

学 部 共 通

入 学 試 験 問 題

A 日程 1 月29日

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子に落丁、乱丁があった場合は、試験監督者に申し出ること。
3. 試験監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入し、その下のマーク欄にもマークすること。
4. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
5. マーク方式の解答方法は、下の『解答上の注意』をよく読むこと。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

解 答 上 の 注 意

マーク方式での解答例

〔英語〕 解答群より、③をマークするときは、次の〔例〕のように解答欄の③にマークする。

〔例〕

1	①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

英 語

I. 次の英文を読み、問A・問Bに答えよ（*印を付した単語には注がある）。なお本文の内容は2025年6月時点のものである。

Set within a maze of streets in sleepy Tonosho, a large bug-eyed* creature painted on a building corner points out directions to confused 1. The odd beast Michi-shirubei doesn't always get it right, but he means well.

The *yōkai*, a creation of artist Chubei Yagyu, is one of about 900 folk spirit artworks collected at the Yokai Art Museum on Seto Inland Sea's Shodoshima in Kagawa Prefecture. Yagyu, the museum's director and a *yōkai* artist from the island, and his team run an open competition for sculptures of original, contemporary *yōkai*. The submissions from Japan as well as an increasing number from abroad are exhibited across four spaces that make up the museum. Last year, they were compiled into the book "Pop Yokai: Contemporary Character Art of Japan."

Aspects of daily life have long been imbued* with spirits and gods to explain mysterious phenomena, and *yōkai* dwell within things that provoke fear and anxiety. The sometimes bloodthirsty, aquatic *kappa* is well known, as is the fearsome *jorōgumo*, or woman spider. In the Edo Period (1603-1868), these spirits were to be feared, often referred to as "*bakemono*" (monsters), but as folklorist Masabu Kagawa writes in "Pop Yokai," modern *yōkai* have evolved from the dreadful and spooky* *bakemono* — today, they include creatures that are cute, humorous and playful.

The new imps* created by *yōkai* enthusiasts reflect the times, surfacing larger themes in the public consciousness. Last year, the museum called for ideas for a "yōkai of the year." Of the 3,575 form submissions it received, a clear theme emerged.

"Right now in Japan, (people are saying), 'There's no rice! There's no *bichikumai* (government stockpiled rice). Rice is expensive. What's happened? It must be *yōkai*'s 2!" says Atsushi Nomura, who runs PR at the museum.

So the *kome kakushi* (rice swindler) *yōkai* was born, imagined by Yagyu based on the rice-shortage related entries.

Through the museum and book, bigger themes emerge from the last decade. A number of *yōkai* sculptures related to anxiety over nuclear disaster have been submitted to the contest, which began in 2013, two years after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. "Yōkai josen" (decontamination *yōkai*), for one, licks away radioactive waste, perhaps a reference to the creepy* but helpful *akaname*, a folk creature said to lick away bathtub scum*. The "Futakuchi to nanakuchi" (two mouths and seven mouths) brothers have multiple mouths in order to take in and purify radioactive air.

Nomura says a lot of *yōkai* submissions come dotted with eyes. "We live in a world where we're being watched by an overwhelming number of eyes — in town, at home, outside in the streets. There are video cameras everywhere, creating a surveillance society. People have a sense of fear about being 3 watched.

Failures in interpersonal communication is another common theme among the *yōkai*. "Nohazama" (in between) fills the space between figures on a bench, responding on 4 of a person who's speaking nonsense. "Kao nusubito" (face thief) is a spirit that steals people's true feelings, which is maybe why everyone on the train seems to be wearing an expressionless mask.

A number of *yōkai* are related to climate change and ecological fears. "Naraku" (black hole), for example, "maintains the world's balance by absorbing the products of excess." But naraku, for 5 its efforts, is being destroyed by the overwhelming volume of

waste. “Yukionna tominchu” (hibernating snow woman) shows the old yōkai known as “*yukionna*” staying dormant* out of fear of a warming planet.

Nomura expects to see new yōkai addressing fears about AI in the future. “People everywhere are very concerned that AI might end up ruling over us, so I hope that yōkai will appear who can support us by doing things AI can’t do. Rather than yōkai that trap people, punish them or defeat them, I personally hope for gentle yōkai that quietly stay close to foolish and shallow humans, offering them comfort,” Nomura says.

