

大阪信愛学院大学

2025年度 一般選抜 前期 試験問題

英語

2025年1月29日

解答時間 60分

受験番号	氏名

注意事項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 解答用紙に、正しく記入・マークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
- 問題冊子は、この表紙を除いて7ページあります。試験開始後、はじめにページの脱落がないかを確認、脱落などに気づいた場合は、手をあげて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 問題は4題あります。
- 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄に、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて、正確にマークしなさい。解答用紙の所定欄以外の余白部分には、何も記入してはいけません。
例えば、**10**と表示のある問いに対して②と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように**問NOの10の解答欄の②にマーク**しなさい。

(例)

問NO	解 答 欄
10	① ● ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

- この問題冊子の各ページの余白は、下書きなどに適宜利用してかまいませんが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- この問題冊子および解答用紙は、持ち帰ってはいけません。

I 次の(1)～(18)の英文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つ選べ。 1 ～ 18

(1) Please feel free to () us if you have any requests. 1

- ① construct ② contact ③ conclude ④ consist

(2) () pretty this cat is! 2

- ① What ② Which ③ How ④ Whose

(3) He returned to the town () he had spent his childhood in. 3

- ① whom ② which ③ who ④ where

(4) This computer is worth () for its high quality. 4

- ① to buying ② be bought ③ buy ④ buying

(5) He retired last year and () a happy life abroad now. 5

- ① lives ② sends ③ avoids ④ stands

(6) We should () about new ideas at the meeting. 6

- ① enjoy ② talk ③ announce ④ discuss

(7) Tom () eaten sushi before he came to Japan. 7

- ① hadn't ② hasn't ③ didn't ④ wasn't

(8) The teacher told us about the chemistry (). 8

- ① example ② expansion ③ expedition ④ experiment

(9) We need to finish our report about American history () Friday. 9

- ① at ② until ③ by ④ with

(10) I'll have my hair () tomorrow. 10

- ① cut ② cuts ③ will be cut ④ cutting

(11) My brother and I like math. We have the same academic (). 11

- ① interest ② instructions ③ instruments ④ interpreter

(12) I couldn't go hiking yesterday due to the () weather. 12

- ① bad ② general ③ lucky ④ full

(13) An international () will be held next Wednesday. 13

- ① consequence ② confidence ③ contribution ④ conference

- (14) The coach was staring at me (). 14
- ① with his long legs
 - ② with his arms crossing
 - ③ with his hands in his pockets
 - ④ with his head bowing
- (15) We will never see each other again, but (), we will always be best friends. 15
- ① no matter when we meet
 - ② no matter where we are
 - ③ no matter what we like
 - ④ no matter how we go
- (16) Since (), this book is suitable for *origami* beginners. 16
- ① it is difficult for everyone
 - ② that book is about paper
 - ③ I'm a high school student
 - ④ it provides very clear explanations
- (17) Did she tell you she was sick? That's impossible! She (). 17
- ① would tell the truth about you
 - ② must have lied to you
 - ③ should have trusted me
 - ④ could have given you some advice
- (18) Ken is (). Yesterday, he pretended not to see an elderly woman in trouble. 18
- ① a boy who likes talking with elderly people
 - ② not a bad boy like you when you were a child
 - ③ not such a kind boy as you think he is
 - ④ an excellent employee at a nursing home

II 次の(1)～(7)について、与えられた日本語の意味になるように()内の①～⑥の語句を並べかえるとき、()内で前から4番目にくる番号を選べ。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。 19～25

(1) 今日はだれが私たちの犬を散歩に連れて行きますか。 19

Who (① walk ② will take ③ a ④ our dog ⑤ for ⑥ today) ?

(2) 新たな言語を学ぶことはおもしろいことだと私は思いました。 20

I (① to ② it ③ new ④ have found ⑤ interesting ⑥ learn) languages.

(3) ジョシュは忙しすぎて昨日買い物に行けませんでした。 21

Josh was (① that ② so ③ he ④ go ⑤ busy ⑥ couldn't) shopping yesterday.

(4) 彼が図書館から借りてきた本は、科学に関するものです。 22

(① from ② he ③ the books ④ are ⑤ borrowed ⑥ the library) about science.

(5) 何か書くものを貸してもらえませんか。 23

Could you (① write ② me ③ with ④ to ⑤ something ⑥ lend) ?

(6) 昨日、私はコンサートでの彼のパフォーマンスに驚きました。 24

Yesterday, (① surprised ② was ③ his performance ④ I ⑤ at ⑥ by) the concert.

(7) 彼女がその仕事を断った理由は私にはわかりません。 25

I don't (① refused ② the reason ③ she ④ know ⑤ the job ⑥ why).

III 次の(1)～(5)の会話の空所に入るのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。 26～30

(1) 26

A: Have you seen any good movies recently?

B: Yes, I saw a great comedy last weekend.

A: ()

B: It was about a group of friends going on a journey.

