

2025 年度

沖縄大学

一般選抜（前期）

[英語]

＊解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。

マーク記入例

1	●	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
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問1. 次の英文の()内に入る語(句)として最も適したものを1~4の中から一つ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. The students are excited () their upcoming show. They have been planning it for months.

1. on 2. in 3. with 4. about

2. I will () you use my pen this time, but please bring your own next time.

1. have 2. give 3. make 4. let

3. () to finish the project on time, we need to work harder.

1. In order 2. In regard 3. In summary 4. On purpose

4. John is looking forward () his friends next week. He hasn't seen them for a long time.

1. to meet 2. to meeting 3. for meeting 4. for meet

5. Lisa and Philip have known each other () they were children.

1. for 2. until 3. since 4. from

6. I went out to a movie yesterday with my sister, but () we couldn't get there in time.

1. certainly 2. unfortunately 3. likely 4. normally

7. John always () his homework before dinner.

1. does 2. ends 3. sits 4. studies

8. This is the doll () my father bought me when I was 6 years old.

1. who 2. whose 3. what 4. which

9. () what to do, he did nothing.

1. Not know 2. Not knowing 3. Known not 4. Knew not

10. You have to pay the () when you get on the bus.

1. fare 2. cost 3. admission 4. bill

11. The doctor told him () because of his health.

1. not smoking 2. to quit from smoking
3. quitting smoking 4. to quit smoking

12. I couldn't take the test because I ()!
 1. overcame 2. overtook 3. overran 4. overslept
13. The Olympic medals () from the metal from the Eiffel Tower.
 1. make 2. are made 3. are making 4. are make
14. I really like those shoes. I'd buy them if I () you.
 1. am 2. had been 3. have been 4. were
15. The students are proud () their achievements. They worked very hard.
 1. for 2. at 3. with 4. of
16. By the time we arrived, the show (). We were disappointed to miss the beginning.
 1. starts 2. started 3. had started 4. starting
17. John () every morning.
 1. runs in the park 2. in the park runs
 3. the park in runs 4. runs the park in
18. A: Who do you () as a person?
 B: My friend Kota because he's a wheelchair tennis champion.
 1. admire 2. amuse 3. annoy 4. achieve
19. I don't know () Daisuke will come or not.
 1. when 2. that 3. whether 4. which
20. I find it difficult to keep the conversation ().
 1. coming 2. carrying 3. holding 4. going

問 2. 21~25 の会話文の()内に入る最も適切な表現を 1~4 の中から一つ選び、解答欄にマークしなさい。

21.

A: What would you like to be when you grow up?

B: I haven't decided yet.

A: (). There are too many things I want to do.

1. Me too 2. Me neither 3. Neither me 4. Too me

22.

A: Do you know that girl over there?

B: () ?

A: Yes.

B: She's my sister.

1. Do you know who is talking with Tom
2. Who is talking with Tom
3. Do you mean the girl talking with Tom
4. Do you like talking with Tom

23.

A: Do you have any plans for next weekend?

B: We're going to go fishing next Sunday. ()?

A: Sounds good.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. What do you want | 2. How do you feel |
| 3. What do you do | 4. Why don't you come |

24.

A: Including tax, it's 1,500 yen. How would you like to pay, in cash or by card?

B: ().

A: Oh, I'm sorry. We don't support that payment method.

1. Cash only, please
2. I'd like to pay with my smartphone
3. Please pay to my bank account
4. I'd like taking by card

25.

A: What are your plans for the summer vacation, Mike?

B: I'm planning to visit my grandparents in the countryside.

A: That sounds wonderful. ()?

B: Yes, I enjoy the nature there and love spending time with them.

1. Will you study during the vacation
2. Do you like the countryside
3. Do you have other plans
4. Will you play the piano

問3. 次の英文を読んで 26～31 の間に答えなさい。太字で示されている語句には注が付されています。

The Last Chance for a First Impression

You don't get a second chance to make a first impression, the **saying** goes. Yet, **in just a split-second**, we form opinions of people we **encounter** based on any number of characteristics including age, gender, language, appearance, voice, culture, economic and social status, and the situation in which we meet. Generally speaking, these impressions are quite **accurate**.

