

# 英 語

〈家政学部、文学部、社会情報学部、人間共生学部、比較文化学部、データサイエンス学部、短期大学部〉

ページ	解 答 番 号
4～21	◇1～◇41

## 【注意事項】

- 1 解答開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出てください。
- 3 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入してください。

(例) 解答番号 ◇10 に オ と解答する場合

解 答 番 号	解 答 欄
◇10	アイウエオ カキク・・・ ○○○○●○○○・・・

- 4 解答が終わっても、試験終了時間まで退出することはできません。
- 5 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。





**1**

Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. He is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ others that his idea is the best. ◇1
- ア. confuse  
イ. determine  
ウ. persuade  
エ. understand
2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your sister for the mistake. It wasn't her fault. ◇2
- ア. blame  
イ. complain  
ウ. excuse  
エ. tell
3. The old painting has great artistic \_\_\_\_\_, even if it doesn't look expensive. ◇3
- ア. cost  
イ. shape  
ウ. size  
エ. value
4. The machine can \_\_\_\_\_ enough electricity for the whole building. ◇4
- ア. demonstrate  
イ. generate  
ウ. repair  
エ. show

5. When the machine isn't working \_\_\_\_\_, please check the manual. ◇5
- ア. early
  - イ. forever
  - ウ. properly
  - エ. wrongly
6. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the two phones to see which one is better. ◇6
- ア. choose
  - イ. compare
  - ウ. connect
  - エ. replace
7. Your experience is \_\_\_\_\_ to mine. ◇7
- ア. similar
  - イ. special
  - ウ. strange
  - エ. useful
8. Be quiet! I'm trying to \_\_\_\_\_ on my homework. ◇8
- ア. concentrate
  - イ. decide
  - ウ. depend
  - エ. relax
9. Learning a new language will \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of practice and dedication. ◇9
- ア. cooperate
  - イ. involve
  - ウ. return
  - エ. save

10. He will \_\_\_\_\_ to the idea because he thinks it's unfair.

◇10

ア. accept

イ. discourage

ウ. object

エ. surrender

**2**

Read the passage and answer the questions.

In recent years, climate change has become a serious problem around the world. It causes many changes in our environment, such as rising temperatures, heavy rain, and long droughts. These changes affect many parts of our lives, and one important area is our food culture.

Food culture means the way people eat and what kind of food they prepare and enjoy. It is an important part of every country's tradition. However, climate change is now making it difficult to keep the same food culture as before.

One example is farming. Farmers grow vegetables, fruits, and grains that are part of traditional meals. But now, because of climate change, the weather is not as stable as before. Some places are too hot or too dry to grow crops. In other places, heavy rains and floods destroy farms. As a result, farmers cannot grow enough food, and the price of food rises. Some traditional crops may even disappear in the future.

For instance, in Japan, rice is a very important part of the food culture. But rice farming needs a lot of water. If there is not enough rain, or if it is too hot, rice farming becomes difficult. This may change how Japanese people eat in the future. They may have to eat less rice and find other kinds of food.

Another example is seafood. Many countries like Japan, Norway, and Thailand eat a lot of fish. But because of climate change, ocean temperatures are rising, and fish are moving to different areas. Also, ocean pollution is destroying the homes of many sea creatures. This makes it harder to catch the same fish as before. <sup>(1)</sup>Some fish may disappear from markets, and traditional dishes using those fish may become rare.

Climate change also affects animals and meat production. <sup>(2)</sup>Cows, pigs, and chickens are sensitive to heat. If it becomes too hot, they may get sick or grow slowly. Also, raising animals needs a lot of water and food. When there are droughts, it becomes harder to feed them. This can reduce the amount of

meat available and increase the cost.

Because of these problems, people in many countries are thinking about how to change their food culture in a good way. For example, some people are eating more vegetables and less meat to reduce the impact on the environment. Others are trying to eat local food that doesn't need to be transported long distances, which helps reduce carbon emissions.

In some places, people are bringing back traditional farming methods that are better for the environment. They are using less water, fewer chemicals, and planting different kinds of crops together. This can help protect the land and grow food even when the weather is changing.

In conclusion, climate change is a big problem that affects our environment, our health, and our food culture. If we do not take action, many traditional foods and ways of eating may disappear. <sup>(3)</sup>However, we can also use this chance to create a new, more sustainable food culture. By making small changes, such as eating local food or wasting less, we can help protect the Earth and keep our food traditions alive for the future.

(Original text)

1. What is one major concern discussed in the passage about traditional food?
  - ア. Children no longer enjoy traditional flavors. 11
  - イ. Food safety laws have changed traditional recipes.
  - ウ. Ingredients used in traditional meals are becoming less available.
  - エ. People are cooking less at home.
  
2. Why does the passage mention animal farming in relation to climate change? 12
  - ア. Animals are less useful for farming today.
  - イ. Heat can harm animals and reduce food production.
  - ウ. People want to eat more meat now.
  - エ. Warmer temperatures make animal farming easier.

