

I. 問題 1～10 について、()に入る最も適当なものを①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

1. The Japanese inn lost its good () after several reportings of germs in its hot spring water, and eventually had to close.

- ① reputation ② anticipation ③ observation ④ examination

2. We may not be able to catch the last train. It's time () home.

- ① we went ② we should go ③ we go ④ we must go

3. You missed a great party last night. You really ().

- ① ought to come ② must have come ③ need to come ④ should have come

4. Mary tried to teach her dog to follow some simple commands, but her efforts were (). Every time it was told to lie down, it just walked away.

- ① of late ② in vain ③ for sure ④ by chance

5. I asked two people the way to the nearest bank, but () of them could help me.

- ① either ② both ③ neither ④ none

6. Judy felt good () the prize in the spelling contest.

- ① with winning ② about winning ③ to win ④ for winning

7. Janet did not have () time to write her report, so she asked her supervisor if she could have a few more days to finish it.

- ① possible ② mutual ③ financial ④ sufficient

8. Anna had to go to the police department. She did not want to go by herself, so she asked her husband to () her.

- ① restrict ② distribute ③ accompany ④ promote

9. The rocket will leave Earth tomorrow. The astronauts' () is to repair a weather satellite.

- ① foundation ② impression ③ definition ④ mission

10. I happened to () a friend of mine whom I hadn't seen for many years.

- ① hope for ② run into ③ look over ④ watch out

II. 問題 11～15 について、下線部と同じ意味になるものを①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

11. The escalator has stopped functioning. We'll have to climb up all the way to the seventh floor.

- ① closed down ② given up ③ broken down ④ moved over

12. Since it was my first flight, I was quite nervous as the plane went into the air.

- ① speeded off ② went off ③ flew off ④ took off

13. The student was reprimanded by the teacher for failing to submit his homework.

- ① hand out ② turn in ③ give up ④ bring over

14. Why don't we all meet at the entrance of the zoo at a quarter to ten and go inside together?

- ① 9:15 ② 9:45 ③ 10:15 ④ 10:25

15. He is always mocking my Australian accent.

- ① making out of ② making fun of ③ taking out of ④ taking care of

III. 問題 16～20 について、①～⑤の語句を並びかえて文を完成させ、3 番目に入るものを選びなさい。

16. 何が彼の決心を変えさせたのか、私には見当もつきません。

I have no idea _____ his mind.

- ① to ② him ③ caused ④ change ⑤ what

17. この種の木は、高さ 30 メートルに達することもあります。

Trees of this species _____ 30 meters.

- ① height ② of ③ can ④ a ⑤ reach

18. 友人はわずかだが、持っていたお金をすべてくれました。

My friend gave me _____.

- ① had ② little ③ he ④ money ⑤ what

19. 彼が来ようが来まいが、私にとっては同じことです。

It's _____ whether he will come or not.

- ① the ② all ③ to ④ me ⑤ same

20. 川沿いを歩いていると、帽子を風に飛ばされました。

As I was walking along the river, I _____ by the wind.

- ① blown ② hat ③ off ④ had ⑤ my

IV. 問題 21～30 について、以下の文章を読み、内容と合っている場合は①、そうでない場合は②を選びなさい。

When anyone tells me they'll be travelling around Japan for the first time by themselves, I try to send them a book I bought when I first came here. It contains drawings and phrases in Japanese and English, which you point to in order to communicate. I also have another book that just contains hundreds of photos of different objects and locations that travellers can point to. There's the saying that a picture is worth a thousand words — but what if you don't have the picture, the phrasebook or a dictionary on you?

It's just as well that you've got ... well, YOU. Dictionaries interrupt the conversation flow between people, can be cumbersome, and are sometimes misleading. So when it comes to communication, you can still say a lot with what you have.

For example, you can use your intonation, and your hands. If someone comes up to you on the street and speaks to you in a language you don't understand, but is pointing to their wrist and it sounds like they're asking a question, they're most likely asking you for the time. Intonation is especially important on the phone, as people need to know by your voice if you're asking a question, getting angry, or being polite.

Facial expressions and body language also play a very crucial role in communication. When explaining a word, phrases like "It's the opposite of," "It's like," or "It's when," are useful in many cases. But what would be the most efficient way of explaining "impatient"? You could say, "It's when you don't like waiting for a late train." But if you stood with your arms crossed, while repeatedly looking at your watch with an annoyed expression on your face, it very quickly becomes a lot clearer what "impatient" means.

My students who have lived overseas are often the ones who have been in situations

where they need to communicate something urgently. They understand that if you're trying to explain that you're going to throw up, gesturing is going to get the point across a lot faster than reaching for a dictionary. Communication is about being flexible and it doesn't mean you need to have lived overseas. The elderly gentleman who runs the tofu shop in my neighbourhood, for example, always uses gestures to communicate if anything is unclear.

When learning a language, speaking is of course important. But it's not just about putting words together using the correct grammar. Using all forms of communication is also essential. It's not realistic to remember every single word that you've learned, so don't feel bad if you forget. But do remember this: Not only is help always at hand, it's also on your face, in your voice, and on your body.

(The Japan Times ST, "Communication channels" By Samantha Loong. May 6. 2016 より)

21. People traveling around Japan by themselves ask the writer to send them a book on communication skills.
22. The writer prefers to use a book that has pictures of various objects and locations instead of speaking directory to the other person.
23. Although dictionaries may interrupt the conversation flow, they could prove to be misleading at times.
24. It goes without saying that a picture is worth a thousand words, and could be used as a tool for communication.
25. If someone approaches you pointing to their wrist and speaking in a language you don't understand, the person obviously wants to know the time.
26. It is possible to explain "impatient" just by making use of facial expressions and body language.
27. Suppose you are feeling unwell and about to throw up, a dictionary would be necessary to explain the situation.

28. The experience of having lived abroad is necessary to understand that flexibility is crucial in communication.
29. If anything is unclear, the owner of the tofu shop communicates by means other than speaking.
30. There is no need to regret not being able to remember all the words you've learned.

2025 年度 一般選抜 I 期 外国語「英語コミュニケーション I ・ II」

問題番号	解答番号	正解
I	1	1
	2	1
	3	4
	4	2
	5	3
	6	2
	7	4
	8	3
	9	4
	10	2
II	11	3
	12	4
	13	2
	14	2
	15	2
III	16	2
	17	4
	18	4
	19	5
	20	2
IV	21	2
	22	2
	23	2
	24	1
	25	1
	26	1
	27	2
	28	2
	29	1
	30	1