

# 英 語

(問 題)

2025年度

〈R07191161〉

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2～7ページに記載されている。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損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべてHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. 解答用紙記入上の注意
  - (1) 解答用紙の所定欄（2箇所）に氏名および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。

数 字 見 本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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- (2) 所定の欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
  - (3) 受験番号は右詰めで記入し、余白が生じる場合でも受験番号の前に「0」を記入しないこと。
  - (4) 解答用紙は折り線のところで山折りにしてから解答すること。
5. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。
6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離さないこと。
7. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
8. いかなる場合でも解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
9. この問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

A

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

1. 下線部（１）の意味に最も近いものをア～エから１つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。  
 ア. 子供の人生が豊かになるのだから、親は子供をそのおもちゃ屋へ連れていくべきだ。  
 イ. そのおもちゃ屋へ行くことで、子供は将来金持ちになれるだろう。  
 ウ. そのおもちゃ屋へ子供をつれていくような親に、神様は決して微笑みかけないだろう。  
 エ. 神様が微笑みかけてくれるようにするには、親は子供を金持ちにする必要がある。
2. 下線部（２）の空所に入る最も適切なものをア～エから１つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。  
 ア. could not                      イ. might                      ウ. was able to                      エ. had to
3. 下線部（３）の空所（Ａ）、（Ｂ）のそれぞれに入る語をア～エから１つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。必要があれば同じ記号を二度使ってもよい。  
 ア. look                      イ. bring                      ウ. buy                      エ. sell
4. 下線部（４）の“**It**”が指すものを本文よりそのまま抜き出した時、**その最後の１語**を書きなさい。
5. 下線部（５）が「彼らは、私に何か買うように求めてくるほど愚かではなかった。」という意味になるように、空所に最も適切な語を書きなさい。
6. 下線部（６）の【        】内の語句を文意が通るように並べかえて書きなさい。
7. 下線部（７）を以下のように書きかえたとき、空所に最も適切な語を書きなさい。  
 To many kids, it was a plastic cow with (        ) special.
8. 空所【 8 】に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～エから１つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。  
 ア. the cow drank the milk you had poured  
 イ. you were surprised how soft the toy was  
 ウ. the toy walked around like a real cow  
 エ. milk came out like from a real cow
9. 下線部（９）とほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所にそれぞれ最も適切な語を書きなさい。  
 I didn't know what time (        ) (        ).
10. 下線部（１０）の理由として最も適切なものをア～エから１つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。  
 ア. I thought that the saleswoman should ask the man to buy the toy for me.  
 イ. I thought that I wouldn't be able to have the joy of looking at the cow anymore.  
 ウ. I thought that the cow was too expensive for the man to buy.  
 エ. I thought that an adult like him shouldn't buy such a toy.
11. 下線部（１１）の意味として最も適切なものをア～エから１つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。  
 ア. That had to be true.                      イ. I knew that could happen.  
 ウ. I couldn't believe that.                      エ. That was not at all true.
12. 空所【 12 】に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～エから１つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。  
 ア. I said “thank you” softly so that I'm sure he heard me  
 イ. I said “thank you” softly to make sure that he heard me  
 ウ. I said “thank you” too softly that I'm sure he heard me  
 エ. I said “thank you” so softly that I'm not sure he heard me
13. 空所【 13 】に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～エから１つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。  
 ア. never forgot                      イ. have never forgotten  
 ウ. never forget                      エ. will never forget
14. 下線部（１４）の【        】内の語句を文意が通るように並べかえて書きなさい。
15. 下線部（１５）の“My surprise, my appreciation, and my joy”が意味することを、以下のように書きかえた時、空所にそれぞれ最も適切な語を書きなさい。なお（        ）内に示された文字がある場合は、その文字で始まる語を書くこと。  
 (A) My surprise=I was surprised that the man had bought the cow not for (        ) but for (        ).  
 (B) my appreciation=my feeling of (t        ) for his kind act  
 (C) my joy=I was overjoyed that I was able to (h        ) the cow at last.
16. 下線部（１６）とほぼ同じ意味・内容になるように、空所に最も適切な語を書きなさい。なお、（        ）内に示された文字で始まる語を書くこと。  
 something which someone has wanted greatly but never actually expects to (g        )

B

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。選択肢が与えられている場合は、最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えること。空所に英語を書き入れる設問で（ ）内に文字が示されている場合は、その文字で始まる語を書くこと。

In today's world, many people use smartphones all the time. But these days, more and more people are learning about something called "digital detox." It means taking a break from phones and computers to enjoy real-life moments and relax.

