

問 題 用 紙

山梨県立産業技術短期大学校

令和7年度 推薦入学試験

英 語 (60 分)

受験番号		氏 名	
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《注意事項》

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題を見ないでください。
- 2 受験票は、机の上の受験番号札の手前に置いてください。
- 3 問題用紙等の配布枚数（部数）は、次のとおりです。
問題用紙 : 1 部 （8 ページ 表紙を除く）
解答用紙 : 1 枚
- 4 上記問題用紙等の各所定の欄に、受験番号と氏名を記入してください。
これらの用紙は試験終了後、すべて回収します。
- 5 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入してください。
- 6 質問がある場合には、黙って手をあげてください。
ただし、問題内容に関する質問には回答できません。
- 7 体調不良やトイレに行く場合には、黙って手をあげてください。
- 8 試験終了の合図があったら速やかに筆記用具を置き、着席したまま
試験官の指示を待ってください。

I 次の各組の英単語について、下線部の発音が3つとも同じならば○、3つとも異なるならば×、1つだけ異なるならばその記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | ア <u>berry</u> | イ <u>bury</u> | ウ <u>injury</u> |
| 2 | ア <u>bomb</u> | イ <u>climb</u> | ウ <u>lamb</u> |
| 3 | ア <u>bread</u> | イ <u>steak</u> | ウ <u>steal</u> |
| 4 | ア <u>literature</u> | イ <u>nature</u> | ウ <u>signature</u> |
| 5 | ア <u>touring</u> | イ <u>tourism</u> | ウ <u>tourist</u> |

II 次の各組の語において、下線部の発音が、ほかの二つの語と異なるものを、それぞれア～ウの中から一つずつ選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | ア <u>count</u> | イ <u>cousin</u> | ウ <u>mouse</u> |
| 2 | ア <u>above</u> | イ <u>oven</u> | ウ <u>stove</u> |
| 3 | ア <u>always</u> | イ <u>weekdays</u> | ウ <u>says</u> |
| 4 | ア <u>bath</u> | イ <u>breathe</u> | ウ <u>cloth</u> |
| 5 | ア <u>pepper</u> | イ <u>pioneer</u> | ウ <u>volunteer</u> |

III 与えられた日本文の意味になるように、ア~エから最も適する語(句)を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 私たちは川へ釣りに行った。

We went fishing () the river.

ア for

イ in

ウ on

エ to

2 たいていの若者は YouTube で音楽の動画を見るのが好きだ。

() young people like watching music videos on YouTube.

ア Almost

イ More

ウ Most

エ Usual

3 はじめのうちはそばが好きではなかったけれど、今は好きです。

(), I didn't like soba noodles, but I do now.

ア At first

イ Firstly

ウ For the first time

エ The first time

4 「コーヒーはどんなふうに入れますか」 「濃く入れてください」

"How do you like your coffee?" "I like it (), please."

ア black

イ deep

ウ strong

エ thick

5 先生は私たちにもっと真剣に勉強するようにと言った。

Our teacher () us to study more seriously.

ア said

イ spoke

ウ talked

エ told

IV 次の各組の英文を最も適切な順に並び替えて対話を完成し、記号で答えなさい。

1 ア: Great, I'll take one.

イ: Let me check. Yes, we do.

ウ: Do you have this shirt in a medium size?

エ: Sure, would you like to try it on first?

2 ア: Can you help me with it later?

イ: Did you finish the homework for math class?

ウ: I finished it, but it took a long time.

エ: Not yet. It's really difficult. How about you?

3 ア: Of course! The tea bags are in the cupboard.

イ: Excuse me, can I use the kitchen to make some tea?

ウ: Yes, please. That would be lovely.

エ: Thank you. Would you like some tea as well?

4 ア: Can I borrow a bike to explore the neighborhood?

イ: Have fun and stay safe!

ウ: Thank you! I will.

エ: Yes, you can. Just make sure to be back by 6 PM.

5 ア: Mom, I was thinking about cooking dinner tonight. Is that okay with you?

イ: I think I have everything I need, but I might ask you for some advice if I get stuck.

ウ: Sure, just let me know. I'm excited to see what you'll make!

エ: That sounds wonderful, honey. Do you need any help with the ingredients or the recipe?

