

2025 年度 新潟青陵大学

一般選抜 試験問題

「英 語」

試験の受け方について

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまでは、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 問題は全部で 10 ページです。
- 3 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。
解答用紙はマークシート用・記述式用の 2 枚があります。
- 4 解答用紙には受験番号・氏名を必ず記入してください。
- 5 試験時間は 60 分です。
- 6 印刷が不明瞭な場合のほかは、問題について質問は受けません。
- 7 不正な行為があった場合は、解答はすべて無効となります。
- 8 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

第1問 次の問い 1～5 の会話の空欄 (～) に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の(1)～(4)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

1. A : I've been preparing for my university entrance exams. I'm really nervous about it.

B : You've studied hard, so you'll do great!

(1) I appreciate that.

(2) I don't know why.

(3) I hope so too.

(4) I'm so proud of you.

2. A : Excuse me, I dropped my knife on the floor.

B : ; I'll get you another one.

(1) Hold back

(2) Hold in

(3) Hold on

(4) Hold on it

3. A : I'm sorry, I got a bit lost on the way. I'll be arriving in 10 minutes.

B : No worries! I'll get us a table and .

(1) pick me up

(2) put you off

(3) set it aside

(4) take a seat

4. A : I'm really sorry for being late again. I promise it won't happen next time.

B : Well, "actions speak louder than words," so it would be great if you could be next time.

(1) by time

(2) of time

(3) on time

(4) up time

5. A : Hello. This is Anne calling. Can I talk to Mike, please?

B : I'm sorry, he's out right now.

(1) Can I come in?

(2) Can I leave a message?

(3) Can I take a message?

(4) Can I try it on?

第2問 次の問い1～12の空欄(～)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の(1)～(4)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

1. Some people say that the students in this class are outstanding, but think little of them.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) another | (2) anothers |
| (3) other | (4) others |

2. Whenever I study late at night, , I just feel tired the next day.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) every now and then | (2) for the first time |
| (3) in the end | (4) once in a while |

3. I him at the cafe last week, but I cannot remember what we talked about.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (1) may have met | (2) may meet |
| (3) might meet | (4) will meet |

4. Staying focused was my biggest challenge studying for the entrance exams.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (1) after | (2) because |
| (3) therefore | (4) while |

5. The amount of homework this semester was greater than we expected.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (1) far | (2) more |
| (3) quite | (4) very |

6. Recently, various styles of online learning are to meet students' needs.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) being developed | (2) having developed |
| (3) to develop | (4) to have developed |

7. In high school, I often 12 my classmates help me with my homework.

(1) asked

(2) had

(3) have requested

(4) was needed

8. One of the facts about the Moon's rotation 13 that it cycles around the Earth every 27.3 days.

(1) are

(2) is

(3) were

(4) will be

9. I got a professional 14 my smartphone.

(1) be fixed

(2) fix

(3) to be fixed

(4) to fix

10. People who are 15 the beauty of nature often find joy in exploring the outdoors.

(1) amazed at

(2) amazing at

(3) amazed that

(4) amazing that

11. I remember the day 16 we learned the truth about the solar system in class.

(1) when

(2) where

(3) which

(4) who

12. She can't speak very much English, and 17 Japanese.

(1) as far

(2) even less

(3) even more

(4) much more

第3問 次の英文 [A]、[B] を読み、その文意にそって、18 ～ 29 までに入れるのに最も適切なものを(1)～(4)からそれぞれ一つずつ選べ。

[A]

Many students across the United States 18 in math during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many educators are 19 ways to bring students back up to usual math levels.

Such efforts paid off for a rural school system in the southern state of Alabama. It has shown major 20.

A study called the Nation's Report Card shows that Alabama students led the nation in 21 math learning during the pandemic. And the state's Piedmont City school system landed at the top in a comparison of scores from before and during the pandemic. Nationwide, students on average fell half a year behind in math, researchers say.

The Piedmont school system has about 1,100 students. Seven out of 10 children receive reduced-cost or free meals in the schools.

The school system has stuck with a policy it 22 before the pandemic: Teachers use test scores to learn where students are struggling and then target teaching to each child.