Sachiko Tanaka is a 48-year-old office worker from Tokyo. She became worried about her son, who was always on his phone. Watching him made her realize that she was also spending too much time on her phone. So, she decided to try digital detox. Sachiko loves jogging. She started leaving her phone at home while jogging. "At first, it felt strange," she said. She worried about missing calls and ( ) ( ) able to call for help if she got injured. But as she kept doing it, she felt free and more focused.

Now, Sachiko is making more rules for herself, like not bringing her phone to bed or leaving it off the table during meals. She is taking small steps [ 6 ].

Sachiko is not alone. Many people, like Ichiro Hayashi, are realizing that they use their phones too much. Ichiro, a 56-year-old engineer, used to spend all day in front of his computer at work and play around with his phone during his breaks. "It was like the switch was always turned on," he said. But, when he started going for walks without his phone, he noticed the beauty of nature and the changing of seasons. "It's important to know that a smartphone is not an end, but a means," he said.

Despite the benefits of a digital detox, some people worry about missing important calls or messages. Yuta Sato, a 28-year-old self-employed man, has put a message on his messaging app saying that he turns off his phone at 9 p.m. He believes that doing this helps him set limits without feeling guilty. He also checks social media less often and prefers talking with friends face-to-face. This change has made his conversations more lively and meaningful.

Keita Yamashita is the director of an organization in Japan that holds seminars for people to take part in digital detox and share their experiences with other people. He says that the goal is not to completely avoid digital devices, but to have a healthy life balance. He hopes people will think about how distant they should be from their devices.

Therefore, instead of being controlled by our phones, it's important to control how we use them. Taking breaks and spending time away from screens can help us [ 13 ].

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. The sentence below has the same meaning as the underlined part (1). Fill in the blank with a word.

Many people have difficulty leading everyday life ( ) using smartphones.

2. Why are more and more people learning about "digital detox" in the underlined part (2)?

- A. They want to ignore how often they use digital devices.
- B. They want to spend more money on digital devices than other people.
- C. They want to enjoy moments when they do not depend on digital devices.
- D. They want to keep up with other people who use digital devices.

3. Why did Sachiko decide to try digital detox in the underlined part (3)?

- A. She realized that she was old enough.
- B. She realized that she rarely used her smartphone.
- C. She realized that she had to save more money.
- D. She realized that she was like her son.

4. The underlined part (4) means "She worried that she might miss calls and she also worried that she would not be able to call for help if she got injured." Fill in each of the blanks with a word.

5. The sentence below is the main point of the underlined part (5). Fill in each of the blanks with a word.

She made it a ( A ) not to carry her phone while jogging so that she felt free from messages on her phone and paid more ( B ) to her jogging.

※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。 — 4 —

※この英文は、下記をもとに、当該入試問題作成の都合上、表現の一部を省略・改変し、早稲田大学高等学院教員が作成したものです。  
[https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2022/02/f6cc2d484462-feature-digital-detox-gains-allure-in-japan-amid-rising-screen-times.html#google\\_vignette](https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2022/02/f6cc2d484462-feature-digital-detox-gains-allure-in-japan-amid-rising-screen-times.html#google_vignette)

6. Choose the phrase which best fits in [ 6 ].

- A. to use her phone less often
- B. to use her phone more often
- C. to allow her son to use his phone
- D. not to let her son use his phone

7. The sentence below has the same meaning as the underlined part (7). Complete it with a word beginning with “s.”

Many other people are in the same (s        ).

8. The statement below has the same meaning as the underlined part (8). Complete it with a word beginning with “t.”

A smartphone is not an end. It is just a (t        ).

9. The sentence below is the main point of the underlined part (9). Fill in the two blanks with the correct pair of words.

Though ( 1 ) a digital device is sometimes ( 2 ) for us, some people worry about missing important calls or messages.