V 与えられた日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように ()内の語 (句) を並べかえ、 1~5 の英文を完成しなさい。

1 大学生活はどうですか？

How (college, do, in, like, you, your life) ?

2 健康を保つため毎朝歩いています。

I (every, in, morning, stay, to, walk) shape.

3 お父さんとそのことについて話し合った方がいいよ。

You (discuss, matter, should, the, with, your father).

4 休暇中の天気はどうでしたか？

What (like, on, the weather, vacation, was, your) ?

5 彼女は私にもう少し長くいてと言って聞かなかった。

She (a little, insisted, longer, my, on, staying).

VI 次は、ホテルでのチェックインの会話です。会話文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Receptionist: Hello. Welcome to Green Hotel. [1]

Guest: Yes, ① I have a reservation under the name Yamada.

Receptionist: Okay, let me check. Yes, Mr. Yamada. ② Can I have your passport, please?

Guest: [2]

Receptionist: Thank you. You are staying for two nights, right?

Guest: Yes, that's correct.

Receptionist: Great. [3] Your room is 204 on the second floor.

Guest: Thank you. [4]

Receptionist: Breakfast is from 7 AM to 9 AM.

Guest: Thanks.

Receptionist: Enjoy your stay, Mr. Yamada.

(問1) 文中の [1] ～ [4] に入る適切な英文を以下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア Do you have a reservation?

イ Here is your room key.

ウ Here you are.

エ What time is breakfast?

(問2) 下線部①、②を日本語に直しなさい。

(問3) 上の会話の内容に関する以下の質問に英語で答えなさい。

1. Is the guest staying for three nights?

2. On which floor is the guest's room?

VII 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

It does not matter what the problem is, for the British the answer is often the same: 'Let's have a nice hot cup of tea.' Coffee has become very popular in Britain in recent years, but tea is still the national drink. Over 25 million cups of tea are sold every day, and many millions more are made at home.

In 1610 tea was brought from China to Europe. At first it was very expensive so not many people could buy it, but by 1750 it was widely drunk in Britain. By the late eighteenth century, Britain was at the center of the world tea business and soon afterwards the tradition of taking afternoon tea, either at home or in a tea shop, began. Afternoon tea is a pot of tea, and a light snack (perhaps some small thin sandwiches and a piece of cake) served around four o'clock in the afternoon. A 'cream tea' is tea served with scones and cream, and you can find the recipe for scones at the end of this book.

Tea shops became popular with women because they could go there alone, to meet friends.

(①) the mid-nineteenth century, tea has been brought to Britain from India, Africa and Sri Lanka as well as China. Today there are over 1,500 different kinds, for example, Assam, Darjeeling, Oolong, Earl Grey and English Breakfast. Each one has a different smell and taste. The traditional way of making tea is:

1 Boil some fresh cold water.

2 Put some hot water into the tea- pot to make it warm.

3 Pour the water away.

4 Put one teaspoon of tea-leaves per person, and one extra tea-spoon, into the pot.

5 Pour boiling water onto the tea.

6 Leave for a few minutes.

7 Serve.

(②) the usual way to serve tea was to put a little cold milk in a cup, pour the tea (using a tea-strainer — like a spoon with holes in it — to keep the tea-leaves out) and then add some sugar. Tea-making has changed a lot in the last few years however. Most people now use tea- bags instead of tea-leaves because it is easier, and many use a mug instead of a cup and saucer. Tea is often made in the mug, without a pot (to save time) and many people no longer add milk and sugar.

Because tea-bags are so popular, the companies who sell them are always trying to make them better. At first tea-bags were square, then round ones were made, and now you can buy three-sided ones! Maybe the way people make tea has changed over the years but in this country of tea- drinkers, many people still use the old Chinese word for tea and like nothing better than to have a cup of cha or even just a good old cuppa*¹.

cuppa*¹: 1 杯のお茶

<出典> Maguire, Jackie, Food and Drink in Britain, Oxford Bookworms

(問 1) 以下の問いに対する答えとして最も適当なものをア~エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. What is the traditional way of making tea?

