

令和7年度
武蔵野大学

一般選抜A日程 2月5日 文系

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）には第1志望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

 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: How far is it to the nearest convenience store?

B: ()

- ① Five kilometers was too far.
- ② Let me check the map.
- ③ It opened last month.
- ④ It was very convenient.

2 . A: How much longer should we wait for the bus?

B: ()

- ① In front of the bus stop.
- ② A couple of hours ago.
- ③ I have no idea.
- ④ It's five hundred yen.

3 . A: What do you think of the new library?

B: ()

- ① It's in a convenient place.
- ② It's on the second floor.
- ③ In an hour or two.
- ④ On the website.

4 . A: Could you tell me where the dictionaries are?

B: ()

- ① It's on sale now.
- ② It wasn't too long.
- ③ Actually, I'm certain you could.
- ④ Sure, I'll show you.

5 . A: Where should these plastic bottles go?

B: ()

- ① There is a poster on the wall.
- ② That would be informative.
- ③ I bought them yesterday.
- ④ You should wear gloves.

6 . A: What brings you to the shop today?

B: ()

- ① I used to shop around here.
- ② I bought daily necessities at that shop.
- ③ I'm hoping you can repair my mobile phone.
- ④ I've been ready for a couple of hours.

7 . A: There was a lot of traffic on the roads this morning.

B: ()

- ① There are almost no bus services.
- ② There is no subway station along the street.
- ③ Traffic goes on the left in this country.
- ④ The main street is closed for construction.

8 . A: I'm afraid your computer is out of warranty.

B: ()

- ① It'll perform so quickly.
- ② I only bought it six months ago.
- ③ I would prefer the old one.
- ④ It took two weeks to repair it.

9 . A: The software updates are being installed this evening.

B: ()

- ① There should be some improvements.
- ② There is a new computer I want to buy.
- ③ That's why they are expensive.
- ④ It's one of the conditions.

10. A: You should check out that exhibition at the Louvre Museum.

B: ()

- ① You should check out of the hotel at 10:00.
- ② You will be a famous artist.
- ③ I have been to Paris twice.
- ④ I have heard about that.

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. He suggested () using my smartphone late at night.
① that I stop ② me to stop ③ at me to stop ④ that I to stop
12. They were hard () work preparing for the presentation.
① for ② to ③ in ④ at
13. His speech was () by a microphone fault.
① missed ② interrupted ③ happened ④ fallen
14. Don't forget () the cats while I am out.
① feeding ② to have fed ③ to feed ④ having fed
15. In this world, there () for everyone.
① is room ② is a room ③ are rooms ④ are some rooms
16. I bought a lot of hamburgers for lunch. I'll give you ().
① it ② one ③ such ④ same
17. () of the sports cars in that garage was designed by a different famous car designer.
① Some ② All ③ Every ④ Each
18. I () my swimming lesson because the school tour has been rescheduled for the day after tomorrow.
① have to cancel ② will have been canceled
③ had to cancel ④ canceled
19. I'd like to work at the confectionery shop () many customers visit every day.
① where ② what ③ which ④ in which

- 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)

Should all Japanese public high schools be co-educational?

Student A: I believe all Japanese public high schools should be co-educational. When boys and girls study together, they learn [1]() (20) () (21) () the opposite sex, which is important for the real world. Co-education also promotes equality and [2]() (22) () (23) () by interacting with the opposite sex. It prepares students for future workplaces where men and women work side by side. Co-educational schools provide a more balanced and realistic education that reflects modern society.

Student B: While co-education has benefits, single-sex high schools also have advantages. Some studies [3]() (24) () (25) () schools perform better academically because there are fewer distractions, allowing them to focus more on their studies. These schools [4]() (26) () (27) () the specific needs of boys or girls, which can improve learning. If all schools become co-educational, it would limit educational choices. Different types of schools [5]() (28) () (29) () the best option.

[1] (20, 21)

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------|
| ① to | ② and work | ③ how |
| ④ communicate | ⑤ with | |

[2] (22, 23)

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|
| ① different | ② understand | ③ students |
| ④ helps | ⑤ perspectives | |

[3] (24, 25)

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------|
| ① students | ② that | ③ in |
| ④ show | ⑤ single-sex | |

[4] (26, 27)

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------------|
| ① adjust | ② to | ③ their teaching |
| ④ methods | ⑤ can also | |

[5] (28, 29)

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|------------|
| ① choose | ② to | ③ students |
| ④ allow | ⑤ and parents | |

(B)

The Best Souvenir to Buy in Japan

If you want to buy a special souvenir from Japan, I suggest getting a furoshiki. A [6] () (30) () (31) () cloth. It is not only beautiful but also very useful. You can find a furoshiki in different sizes and with many designs, like flowers or traditional patterns. It is [7] () (32) () (33) () or silk. You can use a furoshiki to wrap gifts, carry things, or even wear it as a scarf. It's also eco-friendly [8] () (34) () (35) (), which is good for the environment. The furoshiki shows the Japanese way of life, focusing on simplicity and respect for nature. Since it's light and easy to fold, [9] () (36) () (37) () as a souvenir. A furoshiki can be used again and again, making it a great value. A furoshiki is more than just a souvenir; it's a [10] () (38) () (39) () in many ways and a beautiful reminder of your time in Japan.