- A. (1) using – (2) good
- B. (1) not using – (2) good
- C. (1) using – (2) bad
- D. (1) not using – (2) bad

10. What has Yuta Sato done in the underlined part (10)? Fill in the blank in the answer below with a word beginning with “s.”

He has put a message on his app so that he doesn't have to feel (s        ) about not replying.

11. The sentence below has the same meaning as the underlined part (11). Fill in the blank with a word.

He prefers talking to friends face-to-face (        ) checking social media often.

12. In the underlined part (12), what type of lifestyle does Keita Yamashita want us to have?

- A. We can use digital devices when necessary, while we sometimes avoid them and relax.
- B. We should keep checking messages or information on our smartphones when we are awake.
- C. We must throw away smartphones and spend more time on good books and movies.
- D. We have to spend a lot of time sending messages online to people we have never met.

13. Choose the phrase which best fits in [ 13 ].

- A. decrease our chances of making friends
- B. live healthier and more enjoyable lives
- C. make better use of our money
- D. know less about our friends

14. One of your friends asks you about smartphone use as a high school student. Here is your advice. Fill in the blank with four or more words.

Smartphones will help your study at high school. However, some students spend too much time on them. You should \_\_\_\_\_ at high school.

15. Imagine you try digital detox for one day, what will you do and what will you notice from that experience? Fill in each of the blanks with four or more words.

Instead of using smartphones, I will (A) \_\_\_\_\_ for one day. While I do this, I may miss some messages. However, I may notice that (B) \_\_\_\_\_.

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。選択肢が与えられている場合は、最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えること。

I'm not really someone who knows a lot about food, but I do enjoy tasty meals. As I was finishing my last months of college in the U.S., getting ready to go to Tokyo, I used that as my reason for moving across the ocean. Because I didn't have a clear reason, I would just smile when people asked, and say I was going on a food adventure. After two years in Tokyo, that turned out to be mostly true.

The food in Tokyo is really good no matter where you go. I can't think of a single bad meal I've had in Japan except for when I tried to cook something new at home. Most of the time, even the food at fast food places looked really delicious.

One day, among the many different meals to try, I decided to focus on noodles. Noodles are usually cheap. They are perfect for someone like me who just finished college and didn't have much money. But there are so many different kinds of noodles in Japan such as ramen, udon, soba, and even pasta. As I tried all these different noodles, I started noticing how people around me ate. Why did so many people eat ( 5a ) in noodle shops? I saw so many customers come in, eat, and leave all by themselves. I used to think it was something you did with friends, but here it was normal to eat ( 5b ). I was curious why people didn't mind eating by themselves.

When I think of eating out, I usually think of sharing dishes and chatting with friends. Even at home, eating meals means being with others and enjoying time with family. When I was younger, I never felt comfortable eating alone. This may be because I didn't know what to do without friends, or because I thought people would look at me as ( 6 ). It's like you don't have anyone to spend time with. Especially in high school, I was really worried about this. Eating lunch alone seemed like the worst thing ever because it meant you didn't have any friends. But when I got to college, I didn't find ( 7 ) unusual to eat lunch on my own because I was so busy with course work.

My experience in Tokyo, where so many people eat noodles alone, changed how I think about eating by myself. I think it's just about being okay with silence and being by yourself. So, I started eating alone in public. It's actually really convenient because you don't have to make plans. No one can judge your choice of food or restaurant, and you can really enjoy the food. And even in crowded places, there's usually space for one more person. It made it a lot easier for me to try new noodle places around Tokyo. I liked sitting alone, watching the cooks prepare the food, and listening to the sounds of the kitchen and the people around me. Instead of feeling like a loser with no friends, I felt confident eating alone.

Recently, a friend from the U.S. told me about something she saw in Tokyo that she'll never forget. She was walking through a small park in central Tokyo during lunchtime and saw businesspeople in similar dark suits and white shirts eating alone on every bench. As she excitedly told me about it, I smiled to myself because just the week before, I was one of those people eating alone on a bench.

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. In the underlined part ( 1 ), what does "that" refer to?

- A. Finishing college.
- B. Having a clear reason.
- C. Going to Tokyo.
- D. Enjoying tasty meals.