- ア Boil some fresh cold water, put it in a mug, and add tea bags.
- イ Boil some fresh cold water, pour it into a teapot to warm it up, pour the water away, add tea leaves, pour boiling water onto the tea, leave for a few minutes, and serve.
- ウ Boil some fresh cold water, put it in a cup with milk and sugar, and add tea bags.
- エ Boil some fresh cold water, put it in a teapot with milk and sugar, and add tea leaves.

2. What is afternoon tea?

- ア A pot of coffee and a light snack served around four o'clock in the afternoon.
- イ A pot of tea and a light snack served around four o'clock in the afternoon.
- ウ A pot of tea and a heavy meal served around four o'clock in the afternoon.
- エ A pot of coffee and a heavy meal served around four o'clock in the afternoon.

3. What is the national drink of Britain?

- ア Coffee
- イ Water
- ウ Milk
- エ Tea

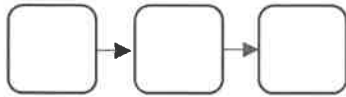
4. When was tea widely drunk in Britain?

- ア 1610
- イ 1750
- ウ 1500
- エ 1570

5 How has tea-making changed in recent years?

- ア Many people drink tea without milk and sugar.
- イ People rarely use tea bags.
- ウ People prefer a cup and saucer to a mug.
- エ People no longer use hot water.

(問 2) tea bags の形がどのように改善されてきたか、絵を描きなさい。



(問 3) (①), (②) に最も適当な語句を次から選んで記号で答えなさい。

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------|
| ア At first | イ For example | ウ Since |
| エ In addition | オ In the past | |

(問 4) 上の英文の内容に関する下の問いに英語で答えなさい。

1. Where did tea originally come from?
2. Why did tea shops become popular with women?

(終わり)

解 答 例

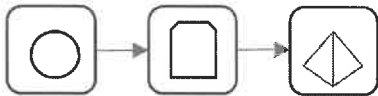
山梨県立産業技術短期大学校

令和7年度推薦入学試験

英語（60分）

受験番号

氏 名

I	1	ウ	2	○	3	×	4	イ	5	○	
II	1	イ	2	ウ	3	ウ	4	イ	5	ア	
III	1	イ	2	ウ	3	ア	4	ウ	5	エ	
IV	1	ウ → イ → ア → エ				2	イ → エ → ウ → ア				
	3	イ → ア → エ → ウ				4	ア → エ → ウ → イ				
	5	ア → エ → イ → ウ									
V	1	How (do you like your life in college) ?									
	2	I (walk every morning to stay in) shape.									
	3	You (should discuss the matter with your father).									
	4	What (was the weather like on your vacation) ?									
	5	She (insisted on my staying a little longer).									
VI	問 1	1	ア	2	ウ	3	イ	4	エ		
	問 2	①	山田という名前で予約しています。								
		②	パスポートを見せていただけますか。								
	問 3	1	No, he isn't.								
		2	It is on the second floor.								
VII	問 1	1	イ	2	イ	3	エ	4	イ	5	ア
	問 2										
	問 3	①	ウ	②	オ						
	問 4	1	Tea originally came from China.								
		2	Because they could go there alone, to meet friends.								

問 題 用 紙

山梨県立産業技術短期大学校

令和7年度 一般入学試験（前期日程）

英 語（60分）

受験番号		氏 名	
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《注意事項》

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- 2 受験票は、机の上の受験番号札の手前に置いてください。
- 3 問題用紙等の配布枚数（部数）は、次のとおりです。
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試験官の指示を待ってください。

I 次の各組の英単語について、下線部の発音が3つとも同じならば○、3つとも異なるならば×、1つだけ異なるならばその記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | ア <u>account</u> | イ <u>cousin</u> | ウ <u>blouse</u> |
| 2 | ア <u>affordable</u> | イ <u>available</u> | ウ <u>comfortable</u> |
| 3 | ア <u>towel</u> | イ <u>power</u> | ウ <u>mattress</u> |
| 4 | ア <u>patient</u> | イ <u>ache</u> | ウ <u>ancient</u> |
| 5 | ア <u>always</u> | イ <u>nowadays</u> | ウ <u>says</u> |

