

2025年度 一般入学試験前期日程（2月1日）  
問題〔英語コミュニケーションⅠ・Ⅱ、論理・表現Ⅰ〕

I. 次の1～5について、下線部の発音が同じものには○、異なるものには×を、それぞれ解答欄に書きなさい。

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. (ple <u>as</u> ant, <u>st</u> eady)  | 2. ( <u>ce</u> ase, <u>re</u> ason) |
| 3. ( <u>sou</u> thern, <u>th</u> ought) | 4. ( <u>arch</u> , <u>Mar</u> ch)   |
| 5. ( <u>meth</u> od, <u>wor</u> thy)    |                                     |

II. 次を示す例にならって、下の1～5の単語でもっとも強く発音される音節を、それぞれ解答欄に書きなさい。

例： **án**-a-lyze 第1音節； a-**nál**-y-sis 第2音節； an-a-**lýt**-ic 第3音節  
(太字にアクセント記号のある部分がもっとも強く発音される音節です。)

- |                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. re-lief (relief)             | 2. man-age (manage)           |
| 3. nov-el (novel)               | 4. ad-di-tion-al (additional) |
| 5. fun-da-men-tal (fundamental) |                               |

III. 次の1～10の( ) 内に入るもっとも適切な語を下記の語群より選びなさい。語は繰り返し選べます。

1. First ( ) all, wash your hands carefully.
2. I don't want to compete ( ) my best friend.
3. Lucy played the piano very well ( ) place of her sister.
4. The box is made ( ) paper.
5. The success depends ( ) what you do.
6. I always have ( ) mind what my father told me.
7. I want to get ( ) the town before five.
8. I understood what you were getting ( ).
9. Jim pointed ( ) that it didn't really matter at all.
10. Many students are apt ( ) skip breakfast during the summer holidays.

[ at in of on out to with ]

IV. [ ]内の語を並べ替え、日本語の意味を表す英文にきなさい。文の始めは大文字にして答えなさい。

1. トムはなぜあなたに電話をかけなかったと思いますか。  
[ call didn't do think Tom why you you ]?
2. 先生ができるだけ一生懸命勉強するように忠告してくれました。  
[ advised as as hard me possible study teacher the to ].
3. 残念ながら、その問題を3日間でとけないと思った。  
[ afraid can't days I I'm problem solve the three within ].
4. 彼女の体調が悪いことが顔色を見てわかった。  
[ bad by could her I in look see shape she that was ].
5. あと5分歩けば、駅につきます。  
[ another bring five-minute station the to walk will you ].

V. 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。\*付きの語は注があります。

Anne Thorndike, a primary care physician at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, had (1) a crazy idea. She believed she could improve the eating habits of thousands of hospital staff and visitors without changing their \*willpower or motivation in the slightest way. In fact, she didn't plan on talking to them at all.

Thorndike and her colleagues designed a six-month study to alter the “choice architecture” of the hospital cafeteria. They started by changing (2) how drinks were arranged in the room. Originally, the refrigerators located next to the cash registers in the cafeteria were filled with only soda. The researchers added water as an option to each one. Additionally, they placed baskets of bottled water next to the food stations throughout the room. Soda was still in the primary refrigerators, but water was now available at *all* drink locations.

Over the next three months, the number of soda sales at the hospital dropped by 11.4 percent. Meanwhile, sales of bottled water increased by 25.8 percent. They made similar adjustment—and saw similar results—with the food in the cafeteria. Nobody had said a word to anyone eating there.

(3) People often choose products not because of *what* they are, but because of *where* they are. If I walk into the kitchen and see a plate of cookies on the counter, I'll pick up half a dozen and start eating, even if I hadn't been thinking about them beforehand and didn't necessarily feel hunger. If the \*communal table at the office is always filled with doughnuts and bagels, it's going to be hard not to grab one every now and then. Your habits change depending on the room you are in and the \*cues in front of you.

Environment is the invisible hand that shapes human behavior. Despite our unique personalities, (4) environmental conditions. In church, people tend to talk in whispers. On a dark street, people act \*wary and guarded. In this way, the most common form of change is not internal, but external: we are changed by the world around us. Every habit is context dependent.

In 1936, psychologist Kurt Lewin wrote a simple equation that makes a powerful statement: Behavior is a function of the Person in their Environment, or  $B = f(P, E)$ .

It didn't take long for Lewin's Equation to be tested in business. In 1952, the economist Hawkins Stern described a phenomenon he called *Suggestion Impulse Buying*, which “is triggered when a shopper sees a product for the first time and visualizes a need for it.” In other words, (5) customers will occasionally buy products not because they want them but because how they are presented to them.

(6) For example, items at eye level tend to be purchased more than those down near the floor. For this reason, you'll find expensive brand names featured in easy-to reach locations on store shelves because they drive the most profit, while cheaper alternatives are \*tucked away in

harder-to-reach spots. The same goes for end caps, which are the units at the end aisles. End caps are moneymaking machines for retailers because they are obvious locations that encounter a lot of foot traffic. For example, 45 percent of Coca-Cola sales come specifically from end-of-the-aisle racks.

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注： willpower 意志力・自制力、 communal 共同使用の、 cue きっかけ、  
wary 慎重な、tuck away 隠す

1. 下線部（１）は、どのような考えですか。日本語で答えなさい。
2. 下線部（２）に関して、変更した２つの点を、日本語で答えなさい。
3. 下線部（３）を日本語にきなさい。
4. 下線部（４）の具体例を２つ、日本語で答えなさい。
5. 下線部（５）を日本語にきなさい。
6. 下線部（６）は、どのような例ですか。日本語で答えなさい。