2. In the underlined part ( 2 ), what did the writer find out about Tokyo?

- A. People in Tokyo use their smartphones even when having lunch.
- B. Restaurants in Tokyo are crowded with people at lunchtime.
- C. The food in Tokyo is good even at a cheap restaurant.
- D. People make noise when they eat noodles such as ramen and soba.

3. Choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the underlined part ( 3 ).

- A. Meals I cook at home in Japan are usually good.
- B. Meals I cook at home in Japan are usually bad.
- C. Meals I have at restaurants in Japan are usually good.
- D. Meals I have at restaurants in Japan are usually bad.

4. Why did the writer decide to focus on noodles in the underlined part (4)?

- A. Noodles are for someone with a limited budget.
- B. Noodles are popular in the U.S.
- C. The writer did not want to cook at home.
- D. The writer disliked other types of food in Tokyo.

5. Fill in (5a) and (5b) with the same word.

6. Choose the word which best fits in (6). Write A, B, C or D.

- A. popular
- B. hungry
- C. stylish
- D. strange

7. Fill in (7) with a word.

8. In the underlined part (8), how did the writer's feeling change about eating alone?

- A. The writer began to feel comfortable eating alone.
- B. The writer felt danger eating alone.
- C. The writer felt ashamed of eating alone.
- D. The writer started to avoid eating alone.

9. Here is an explanation of why the writer thinks eating alone is convenient in the underlined part (9). Complete it filling in each of the blanks with one of the words from the list below. Write the letter of each word from A to J.

If you are with your friends, you must be ( 1 ) when you choose a restaurant. One of them may disagree with your choice. However, if you eat alone, you are free to go anywhere you like. In ( 2 ), you can find a table for just one person easily even at a ( 3 ) restaurant and don't have to wait for a long time.

- |          |            |             |          |            |
|----------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| A. all   | B. careful | C. selfish  | D. case  | E. crowded |
| F. haste | G. quick   | H. addition | I. sorry | J. total   |

10. Here is a conversation about the underlined part (10). Fill in the blanks with four words.

Friend: Nice to see you again. Since this is my first visit to Japan, everything I see here is exciting. I mean, I saw an interesting scene yesterday at a small park in central Tokyo.

Writer: Oh, what did you see?

Friend: I saw some businesspeople, both men and women, eating lunch alone on the benches there. I thought they worked at the same company. But they did not ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) at all. They were eating quietly. Don't you think it is unusual?

Writer: Yeah, it may be unusual to a visitor like you, but I sometimes do it too.

11. What does the writer say about the quality of food in Tokyo?

- A. It varies greatly among restaurants.
- B. It is generally simple and healthy.
- C. It is excellent almost everywhere.
- D. It is only good at high-quality places.

12. What changed the writer's opinion about eating alone?

- A. Her experience in high school.
- B. Cooking meals at home.
- C. The advice from her friends.
- D. Tokyo's dining culture.

13. What did the writer learn about eating habits in Tokyo?

- A. People in Tokyo rarely eat out.
- B. Eating alone is more common in Tokyo.
- C. People in Tokyo eat at home more with family.
- D. Sharing meals with friends is typical in Tokyo.

[以 下 余 白]

英語

(解 答 用 紙)

〈R07191161〉

受験 番号	万	千	百	十	一
氏 名					

(注意) 所定の欄以外に番号・氏名を書いてはならない。

〈R07191161〉

受験 番号	万	千	百	十	一
氏 名					

(注意) 所定の欄以外に番号・氏名を書いてはならない。

A

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. ... it was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. That wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.
15. (A) ... not for \_\_\_\_\_ but for \_\_\_\_\_. (B) \_\_\_\_\_
- (C) \_\_\_\_\_ 16. \_\_\_\_\_

-----折 り 線-----

B

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. You should \_\_\_\_\_ at high school.
15. (A) I will \_\_\_\_\_ for one day.
- (B) I may notice that \_\_\_\_\_.

C

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. (5a & 5b) \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_\_

A

採点欄

1. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. 11. 12. 13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. (A), (B) \_\_\_\_\_
15. (C) 16. \_\_\_\_\_

B

1. 2. 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. 8. 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. 11. 12. 13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. (A) \_\_\_\_\_
15. (B) \_\_\_\_\_

C

1. 2. 3. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. 12. 13. \_\_\_\_\_