II 次の各組の語において、下線部の発音が、ほかの二つの語と異なるものを、それぞれア～ウの中から一つずつ選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | ア <u>gamble</u> | イ <u>symbol</u> | ウ <u>comb</u> |
| 2 | ア <u>brake</u> | イ <u>bread</u> | ウ <u>steak</u> |
| 3 | ア <u>allergy</u> | イ <u>energy</u> | ウ <u>merry</u> |
| 4 | ア <u>abroad</u> | イ <u>boat</u> | ウ <u>toaster</u> |
| 5 | ア <u>apron</u> | イ <u>laundry</u> | ウ <u>ache</u> |

III 与えられた日本文の意味になるように、ア~エから最も適する語(句)を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 その女性は自分の姿を鏡に映して見た。

She looked at herself () the mirror.

ア against イ at ウ from エ in

2 姉と私はとても似ているので、よく双子と間違われます。

My sister and I look so () that people often think we are twins.

ア alike イ like ウ likely エ same

3 私はもう少しで学校に遅刻するところだった。

I was () late for school.

ア almost イ hardly ウ little エ near

4 海外旅行をする日本人は年々増えています。

More and more Japanese people travel () every year.

ア aboard イ abroad ウ in abroad エ to abroad

5 卒業おめでとう。

() your graduation.

ア Congratulation イ Congratulations ウ Congratulation to
エ Congratulations on

IV 会話が成り立つように、空所に入る最も適当なものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 A: Can I get a taxi to my hotel from here?

B: () Taxis are available just outside the terminal. The stand is to the right.

ア No, you can't.

イ It's too far.

ウ Certainly.

エ I'm not sure.

2 A: What did you do on your day off?

B: () I stayed home and relaxed.

ア I went shopping.

イ I visited a friend.

ウ I visited my grandparents.

エ Nothing much.

3 A: What did you think of the concert last night? Was it worth going?

B: () The band played all my favorite songs, and the atmosphere was electric.

ア It was terrible.

イ It was fantastic.

ウ It was too loud.

エ It was not great.

4 A: Mom, I can't find my keys. Have you seen them?

B: () You usually leave them on it.

ア Check your room.

イ Look in your bag.

ウ Did you check the kitchen counter?

エ You never keep track of your keys.

5 A: I missed my connecting flight because my first flight was delayed. What can I do?

B: () Let me see if I can book you on the next available flight.

ア It's not our fault.

イ There's nothing we can do.

ウ I understand your situation.

エ You should have arrived earlier.

V 与えられた日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように ()内の語(句)を並べかえ、1~5の英文を完成しなさい。

1 彼女はまるで何でも知っているかのように話す。

She (as, everything, if, knew, she, talks).

2 たいへん長らくお待たせして申し訳ありません。

I'm (have, kept , sorry, to, waiting, you) so long.

3 10 時までには、全ての準備を終えたいです。

I (by, everything, get, ready, to, want) ten.

4 その問題の答えを知っていればなあ。

I (answer, I, knew, the, to, wish) the question.

5 彼女は目を閉じて音楽を聴いていた。

She (closed, her eyes, listening, music, to, was, with).

VI 次の、店員(Shop Assistant)と女性客(Customer)との会話文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Shop Assistant: [1]

Customer: Yes, I'm looking for a gift for my friend.

Shop Assistant: ① What kind of gift are you thinking of?

Customer: Maybe some local souvenirs. [2]

Shop Assistant: Sure, ② we have these traditional craft works and local sweets.

Customer: The craft works look nice. [3]

Shop Assistant: They range from \$10 to \$30, depending on the item.

Customer: I'll take this one for \$20.

Shop Assistant: Excellent choice. [4]

Customer: Yes, please. That would be great.

Shop Assistant: [5] I'll wrap it for you.

Customer: Thank you very much.

(問 1) 文中の [1] ～ [5] に入る最も適切な英文を下のア～キから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Could you give me a discount?
- イ Do you have any recommendations?
- ウ Hello, can I help you with anything?
- エ Hello, may I ask you something?
- オ How much are they?
- カ No problem.
- キ Would you like it gift-wrapped?

(問 2) 上の会話の内容に関する次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

- 1 What item does the customer choose?
- 2 Is the customer buying a gift for herself?