In the 1700s, Johann Kaspar Lavater, a Swiss **physiognomist**, believed that a person's character could be **determined** from their facial features such as the size of the nose and the shape of the eyes and forehead. In 1920, American **psychologist** Edward Thorndike wrote about the *halo effect* which says that one positive quality generally results in a positive impression of a person **overall**. More recent research suggests that shared attitudes and beliefs, such as family or social values, reduce *first impression bias*.

First impression bias means to make an immediate decision about a person based on the limited information we have at the moment of the encounter. So, for example, positive first impressions are more likely with a person wearing an **outfit** you like or if the person is **physically** attractive to you. A negative first impression is more likely if, for example, the person **comes across as** insincere or dirty.

More specifically, positive first impressions are influenced by personal character **traits** such as acting naturally, smiling, being honest and confident, listening and being talkative, and presenting oneself **appropriately** such as having good manners and wearing tidy, clean clothes.

On the contrary, a negative first impression can result from the opposite of these qualities and/or also by being too direct, asking very personal questions, talking about **sensitive** topics such as religion, politics, health, or gossip. A negative first impression is difficult to overcome because most people are **unwilling** to change their **perceptions** even with new positive information.

Wrong first impressions can have serious negative **consequences**. These may include losing a job opportunity, **exclusion** from social circles, being denied financial services at banks, or having feelings of **worthlessness**. While negative first impressions are difficult to overcome, it is not impossible. Doing so usually requires time and effort, however. On the other hand, positive first impressions can quickly change to negative with bad behavior such as lying or **insulting** language.

(Adapted from *What's That You Say?*, Jono David, Nan'un-do, 2023)

(注)

saying 格言 in a split second 瞬時に encounter 出会う accurate 正確な
physiognomist 人相学者 determine 決定する psychologist 心理学者 overall 全体として
outfit 服装 physically 物理的に come across as ～と受け取られる trait(s) 特性
appropriately 適切に sensitive デリケートな unwilling ～することを嫌がる perception(s) 認識
consequence(s) 影響 exclusion 除外 worthlessness 無価値感 insulting 失礼な

