

令和7年度  
武蔵野大学

全学部統一選抜 1月26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）には志望学科1の受験番号を記入し、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
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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 A と B の対話において、空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選りなさい。

1 . A: Would you like coffee or tea with your lunch?

B: (       )

- ① I would like some.
- ② Just water is fine for me.
- ③ Let's get it done now.
- ④ It will be my first.

2 . A: Can we meet this afternoon?

B: (       )

- ① I need to check my schedule.
- ② I'll visit the place sometime.
- ③ I arrived there on time.
- ④ I had nothing to do.

3 . A: What made you come to Kyoto?

B: (       )

- ① I couldn't make it.
- ② I took a train this time.
- ③ I'm here just for sightseeing.
- ④ I came here by taxi.

4 . A: Where on earth did I leave my phone charger?

B: (       )

- ① I know your phone number.
- ② I can use my phone at no extra charge.
- ③ I changed my home phone number.
- ④ Here, you can use mine.

5 . A: Didn't you go camping last Saturday?

B: (       )

- ① No, the weather was fine.
- ② No, we had a lot of fun.
- ③ Yes, we went swimming.
- ④ Yes, we had a good time.

6 . A: When does Ms. Tanaka's flight arrive?

B: (       )

- ① Not until late this evening.
- ② She got on an international flight.
- ③ She has an appointment at 2:00.
- ④ She will be free tomorrow afternoon.

7 . A: The traffic is always heavy in the afternoon.

B: (       )

- ① We should go by taxi.
- ② We should leave soon then.
- ③ It was seven kilometers.
- ④ It took three hours.

8 . A: It looks like the train will be ten minutes late.

B: (       )

- ① It is still early in the morning.
- ② It was running a little late.
- ③ We'll have some coffee and wait.
- ④ We took the bus instead.

9 . A: I found the workshop a little too long.

B: (       )

- ① That's what I heard.
- ② That's why I came here.
- ③ It's from 2 p.m. every Monday.
- ④ It's three kilometers to my work place.

10. A: Mr. Suzuki's presentation could have been much better.

B: (       )

- ① He is much better than I.
- ② He should have been there.
- ③ I wouldn't have spoken to him.
- ④ I couldn't agree with you more.

**Ⅱ** 次の英文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語（句）を、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

11. The teacher insisted (                      ) take his class.  
① us to                      ② on us                      ③ that we                      ④ that to
12. At that moment, he realized that the elevator was (                      ) order.  
① in an                      ② into                      ③ out an                      ④ out of
13. The outdoor activities for students were (                      ) because of the big storm.  
① stopped off                      ② stopping off  
③ called off                      ④ calling off
14. Most senior students recommended (                      ) Mr. Hanks' seminar.  
① to take                      ② that we take  
③ us to taking                      ④ for taking
15. We would like to have (                      ) from our supervisor.  
① plenty of advice                      ② a few advice  
③ more advices                      ④ a lot of advices
16. Our dogs are over ten years old, but (                      ) are not.  
① her                      ② your                      ③ their                      ④ theirs
17. You can use (                      ) of these computers in the common room. They are all in good condition.  
① any                      ② no                      ③ none                      ④ every
18. Yumi is a huge fan of movies. She enjoys (                      ) the soundtracks.  
① listening                      ② to listen                      ③ listening to                      ④ and listens
19. Every single day, some difficult problems arise in our school, and we must consider them (                      ).  
① seriousness                      ② seriously                      ③ individual                      ④ individuality

- Ⅲ 次の英文(A)、(B)の下線部 [ 1 ] ～ [10] について、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語（句）を最も自然に意味が通るように並べかえ、そのうち20～39の空欄に入る語（句）の番号のみを答えなさい。

(A)

**Is it better to learn English from native speakers or non-native speakers?**

**Student A:** I believe it's better to learn English from a native speaker because they know the language very well. Native speakers can teach [1]( ) ( 20 ) ( ) ( 21 ) ( ) say words and help you understand common expressions. They also know a lot about their culture, [2]( ) ( 22 ) ( ) ( 23 ) ( ) a language. By learning from a native speaker, students can get a more natural accent and better understand [3]( ) ( 24 ) ( ) ( 25 ) ( ) everyday life.