(問 3) 下線部①, ②を日本語に直しなさい。

VII 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Going to a restaurant for a meal, instead of eating at home, is called 'eating out'. Only a few years ago this was too expensive for most people; today the British do it a lot more often and there are many different kinds of places to go.

Walk through any town center today and you will find coffee shops where you can buy a drink and perhaps a sandwich or cake; snack-bars where you can get light meals; and waiter-service restaurants where someone takes your order and brings the food to your table.

Schools, colleges, companies, etc. usually have a self-service restaurant called a cafeteria where you buy your food and take it back to your table. An evening meal in a restaurant usually has three courses. The first course is quite a small one called a starter. It may be something like a soup or salad or some sea-food. The next course is the main course and is the biggest of the three. This is usually meat or fish with vegetables, or vegetarian food. The last course is either something sweet — a dessert, like fruit, cake, or a piece of pie — or a cheese plate, which is pieces of different cheeses with biscuits and grapes. Some people have both! The meal usually finishes with tea or coffee and perhaps a mint chocolate.

All three courses can be hot or cold, and if the main meal comes with potatoes, you can choose which kind you would like. With beef and sometimes fish, ①you are asked how you would like it cooked: well-done (cooked for a long time), medium, or rare (not cooked for long). In the bigger cities you can find restaurants with mostly fish or vegetarian dishes, or food from other countries. Chinese and Indian restaurants have long been popular in Britain, but people love going to other kinds of restaurants, like Thai, Turkish, Moroccan or French. Although you can find these restaurants in most places, there are certain areas of London where you can find many together. In Chinatown, for example, you can find food from many parts of China, and in the West End there are a lot of Thai restaurants. Indian food is by far the most popular, and there are many Indian restaurants in Wembley, Southall and the East End of London.

Indian food comes from the south Asian countries of Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka as well as India. In 1950, when most Indian restaurants were run by people from Asia, there were only about 300 Indian restaurants in Britain. In the 1950s and 1960s many people moved from south Asia to Britain and in the seventies and eighties Indian food became much more popular.

Today there are over 8,000 Indian restaurants in Britain, and many are run by British Asians — people born in Britain to Asian parents. The most common Indian dish is a curry, which is meat, fish or vegetables cooked with different spices. One of the most popular Indian dishes in Britain is chicken tikka masala which is pieces of chicken in a spicy sauce, and not a traditional Indian dish at all, but a British-Indian invention!

<出典> Maguire, Jackie, Food and Drink in Britain, Oxford Bookworms

(問 1) 以下の問いの答えとして最も適当なものをア~エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. What is the main problem that people faced when going to restaurants a few years ago?

- ア The food was not reasonable.
- イ There were not many different kinds of places to go.
- ウ The service was slow and inefficient.
- エ The restaurants were always crowded.

2. What is the main course in a three-course evening meal in a restaurant?

- ア A small course called a starter.
- イ A sweet course like fruit or cake.
- ウ Meat or fish with vegetables, or vegetarian food.
- エ Pieces of different cheeses with biscuits and grapes.

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a type of restaurant in Britain?

- ア Chinese
- イ Indian
- ウ Italian
- エ Moroccan

4. How many Indian restaurants were there in Britain in 1950?

- ア About 300
- イ Over 8000
- ウ Over 10,000
- エ Not mentioned in the text

5. How did the popularity of Indian food in Britain increase over time?

- ア People started moving from south Asia to Britain in the fifties and sixties.
- イ The British government promoted Indian food as part of a cultural exchange program.
- ウ Indian food comes from the south Asian countries of Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.
- エ British Asians started running many Indian restaurants in Britain.

(問 2) 次の文が本文の内容に合っていれば○、合っていなければ ×と答えなさい。

- 1 Eating out was always affordable for most people in Britain.
- 2 Cafeterias in schools, colleges, and companies are self-service restaurants.
- 3 A typical evening meal in a British restaurant consists of only two courses.
- 4 The first course in a typical British restaurant evening meal is called the main course.
- 5 You can find a variety of international restaurants, such as Chinese, Indian, Thai, and French, in bigger cities in Britain.
- 6 Chicken tikka masala is a traditional Indian dish.

