



令 和 7 年 度

一般選抜 A 個別方式 第 1 期 問題

外 国 語

「英語コミュニケーションⅠ・英語コミュニケーションⅡ・
英語コミュニケーションⅢ」

開始の合図があるまで、この冊子を開かないこと。

注 意 事 項

1. この問題冊子は 1 ～ 9 頁に印刷してある。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の定められた欄に記入すること。解答時間は 60 分である。
3. 解答できない場合でも、解答用紙には受験番号と氏名を記入して、必ず提出すること。
4. 問題冊子や解答用紙に汚れ・印刷不鮮明・乱丁・落丁がある場合は申し出ること。
5. この冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

英 語

1. 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

Chiaki Mukai

It is the 12th of April 1961, and in Tatebayashi, a small city in Japan, a nine-year-old girl is listening to the news on the radio with great interest. The Russian astronaut *Yuri Gagarin has just climbed into a spacecraft and flown high around the Earth, becoming the first person ever to travel into space. Like many others listening to the news that day, Chiaki Mukai was very excited by Yuri Gagarin's adventure.

Mukai became a doctor of medicine in 1977. She then went on to *train as a specialist doctor and started to work with people who were having problems with their hearts. In 1983, at the age of only thirty-one, Mukai became a leading university teacher in medicine at Keio University, in Tokyo.

Mukai was quietly drinking a cup of coffee after a hard night's work at the hospital when she noticed an interesting story in the newspaper. The Japanese government was looking for Japanese scientists to do research on one of the US Space Shuttles, which were spacecrafts used to make repeated journeys between Earth and space.

Mukai contacted the government about joining the space programme, then she began to work hard on her fitness levels and English language abilities. After all this hard work, in 1985, there was wonderful news: Mukai had been chosen to train for a shuttle mission in 1988! 533 Japanese men and women had tried to get a place to train for the mission, and she was one of only three successful people.

But four months after Mukai began her training, there was some terrible news. The US Space Shuttle Challenger had exploded, only seventy-three seconds after leaving the ground. All seven astronauts on the shuttle were killed, and some were Mukai's friends. One of the astronauts who died, Christa McAuliffe, was a school teacher, and millions of people around the world had been following her journey. It was an awful accident.

After years of waiting, Mukai learned that she had not been chosen to go on the 1992 mission — a Japanese man called Mamoru Mohri was given the place. But Mukai did not have to wait much longer. Soon after, she was chosen from twenty-two people to

be an astronaut on a space mission planned for 1994. After nearly ten years of hard work and waiting, Mukai's time had come at last! On the 8th of July 1994, she boarded the Space Shuttle Columbia at the NASA Kennedy Space Centre in the US.

It was a big step for Mukai, but it was also a very important moment in the history of space travel. At the age of forty-two, she was not only the first Japanese woman to go into space, she was also the first Asian woman to go there, too. People across Japan felt delighted when they saw her on TV. She was also the only woman in the team of seven astronauts on the shuttle.

This space mission was also important because it was one of the longer NASA missions, and the astronauts did over eighty experiments on their dangerous journey high above the Earth. Mukai was responsible for many of the experiments on the mission, including some valuable research into the effects of space travel on the human body.

When Mukai landed safely back on Earth on the 23rd of July 1994, she had spent fifteen days in space, travelled 9.8 million kilometres, and gone around the Earth 236 times! During the mission, Mukai had shown that she was an excellent space scientist and astronaut, so four years later, NASA invited her to join another important mission. This time it was a nine-day trip on the Space Shuttle Discovery which would also involve doing a lot of experiments. When the shuttle left the ground on the 29th of October 1998, Mukai became the first Japanese person to go into space twice, and once again she was the only woman in the team.

One subject that interests many people is Mukai's opinion on women and equality. Her journey in life has been very unusual for a woman who grew up in the 1950s and 1960s, when there were very few women in space. Interestingly, she has said, 'I never thought there was anything I couldn't or shouldn't do because I'm a woman.'

When Chiaki Mukai became the first woman astronaut in her home country of Japan and also in Asia, she made a big difference to millions of other women, inspiring them to think about different paths in life. ♪ She has always believed in people following their own dreams and one of her favorite ideas is, 'if you can dream it, you can do it!'

Adapted from "Women Who Made a Difference" 2024

Yuri Gagarin ガガーリン (ソ連の宇宙飛行士; 1934-68)

train 訓練する

< 設問 >

A～Iについて、本文の内容にもっとも近いものを、それぞれ下の 1～4の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。Jについては、指示に従って答えよ。

A. What was Mukai's age when Yuri Gagarin became the first human to travel into space?

1. 9 years old
2. 12 years old
3. 31 years old
4. 42 years old

B. The Japanese government sought out Japanese scientists to conduct () aboard a US Space Shuttle.

1. human body
2. medicine
3. research
4. travel

C. The Space Shuttle () disaster resulted in the tragic loss of seven lives in 1986.

1. Atlantis
2. Challenger
3. Columbia
4. Discovery

D. Christa McAuliffe, (), was selected to be an astronaut on the Space Shuttle Challenger mission.

1. a fitness trainer
2. a school teacher
3. a scientist
4. a university teacher

E. The first Asian woman to travel to space was (), a physician and astronaut.

1. Chiaki Mukai
2. Christa McAuliffe
3. Mamoru Mohri
4. Yuri Gagarin

F. The Space Shuttle Columbia carried () male astronauts.

1. 1
2. 3
3. 6
4. 7

G. During her first space mission, how many orbits of the Earth did Mukai complete?

1. 9
2. 15
3. 236
4. 9,800,000

H. When did Mukai go on her second spaceflight?

1. 1985
2. 1988
3. 1994
4. 1998

I. What is Mukai's perspective on women and equality?

1. She believes there is nothing she can't do just because she is a woman.
2. Society should limit what women can do based on their gender.
3. Women should stick to traditional roles and not try to change things.
4. Women should try hard to build careers that are usually for women.