**Student B:** I don't agree with Student A. Non-native speakers can be great teachers because they understand how difficult it can be to learn English. They've been through it themselves, so they know how to explain things in [4]( ) ( 26 ) ( ) ( 27 ) ( ). Non-native teachers can also connect with students better because they know what it's like to [5]( ) ( 28 ) ( ) ( 29 ) ( ). You can still learn good pronunciation and about other cultures, even if your teacher isn't a native speaker.

[ 1 ] (20, 21)

- |       |           |       |
|-------|-----------|-------|
| ① to  | ② way     | ③ the |
| ④ you | ⑤ correct |       |

[ 2 ] (22, 23)

- |             |              |            |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| ① important | ② is         | ③ learning |
| ④ which     | ⑤ for really |            |

[ 3 ] (24, 25)

- |      |           |       |
|------|-----------|-------|
| ① in | ② used    | ③ how |
| ④ is | ⑤ English |       |

[ 4 ] (26, 27)

- |          |              |          |
|----------|--------------|----------|
| ① that's | ② understand | ③ easier |
| ④ a way  | ⑤ to         |          |

[ 5 ] (28, 29)

- |           |            |        |
|-----------|------------|--------|
| ① English | ② language | ③ as a |
| ④ second  | ⑤ learn    |        |

(B)

### The Best Place to Visit in Japan

Mt. Fuji is the best place to visit in Japan if you want to see something truly special. It is Japan's highest mountain, standing at 3,776 meters high. The mountain [6]( ) ( 30 ) ( ) ( 31 ) ( ) and beautiful views, especially at sunrise and sunset [7]( ) ( 32 ) ( ) ( 33 ) ( ). If you love nature, Mt. Fuji is ideal because it is surrounded by forests, lakes, and hot springs where [8]( ) ( 34 ) ( ) ( 35 ) ( ) the peaceful environment. Climbing Mt. Fuji is also a great experience, and reaching the top gives you a fantastic view [9]( ) ( 36 ) ( ) ( 37 ) ( ). The area around the mountain, like the Fuji Five Lakes, offers activities like boating and hiking, so there is something for everyone to enjoy. Whether [10]( ) ( 38 ) ( ) ( 39 ) ( ), Mt. Fuji is a must-visit place in Japan because it shows the country's natural beauty and offers many wonderful experiences.

[ 6 ] (30, 31)

① perfect shape

② its

③ is

④ for

⑤ famous

[ 7 ] (32, 33)

① it

② with

③ golden light

④ when

⑤ glows

[ 8 ] (34, 35)

① you

② and

③ can

④ relax

⑤ enjoy

[ 9 ] (36, 37)

① makes

② worthwhile

③ that

④ effort

⑤ the

[10] (38, 39)

① looking

② you are

③ or

④ relaxation

⑤ for adventure

**Ⅳ** 次の設問(A)、(B)に答えなさい。

- (A) 次の文章の意味が通るように、( 40 )～( 43 )に入る最も適切なものを、あとの選択肢①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

**No More Needles**

No one enjoys getting a vaccine because needles hurt. However, doctors need to use needles all the time to give life-saving vaccines as well as other kinds of medicines. In fact, the use of a needle for vaccines is a technology that has not changed much since it was invented over 150 years ago.

However, one man has changed the way people may soon receive vaccines. He has created the Nanopatch. It is a small, square patch about the size of a stamp. This patch has 4,000 bumps that are so tiny that people can't see them. These bumps can be covered with a vaccine and the patch is then applied to the skin. There are several ( 40 ) to the patch. First and most obvious is that it has no needle and it causes no pain. Second, because there is no needle, there is no risk of germs or bacteria going from person to person. Third, this technology allows for just one-hundredth of the vaccine to be used and still be effective. This means that the amount of the vaccine needed for one person with a needle could be used for 100 people with the patch. Fourth, the technology is cheap to produce. Finally, unlike liquid vaccines that need to be kept cold in a refrigerator, the vaccine used on the patch is dry. That ( 41 ) there is no need to keep it cold.

