

2025 年度

# 一般入学試験（前期日程）問題

## ＜英語＞

2025 年 2 月 8 日（土）

### 《受験上の注意について》

1. 問題（解答用紙）が配布されても、指示があるまで絶対に手を触れないでください。
2. 受験票は机の通路側に置いてください。
3. 受験生は鉛筆（シャープペンシル）、消しゴム、腕時計以外、机の上に置いてはいけません。鉛筆（シャープペンシル）は HB 以上を使用し、濃い字で書いてください。シャープペンシルはできるだけ使用しないでください（特に薄いものは読みづらく、採点に不利になる場合があります）。それ以外の手荷物は机の下など邪魔にならないところに置いてください。また、腕時計、携帯電話などについてはアラーム、ベルなど鳴らないように解除しておいてください。
4. 下敷きは使用してはいけません。
5. 試験中、物の貸借は一切できません。
6. 試験監督者の開始・終了の合図を厳守してください。
7. 開始の合図で、まず、解答用紙に受験番号、氏名を必ず記入してください。終了の合図の後、問題用紙は表向きにして左側、解答用紙は裏向きにして右側に置いてください。
8. 問題用紙と解答用紙は別になっていますので注意してください。解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙の指定の箇所に記入し、問題用紙とともに提出してください。
9. 試験問題の内容に関する質問には一切答えません。
10. 途中で気分の悪くなった人は監督者に申し出てください。
11. 時間終了まで教室からの退場は認めません。
12. 不正行為を発見した場合は、その程度に関わらず、即座に受験資格を取り消します。

□ 次の問い合わせ（問1～10）の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ以下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び番号で答えよ。

問1 The doctor advised me to stop ( ) so hard.

① for working ② to work ③ to working ④ working

問2 Since he is not good at French, he ( ) such a perfect letter.

① can write ② cannot have written  
③ must have written ④ ought to write

問3 A big bridge ( ) between the two islands.

① is being constructed ② is being constructing  
③ is constructing ④ has been constructing

問4 It is very kind ( ) you to give me such nice advice.

① by ② for ③ of ④ to

問5 I was almost asleep when I heard my name ( ).

① call ② called ③ calling ④ to call

問6 It isn't ( ) as it was last week.

① colder than ② so as cold ③ so cold ④ such cold

問7 We had better wait here ( ) it stops raining.

① by ② by the time ③ so that ④ until

問8 If he had followed her advice then, he ( ) happy now.

① has been ② is ③ will be ④ would be

問9 Japan is one of the countries ( ) people drive on the left.

① how ② what ③ where ④ which

問10 I must work very hard today to ( ) the time I wasted yesterday.

① get rid of ② keep up with ③ make up for ④ run out of

II 次の問い合わせ（問1～5）において、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語句を日本語の意味に合うように並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は空所に入れるものの番号で答えよ。

問1 彼女はしばらく勉強を休むことにしました。

She ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) for a while.

① a break ② chose ③ from ④ her studies ⑤ to take

問2 会社は目標を達成した従業員に寛大なボーナスを提供しました。

The company offered ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).

① a generous bonus ② met ③ their targets ④ to employees ⑤ who

問3 マネージャーはチームに週末までにレポートを提出するように求めました。

The manager ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) by the end of the week.

① asked ② submit ③ the team ④ their reports ⑤ to

問4 彼は駅に向かう途中で渋滞に巻き込まれたため、電車に乗り遅れました。

He ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) traffic on his way to the station.

① because ② he got ③ missed ④ stuck in ⑤ the train

問5 彼は周りの騒音で仕事に集中するのが難しいと感じました。

He ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) his work so much noise around.

① difficult ② found ③ it ④ on ⑤ to concentrate

III 次の問い合わせ（問1～5）の会話中の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び番号で答えよ。

問1 A : Thank you very much for a nice meal.

B : ( )

- ① Don't mention it.
- ② Help yourself, please.
- ③ I'm afraid so.
- ④ That's too bad.

