

英 語

試験時間60分

〔注 意〕

1. この問題冊子は指示があるまで開いてはいけない。
2. 受験番号が正しく記入・マークされていない場合は0点となる。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にマークすること。例えば、問題文中に

10

 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように **解答番号10の解答記入欄の③**にマークすること。正しくマークされていない場合は採点できないことがある。

(例)

解答番号	解答記入欄 (マーク)									
10	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

4. 問題冊子の各ページの余白は自由に使用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 試験終了後、解答用紙は通路側に置くこと。なお、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

英 語
(解答番号

1

 ~

52

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〈マーク式についての注意〉

1. 機械が読み取って採点するので、折り曲げたり汚したりしないこと。
2. マークはHBの鉛筆で枠の中を濃く塗りつぶすこと。
3. 1つのマーク欄には1つしかマークしないこと。
4. 訂正はプラスチック消しゴムでよく消し、消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
5. 所定欄以外には何も書かないこと。

問題Ⅰ 次の英文を読んで、後に続く各問題文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

Should I or should I not leave my shoes at the door? It's a long-running debate and one those in favour of removal appear to be winning—thanks to a greater awareness of germs. British and American etiquette takes the lead from Asian and Scandinavian culture as guests at dinner gatherings and house parties are increasingly leaving their shoes at the door.

Experts attribute the change to younger people being increasingly conscious of germs. Gabriel Filippelli, professor of earth sciences at Indiana University, says the first time he encountered this was with his son and his girlfriend, who live in Chicago and have a no-shoes policy at home. “Friends’ kids also have this. I think it’s inspired by an increased awareness that the bottoms of your shoes are really disgusting.” He too now operates a strict shoes-off-at-the-door policy at his home.

According to Charles Gerba, professor of microbiology at the University of Arizona, one study of people’s shoes found that 95% had faecal bacteria on the bottom and a third contained E coli.

Ben, 31, has been to two parties at friends’ homes in Hackney, East London, in the last few weeks. At both events there was a gentle reminder to take shoes off and a large pile of footwear at the door. “It was the first time I’d been to a large party with about 40 people, as opposed to a small gathering, where everyone was in their socks.”

He says he preferred it. “It was so pleasant. Often, everyone wears really fancy shoes for these kinds of things, and just seeing all these people you’ve only met through work in their socks in the kitchen, makes you feel more at home speaking to each other. It was like people didn’t have their armour on.”

Behaviours are changing and Gerba thinks the pandemic has made people more aware of germs. Filippelli suggests that what we are seeing on social media is also having an effect. “In many Asian cultures it is an absolute no-no to walk inside someone’s home with your shoes on. Young people today are being exposed to a more global view.”

From a fashion perspective, Leandra Medine Cohen thinks that the trend is an opportunity as there are looks that work better when you go without shoes or boots. Medine Cohen’s fashion newsletter has more than 100,000

subscribers and expertly sets out what to buy, where to find it and how to style it. When she recently hosted a dinner party at her Manhattan apartment with New York’s fashion elite, she wore a silver lamé tank top with brown corduroys and ... red socks. “It wouldn’t have been the same with shoes!” she says.

While red socks are a fashion trend that has caught fire this year, this wasn’t just about clothes: all the guests had their feet out, too. Whether you’ll have to take your shoes off is, she says, now “often a consideration” when you’re being invited to an event at someone’s home.

So, when you’re thinking about an outfit for your next dinner party, perhaps the most important question, according to Medine Cohen, is: does this look good with my socks?

[Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/> (一部省略)]

【出典：Shoes on or off indoors? Fear of germs settles the long-running debate. The Guardian, Feb 10, 2024. Copyright Guardian News & Media 2025.】

(注1) germ = ばい菌, 病原菌

(注2) etiquette = 礼儀作法, エチケツト

(注3) take the lead from = 率先して～から取り入れる

(注4) microbiology = 細菌学, 微生物学

(注5) faecal bacteria = 糞便性細菌

(注6) E coli = 大腸菌

(注7) armour = よろいかぶと

(注8) the pandemic = 新型コロナウイルス感染症の世界的流行

(注9) a silver lamé tank top with brown corduroys = 銀のラメのTシャツと茶色のコーデュロイのパンツ

(1) According to the passage, Ben prefers parties where everyone has to take off their shoes because .

① he feels safer with nobody wearing dirty shoes

② he cannot afford to buy fancy shoes for such occasions

③ he feels more comfortable talking with others

④ he cannot bear people wearing shoes in the kitchen

(2) The underlined caught fire in Paragraph 8 means to “ ”.

- ① become excited
- ② become popular
- ③ get criticised
- ④ get permission

(3) Medine Cohen suggests that when we are invited to a house party, we had better .

- ① consider whether we can avoid taking off our shoes before accepting the invitation
- ② ask ourselves whether we should buy a fashionable pair of shoes for such events
- ③ give thought to whether we are expected to take off our shoes or not
- ④ make sure that our shoes and socks are free of germs before visiting

(4) The best title for this passage is “ ”.

