

2025年度
八戸学院大学
地域経営学部 地域経営学科
健康医療学部 人間健康学科
健康医療学部 看護学科
一般選抜 I 期

英 語

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かない。
- 2 筆記用具は黒色の鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用する。
- 3 問題冊子に印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁などがあるときは、
手を挙げて監督者に伝える。
- 4 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよい。
- 5 問題冊子は持ち帰ってよい。

【I】 次の会話文を読み、空欄 1. ～ 7. に当てはまる単語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a)～(d)から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

Seo-yeon: Hey, Akihiko! What do you 1. about Japan moving toward a cashless society?

Akihiko: Hmm, I think it has both good 2. bad points. One advantage is convenience. With digital payments, we don't need to carry cash, and paying is faster.

Seo-yeon: True! And it's also safer. You don't have to worry 3. losing money or not having enough cash in your wallet.

Akihiko: That's a good point. Plus, with cashless payments, we can easily track 4. spending. It's all recorded in apps, so we know where our money goes.

Seo-yeon: But what about the disadvantages? Some older people might find it hard 5. use digital payments.

Akihiko: That's true. Not everyone is comfortable with technology. Also, if there's a system failure or no internet, you can't pay for 6. .

Seo-yeon: Right, and cashless payments can make it easier to overspend since you don't see the money leave your wallet.

Akihiko: Good point. I think Japan should keep 7. cash options, even if we go more cashless. It's important to give people choices.

Seo-yeon: I agree!

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | (a) hope | (b) think | (c) want | (d) prefer |
| 2. | (a) and | (b) but | (c) or | (d) however |
| 3. | (a) about | (b) from | (c) of | (d) by |
| 4. | (a) my | (b) their | (c) us | (d) our |
| 5. | (a) phone | (b) to | (c) with | (d) apps |
| 6. | (a) thing | (b) nothing | (c) everything | (d) anything |
| 7. | (a) always | (b) no | (c) some | (d) only |

【II】 次の会話文を読み、空欄 1. ～ 7. に当てはまる単語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a) ～(d)から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

Jamie: Hey, Koji! Do you exercise regularly?

Koji: Yeah, I try to. Exercise is good 1. staying healthy, right?

Jamie: Definitely! Regular exercise helps keep your body strong. It improves your heart, muscles, and 2. your immune system, so you don't get sick as easily.

Koji: That makes sense. And doesn't it help with energy, too? When I exercise, I feel more energetic 3. the day.

Jamie: Yes, exactly! Exercise boosts your energy, and it even helps you sleep better at night.

Koji: I also heard that it's good for mental health. Like, it 4. reduce stress and makes you feel happier.

Jamie: Right! Exercise releases something 5. endorphins, which are chemicals that make you feel good. It's like a natural mood booster.

Koji: That sounds great. So, exercise is good for both the body and the mind?

Jamie: Yes, that's 6. it's so important. Even a little exercise each day can help a lot.

Koji: I'll try to keep that 7. mind and make it a habit. Thanks for the advice, Jamie!

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. | (a) from | (b) to | (c) about | (d) for |
| 2. | (a) other | (b) even | (c) such | (d) else |
| 3. | (a) at | (b) since | (c) during | (d) all |
| 4. | (a) helps | (b) helping | (c) help | (d) helped |
| 5. | (a) called | (b) believed | (c) known | (d) referred |
| 6. | (a) when | (b) why | (c) what | (d) who |
| 7. | (a) through | (b) on | (c) of | (d) in |

【III】 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Cooking Club

In a high school in Canada, two international students met for the first time in math class. Yuki was from Japan, and Aran was from Thailand. At first, they didn't talk much. They were both shy and focused on their schoolwork. However, after the first week of school, something interesting happened. Yuki noticed Aran at the after-school international cooking club. They were surprised and excited to see each other there.

In the cooking club, students made dishes from all over the world. Yuki and Aran quickly realized that they both loved cooking. Yuki enjoyed making sushi and tempura, while Aran was great at cooking Thai dishes like pad thai and green curry. Every week, they cooked and shared their food with other students. They also tried food from many other countries, learning new recipes and flavors.

As the months passed, Yuki and Aran became great friends. They laughed, shared stories about their home countries, and talked about their future dreams. They also helped each other with their homework and enjoyed the experience of studying and living in Canada. But, after one year, Yuki received sad news. She had to return to Japan with her family. Both Yuki and Aran were very upset about this. They didn't want to say goodbye.

However, they promised to stay in touch through letters and later through social media as technology advanced. Years went by, and Yuki and Aran kept their friendship alive, always remembering their time in the cooking club.