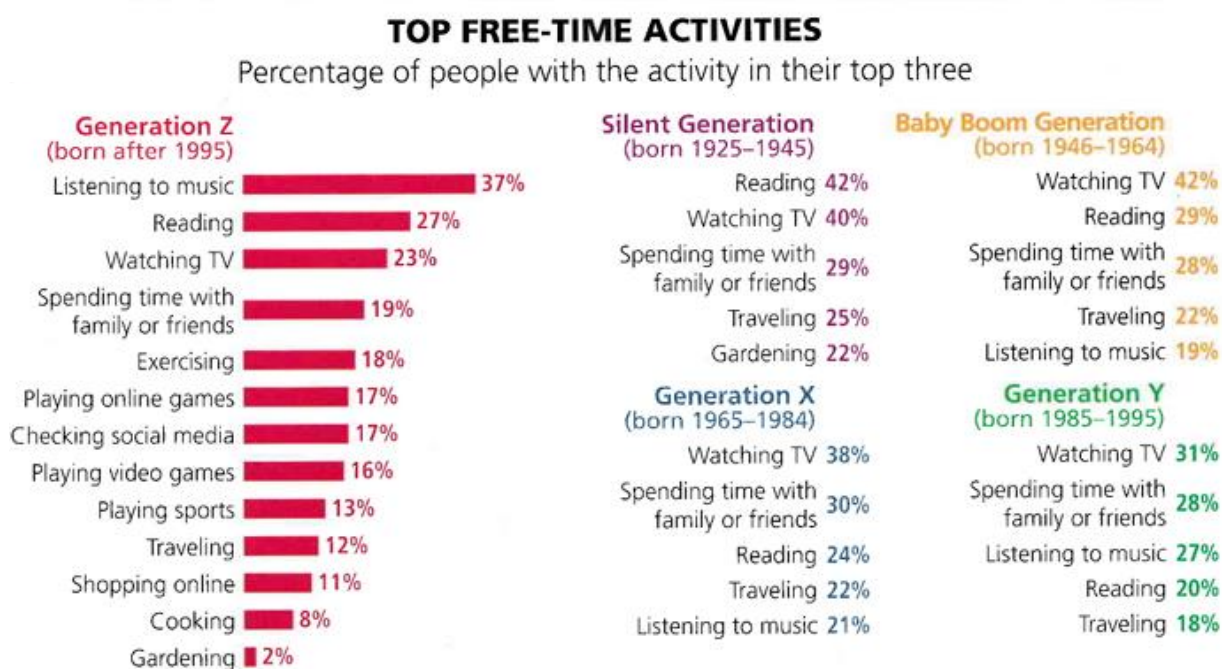
26. According to the passage, what is a key characteristic of how first impressions are formed?
1. They take a long time and are based on knowing the person well.
 2. They happen quickly and are based on many different things.
 3. They are usually wrong and don't tell us much about the person.
 4. They are mostly based only on a person's culture and social status.
27. What did Johann Kaspar Lavater believe about facial features?
1. Facial features like the size of the nose show a person's job.
 2. Facial features can indicate a person's character.
 3. Only eyes and nose shape reveal character.
 4. Facial features don't have anything to do with a person's character.
28. What is *first impression bias*?
1. Tendency to avoid forming any impression on others.
 2. The idea that impressions are never accurate.
 3. Making quick judgments about people based on limited information.
 4. A strong belief in changing first impressions.
29. Which quality helps a positive first impression?
1. Wearing expensive clothes.
 2. Having a good sense of humor.
 3. Smiling and listening actively.
 4. Wearing untidy clothes.
30. According to the passage, what can lead to a negative first impression?
1. Discussing topics like religion or politics.
 2. Smiling and listening.
 3. Being honest and confident.
 4. Wearing clean clothes.
31. What does the passage suggest about negative first impressions?
1. They are easy to change with positive actions.
 2. They have no serious consequences.
 3. They are difficult to change and can impact life opportunities.
 4. They are generally less memorable than positive impressions.

問4. 次の英文を読んで 32～36 の問に答えなさい。太字で示されている語句には注が付されています。
36の解答は解答用紙の裏側の解答欄に記述しなさい。

How do you spend your free time?

The answer to that question probably depends on your age. Perhaps older people enjoy taking care of plants in a garden, while younger people prefer video games? And we know that lots of people enjoy watching TV, but what about reading, or spending time with family? Today's young people love **social media** and online games, but what about reading books or family time? Are those activities only popular with older people?

Research by The Nielsen Corporation gives us the answers—and some of them may surprise you. The company asked people in many different countries to choose their favorite activities from a list. The research shows that, yes, everyone enjoys watching TV—for Generations X and Y, it's the number-one free-time activity. But Generation Z prefers reading and listening to music—for them, watching TV is in third place.



(Voices, Chia Suan Chong, Lewis Lansford, National Geographic Learning, 2023, p.37

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(注)

social media ソーシャルメディア、SNS

32. What is the main idea of the passage?
1. Older people are more active.
 2. The older generation does not like social media.
 3. People like doing different things according to the country they are from.
 4. The activity you do in your spare time is dependent on age.
33. Tom is 50 years old. What generation is he in?
1. Baby boomers
 2. Generation X
 3. Generation Y
 4. Generation Z
34. What is true about Generation X?
1. They were born between 1925 and 1945.
 2. They most like listening to music.
 3. They like watching TV more than anything else.
 4. They don't like studying.
35. What is true about "spending time with family or friends"?
1. Most people in Generation Y don't like spending time with family or friends.
 2. More baby boomers like spending time with family or friends than people in Generation X.
 3. Baby boomers and people in Generation Y like spending time with family or friends equally.
 4. It's the least favorite activity for Generation Z.
36. What do you think is the most interesting information in the charts? State your opinion with the reasons why you think it is interesting. Use around 65 words.
- (チャートの中で興味深いと感じた情報を理由と共に65語前後の英語で書いてください。)

解答は解答用紙の裏面の36の回答欄に記述しなさい。