

# 2025 年度

## 帰国生入試 問題 (英語)

### 注 意 事 項

- ・ 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないでください。
- ・ 解答用紙のみを集めます。問題冊子は持ち帰って構いません。
- ・ この冊子には問題が1 ページから7 ページまであります（ただし2 ページ目は白紙）。万一、印刷が欠けている部分があった場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- ・ 試験問題は【1】【2】【3】の3 題です。【1】については英語で解答し、【2】【3】についてはそれぞれ指示された形式に従い記号で答えてください。
- ・ この冊子には解答用紙が2 枚はさまれています。3 題の問題の答えをそれぞれ所定の解答用紙に書いてください。

【 1 】

Describe a challenge you have faced in your life. What steps did you take to overcome it, and what did you learn from the experience?

【 2 】

Choose from the list (A-G) the most appropriate sentence for each gap (1-5) in the text. Note that each sentence can be used only once. There are two extra sentences that do not need to be used.

Many students start checking their text messages and social media accounts first thing in the morning, and keep checking frequently until they go to bed. [ 1 ] Neuroscientists believe this has changed the way they think. It seems also to have changed the way young people relate to each other. Time to move on from a relationship that is beginning to go sour? No need for an awkward phone call or an even more awkward meeting. You can send an SMS, or even better, “unfriend” the person, denying them access to your Facebook page.

In a University of Maryland study, 200 students were disconnected from all electronic media for twenty-four hours, and many of them said the experience was traumatic. They reported feeling anxious, unhappy, nervous, and physically restless. [ 2 ] The students said they missed “the feeling of comfort” that they got from social media. With their devices turned off, they felt out of touch. As the study concluded, “Going without media meant, in their world, going without their friends and family.”

The Maryland researchers described the students’ relation to media in terms of addiction, but not all experts would agree. Dr. Larry Rosen, a California psychologist, has looked closely at the way people relate to Facebook and found that for younger users, it is indeed a crucial part of their social world. He says they see it “as a part of everyday life, whether listening to music or communicating. For them, it’s the same as talking on the phone. It’s a part of everything they do.”

But he would not call this addiction. He believes it is more accurate to speak about compulsion — a strong, unreasonable desire to do something. “Addictions,” he says, “are about finding pleasure. [ 3 ] It allows us to project on the world, in a way that we’ve never been able to before, who we are and what we want to say about ourselves.”

In some people, he warns, it may make certain tendencies worse. A narcissist [someone who admires himself] is likely to become more narcissistic. [ 4 ] In an anxious person, the compulsion to check their Facebook page may become an unhealthy obsession that can interfere with normal life.

A certain level of anxiety does seem to be common among Facebook users. [ 5 ] Patrick Mott, a teenage blogger from Canada, wrote that “sheer panic set in” when technical problems kept him disconnected for two days. He couldn’t stop thinking that he might be missing something important.

- A) Compulsions are born from anxiety, and Facebook is psychologically important.
- B) Having grown up with the Internet, they take for granted a world with WiFi and instant communication.
- C) If they keep checking Facebook, they can’t concentrate fully on their reading, their papers, or the lectures they attend.
- D) Many have mentioned the “fear of missing out” — or “FOMO” — which drives them to keep looking at their device.
- E) Someone who suffers from depression may end up more depressed.
- F) The researchers noted similarities between the students’ reactions and withdrawal symptoms suffered by people with addictions to alcohol or drugs.
- G) In some cases, they have begun to consider whether they ought to distance themselves from social media.

[Adapted from “Connection or Addiction?” *Advanced Reading Power 4, Second Edition* (2014)]

【 3 】

Read the following passage and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question. Write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet.

At weddings and gatherings large and small, toasting is the norm. However, how did raising a glass as respect to a person or an idea become part of our collective long-standing hospitality traditions?

To answer the question, we'll dispel a myth. You may have heard that the tradition of toasting originated out of a fear of poisoning—the idea being that clinking two glasses together would cause the liquid from both to spill into one another; thus, the people you're drinking with wouldn't poison you as they'd then be poisoning themselves. However, there is no evidence to support this assumption.

In fact, most ancient societies show evidence of doing this. For instance, as early as the 6th Century B.C., the Ancient Greeks would offer drinks to the Gods as a ritualistic practice, as well as make a point of drinking to each other's health. The Romans placed such an importance on drinking to health that at one point in time the Senate passed a decree that stated that all must drink to Emperor Augustus at every meal.