問2 A : We had terrible weather during our vacation.

B : ( ) What a pity!

- ① Did you?
- ② Had it?
- ③ Was it?
- ④ Were you?

問3 A : I'm sorry to be so late.

B : ( )

A : The bus didn't come on time, so I missed my train.

- ① How late were you?
- ② What happened?
- ③ Where did it happen?
- ④ Who did so?

問4 A : What do you think of the drama?

B : ( )

A : Me neither.

- ① Actually, I didn't enjoy it.
- ② To be honest, it was amazing.
- ③ To tell the truth, it wasn't very good.
- ④ Well, I loved it.

問5 A : Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the nearest subway station?

B : Oh, yes. Turn left over there and go straight on. You can't miss it.

A : ( )

B : No, it's only about a five-minute walk.

- ① Can I get there so soon?
- ② How long do I have to walk?
- ③ Is it far from here?
- ④ Please tell me where it is.

IV 次の英文を読んで、後の問い合わせに答えよ。

eSports, or electronic sports, are competitive video games played by professionals. Over the past few decades, eSports have grown from a small hobby to a global phenomenon.

The first video game competition took place at Stanford University in 1972, where players competed in a space combat game called “Spacewar!” The winner received a year’s subscription to Rolling Stone Magazine. This was the beginning of organized video game competitions.

In the 1980s, video game competitions became more popular. Games like “Pac-Man” and “Donkey Kong” were popular, and players competed for high scores. A major event in 1980 organized by Atari for “Space Invaders” attracted over 10,000 participants.

The 1990s brought a big change with the rise of the internet. Players could now compete online. “StarCraft,” released in 1998, became a hit in South Korea, where professional leagues shown on TV began.

The 2000s saw rapid growth in eSports. Platforms like Twitch allowed fans to watch live games online. Major tournaments for games like “Counter-Strike,” “Dota 2,” and “League of Legends” offered big prizes. Professional teams and organizations were established, providing structure and support for players.

Today, eSports include many types of games, from first-person shooters to battle royales. Games like “Fortnite” and “PUBG” attract large audiences. According to a 2020 report, there were about 495 million eSports fans and

viewers worldwide, and this number is growing.

The support for eSports has also improved. Professional players have access to top training facilities, coaches, and medical care. These resources help players manage the physical and mental demands of gaming.

The business side of eSports is booming. Sponsorships, advertising, and media rights generate significant revenue. In 2020, the industry's revenue surpassed \$1 billion. This financial success attracts more investors and creates more opportunities for players and teams. Major brands getting involved have also helped make eSports more mainstream.

Despite its growth, eSports faces challenges. The health of players is a major concern, as long hours of practice can lead to physical and mental issues. Ensuring fair play is also important to maintain the credibility of competitions. Organizations are working on strict rules and using technology to prevent cheating.

The future of eSports looks bright. People are starting to see it as a real sport. Universities are offering scholarships for eSports players, and there are talks about including eSports in the Olympics. As technology advances and more people get involved, the potential for eSports continues to grow.

問1 次の(1)～(10)の文が、本文の内容に合っていればTを、本文の内容と異なっていればFを、本文からでは判断できない場合はNを、それぞれ解答欄に記しなさい。

- (1) eSports have always been a global trend since they started.
- (2) The first video game competition was held at Stanford University in 1972.
- (3) In the 1980s, the players who competed for high scores in ‘Pac-Man’ and ‘Donkey Kong’ were all professionals.
- (4) The internet allowed players to compete online, which changed eSports in the 1990s.
- (5) Twitch is a platform that lets fans watch live gaming competitions.
- (6) The 2020 report said fewer people were watching eSports worldwide.
- (7) Professional eSports players do not need training facilities or medical care.
- (8) In 2020, the eSports industry made less than \$1 billion.
- (9) Keeping players healthy and making sure games are fair are big issues in eSports.
- (10) It will probably take many years for eSports to become an Olympic event.