[6] (30, 31)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| ① traditional Japanese | ② a | ③ wrapping |
| ④ is | ⑤ furoshiki | |

[7] (32, 33)

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|----------|
| ① from | ② made | ③ cotton |
| ④ like | ⑤ materials | |

[8] (34, 35)

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------|
| ① plastic | ② it | ③ bags |
| ④ can replace | ⑤ because | |

[9] (36, 37)

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------------|
| ① it's | ② to take | ③ convenient |
| ④ home | ⑤ very | |

[10] (38, 39)

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------|
| ① practical | ② item | ③ use |
| ④ that | ⑤ you can | |

Ⅳ 次の設問(A)、(B)に答えなさい。

- (A) 次の英文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。

The Rise of Sports Injuries

About 25 to 30% of children participate in sports. In the US alone, this number equals 30 million children. Sports are a fun activity through which children can meet new friends with similar interests. Sports help children learn how to work hard and how to work as a team. Playing sports also contributes to a child's physical and mental well-being.

Despite the benefits of participation in sports, it also increases the chance of injury. In fact, sports-related injuries seem to be on the rise in today's youth. Hospitals (40) that 40% of the sports-related injuries treated are for children between the ages of 5 and 14. In the US, that means 3.5 million children under age 14 receive medical treatment for a sports-related injury each year. Statistics show that football and baseball are the two sports with the most injuries, with 1 in 4 young players being injured. In fact, between 2005 and 2014, 92 high school football players died from their injuries. Not only that, since 2000, the number of shoulder and arm injuries has increased by five times for young baseball players. These numbers are (41).

Why are there so many sports-related injuries among the youth? One common reason is that certain body parts get used too much. (42), in baseball, players are usually using the same arm and shoulder to throw and hit a ball that is flying at very high speeds. This repeated impact on the body over time causes wear and tear of the body. Another reason for more injuries is the lack of safety equipment or safety measures. For instance, a child playing sports at home or with friends may not take the time to use the proper equipment or follow the safety rules that a coach would normally require.

To prevent such injuries, coaches, parents, and players must team up and take appropriate measures. Some steps could include warming up and cooling down properly before and after every practice. In addition, coaches and parents should reduce practice time or limit repeating certain exercises to avoid using body parts too much. Skills should be age appropriate, and equipment should fit properly. Furthermore, having honest and open lines of communication between the coach, parent, and player about any pain or injuries is important in (43) further injury.

In the end, sports can be a fun and healthy activity for children and youth if safety is taken seriously.

40. ① eliminate
② expand
③ pretend
④ report
41. ① independent
② disturbing
③ pleasant
④ educational
42. ① For example
② Luckily
③ However
④ Finally
43. ① promoting
② accepting
③ preventing
④ comparing

- (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。

The History of the QR Code

In the 1960s, when Japan entered its high economic growth period, supermarkets selling a wide range of commodities from foodstuffs to clothing began to appear in many neighborhoods. Cash registers that were then used at checkout counters in these stores required the price to be keyed in manually. Because of this, many cashiers suffered from pain in their wrist. Cashiers desperately longed for some way to lighten their burden. The invention of barcodes provided a solution to this problem.

As the use of barcodes spread, however, their limitations became apparent as well. The most striking of these was the fact that a barcode can only hold about 20 alpha-numeric characters of information. Out of a strong desire to develop a code that could be read easily as well as being capable of holding a great deal of information, Mr. Masahiro Hara, in charge of the development of the QR Code, set out to develop a new 2D code. He dared to try this with only one other person as his team member.

The greatest challenge for the team was how to make reading their code as fast as possible. One day, he had the idea that their problem could be solved by the addition of positional information, which would indicate the presence of a code to be read. This was how the position-detecting pattern made up of square marks came into being. A year and a half after the development project began, and after countless and repeated trials and errors, a QR Code capable of encoding around 7,000 numbers, with the added capability of encoding *kanji* characters, was finally created. This code could not only hold a great deal of information, but it could also be read more than 10 times faster than other codes. In 1994, DENSO WAVE announced the release of its QR Code. QR in the name stands for quick response, expressing the development concept for the code, whose focus was placed on high-speed reading.

As a result of Mr. Hara's efforts, the QR Code was adopted by the auto industry for use in their electronic *Kanban* system, and it contributed greatly to making their management work efficient for a wide range of tasks: from production, to shipping, to the creation of transaction slips. Moreover, in response to a newly-emerging societal trend where people demanded that the industries' production processes be made transparent—partly to make products traceable—food, pharmaceutical and contact lens companies began to use the code to control their merchandise. The QR Code became an indispensable medium that could store a great deal of information about these processes.

44. According to the passage, which of the following is true about barcodes?
- ① It is more than 10 times easier to create a barcode than a QR code.
 - ② It was barcodes that helped to reduce wrist problems for cashiers.
 - ③ Barcodes, which could hold 20 alpha-numeric characters, were not easily adopted.
 - ④ Barcodes focused on high-speed reading and finally became successful.
45. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
- ① Mr. Hara had intended to work with many members but was unable to do so.
 - ② The QR Code was found to hold a lot of information, but was slower to be read than other codes.
 - ③ The square mark pattern was eventually created using Hara's idea.
 - ④ To make reading the code as fast as possible, the team developed a new reader.
46. According to the passage, what is the role of the electric *Kanban* system?
- ① It has helped the car industry to run its business more efficiently.
 - ② It serves as an electronic bulletin board.
 - ③ It provides information to a large number of people.
 - ④ Thanks to the signage system, contact lens companies have increased their sales.
47. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?
- ① The QR Code was only used in the auto industry to improve production efficiency.
 - ② The QR Code was adopted by the auto industry and became an essential tool.
 - ③ The QR Code was especially used by Mr. Hara's company to monitor their products.
 - ④ The QR Code became a global standard across all industries by way of the *Kanban* system.