

# 2025 年度

## 一般選抜入学試験 問題集

英 語



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**I** 次の問 1～問 3 の英文の空欄に入るものとして最も適切なものを下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

問 1 Taro saw a lot of people ( 1 ) the concert hall.

- ① enter
- ② entered
- ③ to enter
- ④ have entered

問 2 My sister and I ( 2 ) for about an hour before my mother came in.

- ① are talking
- ② were talking
- ③ have been talking
- ④ had been talking

問 3 There are various kinds of unique animals native to Australia. One famous example is the kangaroo. Kangaroos are marsupials, so they raise and feed their babies in their pouch. ( 3 ) example is the sugar glider, which is a small marsupial. Although sugar gliders don't have wings, they can glide from one tree to another.

- ① Second
- ② Two
- ③ Another
- ④ Also

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**II** 次の問 1、および問 2 にある 3 つの英文の意味が通るように空欄に適語を補う場合、3 つの空欄すべてに共通して入る語を下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

問 1 Sewing staff at that store can ( 4 ) my overcoat into a jacket.

Kate studied at a Japanese school and was able to ( 4 ) progress in her calligraphy.

New employees often ( 4 ) up for their lack of experience with enthusiasm.

- ① take
- ② put
- ③ make
- ④ give

問 2 It was foolish ( 5 ) you to take the examination without studying.

This university consists ( 5 ) two faculties.

My mother is very good at making the most ( 5 ) discount coupons.

- ① for
- ② on
- ③ in
- ④ of

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**IV** 次の問 1、および問 2 の会話文の ( 9 ) ~ ( 13 ) に入る最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

問 1

A : Hey, how was your weekend?  
 B : It was great, I ( 9 ) a computer.  
 A : Really? How much was it?  
 B : Thirty thousand yen.  
 A : ( 10 ). That's cheap.  
 B : Well, it's second hand, so it's a little old, but it works fine.  
 A : What ( 11 ) computer is it?  
 B : It's a laptop, so I can use it at university or at home.

- (9) ① buy  
 ② take  
 ③ bought  
 ④ took
- (10) ① ¥13,000  
 ② ¥30,000  
 ③ ¥130,000  
 ④ ¥300,000
- (11) ① kind of  
 ② size  
 ③ brand of  
 ④ type

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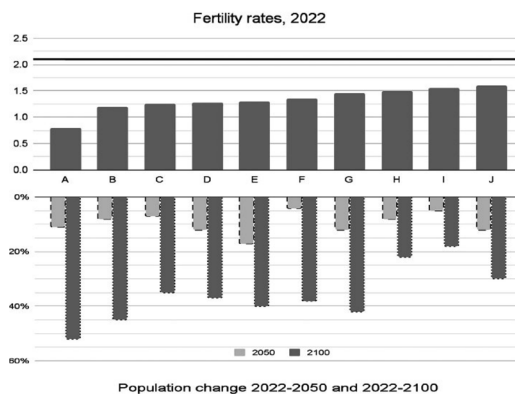
問 2

A : What do you want to do this weekend?  
 B : ( 12 ) go to the park.  
 A : It might rain this weekend, so maybe it's better if we do something indoors.  
 B : OK. How about watching a movie? The new Tom Booker movie is out now.  
 A : ( 13 )  
 B : Great. I'll check what time it's on.

- (12) ① How about we  
 ② I don't want to  
 ③ Do you want to  
 ④ I'd like to
- (13) ① Sure, that sounds like a great idea.  
 ② I don't really want to do that.  
 ③ I don't like Tom Booker.  
 ④ Really? I suppose if you really want to.

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**V** 次のグラフとそれに関する説明文の内容に合致するように、後の(14)~(18)の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。



The two charts show information from 2022 about fertility rates and how much the population is predicted to fall between 2022 and 2050 and then 2022 and 2100, for 10 different countries. All these countries have birth rates of less than 2.1 babies per woman, the number of births needed to keep a country's population at the same level. All of these countries are predicted to have 5 to 17% fall in population between 2022 and 2050, and as much as a 45% fall in population between 2022 and 2100.

The country with the lowest birth rate is South Korea with only 0.8 births per woman. Not surprisingly, it is also predicted to have the largest population fall by 2100. Japan is famous for its low birth rate, but is ranked 5th lowest, just above Italy. Japan is predicted to lose about 17% of its population by 2050, and about 40% by 2100. China is predicted to have the second largest population fall of X% by 2100. This is largely to do with China's one-child policy between 1980 and 2016.

Not all of the population fall is due to low birth rates. For example, Hungary has a higher birth rate than Russia and Germany, but is predicted to lose more of its population over the next 30 to 70 years. This is because many people are predicted to leave their home country to live and work in other countries. This is also true for Poland, the country with the third highest predicted population fall by 2100.

(注) : \* fertility rate : 出生率, \*\* predicted : 予測された

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(14) Which country is A?

- ① South Korea  
 ② Italy  
 ③ China  
 ④ Japan

(15) What is the value of X?