Now, they are both 70 years old. After 50 years of friendship, they are finally meeting again in person. As they sit down to eat together, they smile, remembering the wonderful times they shared in Canada. Even though they have not seen each other for many years, their friendship is as strong as ever.

問い 1 : 次の [1.] ～ [10.] に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a) ～(d) から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

[1.] Where do Yuki and Aran meet for the first time?

- (a) At a restaurant
- (b) At the cooking club
- (c) At the library
- (d) In math class

[2.] What country is Yuki from?

- (a) Canada
- (b) Japan
- (c) Korea
- (d) Thailand

[3.] What surprises Yuki after the first week of class?

- (a) Aran is also in her cooking club.
- (b) Aran is her math tutor.
- (c) Aran is leaving Canada.
- (d) Aran speaks Japanese.

[4.] What are some of Yuki's favorite dishes to make in the cooking club?

- (a) Pad thai
- (b) Pizza
- (c) Tacos
- (d) Sushi and tempura

[5.] What type of food does Aran enjoy cooking?

- (a) Chinese food
- (b) Indian food
- (c) Italian dishes
- (d) Thai dishes

6. How do Yuki and Aran feel about each other after a year in Canada?

- (a) They are close friends.
- (b) They are only classmates.
- (c) They argue all the time.
- (d) They don't speak much.

7. Why do Yuki and Aran have to say goodbye after one year?

- (a) Aran is moving to another country.
- (b) The cooking club is ending.
- (c) They are both going to a new school.
- (d) Yuki is returning to Japan with her family.

8. How do Yuki and Aran keep in touch after Yuki returns to Japan?

- (a) By letters and social media
- (b) By sending emails every day
- (c) They don't talk anymore
- (d) They meet every year

9. How old are Yuki and Aran when they finally meet again?

- (a) 40 years old
- (b) 50 years old
- (c) 60 years old
- (d) 70 years old

10. What do Yuki and Aran do when they meet after 50 years?

- (a) They cook a meal together for good old times.
- (b) They go on a trip together to Canada.
- (c) They sit down to eat and remember their time in Canada.
- (d) They start a new cooking club in Yuki's house.

問い 2 : 次の 1. ～ 5. に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a) ～(d) から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

1. Based on the story, why do you think Yuki and Aran became such good friends in the cooking club?

- (a) They both liked cooking different foods and shared this interest.
- (b) They both needed help with their math homework.
- (c) They had no other friends, so they spent time together.
- (d) They were both from Canada, so they naturally became friends.

2. What can the story teach us about the importance of staying connected with friends?

- (a) Distance doesn't matter if you are truly close and maintain the friendship.
- (b) Friendships only last if people live in the same country.
- (c) Friends will naturally drift apart over time, so it's not worth staying in touch.
- (d) Technology makes staying connected difficult, so friendships last forever.

3. Based on the story, how might Yuki and Aran's experience in the cooking club have influenced their views on other cultures?

- (a) It didn't change their views since they already knew about each other's culture.
- (b) It probably made them more interested in learning about different cultures through food.
- (c) They only became interested in Canadian food after joining the club.
- (d) They only cared about their own traditional foods.

4. Why is it important that Yuki and Aran are meeting again after 50 years of friendship?

- (a) It highlights the value of lifelong friendships and the effort they put into staying in touch.
- (b) It means that they couldn't find other friends in the meantime.
- (c) It shows that friendships can survive even without communication for many years.
- (d) It shows that they didn't care much about staying connected during their lives.

5. Based on the story, what lesson can we learn from Yuki and Aran's story about making friends in a new country?

- (a) It is difficult to make new friends in a foreign country, so it's better to stay alone.
- (b) Sharing common interests, like cooking, can help break barriers and build strong friendships.
- (c) You can only make friends if you speak the same language.

(d) You should only make friends from your own country when living abroad.

【IV】 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Urbanization in the 21st Century

Urbanization is the process where people move from rural areas to cities, and it has grown rapidly in the 21st century. This movement has had both positive and negative effects on individuals, communities, and the environment. In this essay, we will look at the pros and cons of urbanization in the modern world.

One of the main advantages of urbanization is better access to jobs and education. Cities offer a wide range of employment opportunities that may not exist in rural areas. Many companies and industries are based in urban areas, which means people have more chances to find work. Moreover, cities have better educational institutions such as universities, colleges, and technical schools. This allows people to improve their skills and gain knowledge, helping them secure better jobs.

Another benefit is access to healthcare services. Cities often have more hospitals, clinics, and specialists than rural areas. This makes it easier for people to receive medical care when they need it. For example, if someone has a serious illness, they are more likely to find the right doctor in a city. Better healthcare can lead to healthier lives and can even save lives in emergencies.