3. Which of the following is an example of how climate change affects seafood traditions? ◇13

- ア. More people are learning to cook fish.
- イ. New fishing technology is replacing old methods.
- ウ. People prefer eating frozen fish.
- エ. Warmer waters cause some fish to migrate to different areas.

4. What is one reason the author supports eating local food? ◇14

- ア. It enables people to appreciate new ingredients from around the world.
- イ. It helps protect the environment by reducing transportation of foods.
- ウ. It is becoming a common trend in many countries all over the world.
- エ. It reduces our food expenses by producing and consuming foods locally.

5. What does the author suggest people should do in daily life? ◇15

- ア. Buy foreign food instead of domestic food as frequently as possible
- イ. Cook at home with various recipes in order not to get tired of specific food
- ウ. Eat less meat and eat more vegetables to be healthy
- エ. Make small changes like eating local and wasting less food

6. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “rare” in underlined sentence (1)? ◇16

- ア. difficult to prepare
- イ. expensive
- ウ. hard to find
- エ. specially made for tourists

7. What does “sensitive” mean in underlined sentence (2)?

17

- ア. easy to train
- イ. hard to understand
- ウ. quick to respond
- エ. strong and healthy

8. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “sustainable” in underlined sentence (3)?

18

- ア. free from the old custom
- イ. friendly to the environment
- ウ. returning to the tradition
- エ. supported by a lot of people

**3**

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Aiko was a high school student from Kyoto who lived for running. She wasn't interested in fashion or social media like many of her classmates. What she loved most was the sound of her feet on the pavement early in the morning, the feeling of cool air on her face, and the quiet focus that came with running. Since her first year of high school, Aiko had trained almost every day. Rain or shine, she woke up at 5:00 a.m., tied her running shoes, and ran through the quiet streets of her neighborhood. Her dream was clear: to win the national high school track and field championship in the 1,500-meter race. By her third year, Aiko had become a local star. She won regional meets easily, breaking school records along the way. Her coach often said, "She doesn't just run with her legs—she runs with her heart." Friends, teachers, and even strangers believed she would be the national champion. Some classmates even started calling her "the girl with wings."

The day of the final race arrived in late autumn. The competition was held in a large stadium in Tokyo. Aiko stood nervously at the starting line, surrounded by other top athletes from across the country. Her main rival was Yuna, a strong runner from Fukuoka who had also won every race that season. The starting gun echoed. The race began. Aiko ran with powerful, confident strides. Her training had taught her to stay calm and wait for the right moment. At the halfway point, she was in third place, saving energy. With 400 meters left, she moved into second, right behind Yuna. The crowd was roaring. Coaches shouted from the sidelines. Aiko pushed harder, her lungs burning, her legs aching.

In the final 100 meters, she and Yuna were <sup>(1)</sup>neck and neck. Aiko gave everything she had—but at the finish line, Yuna leaned forward just a little more. The result: Yuna first, Aiko second, by 0.2 seconds. Exhausted, Aiko fell to the ground, her chest rising and falling like waves in a storm. For a moment, she closed her eyes, <sup>(2)</sup>fighting the disappointment. She had come so far—but

not far enough. She could hear people clapping, but it sounded distant, like waves crashing on a faraway shore. Then she stood up, walked over to Yuna, and reached out her hand. “That was an incredible race,” she said, managing a smile. “You earned it.” Yuna, still <sup>(3)</sup>catching her breath, looked surprised. “You almost had me. I thought you were going to pass me in the last stretch.” They laughed, their shoulders relaxing. The pressure was gone. What remained was mutual respect.

After the race, a reporter approached Aiko. “You came so close. How do you feel about today’s result?” Aiko paused. “Of course I wanted to win,” she said honestly. “But running is about more than victory. It’s about challenge, effort, and respect. Yuna was stronger today. I accept that. But I’ll keep training. This is not the end—it’s just part of the journey.” That evening, her story spread across social media—not because she lost, but because of how she lost. People praised her sportsmanship, calling her a true athlete and a “good loser.” Many said her dignity inspired them more than any gold medal.

Aiko didn’t stop running. She continued in university, waking up early, chasing her dream. She hadn’t won—yet. But she had already shown what it meant to be a real champion. And one day, when the time is right, she will cross the finish line—not only first in the race, but also in character.

(Original text)

1. Which of the following best describes Aiko’s attitude after the race? 

- ア. She accepted the result and praised her opponent.
- イ. She believed the judges made a mistake in the final timing.
- ウ. She was angry that her training didn’t lead to victory.
- エ. She was too disappointed to speak to anyone.

2. Why is Aiko called “the girl with wings”?
- ア. She dreamed of becoming a pilot.  
イ. She literally wore shoes with wings on them.  
ウ. She ran fast like she was flying.  
エ. She was often seen jumping high during training.
3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to underlined (1)?
- ア. Far apart from one another  
イ. Helping each other  
ウ. Running for fun together  
エ. Very close to each other
4. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to underlined (2)?
- ア. Trying to argue with someone  
イ. Trying to celebrate her success  
ウ. Trying to forget the race  
エ. Trying to stay positive despite feeling sad
5. Why did Yuna look surprised?
- ア. Aiko congratulated her on her victory.  
イ. Aiko had been a childhood friend.  
ウ. It was her first time winning a race.  
エ. The judge decided that they must race again.
6. Which of the following is closest in meaning to underlined (3)?
- ア. To hold her breath  
イ. To speak quickly without stopping  
ウ. To take a short rest to breathe normally again  
エ. To talk as fast as she can

7. What message does the story mostly try to give to readers?

25

- ア. Hard work guarantees success in the end.
- イ. Losing a race is worse than not joining it.
- ウ. Only national champions can become famous athletes.
- エ. True strength appears in how we deal with losing.

