the first jeep needs changing out halfway—for an even more rugged four-wheel-drive. By then, Sherpa had already gotten into the business and was producing 1.2 tons of usable bark a year, cutting his own argeli and boiling it in wooden boxes. The Japanese taught him to steam off its bark instead, followed by an arduous process of stripping, beating, stretching and drying, and they also taught their Nepali suppliers to harvest each crop just three years after planting, before the bark reddens.

This year, Sherpa has hired 60 local Nepalis to help him process his harvest and expects to earn 8 million Nepali rupees (\$60,000) in profit in a country where the average annual income is about \$1,340, according to the World Bank. Sherpa hopes to produce 20 of the 140 tons that Nepal will be shipping to Japan. Gopal Shreshta, who works for a Japanese company in Nepal, oversees this trade, inspecting and buying neatly tied bales in Kathmandu. “As a Nepali,” said Shreshta, who is fluent in Japanese, “I feel proud of managing raw materials to print the currency of rich countries like Japan. That's a great moment for me.”

It is an important moment for the yen, too. Japan's attachment to ⁽³³⁾hard currency makes it an outlier in East Asia. Less than 40% of payments in Japan are processed by cards, codes or phones. In South Korea, the figure is about 94%. Even for Japan, life is increasingly cashless but Japan's central bank reassures everyone that there are still enough (34) notes to go around. The bank notes, if they were all stacked in one place, would stand 1,150 miles high, or 491 times as tall as Mount Fuji.

Before they found the yen trade, Nepali farmers like Sherpa had been looking for ways to migrate. The lack of decent jobs was the killer. Sherpa said he had been ready to sell his land and move, maybe to work in the Persian Gulf. Years ago, Faud Bahadur Khadka, now a contented 55-year-old argeli farmer, had a bitter experience as a laborer in the Gulf. Khadka says he is glad that "this new farming has somehow helped people to get both money and employment." And he is hopeful: "If other countries also use Nepali crops to print their currencies," he said, "that will stop the flow of Nepali migrating to Gulf nations and India."

(On Himalayan Hillsides Grows Japan's Cold, Hard Cash
by Bhadra Sharma, Alex Travelli. © The New York Times Company)

- 26 Which of the following best fills in the blank (26)?
- ◁1▷ beautiful ▷2▷ long ▷3▷ needless ▷4▷ tough
- 27 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase found wild?
- ◁1▷ angry ▷2▷ growing
▷3▷ manufactured ▷4▷ unbelievable
- 28 According to the passage, which of the following sentences is true?
- ◁1▷ Pasang Sherpa abandoned his hillside farm to go and work in Japan.
▷2▷ Japanese banknotes have been getting smaller as the years go by.
▷3▷ Pasang Sherpa was surprised that he could sell argeli overseas.
▷4▷ Japanese farmers were plotting to take over Nepal's economy.
- 29 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word raw?
- ◁1▷ uncooked ▷2▷ inexperienced
▷3▷ unprocessed ▷4▷ unavailable
- 30 According to the passage, what event started the argeli trade with Japan?
- ◁1▷ a series of earthquakes ▷2▷ a series of car accidents
▷3▷ a revolution ▷4▷ a harvest

31 Who does the underlined word they refer to?

- ◁1▷ Japanese farmers ▷2▷ Nepali drivers
- ◁3▷ Japanese specialists ▷4▷ Nepali suppliers

32 According to the passage, which of the following sentences is true?

- ◁1▷ Mr Sherpa will manufacture about half of the argeli sent to Japan.
- ◁2▷ Mr Sherpa will make a lot more money than most Nepalis.
- ◁3▷ Mr Shreshta is in charge of receiving the argeli in Japan.
- ◁4▷ Mr Shreshta cannot speak Japanese very well.

33 According to the passage, what is an example of hard currency?

- ◁1▷ cash ▷2▷ cards ▷3▷ codes ▷4▷ phones

34 Which of the following best fills in the blank (34)?

- ◁1▷ electronic ▷2▷ Korean ▷3▷ musical ▷4▷ physical

35 According to the passage, Mr Khadka thinks the argeli trade will help Nepal by_____

- ◁1▷ encouraging people to go and work in India or the Persian Gulf.
- ◁2▷ allowing people to get a better price when they sell their land.
- ◁3▷ making people work harder and save their money for travel.
- ◁4▷ creating jobs and encouraging Nepalis not to leave the country.