Some other historians hold that clinking glasses provided the noise that would keep the demons and evil spirits at bay. People would clink glasses together in order to replicate the sound of church bells ringing.

Possibly the most entertaining theory dates back to the 16th century from the Roman practice. One of the first written accounts of it was in Shakespeare's *The Merry Wives of Windsor* when the character of Falstaff demands "*Go fetch me a quart of sack; put a toast in't.*" To translate, he's asking for a great deal of wine with a piece of (literal) toast in it, which was a common practice at the time due to the poor quality of wine. Thus, placing a piece of toast within a jug was supposed to soak up some of the acidity and improve the flavor.

By the 18th century, the term "toast" had been transferred from the floating bread to the person honored by the toast—hence the particularly popular could become the "toast of the town." Party-goers even liked to toast to the health of people not present, usually celebrities and especially beautiful women. Toasting became so popular that Toastmasters came into being. Acting as a kind of party referee, they were there to ensure that the toasting didn't become too excessive and

that everyone got their fair share of toasting opportunities.

Today, the ritual of toasting seems more popular than ever. Yet it remains a standard and nearly universal way to begin a drinking session or meal and often seen at hospitality and tourism special events. Toasting in different countries does have its own particular nuances. According to Etiquette International, there are interesting differences in Korean and Japanese toasting customs.

"In Korea, the glass is emptied and the last few drops are shaken out, then it is passed to the guest and the host refills the glass. A glass is never refilled until it is completely empty in Korea, whereas in Japan the glass is constantly refilled so it is never empty."

Even as it has become a standard expectation with small variations, a toast is also more than a few shared words in a moment of celebration. The toast has evolved into something of a verbal souvenir: "It's something you take home with you as sort of a remembrance of that time."

[Adapted from <https://hospitalityinsights.ehl.edu/gastronomy-culture-origin-toast>]

**Question 1:**

What is the widely believed but baseless theory about the origin of toasting?

- A) Toasting originated from religious rituals dedicated to deities.
- B) It emerged as a defense against the risk of being poisoned.
- C) It started as a means to frighten away bad spirits.
- D) Toasting was required by law as a way of honoring emperors.

**Question 2:**

In the historical practice mentioned in Shakespeare's play, why was a piece of toast added to wine?

- A) To bring prosperity and blessings to the participants.
- B) To symbolize good relationships and peace among drinkers.
- C) To absorb sourness and enhance the drink's taste.
- D) To ensure it is not contaminated with poison.

**Question 3:**

How did the word “toast” come to mean honoring a person?

- A) The word transitioned from describing bread in a drink to referring to someone celebrated.
- B) It was first used by the Ancient Greeks and later adopted by the church to refer to someone important at ceremonial banquets.
- C) It developed due to the custom of ringing bells at annual local festivals for special individuals.
- D) The Senate issued an official order to recognize prominent people in this way during public events.

**Question 4:**

According to Etiquette International, which one of the following is true?

- A) In Korea, toasting is generally done quietly, whereas in Japan, people tend to speak loudly when they make a toast.
- B) Koreans tend to refill glasses constantly so that they never go empty, while in Japan, glasses are only refilled when completely empty.
- C) In Japan, a toast becomes a verbal souvenir, but in Korea, it is not something remembered after the moment.
- D) Koreans make sure that a glass is empty before refilling it, although Japanese people avoid letting a glass go empty.

**Question 5:**

Which one of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- A) The popularity of toasting in the present day.
- B) The role of a Toastmaster in overseeing the toasting procedure.
- C) The practice of drinking to other people’s health in different periods of history.
- D) The exact year in which the tradition of toasting first started.

【 1 】


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【1】

## 【解答例】

A challenge I have faced is moving to Australia when I was six. At first, I didn't know anyone and couldn't make friends as I hardly understood any English. I felt so lonely and wished I could go back to Japan. One day, I thought I should find a way to have fun and decided to try joining the local soccer club. Everyone was really friendly and immediately made me feel welcome. They didn't seem to care that I couldn't speak much English. I made great friends, and my life after that was completely different. From the experience, I learned that if you want to make friends with others, it's not important whether you speak the same language. What matters is that you can enjoy doing something together. (128 words)

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【解答】

【2】

1 **B**    2 **F**    3 **A**    4 **E**    5 **D**

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【3】

1 **B**    2 **C**    3 **A**    4 **D**    5 **D**

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【2】【3】

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