(問 3) 下線部①を日本語に直しなさい。

(終わり)

解 答 例

山梨県立産業技術短期大学校

令和7年度一般入学試験（前期日程）

英語 (60分)

受験番号		氏 名	
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I	1	イ	2	○	3	ウ	4	○	5	ウ	
II	1	ウ	2	イ	3	ウ	4	ア	5	イ	
III	1	エ	2	ア	3	ア	4	イ	5	エ	
IV	1	ウ	2	エ	3	イ	4	ウ	5	ウ	
V	1	She (talks as if she knew everything).									
	2	I'm (sorry to have kept you waiting) so long.									
	3	I (want to get everything ready by) ten.									
	4	I (wish I knew the answer to) the question.									
	5	She (was listening to music with her eyes closed).									
VI	問 1	1	ウ	2	イ	3	オ	4	キ	5	カ
	問 2	1	She chooses a traditional craft work.								
		2	No, she isn't.								
	問 3	①	どんな種類の贈り物をお考えですか？								
		②	こういった伝統工芸品や地元のスイーツがあります。								
VII	問 1	1	ア	2	ウ	3	ウ	4	ア	5	ア
	問 2	1	×			2	○		3	×	
		4	×			5	○		6	×	
	問 3	あなたは、どのように調理してほしいか（焼き方）を尋ねられます。									

問 題 用 紙

山梨県立産業技術短期大学校

令和7年度 一般入学試験（後期日程）

英 語（60分）

受験番号		氏 名	
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《注意事項》

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題を見ないでください。
- 2 受験票は、机の上の受験番号札の手前に置いてください。
- 3 問題用紙等の配布枚数（部数）は、次のとおりです。
問題用紙 ： 1 部 （8ページ 表紙を除く）
解答用紙 ： 1 枚
- 4 上記問題用紙等の各所定の欄に、受験番号と氏名を記入してください。
これらの用紙は試験終了後、すべて回収します。
- 5 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入してください。
- 6 質問がある場合には、黙って手をあげてください。
ただし、問題内容に関する質問には回答できません。
- 7 体調不良やトイレに行く場合には、黙って手をあげてください。
- 8 試験終了の合図があったら速やかに筆記用具を置き、着席したまま
試験官の指示を待ってください。

I 次の各組の英単語について、下線部の発音が3つとも同じならば ○、3つとも異なるならば ×、1つだけ異なるならばその記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 ア <u>fl</u> our | イ <u>fl</u> ower | ウ <u>po</u> wer |
| 2 ア <u>appreci</u> ate | イ <u>bre</u> ast | ウ <u>creat</u> ure |
| 3 ア <u>ov</u> en | イ <u>southern</u> | ウ <u>tunn</u> el |
| 4 ア <u>gl</u> ove | イ <u>gl</u> obe | ウ <u>pro</u> ve |
| 5 ア <u>humid</u> | イ <u>mu</u> seum | ウ <u>stud</u> io |

II 次の各組の語において、下線部の発音が、ほかの二つの語と異なるものを、それぞれア～ウの中から一つずつ選び、解答欄に記入しなさい。

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 ア <u>cha</u> os | イ <u>la</u> bel | ウ <u>gar</u> age |
| 2 ア <u>thermo</u> meter | イ <u>centi</u> meter | ウ <u>recei</u> pt |
| 3 ア <u>ang</u> el | イ <u>swe</u> ater | ウ <u>wa</u> ist |
| 4 ア <u>altho</u> ugh | イ <u>enou</u> gh | ウ <u>toug</u> h |
| 5 ア <u>sh</u> ower | イ <u>po</u> wer | ウ <u>own</u> er |

III 与えられた日本文の意味になるように、ア~エから最も適する語(句)を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 父は年賀状を筆で書く。

My father writes New Year's cards () a brush.

ア by イ in ウ on エ with

2 彼女は分別のある人だ。

She is a () woman.

ア sensational イ sensible ウ sensitive エ sensuous

3 「もう少しワインはありますか」「ごめんなさい。もう残っていません」

“Is there a little more wine?” “I’m sorry. There’s () left.”

ア already イ anything ウ none エ nothing

4 人々は以前、太陽が地球の周りを回ると信じていた。

People () that the sun went around the Earth.