2025 年度

# 一般入学試験（中期日程）問題

## ＜英語＞

2025 年 2 月 22 日（土）

### 《受験上の注意について》

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3. 受験生は鉛筆（シャープペンシル）、消しゴム、腕時計以外、机の上に置いてはいけません。鉛筆（シャープペンシル）は HB 以上を使用し、濃い字で書いてください。シャープペンシルはできるだけ使用しないでください（特に薄いものは読みづらく、採点に不利になる場合があります）。それ以外の手荷物は机の下など邪魔にならないところに置いてください。また、腕時計、携帯電話などについてはアラーム、ベルなど鳴らないように解除しておいてください。
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6. 試験監督者の開始・終了の合図を厳守してください。
7. 開始の合図で、まず、解答用紙に受験番号、氏名を必ず記入してください。終了の合図の後、問題用紙は表向きにして左側、解答用紙は裏向きにして右側に置いてください。
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9. 試験問題の内容に関する質問には一切答えません。
10. 途中で気分の悪くなった人は監督者に申し出てください。
11. 時間終了まで教室からの退場は認めません。
12. 不正行為を発見した場合は、その程度に関わらず、即座に受験資格を取り消します。

【I】 次の問い合わせ（問1～10）の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ以下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び番号で答えよ。

問1 Would you please ( )?

① explain it me                    ② explain it to me  
③ explain me it                    ④ explain to me it

問2 I asked him several questions, but he ( ) not answer any of them.

① can                    ② must                    ③ should                    ④ would

問3 Hurry up. There's ( ) time left for the last bus.

① a few                    ② few                    ③ little                    ④ much

問4 Children should be taught ( ) lies.

① not tell                    ② not to tell                    ③ to not tell                    ④ to tell not

問5 My father often thinks with his eyes ( ).

① close                    ② closed                    ③ closing                    ④ to close

問6 Kobe is ( ) city in the Kansai District.

- ① larger in the second
- ② the second large
- ③ the second larger
- ④ the second largest

問7 I went to my teacher to ask him ( ).

- ① I should take which course
- ② should I take which course
- ③ which course I should take
- ④ which I should take course

問8 I wish I ( ) a little earlier this morning.

- ① am leaving
- ② had left
- ③ leave
- ④ would leave

問9 Do you remember( ) your teacher said on the phone?

- ① that
- ② what
- ③ which
- ④ why

問10 If you want to book seats, you will have to pay ( ).

- ① in advance
- ② in charge
- ③ in front
- ④ in return

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問1 その映画がとても面白かったので、翌日また見ることにしました。

The movie was ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) it again  
the next day.

① interesting ② so ③ that ④ they decided ⑤ to watch

問2 彼女が勧めた本は役立つ情報と実用的なアドバイスに満ちていました。

The book ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) useful infor-  
mation and practical advice.

① full ② of ③ recommended ④ she ⑤ was

問3 学生たちは学期末までにエッセイを提出することが求められました。

The students ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) the semester.

① by ② the end of ③ their essays  
④ to submit ⑤ were required

問4 先生は生徒たちに問題を解く方法について明確な指示を出しました。

The teacher gave ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) the  
problem.

① clear instructions ② how ③ on ④ the students ⑤ to solve

問5 その芸術家はスタジオで最新の絵に数か月を費やしました。

The artist ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) in the studio.

① her latest painting ② on ③ several months ④ spent ⑤ working

【III】 次の問い合わせ（問1～5）の会話中の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び番号で答えよ。

問1 A : Well, have a wonderful vacation!

B : ( )

① Come again soon.  
② I'd better be going.  
③ Just fine, thanks.  
④ The same to you.

問2 A : Sorry, but Tom isn't home right now.

B : In that case, ( )

① can I have a message?  
② can you give a message?  
③ may I leave a message?  
④ may I take a message?

問3 A : I think I must be going now.

