

令和7年度
武蔵野大学

ムサシノスカラシップ選抜 11月24日
1 時限

英 語
(60 分)

【注意事項】

1. 問題は9ページまでです。
2. 試験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。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、黙って手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答用紙（A）には受験番号を記入し、受験番号の下のマーク欄にマークしてください。氏名、フリガナも記入してください。解答する時限と科目（英語）にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合には、採点できないことがあります。
5. 解答は、解答用紙（A）の解答記入欄にマークしてください。

例えば、

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にマークしてください。

（例）

解答 番号	解 答 記 入 欄									
	10	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨ ⑩

6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用しても構いませんが、ページを切り離してはいけません。
7. 時間内に解答し終わっても、退出することはできません。
8. 途中で質問等があるときは、黙って手を挙げて監督者を呼んでください。

I 次の対話において、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを下記の選択肢①～④の中から 1 つずつ
選びなさい。

1 . A: Do you have a pet?

B: ()

- ① There is a pet shop near the corner.
- ② I have a lovely dog named Jake.
- ③ When was the last time you fed your cat?
- ④ Can you take your dog for a walk?

2 . A: How much longer will it take to get to the church?

B: ()

- ① We will be there in five minutes.
- ② It took me all day long.
- ③ I go to church on Sundays.
- ④ I stayed at church for an hour.

3 . A: ()

B: Leave it in front of the door.

- ① Where should I put this box?
- ② Where did you put your box?
- ③ Don't leave the door open.
- ④ There are some boxes in front of you.

4 . A: Can I have a bite?

B: ()

- ① Be careful. It will bite you.
- ② Don't worry. It won't bite.
- ③ Don't bite me.
- ④ Of course, have some.

5 . A: Have you ever gone fishing at night? I heard it's fun.

B: ()

- ① I enjoyed fishing with you last night.
- ② I haven't, but I'd like to try it someday.
- ③ Going fishing in the sunshine is fun.
- ④ The pond was full of fish.

6 . A: Jane, this is the menu. Is there anything you don't eat?

B: ()

A: Then, let's order tomato spaghetti.

- ① I'm not a fan of spaghetti.
- ② Give me some time to think.
- ③ I eat anything except seafood.
- ④ I don't like tomatoes.

7 . A: Look at the roof of that old house. It's about to fall at any minute.

B: You are right. ()

- ① I'm about to fall down.
- ② Let's ask for help before it falls.
- ③ Can I see you in a minute?
- ④ Can you be quiet for a minute?

8 . A: Why did you stop gardening? You used to enjoy it.

B: ()

- ① You're in the garden now.
- ② I'm watching a gardening program.
- ③ I had to take it easy since I hurt my back.
- ④ You're interested in gardening.

9 . A: I would like to return the earphones I bought yesterday.

B: ()

A: Sorry, I don't have it.

- ① Do you want a receipt for them?
- ② Have you seen my receipt?
- ③ Do you have a receipt for them?
- ④ Why don't you have the receipt?

10. A: Your lines are not straight. Please draw them again.

B: ()

- ① This is the drawing I did when I was young.
- ② Just keep going in a straight line.
- ③ I will keep holding it straight.
- ④ I thought I had to draw curved lines.

Ⅱ 次のそれぞれの英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語（句）を下記の選択肢①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

11. You can make a (11) online or by phone.
① reserve ② reserving ③ reservation ④ reserved
12. I must finish this report on our project (12) tomorrow morning.
① until ② by ③ in ④ on
13. James (13) in the UK for fifty years before he moved to France.
① lives ② has lived ③ had lived ④ should live
14. I did not have (14) money when I was a university student.
① much ② vast ③ many ④ plenty
15. You can use my brother's room (15) your stay.
① as soon as ② while ③ once ④ during
16. The manager of the shop decided (16) two part-time workers.
① employs ② employed ③ to employ ④ employing
17. After a series of meetings, (17) the employers and the employees accepted the agreement.
① both ② many ③ none ④ some
18. We arranged a meeting with Ms. Duarte, (18) training courses can improve our presentation skills.
① who ② whom ③ whose ④ what
19. Alice had better study (19) if she wants to pass the test.
① than hard ② harder ③ more hardly ④ more hard

- Ⅲ 次の文章(A)(B)の下線部 [1] ～ [10] について最も自然な英文になるよう語群①～⑤を並び替え、空欄20～39に入る番号のみを解答しなさい。なお、語群で、文頭に来る語も小文字で示してある。

(A)

Overtourism

Overtourism is a new word. It first [1]() (20) () (21) () 2016. It was listed in dictionaries in 2018. Overtourism means “too many people visiting famous locations and damaging the environment.” This kind of situation can [2]() (22) () (23) () living there.

Around the world, the number of tourists has increased quickly in recent years. Previously, travelling internationally by air was enjoyed by rich people. Today, [3]() (24) () (25) (). One of the main reasons for this is low-cost airlines, which sell tickets at cheap prices. However, [4]() (26) () (27) () tourists, new hotels, shopping centers, roads, and airports are built. Consequently, more and more tourists visit. Traffic increases, and there is a negative [5]() (28) () (29) (). In some cases, there are conflicts between local people and tourists.