This new technology could have great benefits for everyone. However, it is even more valuable for athletes because athletes usually receive more shots than the average person. It is not unusual for an athlete to travel to different countries for competitions and games. With every trip, they usually receive anywhere from 8 to 10 kinds of vaccines to ( 42 ) them from various diseases. That is a lot of painful shots just to keep a person healthy for one trip. In addition, athletes who are injured are often given medicines through shots to help reduce muscle or body pain. The fact that these patches could be used to give vaccines and provide medicine safely and cheaply seems a great benefit. Another, as mentioned before, is that the patches can be carried around without the need to keep them in a refrigerator like current ( 43 ) vaccines.

The only question now is when the patch will be available. As soon as it becomes widely produced, doctors all over the world can start using it.

40. ① varieties  
② species  
③ limitations  
④ advantages
41. ① suspects  
② denies  
③ means  
④ opposes
42. ① protect  
② benefit  
③ recycle  
④ distinguish
43. ① liquid  
② painless  
③ innovative  
④ dry



- (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、あとの選択肢①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

## Outside Food

I couldn't help but sneak a sideways glance at the two tourists next to us. We were in a popular café in Kyoto and they were unwrapping sandwiches and onigiri from the convenience store. They'd ordered only coffee at the café, even though it offered several hearty breakfast choices.

This wasn't the only time I would see customers, typically tourists from overseas, eating "outside food and drinks" in cafés and other eateries. During my five-day stay in Kyoto, we saw at least seven people doing this. At a donut shop, for instance, a few ladies chatted loudly in English as they drank their canned coffee in between bites of donuts. At a busy food court in a shopping mall, a couple had somehow obtained hot water to cook their cup noodles, which had been bought elsewhere. They did not buy any food in the food court. I wondered if this had somehow become acceptable behavior. The food court had a sign saying "No outside food allowed," but I did not notice any similar sign at the café or a donut shop.

Such signs are fairly common at casual establishments in Singapore. But even without any sign, I would have assumed that such practices are not allowed anyway. First of all, it's unfair to the business owner. I also find it quite rude. If there are customers waiting for a table, such behavior is surely even more inconsiderate. Perhaps exceptions can be made for those with special dietary requirements, but even then, I think it's only right to politely ask for permission.

I started to wonder if this could be a cultural issue. In Hong Kong, for instance, where rent is typically sky-high, customers are expected to share tables with people they may not know. Many places in Hong Kong also implement a minimum order per person. For instance, a dessert shop may require every customer to order at least a drink or dessert. I've heard of tourists who were scolded by shop staff for taking up a table for four when they ordered just one egg pudding to share. Some think this is bad service, but I think customers should be more understanding given the razor-thin profit margins and scarcity of space. Religious sensitivity could be a concern, too. For example, Muslims are not supposed to drink alcohol, so bringing your alcohol into a halal restaurant is under taboo.

Even without religious concerns or in a less harsh business environment, I think it's only right for customers to respect the owners and staff of an eatery. Place yourself in their shoes. If you were the owner of a café, how would you feel about customers bringing in outside food and drinks?

44. What does the author think customers should do when eating out?
- ① Customers should enjoy any food they bring from outside and order food if they have a need.
  - ② Customers are not allowed to eat outside food if there is a notice prohibiting it.
  - ③ Customers are supposed to eat something they have bought from that shop.
  - ④ Customers have the right to eat the food and to stay as long as possible.
45. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
- ① Singapore law requires customers to buy more than one food whenever they go out to eat.
  - ② The food court signage system was originally established in Singapore.
  - ③ Customers should pay a lot of tips because running a business is not easy.
  - ④ Because of the expensive rents, customers often share tables with strangers in Hong Kong.
46. What does the author think about the episode in a dessert shop in Hong Kong?
- ① The shop should have given enough space for tourists to enjoy food.
  - ② The tourists were supposed to cooperate with the shop's policy of increasing profits.
  - ③ It is surprising that the customer was warned by the shopkeeper.
  - ④ The tourists should have booked a table before coming to the shop.
47. Which of the following best summarizes the last paragraph of the passage?
- ① Some religions currently allow customers to order any drink, even in a halal restaurant.
  - ② Bringing food and drink from outside shows disrespect to the store owners and staff and should be avoided.
  - ③ In India, customers are not officially allowed to put their shoes on a table in a food court.
  - ④ In cases where Muslims bring alcohol from home, they are only allowed to drink it in a food court.