B : Oh, so soon?

A : (        ) But I had a great time. Thank you for inviting me today.

- ① Excuse me for a second.
- ② Please come again soon.
- ③ Yes, I hope so.
- ④ Yes, I'm afraid so.

問4 A : I'd like to go to Chiba station. How often do the trains run?

B : (        )

A : I see. How much is the fare?

- ① It's scheduled to go to Chiba station.
- ② They leave every fifteen minutes.
- ③ They run pretty fast, I'm sure.
- ④ Well, it takes a couple of hours at least.

問5 A : Is this your first time skateboarding?

B : Yes. It's difficult, isn't it?

A : A little. But how do you like it?

B : (        )

- ① No, I can't skateboard well.
- ② Sure, how about you?
- ③ Well, I need some more practice.
- ④ Yes, I fell many times.

IV 次の英文を読んで、後の問い合わせに答えよ。

Climate change is a big problem for our world today. It means the Earth's temperature is getting warmer. This is mainly because of the gases we produce when we burn fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas. These gases are called greenhouse gases, and they trap heat in the atmosphere.

One of the most common greenhouse gases is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Cars, factories, and power plants emit a significant amount of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. Another notable greenhouse gas is methane. This gas is released from animals like cows and it also comes from the way we grow rice.

Because of these gases, the Earth's temperature has gone up by about one degree Celsius over the past 100 years. This may not sound like a lot, but it has a big impact. For example, the ice at the North and South Poles is melting. This makes sea levels rise, which can cause flooding in coastal areas.

Climate change also affects weather patterns. Some places are getting more rain, while others are getting less. Storms, like hurricanes and typhoons, are becoming stronger. This can cause a lot of damage to homes and communities.

Plants and animals are also affected by climate change. Some species may not be able to survive in the warmer temperatures. For example, polar bears need ice to hunt for food, and if the ice melts, they have less space to live and find food.

People are trying to find ways to stop climate change. One way is to use renewable energy sources like solar and wind power. These sources do not

produce greenhouse gases. Another way is to use energy more efficiently. For example, people can use LED light bulbs, which use less electricity.

Planting trees can also help because trees absorb CO<sub>2</sub> from the air. Many countries are working together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. There are international agreements, like the Paris Agreement, where countries agree to take action against climate change.

In our daily lives, we can make a difference by reducing energy use, recycling, and using public transportation instead of driving cars. Simple actions like turning off lights when not needed and using reusable products can help. Every small action can make a big impact on the environment.

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- (1) Climate change is happening because of gases from burning fossil fuels.
- (2) Cars and factories are the only sources of carbon dioxide.
- (3) The Earth's temperature has risen by about one degree Celsius in the last 100 years.
- (4) The melting of ice at the poles is causing more storms.
- (5) Climate change is making all places wetter.
- (6) Renewable energy sources like solar and wind do not produce greenhouse gases.
- (7) Many countries are working alone to take action against climate change.

- (8) The Paris Agreement has been successful in reducing global green-house gas emissions.
- (9) Using public transportation can't help reduce greenhouse gas emis-sions.
- (10) Every small action to save energy can help the environment a lot.

2025 年度

# 一般入学試験（後期日程）問題

## ＜英語＞

2025 年 3 月 13 日（木）

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12. 不正行為を発見した場合は、その程度に関わらず、即座に受験資格を取り消します。

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問1 Let's go hiking, ( ) we?

① are                    ② don't                    ③ shall                    ④ will

問2 ( ) her age, the doctor looks pretty young.

① Consider                    ② Considered  
③ Considering                    ④ Having considered

問3 When did she get ( ) last night?

① at home                    ② home                    ③ the home                    ④ to home

問4 My boss insisted on ( ) for lunch.

① paid                    ② paying                    ③ pays                    ④ to pay

問5 I am sorry for ( ) diligent while I was in college.

① not been                    ② not having been  
③ not having had been                    ④ not to have been

問6 ( ) she will marry him or not is none of my business.