ア believe イ used to believe ウ were believing エ would believe

5 私たちはお互いに友人です。

We are friends ().

ア each other イ both ウ one another エ with each other

IV 次の会話が成り立つように、各問の下のア~エから最も適する表現を選び、記号で答えなさい。

1 A: How do you like your new job?

B: () It's challenging but rewarding.

ア I hate it.

イ It's okay.

ウ I love it.

エ It's boring.

2 A: Did you enjoy the seminar yesterday? Was it helpful?

B: () The speaker was very knowledgeable, and I learned a lot of useful information.

ア Not really.

イ It was boring.

ウ It was very interesting.

エ I didn't learn much.

3 A: Dad, can you help me with my homework?

B: () I'm sure we can figure it out together.

ア I'm busy right now.

イ Ask your mother.

ウ Sure, let's take a look at it.

エ Do it yourself.

4 A: There's been a mistake with my hotel reservation. I booked a room with a sea view, but I was given a room facing the street.

B: () Let me check our booking records and see what we can do.

ア All our sea view rooms are taken.

イ You should have mentioned this earlier.

ウ I apologize for the mistake.

エ There's nothing I can do.

5 A: How was your business trip to New York? Did you manage to close the deal?

B: () The client was very impressed with our presentation, and we signed the contract on the spot.

ア It was terrible.

イ It went really well.

ウ I had some issues.

エ It was a waste of time.

V 与えられた日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように ()内の語 (句) を並べかえ、 1~5 の英文を完成しなさい。

1 お望みのものはこれでしょうか。

I (if, is, this, want, what, wonder, you).

2 なぜ彼女と結婚する気になったんですか?

What (decide, her, made, marry, you, to)?

3 車を運転する時はいくら注意してもしすぎることはない。

You (be, can't, careful, drive, too, when, you) a car.

4 家族の支えがなければ、それはできないだろう。

I (couldn't, do, it, my family, of, the support, without).

5 バスが完全に止まるまで席を立たないでください。

Please (comes, remain, seated, the bus, to, until) a complete stop.

VI 次は、空港でのチェックインで、乗客(Passenger)と係員(Agent)との間で交わされている会話です。会話文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Agent: Good morning. [1]
Passenger: Good morning. I'm flying to New York.
Agent: May I see your ticket and passport, please?
Passenger: [2]
Agent: Thank you. [3]
Passenger: Yes, I have one suitcase.
Agent: ①Please place it on the scale. It's a bit overweight. [4]
Passenger: Oh, I see. How much is it?
Agent: It's \$50. You can pay at the counter over there.
Passenger: [5] Thank you.
Agent: You're welcome. [6]

(問1) 文中の [1] ～ [6] に入る最も適切な英文を下のア～キから選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Alright, I will do that.
- イ Do you have any checked luggage?
- ウ Have a nice flight!
- エ Sure, here you are.
- オ There will be an extra fee.
- カ Where are you flying to today?
- キ Where do you live?

(問2) 下線部① を日本語に直しなさい。

(問3) 上の会話の内容に関する次の質問に英語で答えなさい。

- 1 What does the agent ask for first?
- 2 What is the extra charge for the overweight luggage?

VII 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

One of the most beautiful things you can see in Australia is Uluru, also called Ayers Rock. It is an enormous rock alone in the middle of the desert south-west of Alice Springs. It is 3 kilometers long and 348 meters high, but there are another 2,100 meters under the ground. Uluru is 600 million years old, and for a long time people thought that it was the largest rock of its kind in the world. (In fact, Mount Augustus in Western Australia is two and a half times as big as Uluru.) Thousands of tourists come each year to walk round it and look at it. The best time to see it is at the end of the day, when its color changes from yellow to gold, red and then purple. Some visitors like to see Uluru from a plane; others ride out into the desert to see it from a long way away. Uluru is a special place for Aborigines, and it belongs to the Anangu, Aboriginal people of the Pitjantjatjara group.

Then there is the Great Barrier Reef. At 2,500 kilometers it is the world's longest coral reef. Parts of the reef are 20,000 years old, and 1,500 different kinds of fish live there. It is very popular with tourists, who come to visit the islands and beaches, swim in the clear warm water, and take boat rides to see the fish and the coral.

