

令和7年度  
武蔵野大学

一般選抜A日程 2月6日 理系

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									
	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
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: Hello, Alan. Where are you going now?

B: ( )

- ① I stayed at home all day.
- ② I visited the store yesterday.
- ③ I am going to be a footballer.
- ④ I am on my way to school.

2 . A: Is that a rainbow in the sky?

B: ( )

- ① No, I don't like rainbows.
- ② Yes, what a beautiful rainbow!
- ③ Thank you. I will have a rainbow ice cream.
- ④ You are right. That's an airplane in the sky.

3 . A: ( )

B: Not yet. I am going to take driving lessons this summer.

- ① Do you have a driver's license?
- ② You were driving at a high speed.
- ③ I passed my driving test.
- ④ Where did you go for a drive?

4 . A: Where are you going in such a rush?

B: ( )

- ① Please don't rush me.
- ② I am late for work.
- ③ I was in a rush that day.
- ④ It's okay. Take a deep breath.

5 . A: Look at that clock. You are late again. Don't you have anything to say?

B: ( )

- ① I'm sorry. It won't happen again.
- ② I'm sorry. I will be a little late.
- ③ I'm sorry. I will be there soon.
- ④ I'm sorry. I didn't bring anything.

6 . A: Dave, dinner is ready!

B: (       )

A: Hurry up before it gets cold.

- ① Who's coming for dinner tonight?
- ② What's for dinner tonight?
- ③ I didn't eat anything all day.
- ④ Okay. I will eat after doing this.

7 . A: How was your summer break? Did you go anywhere?

B: Yes. (       )

- ① I should take a break for a while.
- ② I will visit my parent's house during the summer.
- ③ I stayed in Italy for the whole summer.
- ④ I'm going to book a flight to Italy for the summer.

8 . A: I need to buy a notebook for my English class.

B: (       )

- ① Me too. Why don't we go together after this?
- ② Why did you quit English class?
- ③ Can I borrow your English notebook?
- ④ How many notebooks did you buy?

9 . A: I'm thinking about inviting friends for dinner. Would you like to come?

B: (       )

A: Good! I will let you know when the date is fixed.

- ① When are you having the dinner?
- ② I would be delighted to join you.
- ③ Who will come for dinner?
- ④ I got invited to dinner.

10. A: You should teach your children to make their own beds. Don't keep doing it for them.

B: (       )

- ① I like to keep my bed clean.
- ② I don't know how to make beds.
- ③ I've been trying, but they never listen.
- ④ These are the beds I made for my children.

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. All rooms have been fully booked; you are welcome to wait for a ( 11 ).  
① cancellation ② cancelled ③ cancelling ④ cancels
12. Just give me a call prior ( 12 ) your visit so that the meals may be ready.  
① before ② to ③ on ④ at
13. ( 13 ) the heavy rain, Tom came to my house just to say that he was sorry.  
① Although ② While ③ Instead of ④ In spite of
14. I have two cars, but ( 14 ) runs so fast.  
① no ② none ③ neither ④ no one
15. It has been 10 years since my mother ( 15 ).  
① passes away ② is passing away ③ has passed away ④ passed away
16. I will never forget ( 16 ) Japan with my family this past spring.  
① visit ② visiting ③ visited ④ to visit
17. Jack is not so ( 17 ) a singer as an actor.  
① much ② more ③ little ④ less
18. No matter ( 18 ) difficult it was, I never gave up learning Chinese.  
① however ② although ③ how ④ even if
19. Extra police ( 19 ) to the scene of the trouble.  
① sent ② sends ③ were sent ④ was sent

- 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)

### Food Waste

We produce a lot of food waste at home every day. At each meal, [1]( ) ( 20 ) ( ) ( 21 ) ( ), you may throw it away. This happens when you cook more than you can eat. If you don't check [2]( ) ( 22 ) ( ) ( 23 ) ( ) shopping, you may buy more than you need. Also, if you buy larger amounts of food in sets at bargain prices, you may buy too much.

A lot of food waste is also produced at convenience stores. Customers [3]( ) ( 24 ) ( ) ( 25 ) ( ), so they like to buy newer and fresher products. Older products are more likely to be left unsold at the end of the day and when the expiration date\* has passed, they are usually thrown away. Moreover, to satisfy customers' wants and needs, stores always [4]( ) ( 26 ) ( ) ( 27 ) ( ). They also place various kinds of products on shelves. More food [5]( ) ( 28 ) ( ) ( 29 ) ( ) customers buy, so food which is unsold after the expiration date is thrown away.

\* expiration date = the last day on which food is still considered fresh

[ 1 ] 20. 21.

- |        |             |      |
|--------|-------------|------|
| ① left | ② uneaten   | ③ if |
| ④ is   | ⑤ some food |      |

[ 2 ] 22. 23.

- |                     |              |      |
|---------------------|--------------|------|
| ① your refrigerator | ② what food  | ③ go |
| ④ you have in       | ⑤ before you |      |

[ 3 ] 24. 25.