① That                    ② What                    ③ Whatever                    ④ Whether

問7 Even a small child knows ( ) to be without friends.

- ① it is like what
- ② like what it is
- ③ what is it like
- ④ what it is like

問8 Although he knows nothing about AI, he speaks ( ).

- ① as if he did
- ② as well as he did
- ③ even if he did
- ④ if he did

問9 I'd rather have a house of my own, ( ) it may be.

- ① how small
- ② however small
- ③ no matter what small
- ④ what a small house

問10 ( ) giving a basic introduction to PCs, the course provides some practical experience.

- ① Above all
- ② In addition to
- ③ In spite of
- ④ On behalf of

II 次の問い合わせ（問1～5）において、それぞれ下の①～⑤の語句を日本語の意味に合うように並べ替えて空所を補い、最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は空所に入れるものの番号で答えよ。

問1 彼らは予期せぬ悪天候のため、会議を延期せざるを得なかった。

They had ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) bad weather.

① due to ② postpone ③ the meeting ④ the unexpected ⑤ to

問2 彼女は思いついたアイデアを書き留めるために、常にノートを持ち歩いています。

She always carries a notebook to ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).

① come to ② her mind ③ ideas ④ put down ⑤ that

問3 学生たちは学校の年次スポーツデーに参加することに興奮していました。

The students ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) the school's annual sports day.

① excited ② in ③ participate ④ to ⑤ were

問4 子供たちは暗くなるまで外で遊び、夏の夕暮れを楽しんでいました。

The children ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ), enjoying the summer evening.

① dark ② got ③ it ④ played outside ⑤ until

問5 公害を減らす効果的な方法を早急に見つけなければならない。

Effective methods ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) as possible.

① as quickly ② be found ③ must ④ of ⑤ reducing pollution

III 次の問い合わせ（問1～5）の会話中の空欄に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選び番号で答えよ。

問1 A : I'm on my way to the Italian restaurant I mentioned yesterday. How about coming with me?

B : ( )

① I can't afford to buy one.  
② I don't know its name.  
③ Please go ahead.  
④ Sure, I'd love to.

問2 A : Susan won't be coming to school today. She's got a bad cold.

B : ( ) I hope she gets better soon.

① How come she will do that?  
② I wonder why you say that.  
③ I'm sorry to hear that.  
④ What's wrong with you?

問3 A : Could I borrow your bike for a couple of hours?

B : ( )

A : Thanks a lot.

- ① By all means.
- ② Don't be afraid.
- ③ I wish I could.
- ④ Not at all.

問4 A : How did you like your stake?

B : ( )

A : The service was not very good, either.

- ① I liked it very much. I guess I would come back again.
- ② It was better than I had expected.
- ③ It wasn't good. I don't think I'll ever come back.
- ④ Well, did the bill include a service charge?

問5 A : Kate, I haven't seen you for ages.

B : ( )

A : We must have a talk. Do you have time for a couple of tea?

B : That would be nice.

- ① Hi, Tom. Good to see you again.
- ② Me, too.
- ③ Sorry, but I don't know you.
- ④ That's right, we met yesterday.

IV 次の英文を読んで、後の問い合わせに答えよ。

Plastic is everywhere in our daily lives. We use it for packaging, making toys, and even in our clothes. However, plastic is causing big problems for our planet.

Every year, over 400 million tons of plastic is produced worldwide. Sadly, a lot of this plastic is used only once and then thrown away. This waste often ends up in our oceans, rivers, and lakes, causing harm to wildlife and the environment.

Plastic pollution affects many animals. Sea creatures like turtles, whales, and birds often eat plastic, thinking it is food. This can make them very sick or even cause death. Moreover, plastic waste can also harm land animals and even humans.

Microplastics are tiny pieces of plastic that are less than 5mm in size. These tiny plastics come from larger plastic items that break down over time. Microplastics are found everywhere, including in the water we drink and the food we eat.