Coober Pedy, which is about 846 kilometers north-west of Adelaide, is a really extraordinary place. The beautiful blue- green stones called opals were first found here in 1915, and more than 90 per cent of the world's opals come from here. But it is very hot and dry — 35 to 45 °C day after day in the summer. So most people live under the ground in houses which are dug out of the rock. Here they can stay cool, and if they want a bigger house, they just dig another room! Coober Pedy's first tree was made of metal, and you can still see it on a hill outside the town. The Aboriginal name 'Coober Pedy' actually means 'white man in a hole'.

Lakes are usually cool and wet — but not in Australia. The big lakes of the desert are dry most of the time. Enormous Lake Eyre, which is 210 kilometers long and 65 kilometers wide, was dry for a hundred years until 1950, and the lake is only full of water about once every eight years. But now there is a Lake Eyre Yacht Club. When it rains, people who belong to the yacht club go to the lake to sail — while they can! Lake Mungo in New South Wales has had no water for 16,000 years.

<出典> Lindop, Christine, Australia and New Zealand, Oxford Bookworms

(問 1) 以下の問いの答えとして最も適当なものをア～エから選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. How old is Uluru?

ア 100 years old

イ 600 million years old

- ウ 1,000 years old
- エ 20,000 years old

2. What is the best time to see Uluru?

- ア In the morning
- イ At noon
- ウ In the evening
- エ At night

3. What is the height of Uluru?

- ア 3 kilometers
- イ 348 meters
- ウ 2,100 meters
- エ 6 billion years

4. Who are the owners of Uluru?

- ア Aboriginal people
- イ Tourists
- ウ Airlines
- エ Scientists

5. What is the length of the Great Barrier Reef?

- ア 2,500 kilometers
- イ 20,000 years
- ウ 1,500 species
- エ Adelaide

6. What can tourists do at the Great Barrier Reef?

- ア Swim with dolphins
- イ Climb mountains
- ウ Visit museums
- エ Go boating

7. Where are most opals found?

- ア Adelaide
- イ Alice Springs
- ウ Coober Pedy
- エ Uluru

8. How can people in Coober Pedy make a bigger house?

- ア Cut down the trees
- イ Dig another room
- ウ Pile up the rocks
- エ Put up a tent

9. What is unique about Australian lakes like Lake Eyre?

- ア They are always filled with water.
- イ They are the largest lakes in the world.
- ウ They all have yacht clubs.
- エ They are surrounded by desert.

(問 2) 次の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

1. Why do most people in Coober Pedy live in underground homes?
2. How often does Lake Eyre fill with water?

(問 3) 次の文が本文の内容に合っていれば○、合っていなければ × と答えなさい。

1. Uluru, also called Ayers Rock, is an enormous rock in Australia's desert.
2. The Great Barrier Reef is the world's longest coral reef and home to 1,500 different kinds of fish.
3. Coober Pedy is a unique place known for its opals and underwater houses.

(終わり)

解 答 例

山梨県立産業技術短期大学校

令和7年度一般入学試験（後期日程）

英語（60分）

受験番号

氏 名

I	1	○	2	イ	3	○	4	×	5	○	
II	1	ウ	2	ア	3	イ	4	ア	5	ウ	
III	1	エ	2	イ	3	ウ	4	イ	5	エ	
IV	1	ウ	2	ウ	3	ウ	4	ウ	5	イ	
V	1	I (wonder if this is what you want).									
	2	What (made you decide to marry her)?									
	3	You (can't be too careful when you drive) a car.									
	4	I (couldn't do it without the support of my family).									
	5	Please (remain seated until the bus comes to) a complete stop.									
VI	問 1	[1]	カ			[2]	エ			[3]	イ
		[4]	オ			[5]	ア			[6]	ウ
	問 2	それ（スーツケース）を秤に乗せて下さい。									
	問 3	1	The agent asks for the ticket and passport.								
		2	It is \$50.								
VII	問 1	1	イ	2	ウ	3	イ	4	ア	5	ア
		6	エ	7	ウ	8	イ	9	エ		
	問 2	1	猛烈な暑さと乾燥を避けるため。								
		2	約 8 年に 1 度（満たされる）。								
	問 3	1	○			2	○			3	×