J. 下線部を和訳せよ。

- 2.** 次の会話について、**A～E**の空所に入る最も適切な文を、それぞれ下の**1～10**の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。ただし同じものを二度使うことはできない。

Angie : Are you going to do anything exciting this weekend?

Philip : (**A**)

Angie : Oh, happy birthday! (**B**)

Philip : It's August ninth – Sunday.

Angie : (**C**)

Philip : I'm going to go to my friend Kayla's house. (**D**)

Angie : Nice! (**E**)

Philip : Bake a cake? Oh, I'm not sure.

Quoted from "Interchange Fourth Edition" 2013

1. How are you going to get there?
2. Is she going to bake a cake, too?
3. Is she going to buy some flowers?
4. She's going to cook a special dinner for me.
5. She's going to take a trip this summer.
6. So what are your plans?
7. Well, I'm going to celebrate my birthday.
8. Well, I'm going to go to my friend's wedding party.
9. What time will it start?
10. When is it, exactly?

3. 次の英文を読んで、A～Eの空所に入る最も適切な語を、それぞれ下の1～4の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。

In 2010, UNESCO named flamenco one of *the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. When you hear the word “Spain,” you might automatically think of flamenco along with bullfighting. In fact, most of us do think of flamenco (A) a dance that represents Spain. But some Spanish people have mixed feelings about this connection, because flamenco is generally associated with the *Romani. Flamenco is an art form based on various *folkloric music traditions of *Andalusia in southern Spain. In (B) words, it is the mixture of cultures that happened to *coincide in Andalusia. In Spain, a flamenco performance was once (C) a *vulgar, even *pornographic *spectacle, because it was associated with the “gypsy” people. They earned money by performing their dances on the street, in clubs, or in caves. Spanish *elites didn’t like foreigners’ association of Spain with the “gypsy” flamenco. But in the 1950s, the *Franco regime realized that Spain needed money, because they had been shut out of international trade. This need for money led the Spanish government to promote flamenco as Spanish art form that would attract tourists. Franco increased the (D) of clubs that *specialized in flamenco performances and advertised female flamenco dancers as a tourist attraction. These strategies worked: Spain was able to bring in millions of tourists (E) money helped to fund Spain’s economic boom of the 1960s.

Quoted from “Exploring the Roots of 15 Current Global Issues” 2024

the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity 世界無形文化遺産

Romani ロマニー人, ジプシー (遊牧民)

folkloric 民俗学的な, 民間伝承の

Andalusia アンダルシア coincide 偶然出会う

vulgar 下品な pornographic 扇情的な

spectacle 見せ物

elite(s) エリート

Franco regime フランコ独裁体制 (1939-1975)

specialize(d) in ～を専門とする

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. 1. as | 2. for | 3. to | 4. with |
| B. 1. another | 2. few | 3. many | 4. other |
| C. 1. consider | 2. consideration | 3. considered | 4. considering |
| D. 1. depth | 2. height | 3. length | 4. number |
| E. 1. what | 2. which | 3. who | 4. whose |

4. 次の **A** ～ **E** の英文の下線部の語句の意味に最も近い語を、それぞれ下の **1** ～ **4** の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。

A. Can I make an appointment for next week?

- 1.** book **2.** call **3.** note **4.** reservation

B. The car pulled up in front of the gate.

- 1.** broke **2.** left **3.** started **4.** stopped

C. We need to cut down on our expenses.

- 1.** recover **2.** recycle **3.** reduce **4.** reuse

D. The speaker argued in favor of the project.

- 1.** against **2.** beyond **3.** for **4.** on

E. He must be exhausted. He's been on the go all day.

- 1.** busy **2.** pale **3.** quiet **4.** sick

5. 次の **A** ～ **E** の空所に入る最も適切な語を、それぞれ下の **1** ～ **4** の中から一つずつ選び、番号で答えよ。

A. What is the good of () a ring if you don't wear it?

- 1.** bought **2.** buy **3.** buyers **4.** buying

B. My daughter () medicine in Okinawa.

- 1.** drills **2.** exercises **3.** practices **4.** trains

C. Being an able dentist, she has many ().

- 1.** passengers **2.** patients **3.** tourists **4.** witnesses

D. The little boy was () asleep in his bed.

- 1.** noise **2.** present **3.** sound **4.** very

E. He is telling you the truth. He () call you last night.

- 1.** did **2.** do **3.** does **4.** done

6. 次の **A** ～ **E** の日本文と英文の意味がほぼ同じになるように、それぞれ下の **1** ～ **5** を並べ替え、空所に入る単語の番号を正しい順にすべて記入せよ。

A. 彼はさよならも言わずに帰ってしまった。

He ()()()()() saying good-bye.

1. as **2.** left **3.** much **4.** so **5.** without

B. 彼らはこの土地を最大限に利用する方法を探している。

They are seeking ways ()()()()() this land.

1. make **2.** most **3.** of **4.** the **5.** to

C. 私がまだ失業中であるという事実は変えようがない。

Nothing can alter ()()()()() still out of work.

1. am **2.** fact **3.** I **4.** that **5.** the

D. 私にとってのコーヒーは、彼にとってのワインと同じだ。

Coffee is ()()()()() to him.

1. is **2.** me **3.** to **4.** what **5.** wine

E. 兄弟がけんかするのは珍しいことではない。

It is ()()()()() quarrel.

1. brothers **2.** for **3.** not **4.** to **5.** unusual