(出典：Staff writer, “‘Rice swindler,’ ‘Face thief’: Worried citizens invent new monsters,” *The Japan Times Weekend*, June 22-23, 2025 一部改変)

注：bug-eyed 出目の imbued (～で) 満ちた spooky 不気味な
imps 小悪魔 creepy 身の毛のよだつ scum 汚れ
dormant 睡眠状態の

問A. 文中の ～ に入れるのにもっとも適当なものを①～④の中から選び、
解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <input type="text" value="1"/> | ① athletes | ② composers | ③ operators | ④ pedestrians |
| <input type="text" value="2"/> | ① fault | ② bullet | ③ sight | ④ ticket |
| <input type="text" value="3"/> | ① barely | ② constantly | ③ gracefully | ④ heavenly |
| <input type="text" value="4"/> | ① top | ② middle | ③ behalf | ④ edge |
| <input type="text" value="5"/> | ① good | ② all | ③ example | ④ sale |

問B. 6.～15. の各文が本文の内容に合っていれば解答欄の①にマークし、合っていなければ解答欄の②にマークせよ。

6. Michi-shirubei is one of the prize-winning artworks in the open competition organized by Chubei Yagyu and his team and is now exhibited in the Yokai Art Museum.
7. The Yokai Art Museum is located in the Shikoku area.
8. At the museum we can see the artworks of yōkai submitted for open competition not only from Japan but from overseas.
9. The fear and anxiety we feel in the digital age give birth to most of the yōkai that are often referred to as “*bakemono*.”
10. According to the article, present-day yōkai are not always horrible and gruesome.
11. “Yokai josen” gets rid of radioactive waste and it is suggestive of a folk creature called *akaname*.
12. Chubei Yagyu created the *kome kakushi* yōkai as well as the “Futakuchi to nanakuchi” brothers to show social conditions clearly.
13. “Kao nusubito” is said to dwell in trains in order to steal passengers’ true feelings and make them wear expressionless masks.
14. “Yukionna tominchu” implies our anxiety about the global warming.
15. According to the article it is believed that yōkai will be driven to the verge of extinction as AI technology develops.

Ⅱ. 次の1.～5.の日本語の意味の英文を、書き出しの語句に続けて下にある語句を並べかえて作るとした場合、に入れるべきものはどれか。解答欄にマークせよ。

1. このアウトレットではどこでもWi-Fiが使えるはずだ。

I'm sure this outlet mall.

① in ② that ③ is ④ Wi-Fi ⑤ anywhere ⑥ available

2. その実験結果に科学者はかなり驚いた。

The scientist was of the experiment.

① a ② surprised ③ at ④ not ⑤ little ⑥ the result

3. 彼女は罹災者を助けるため寄付をするよう常々心掛けている。

She always victims.

① the disaster ② support ③ tries ④ donations ⑤ to ⑥ to make

4. 外出するとつい書店に立ち寄ってしまう。

I a bookstore.

① without ② out ③ by ④ never ⑤ go ⑥ stopping

5. 桜島が数時間前に噴火したとのニュースが飛び込んできた。

We've just hours ago.

① erupted ② Sakurajima ③ that ④ received ⑤ news ⑥ a few

Ⅲ. 次の1.～5.の英文の意味が通じるためには、の中にどのような語を入れたらよいか。下の語群から選び、解答欄にマークせよ。

1. We are sick working overtime every day.

2. The phrase “global warming” came widespread use in the 1980.

3. It was hard for me to get the difficult problem.

4. The train was delayed due the heavy snow.

5. Feel free to ask my advice.

[語群：① to ② with ③ of ④ for ⑤ into ⑥ over]

IV. 1. ～ 5. の英文の説明に該当する英単語を下の語群〔①～⑩〕から選び、解答欄にマークせよ。

1. an amount of money that you borrow from a bank etc

= 31

2. something that happens or exists in society, science, or nature, especially something that is studied because it is difficult to understand

= 32

3. an arrangement with a company in which you pay them money, on a regular basis, and they pay the costs if something bad happens, for example if you become ill or your car is damaged

= 33

4. a chemical substance in food that is necessary for good health

= 34

5. a large amount of money, property etc that a person or country owns

= 35

[語群 : ① location ② vitamin ③ philosophy ④ insurance
 ⑤ loan ⑥ incident ⑦ wealth ⑧ vitality
 ⑨ phenomenon ⑩ weapon]

V. 36. ～ 40. の英単語の一番強く発音する箇所はどこか。解答欄にマークせよ。

36. ba · nan · a
 ① ② ③

37. o · ver · come
 ① ② ③

38. dan · ger · ous · ly
 ① ② ③ ④

39. re · mark · a · ble
 ① ② ③ ④

40. op · por · tu · ni · ty
 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