Urbanization also brings about the development of infrastructure. Cities are often well connected by roads, public transport, and communication networks. This makes it easier to move around, communicate, and access services like electricity, clean water, and internet. These developments can improve the quality of life for city residents and make daily tasks easier.

However, urbanization also has its downsides. One of the biggest problems is overcrowding. When too many people move to a city, it can lead to a lack of housing. This can cause rents to go up, making it difficult for people to afford a place to live. Additionally, overcrowded cities may experience traffic jams, long commutes, and more pollution due to the higher number of vehicles on the road.

Pollution is another major issue in urban areas. Cities often produce a lot of waste, both in terms of garbage and air pollution. Factories, cars, and other industries contribute to poor air quality, which can cause health problems such as asthma* or respiratory infections. Noise pollution from traffic and construction is also common in cities and can affect people's mental well-being.

Lastly, urbanization can lead to the loss of green spaces. As cities expand, forests, parks, and agricultural lands are often cleared to make room for new buildings, roads, and other infrastructure. This not only reduces the amount of natural space available but also affects the environment by decreasing biodiversity and increasing carbon emissions.

In conclusion, urbanization has brought many benefits, such as better job opportunities, improved healthcare, and developed infrastructure. However, it has also led to significant challenges like overcrowding, pollution, and the loss of green spaces. It is essential for city planners and governments to address these issues to create a balanced urban environment that benefits everyone. By doing so, we can make cities more sustainable and livable for future generations.

*asthma 喘息

問い 1 : 次の ～ に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a) ～(d) から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

What is urbanization?

- (a) Building houses in rural areas
- (b) Growing and supporting new forests
- (c) The process of moving from one city to another
- (d) The process of moving from rural areas to cities

What is one advantage of urbanization mentioned in the essay?

- (a) Fewer houses
- (b) Less pollution
- (c) More jobs
- (d) More rural areas

Why is healthcare better in cities?

- (a) People exercise more.
- (b) There are more farmers.
- (c) There are more hospitals and specialists.
- (d) The weather is better.

What is a common problem in overcrowded cities?

- (a) Cleaner air
- (b) Less waste
- (c) More forests
- (d) Traffic jams

What causes pollution in cities?

- (a) Factories and cars
- (b) Fewer roads
- (c) Trees
- (d) Schools

6. How does urbanization affect green spaces?

- (a) It clears forests and agricultural lands.
- (b) It creates more parks and landscapes.
- (c) It plants more trees.
- (d) It reduces traffic.

7. What can help reduce the negative effects of urbanization?

- (a) Better city planning
- (b) Fewer hospitals
- (c) Less communication
- (d) More traffic

8. Why are cities connected by better infrastructure?

- (a) To increase pollution
- (b) To limit healthcare services
- (c) To make daily tasks easier
- (d) To reduce education opportunities

9. What can noise pollution in cities affect?

- (a) Clean water supply
- (b) Job opportunities
- (c) Mental well-being
- (d) Physical strength

10. What is one solution to affect the challenges of urbanization?

- (a) Creating a balanced urban environment
- (b) Expanding cities without planning
- (c) Ignoring and then balancing pollution
- (d) Removing hospitals from recreational areas

問い 2 : 次の ～ に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ (a) ～(d) から 1 つ選び、その記号を○で囲みなさい。

Based on the text, how can urbanization impact future generations?

- (a) It could create environmental and social problems.
- (b) It will mainly affect rural areas.
- (c) It will only bring positive changes and cure all problems.
- (d) It will stop as cities are full.

Based on the text, why might some people prefer to live in rural areas despite the benefits of cities?

- (a) Cities are always polluted.
- (b) Rural areas are quieter and less crowded.
- (c) There are no schools in rural areas.
- (d) They dislike healthcare services.

Based on the text, how can governments make urbanization more sustainable?

- (a) By allowing more traffic jams in the city
- (b) By building more factories with bigger machines
- (c) By planning cities with green spaces and better infrastructure
- (d) By reducing educational opportunities for all citizens

Based on the text, in what ways can individuals contribute to reducing city pollution?

- (a) Driving more cars into rural areas
- (b) Ignoring waste issues for a greener future
- (c) Moving to rural areas in order to find harmony
- (d) Using public transportation and recycling

Based on the text, what might happen if urbanization continues without proper planning?

- (a) Cities will become cleaner, greener, and healthier.
- (b) Overcrowding, pollution, and environmental damage will increase.
- (c) People will move back to urban areas and become farmers.
- (d) There will be more green spaces to go forest bathing.