① Where was it filmed?

② What language was spoken?

③ What was it about?

④ When did you see it?

(2) 27

A: How was your trip to New York last weekend?

B: Oh, it was the best trip that I have ever experienced.

A: Really? ()

B: Yeah. Let's go together next time.

- ① I wish I could have joined you.
- ② It might have been a waste of time.
- ③ How long have you been there?
- ④ I was happy to go with you.

(3) 28

A: I'm so glad because I have wanted to come to this restaurant for a long time. What do you recommend?

B: The steak is always good here. But the pasta is also delicious.

A: OK. ()

- ① Then, I'll have the steak.
- ② It's tough to keep hard.
- ③ Actually, I'm tired of eating out.
- ④ It was pretty crazy.

(4) 29

A: Ms. Brown, I need your help.

B: OK. ()

A: I'm having trouble solving this problem.

B: I see. Let me explain it to you.

- ① Leave it until tomorrow.
- ② It depends on the time you eat lunch.
- ③ What can I help you with?
- ④ What time did you go to bed last night?

(5) 30

A: Hi, Tony. This is Lisa. I'm calling about our presentation for the English class.

B: Hi, Lisa. Do you have a question?

A: Well, I would like to practice it with you tomorrow.

B: Oh, sorry, but ()

- ① I can get your book for the class.
- ② you are good at playing tennis.
- ③ who did you call yesterday?
- ④ I have plans for tomorrow.

IV 次の文章を読み、各問い（問1～7）に答えよ。ただし、問6は（ 1 ）、問7は（ 2 ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを選べ。なお、_____のついている語句は、文末に注がある。

31 ～ 37

Prices can be very different in different countries. While you can buy a can of juice for 100 yen in Japan, you can buy three cans for the same price in other countries, or you can't even buy one for that price in others. This might be a reason for choosing which country to visit. When people travel to countries where things are cheaper than in their own country, shopping becomes easier, and then they can more easily visit various tourist spots. This benefits countries that have many foreign tourists, because hotels, restaurants, and other businesses for tourists can earn more money.

But there is also a problem. In popular tourist spots, prices often go (1). For example, one restaurant is charging about five times the usual price for a seafood dish. In spite of that, foreigners who visit the restaurant are willing to pay such a price because they don't feel it is as expensive as locals do. In this situation, it can be more difficult for local people to buy things. Tourist spots aren't just for tourists; they're also places where local residents work and live, and so it affects everyone in those areas.

To solve this problem, some analysts have suggested starting a two-tier pricing system. That means that there are two different prices for the same thing, based on whether the customer is a resident or a visitor from another country. Locals then pay less money for something like food or attractions as compared to the visitors. People can prove that they are a resident by showing a residence card, driver's license, national healthcare card, or even a passport. In short, this is to (2) local people's lives. There are similar precedents in other countries too. Some golf clubs in Hawaii charge tourists more than double what locals pay. Also, there are Buddhist temples in Thailand that charge tourists for entering, while residents can enter for free.

However, introducing such a two-tier pricing system can be a challenge. It's to help locals and keep prices down in popular tourist places, but that might make tourists decide not to go to that country, and this will hurt the local tourism industry. Also, some people think it's not fair to charge different prices based only on where the customer lives. It is important to find a balance between local interests and a welcoming environment for tourists so that the tourism industry can have sustainable growth.

[注]

two-tier 二段階の precedent 前例

問 1 What benefit does a country get when many tourists visit it? 31

- ① Local people can buy things more cheaply in tourist areas.
- ② Businesses designed for tourists can earn more money.
- ③ The country becomes attractive to the people who live there.
- ④ Many of the tourists will spend their money in other countries.

問 2 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the underlined word sustainable? 32

- ① suitable
- ② temporary
- ③ important
- ④ enduring

問 3 What is the problem discussed in this article about popular tourist spots? 33

- ① Popular spots have many tourists from various countries.
- ② Foreign tourists misunderstand local customs about eating food.
- ③ The large number of tourists affects people who live in tourist areas.
- ④ The amount of garbage increases due to the increase in foreign tourists.

問 4 Which is true of the two-tier pricing system? 34

- ① There are two different prices for the same thing, one for children and another for adults.
- ② Prices for the same thing are different, depending on the place.
- ③ People sell the same thing for different prices in different countries.
- ④ Tourists pay more for things than local residents.

問 5 What is NOT mentioned about the challenges of the two-tier pricing system in this article?

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- ① Some people think it is unfair to foreigners.
- ② It could be difficult to decide when and how to start it.
- ③ The system may discourage tourists from coming.
- ④ The local tourism industry may suffer harm.

問6 Which of the following is the most suitable word to fill in the blank (1) in the passage?

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- ① up
- ② down
- ③ wrong
- ④ through

問7 Which of the following is the most suitable word to fill in the blank (2) in the passage?

37

- ① prefer
- ② protect
- ③ prevent
- ④ produce