[1] 20. 21.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------|
| ① in | ② an article | ③ about |
| ④ appeared in | ⑤ the impact of tourism | |

[2] 22. 23.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| ① on | ② negative impact | ③ the people |
| ④ the lives of | ⑤ have a | |

[3] 24. 25.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------|
| ① travel overseas | ② and cheaper | ③ to |
| ④ much easier | ⑤ it is | |

[4] 26. 27.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| ① a country | ② popular place | ③ when |
| ④ becomes a | ⑤ for | |

[5] 28. 29.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| ① who | ② effect on | ③ live there |
| ④ and the people | ⑤ the environment | |

(B)

Using AI in Medical Treatment

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing our lives in many ways. For example, there are many advantages of using [6]() (30) () (31) ().

One of the advantages is that AI robots might be able to replace human doctors. Some [7]() (32) () (33) (). With robots, however, patients can do so without worrying about being judged by real people. Also, the use of [8]() (34) () (35) () nurses, too. Another advantage is early checking and finding of mental illness. Recently, smartphone apps (application software) supporting mental care have been developed. The app users [9]() (36) () (37) () going to clinics. Some of these apps can be used any time for free. Although there are some problems with AI, the use of robots with AI can be more useful for human beings in the future. Nevertheless, it is a new technology, so [10]() (38) () (39) () and use it.

[6] 30. 31.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------|
| ① to treat | ② with | ③ people |
| ④ mental illnesses | ⑤ AI technology | |

[7] 32. 33.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| ① talking about | ② patients | ③ their anxieties |
| ④ with doctors | ⑤ don't like | |

[8] 34. 35.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| ① doctors and | ② can solve | ③ the shortage of |
| ④ in this way | ⑤ AI robots | |

[9] 36. 37.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| ① which is | ② than | ③ to treatment |
| ④ have access | ⑤ less expensive | |

[10] 38. 39.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| ① how | ② we need | ③ we develop |
| ④ to be | ⑤ careful about | |

Ⅳ 次の設問(A)(B)に答えなさい。

(A) 問題削除

- (B) 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを選択肢①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

Fast Fashion and the Earth

Through the regular media and social media (SNS), we are being pressured all the time to buy newer and more fashionable clothes. Then, when the fashion changes again, we just throw them away – about 93 million tons* of them every year. Of course, these clothes are cheap and not made to last very long so that we will have to replace them soon and we can also afford to keep changing our style with the seasons.

This is fast fashion, which began in the 1990s. Then quick-thinking merchants began selling low-priced, poorly-made clothes in the latest styles, changing their stock on a weekly basis to match the rapid pace at which fashion trends move. This was very convenient for both the sellers and the buyers. However, it has become clear now that this way of doing business is very bad for the environment. Clothing production causes pollution in our water supply and releases large quantities of harmful gas; it also consumes one-tenth (10%) of all the water used in industries to run factories and clean products.

In order to produce cheap clothes, manufacturers mostly use polyester or cotton. Making polyester uses a lot of energy and releases various dangerous chemicals into the water supply. Moreover, every time they are washed, polyester clothes drop microplastic fibers*, which end up in the oceans and in our food. The clothes themselves may also fall apart. Cotton is a natural material, and it seems it should be a good option, but it also requires a lot of water. According to the World Wildlife Fund for Nature, it takes 20,000 liters of water to make one kilogram of cotton, which is enough for one T-shirt and a pair of jeans.

Some major fast fashion brands insist they are spending more and more money on recycling, and they do, indeed, encourage their customers to return clothing they no longer need. However, their spending on recycling is only 0.02 to 0.5 percent of their profits. In addition, they cannot easily re-use clothes which are made of many different materials. They still don't have the technology that is necessary to make this a really good business idea.

* 1 ton = about 1,000 kilograms; 93 million tons = about 93,000,000,000 kilograms
microplastic fibers = tiny pieces of plastic which look like threads

44. Which of the following is true?
- ① Fast fashion clothing is cheap but well-made.
 - ② Fast fashion was created mainly because of the speed of change in fashion trends.
 - ③ Fast fashion clothing is very fashionable and will last long.
 - ④ Fast fashion clothes are convenient because they can be washed many times without damage.
45. Fast fashion is now considered to be bad for the environment because
- ① to make it we need to use not only a lot of water but also harmful gas.
 - ② producing such clothing requires a lot of space and takes up too much land.
 - ③ making it requires a lot of water and it causes air and water pollution.
 - ④ we have to use a lot of our energy and valuable chemicals to make it.
46. Using cotton for fast fashion clothing is
- ① less damaging but not all good for the environment.
 - ② really good for the environment.
 - ③ bad because it gets into our food.
 - ④ good because we can make a lot of clothes from 1 kilogram.
47. Some major brands
- ① spend a lot of money on recycling used clothes and have made a big difference.
 - ② encourage customers to return clothing but don't really recycle it very much.
 - ③ are able to recycle used clothes because they have developed new technology.
 - ④ cannot recycle used clothes because customers are not willing to return them.