- |                 |                 |               |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| ① about         | ② and safety    | ③ of the food |
| ④ are concerned | ⑤ the freshness |               |

[ 4 ] 26. 27.

- |             |           |        |
|-------------|-----------|--------|
| ① amount of | ② have a  | ③ food |
| ④ in stock  | ⑤ certain |        |

[ 5 ] 28. 29.

- |              |         |             |
|--------------|---------|-------------|
| ① on display | ② which | ③ is always |
| ④ the amount | ⑤ than  |             |

(B)

## Cultural Differences

Three authors wrote a book *Kiss, Bow, or Shake Hands* about cultural differences. In their book, they discuss greetings, gift-giving, and time. Around the world, cultures [6] ( ) ( 30 ) ( ) ( 31 ) ( ). In some countries like the United States, if someone gives you a gift, you should open it while they are with you. That way [7] ( ) ( 32 ) ( ) ( 33 ) ( ). In some other countries like China, you should open a gift after the person is gone.

Another cultural difference is time. [8] ( ) ( 34 ) ( ) ( 35 ) ( ) house at 6 p.m., what time should you get there? In many countries, it is very important to arrive on time. However, in some countries like Argentina,\* polite dinner guests usually [9] ( ) ( 36 ) ( ) ( 37 ) ( ). When travelling, remember that each country has a different definition of being on time. If you are going to live, work, or study in another country, it is important not [10] ( ) ( 38 ) ( ) ( 39 ) ( ) about cultural differences.

\* Argentina = a country in South America

[ 6 ] 30. 31.

- |                   |          |         |
|-------------------|----------|---------|
| ① have            | ② about  | ③ gifts |
| ④ different ideas | ⑤ giving |         |

[ 7 ] 32. 33.

- |                 |             |       |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| ① to receive it | ② how happy | ③ see |
| ④ they can      | ⑤ you are   |       |

[ 8 ] 34. 35.

- |             |            |               |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| ① to dinner | ② if       | ③ invites you |
| ④ someone   | ⑤ at their |               |

[ 9 ] 36. 37.

- |                  |                    |        |
|------------------|--------------------|--------|
| ① the invitation | ② the time of      | ③ come |
| ④ after          | ⑤ 30 to 60 minutes |        |

[10] 38. 39.

- |            |                |            |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| ① but also | ② to learn the | ③ to learn |
| ④ only     | ⑤ language     |            |

**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。

### A Clean Tablet?

It's sometimes surprising how a little thing can lead us to a much bigger issue. Recently, I was trying to explain what it means to start something "with a clean slate." This means that we can begin a new school or job, for example, with a clean record that shows no evidence of any problems, breaking rules, etc. The meaning was easy, but students weren't satisfied and neither was I, because they didn't understand the background and I wanted them to have a picture in their minds that would help them to remember this very common and useful expression. This was difficult because they had no idea what "slate" meant here; they only thought of the flat black squares on the roofs of their houses.

I hadn't expected to have to give a kind of history lesson on the development of classroom teaching and learning, but this is what happened. I was for once helped a little by my age, because I could just remember in my very first year of school actually once or twice using a tiny version of a blackboard to practice writing on, and I described this to my students. This is the origin of the modern "clean slate." Then, of course, there was a little longer history to link back to the time people found that the natural rock slate broke easily into thin slices and that it was convenient to use to write on with chalk. Children originally practiced writing or drawing on small pieces of real slate rock, later formed into real little blackboards. When nothing was written or drawn on it, obviously it was a clean slate, which gave us this expression that we use today without thinking about its real meaning.

What huge changes classrooms have seen since then, with the introduction of paper notebooks and pencils for each child and now computers or smartphones, especially at high school or university level. Interestingly, I can observe some young people writing with a kind of pen on a small electronic device which they hold in their hands. This is what we call a tablet\* and it is about the same size and shape as the old-fashioned writing slates. Surely, history repeats!

\* tablet = tablet computer

44. In the popular expression “a clean slate,” the word *slate* means
- ① a kind of roof material made from rock.
  - ② a small blackboard for practicing writing.
  - ③ a tablet computer with a special pen.
  - ④ a thin slice of any kind of natural rock.
45. You can start a new job with a clean slate if
- ① you broke some rules at your university, and this information is in your official record.
  - ② you like driving fast and you tell your new boss that the police caught you five times.
  - ③ you made some mistakes in your last job, but they are not mentioned in your work record.
  - ④ you explain in the job interview that you lost your last job because of many absences.
46. The writer of this passage did NOT expect to have to
- ① talk about education history.
  - ② help his students to understand.
  - ③ observe young people in classrooms.
  - ④ explain meanings of some words.
47. According to this passage, “history surely repeats” because
- ① students always have to use many kinds of tools for writing in the classroom, even now.
  - ② the modern tablet computer which we can write on is somehow like old-fashioned “slates.”
  - ③ paper notebooks and pencils are so similar to more modern smartphones and computers.
  - ④ young people today continue to use notebooks and pencils together with small blackboards.