One of the biggest challenges is that plastic takes hundreds of years to go away. This means that every piece of plastic ever made still exists in some form today.

There are many efforts to solve the plastic problem. For example, some countries have stopped allowing the single use of plastic items like straws and plastic bags. Others are working on ways to recycle plastic more effectively.

Scientists are also looking for new materials that can replace plastic. These

new materials would be biodegradable, meaning they can break down quickly and safely in the environment.

Individuals can help too. We can use reusable bags and bottles, recycle properly, and reduce our use of plastic products. Every little action helps in the fight against plastic pollution.

Organizations and governments are coming together to create laws and agreements to reduce plastic waste. They are working towards a future where plastic is used responsibly and recycled efficiently.

Everyone needs to work together to solve the plastic problem. By making small changes in our daily lives and supporting larger efforts, we can protect our planet for future generations.

問1 次の(1)～(10)の文が、本文の内容に合っていればTを、本文の内容と異なっていればFを、本文からでは判断できない場合はNを、それぞれ解答欄に記しなさい。

- (1) Plastic is used not only for packaging and making toys but also for making clothes.
- (2) Plastic waste often goes to our oceans, rivers, and lakes, harming wildlife and the environment.
- (3) Animals never mistake plastic for food.
- (4) Microplastics are less than 5mm in size but are not found in our food.
- (5) We don't have to worry because every piece of plastic ever made has already gone away.
- (6) Every country has banned the single use of plastic items like straws and plastic bags.

- (7) Scientists are working to find new materials that are safe for nature.
- (8) Individuals can help reduce plastic pollution by using reusable bags and bottles.
- (9) Some countries' efforts to prevent plastic pollution are influencing other countries.
- (10) Nobody knows if we can solve plastic problems in the future.

2025年度入試英語解答

2025前期		2025中期		2025後期	
I		I		I	
1	④	1	②	1	③
2	②	2	④	2	③
3	①	3	③	3	②
4	③	4	②	4	②
5	②	5	②	5	②
6	③	6	④	6	④
7	④	7	③	7	④
8	④	8	②	8	①
9	③	9	②	9	②
10	③	10	①	10	②
II		II		II	
1	②⑤①③④	1	②①③④⑤	1	⑤②③①④
2	①④⑤②③	2	④③⑤①②	2	④③⑤①②
3	①③⑤②④	3	⑤④③①②	3	⑤①④③②
4	③⑤①②④	4	④①③②⑤	4	④⑤③②①
5	②③①⑤④	5	④③⑤②①	5	④⑤③②①
III		III		III	
1	①	1	④	1	④
2	①	2	③	2	③
3	②	3	④	3	①
4	①	4	②	4	③
5	③	5	③	5	①
IV		IV		IV	
1	F	1	T	1	T
2	T	2	F	2	T
3	N	3	T	3	F
4	T	4	N	4	F
5	T	5	F	5	F
6	F	6	T	6	F
7	F	7	F	7	T
8	F	8	N	8	T
9	T	9	F	9	N
10	N	10	T	10	N

## 京都経済短期大学 2025 年度一般選抜入学試験 出題意図

### 【外国語（英語）】

高等学校で基礎力がどれだけ身についているかを、以下に示す I ~ IV の問題形式（客観問題）で試す（前期・中期・後期共通）。

#### I 文法問題

英文の空所補充問題を通じて、基本的な文法事項の定着度を測る。

#### II 会話問題

日常生活レベルの会話文を題材に、会話の流れを理解する力や基本的な会話表現の定着度を測る。

#### III 文整序問題

空所補充の語句整序問題を通じて、英文を正しく組み立てる力や構文・文法・慣用表現の定着度を測る。

#### IV 長文読解問題

時事テーマを中心とした一定の長さの長文を題材に、基本的な語彙力・文法力・構文力と、文章の論理的な流れを把握する読解力など、英語の総合的な理解力を測る。