4

Read the conversations and answer the questions.

Conversation 1

Charlie: It's great to meet you in Tokyo again! But it's so hot and sticky this time!

Bronny: Yeah, but this time in summer is usually like this. You'll get used to it after a while.

Charlie: I know, but it makes me feel tired all the time. I wish it was cooler and not so humid.

Bronny: I don't mind it so much. I quite like the weather. Everything around me feels alive. There's so much green to see.

Charlie: Maybe that's true, but I just feel sweaty all the time. I've changed into a new T-shirt two times today, but already I feel wet.

Bronny: I like these long and sunny days. Just put on some sunblock and drink liquids.

Charlie: Sunny is okay. But this heavy air bothers me. It feels difficult to breathe sometimes.

Bronny: Let's go find a place with lots of cold drinks and ice cream. You'll soon feel better!

1. How does Charlie feel about the weather in Tokyo?

26

- ア. He doesn't have a strong opinion about it.
- イ. He enjoys the sunny days but not the rain.
- ウ. He finds the weather is too hot and humid.
- エ. He thinks it is perfect for outdoor activities.

2. What does Bronny like about the summer weather?

27

- ア. The feeling of being cool and comfortable
- イ. The feeling of tiredness throughout the day
- ウ. The hot and sticky weather
- エ. The long, sunny days and the feeling of life

3. What does Bronny tell Charlie to do?

28

- ア. Charlie needs to leave Tokyo soon.
- イ. Charlie needs to return when it is cooler.
- ウ. They'll go outside to enjoy the summer.
- エ. They'll go somewhere to escape the weather.

Conversation 2

Eri: What shall we do next? We've been on quite a few attractions, but there are still a few things we haven't tried yet.

Yumi: Yeah. It's really crowded today. Look. Some people are already saving spots. I wonder if the parade is about to start.

Eri: Oh, you're right. I wouldn't mind watching the parade, but I really want to ride the rollercoaster, too. I love that ride. I wonder if we can get a fast pass.

Yumi: You must be joking! It's too late. Look at the sign. It says there's a two-hour wait for standby. What shall we do?

Eri: Two hours!? We might as well take a break. That cafe over there doesn't look too busy. I'm getting a bit hungry too.

Yumi: Good idea! I want to get some popcorn. There are so many different flavors, though. I always have trouble deciding.

Eri: Okay, then after we go to the cafe, shall we also look at the souvenir shops for a while? I have some things I've been asked to buy for family members.

Yumi: Sounds good! I'll keep you company.

1. Why does Yumi think the parade might start soon?

29

- ア. Eri told her it was starting.
- イ. Many people are looking at their phones.
- ウ. She heard an announcement.
- エ. Some people are finding places to watch it.

2. What does Eri say her main priority is?

30

- ア. To buy souvenirs for her family
- イ. To find a place to watch the parade
- ウ. To go on one of the rides
- エ. To go to a cafe and eat something nice

3. Why does Eri want to visit the souvenir shops?

31

- ア. Her family members have made requests.
- イ. She can see that it is not very busy.
- ウ. She wants to buy something for herself.
- エ. She wants to find a new flavor of popcorn.

**5**

Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. The diversity of animal life depends on whether we can stop (       )  
greenhouse gases as soon as possible. ◇32

ア. produce

イ. producing

ウ. production

エ. to produce

2. My sister said that she is used to (       ) up early in the morning these  
days. ◇33

ア. get

イ. gets

ウ. getting

エ. got

3. The more you study the biology textbook, the (       ) you will  
understand the ideas. ◇34

ア. best

イ. better

ウ. good

エ. well

4. The new employee cut himself quite badly (       ) shaving this morning.

ア. at ◇35

イ. for

ウ. in

エ. while

5. People say your mother is such a kind person ( ) everyone loves her.

ア. as

イ. that

ウ. to

エ. very

36

6. We had to rent an apartment for a month while we had our house ( ).

ア. renovate

イ. renovated

ウ. renovating

エ. to renovate

37

7. If it were not for your sincere assistance, we ( ) in this big project.

ア. failed

イ. have failed

ウ. might fail

エ. will fail

38

8. Among those cats, that one ( ) tail is strikingly long is mine.

ア. has

イ. its

ウ. of

エ. whose

39

9. To avoid this bad situation, you ( ) the advice your teacher had given you.

ア. should accept

イ. should have accepted

ウ. will accept

エ. will have accepted

40

10. It was too difficult even for the top researcher (            ) the math problem.

ア. solve

イ. solves

ウ. solving

エ. to solve