- ① 8  
 ② 40  
 ③ 45  
 ④ 50

(16) Which country is Italy?

- ① C  
 ② D  
 ③ E  
 ④ G

(17) Which country is J?

- ① Russia  
 ② Germany  
 ③ Poland  
 ④ Hungary

(18) In addition to a low birth rate, what reason is given for Poland's predicted falling population?

- ① the one-child policy  
 ② people too busy with work  
 ③ people going on holiday to other countries  
 ④ people wanting to live in foreign countries

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VI 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

With the rise of the smartphone and the internet, fewer people feel the need to own a paper dictionary. Now you can find the meaning of a word by just looking it up on a website or even just clicking on it in a word processing document. However, dictionaries are more than just a list of words and (19) definitions. It can be seen as a way of bringing the people who share a language and culture closer together. Before the use of dictionaries, English people would spell the same word differently, even their own names. Famously, Shakespeare spelled his own name in five different ways, some of them in the same document — and none of them were spelled Shakespeare.

The shift to standard English spelling started in 1755 with the publication of Samuel Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language*. This was commissioned by a group of book sellers who were unhappy with all the available dictionaries, and took nine years to write. It quickly (20) a very popular book. Johnson was a poet and studied classical Greek and Latin culture, so many of his spelling choices were influenced by Greek and Latin, even though they were (21) from old English. For example, the old English word *ake* meaning pain, he chose to spell *ache* to make it look more like a Greek word. He also kept the strong influence of French on the English language. For example, the word *colour* in English is *couleur* in French, and Johnson kept the *u*, which is also seen in other words like *favourite*, *honour*, and *humour*.

One of the biggest differences between British and American spelling is this use of the letter *u*. This change started in 1783 when Noah Webster published a spelling book known as the *Blue-Backed Speller* because of the color of the cover. It was used in schools across America for 100 years and sold nearly 100 million copies. In the years after the American War of Independence in 1776, all the textbooks used in American schools were from Britain. Webster was a teacher and a strong (22) patriot, and wanted to remove the influence of Britain from American schools and American English. He did this by simplifying spellings such as *favorite*, *honor*, and *humor*. He added lots of new words that were unique to America, such as *skunk* and *squash*.

Webster continued his work by publishing the first American English dictionary in 1806. The dictionary (23) in many words that had never been added to a dictionary before, and again changed the spelling of many words to be more regular and logical. For example, he changed *theatre* and *centre* to *theater* and *center*. He also included a pronunciation guide to his dictionary, hoping to standardize how Americans spoke as well as spelled.

The dictionary took Webster 27 years to write, and helped bring Americans together by giving them their own language and way of spelling. Today, the Merriam-Webster dictionary is one of the most popular dictionaries in the world and is seen as the main record of American English.

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問1 下線部(19) definitions, および(22) patriot とほぼ同等の意味となる語句として最も適切なものを下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。解答はそれぞれ(19)、(22)の欄にマークをしない。

(19) definitions

- ① how a word is spelled
- ② where a word comes from
- ③ how a word is pronounced
- ④ the meaning of a word

(22) patriot

- ① a person who loves their country
- ② a very fussy person
- ③ a person who is good at spelling
- ④ a person who is good at writing books

問2 文中の(20)、(21)、および(23)に入る語として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。解答はそれぞれ(20)、(21)、および(23)の欄にマークをしない。

(20) ① become ② became ③ began ④ begun

(21) ① first ② finally ③ originally ④ started

(23) ① bought ② made ③ brought ④ spelled

問3 本文の内容に合うように、次の(24)～(28)の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号で答えなさい。

(24) According to the passage, when did Webster start selling his dictionary?

- ① 1755
- ② 1776
- ③ 1806
- ④ 1855

(25) According to the passage, what was the color of the spelling book Webster published?

- ① green
- ② blue
- ③ red, white and blue
- ④ It is not clear.

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(26) According to the passage, where does the word *skunk* come from?

- ① England
- ② France
- ③ America
- ④ Greece

(27) According to the passage, who paid Johnson to write his dictionary?

- ① The American people
- ② The French people
- ③ People who sold books
- ④ People who studied Greek and Latin

(28) What is a good title for this passage?

- ① A history of Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language*
- ② A history of Webster's dictionary
- ③ How dictionaries helped shape societies
- ④ Why dictionaries are no longer popular

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【英語】

I		
問 題	解 答	配 点
1	①	3
2	④	3
3	③	4

II		
問 題	解 答	配 点
4	③	3
5	④	3

III		
問 題	解 答	配 点
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IV		
問 題	解 答	配 点
9	③	4
10	②	4
11	①	4
12	④	4
13	①	4

V		
問 題	解 答	配 点
14	①	4
15	③	4
16	②	4
17	④	4
18	④	4

VI		
問 題	解 答	配 点
19	④	3
20	②	3
21	③	3
22	①	3
23	③	3
24	③	4
25	②	4
26	③	4
27	③	4
28	③	4



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