- ① Where to Buy Fancy Shoes for House Parties
- ② How to Keep Your Shoes and Socks Clean
- ③ Socks On or Off at Home?
- ④ Shoes On or Off Indoors?

問題Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、後に続く各問題文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

※著作権の関係上、問題文は掲載しておりません。

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[Adapted from <https://www.npr.org/> (一部省略)]

【出典：The 'food' you see on-screen often isn't real food. Not so, in 'The Taste of Things'】

- (注1) gorgeous = 豪華な
 (注2) edible = 食べられる
 (注3) doggie bag = 食べ残した物の持ち帰り用の袋や容器
 (注4) unbuttoned = ボタンを外して
 (注5) intimacy = 親密な人間関係
 (注6) gourmand = 食通, グルメ
 (注7) culinary = 調理の
 (注8) bombarded with = ～で攻められる
 (注9) vulgarity = 下品な行為
 (注10) brutality = 残虐な行為

(1) In order to present food beautifully, film director Tran Anh Hung had his crew .

- ① pour motor oil over the meat
 ② prepare only real dishes
 ③ use nicely shaped vegetables
 ④ create pleasing images using AI

(2) According to the passage, Tran needed a lot of ingredients because he wanted to .

- ① show the process of cooking
 ② only film eating-scenes
 ③ give food to the crew and actors
 ④ use only beautiful ingredients

(3) The underlined word "doctored" in Paragraph 5 means .

- ① made of medicine
 ② cooked
 ③ consumed
 ④ made to look better

(4) According to the passage, film consultant Pierre Gagnaire was able to relate to the main character in the film because they both .

- ① started cooking as teenagers
 ② loved romance and cooking
 ③ worked alone in the kitchen to pursue their creativity
 ④ found cooking to be a way to connect with other people

問題Ⅲ 次の(1)～(12)の文中の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれの①～④の中から一つずつ選び、マークして答えなさい。

(1) A: How soon will the TV show end?

B: a few minutes.

- ① In ② During ③ For ④ Over

(2) Would you by my office later today?

- ① do ② drop ③ attend ④ make

(3) My watch when I went to the repair shop to pick it up.

- ① still being fixing ② has still been fixing
③ was still being fixed ④ is still being fixed

(4) The students were made up the classroom after the lesson yesterday.

- ① cleaning ② cleaned ③ to clean ④ clean

(5) The older you are, it is for you to learn a new skill.

- ① the hardest ② harder
③ the harder ④ hard

(6) When I was in high school, I only used to wash my hair once week.

- ① in ② a ③ the ④ for

(7) He held me by the hand for a long time at the party and not let go.

- ① would ② should ③ will ④ shall

(8) He asked me him after school.

- ① helped ② helping ③ helps ④ to help

(9) The film was so that my friend couldn't stop crying.

- ① moving ② moved ③ moves ④ move

(10) She considered school early last Monday.

- ① leaves ② to leave ③ leaving ④ left

(11) Not only does she know the book, she also remembers the last sentence.

- ① and ② but ③ or ④ so

(12) We visited an art museum exhibits are from the 20th century.

- ① which ② what ③ whose ④ when

問題Ⅳ 次の(1)~(6)の日本語の意味を表すように、それぞれ下の①~⑦の語を並べかえて空所を補い英文を完成しなさい。解答は ~ に入るべきものをマークして答えなさい。

- (1) もし君が来ると知っていたら、ケーキを焼いておいたのに。

If I had _____ _____, _____ _____
baked a cake.

- ① you ② would ③ known ④ were
⑤ I ⑥ have ⑦ coming

- (2) 誰も会議室に現れなかったので彼らは会議のことを忘れていたに違いない。

They _____ _____ _____
nobody showed up at the conference room.

- ① have ② the ③ because ④ forgotten
⑤ meeting ⑥ about ⑦ must

- (3) IT 企業はデータ保護に関して適切な情報を人々に提供する義務がある。

IT _____ _____ _____
appropriate information on data protection.

- ① companies ② provide ③ to ④ the public
⑤ have ⑥ a responsibility ⑦ with

- (4) この街ではどこを見ても美しい景色を見つけることができます。

You can _____ _____ _____ in
this city.

- ① look ② find ③ you ④ a
⑤ beautiful ⑥ wherever ⑦ view

- (5) 彼らは午前中ずっとその問題を解決しようとしています。

They _____ _____ _____ all
morning.

- ① been ② the ③ problem ④ to
⑤ have ⑥ solve ⑦ trying

- (6) そのプロジェクトは先週までに完了する予定でした。

The project _____ _____ _____
last week.

- ① by ② to ③ been ④ supposed
⑤ was ⑥ completed ⑦ have

(9)

46

- ① further ② recent ③ final ④ previous

(10)

47

- ① how ② when ③ which ④ whom

(11)

48

- ① Until ② Since ③ Unless ④ However

(12)

49

- ① quieter ② better ③ louder ④ worse

(13)

50

- ① increases ② extends ③ improves ④ reduces

(14)

51

- ① theme ② question ③ demand ④ concern

(15)

52

- ① babies ② food ③ mates ④ nests