"We made a total transformation about five years ago," said Mike Hayes, the school system's chief. "We 23 that we were going to let data make every decision."

(VOA News. October 3, 2023)

18	(1) fell apart	(2) fell behind	(3) fell for	(4) fell out
19	(1) seeking	(2) hiding	(3) ignoring	(4) thinking
20	(1) amazement	(2) fulfillment	(3) improvement	(4) settlement
21	(1) falling	(2) gaining	(3) losing	(4) maintaining
22	(1) changed	(2) eliminated	(3) established	(4) imagined
23	(1) appreciated	(2) decided	(3) failed	(4) hesitated

[B]

Changes in weather are also 24 agriculture, observers say. El Niño is a periodic warm current in the southern Pacific Ocean. It is linked to changes in weather in several places around the world. Some scientists say climate change could make the El Niño current more 25 affecting weather everywhere.

For example, a lack of rain in India means 26 restrictions there might not end with the new rice harvest in October.

Most at risk from weather changes are nations that depend heavily on imported food. The World Bank, for example, notes that the Philippines imports 14 percent of its food. However, recent storms could mean further crop deficits. Rice prices there 27 8.7 percent in August. That is double the increase from the month before.

Since prices increased, Philippine food store owners say they are losing money. Thirty-two-year-old Charina Em owns a store in the Trabajo market in Manila.

“We cannot 28 money anymore. It is like we just work so that we can have food daily,” she said.

Cynthia Esguerra is 66 years old and has several 29. She said she has had to choose between medicines and food.

(VOA News. October 3, 2023)

24	(1) controlling	(2) enhancing	(3) affecting	(4) reversing
25	(1) strong	(2) severe	(3) mild	(4) deep
26	(1) production	(2) export	(3) transportation	(4) trade
27	(1) increased	(2) indicated	(3) inclined	(4) involved
28	(1) save	(2) raise	(3) donate	(4) borrow
29	(1) patients	(2) habits	(3) diseases	(4) benefits

第4問 次の文章を読み、下の問い1～4に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、選択肢(1)～(4)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

The first electric school buses in the United States began operating about 10 years ago in California. Fewer than one percent of the 489,000 school buses in the U.S. were electric at the end of 2023. However, the number of electric school buses currently operating or that have been ordered from a manufacturer has more than tripled in the last two years. That information comes from the Electric School Bus Initiative of the non-profit World Resources Institute, or WRI, based in Washington D.C. The WRI said that increase means 10 times as many students now ride electric school buses — from around 20,000 in 2020 to 200,000 three years later. The number of states with electric bus laws or goals also grew from two to 14 between 2020 and last year. People and organizations that want electric school buses can find it difficult to get local officials to find ways to pay for them. “It’s just a matter of breaking down these barriers,” said Alicia Cox. She is a mother of two in Jackson, Wyoming. Her state is the only one that does not have a single school district with an electric bus operating or on order. Cox’s son, a second grader, often rides a diesel bus to school.

Problems with electric buses

Parents and local officials say one of the biggest problems with electric school buses is their cost. Even with the fuel and maintenance savings of an electric bus, they cost two to three times more than diesel fueled buses. The Environmental Protection Agency says it has a \$5 billion program for zero-emissions buses. The money comes from an infrastructure law passed by the U.S. Congress under the administration of President Joe Biden in 2021. Nearly 440 grants and rebates totaling about \$1.8 billion have already been released. The goal of the federal money is to replace thousands of buses across several hundred school districts in the U.S. Demand for the money has been “heartening,” said Christine Koester. She is a director for the Clean School Bus Program at the EPA. In addition to federal money, supporters have successfully pushed to use other money. That includes money from federal government legal cases, like the Volkswagen emissions settlement. In that case, the U.S. government brought legal action against the German carmaker for having a system that gave false car emissions results. For school districts that are not receiving federal money, there are other possibilities. These include leasing buses from companies that supply the buses and the equipment needed. This method spreads costs out over time.

Choices

Dearborn Public Schools is a Detroit area school district in the Midwestern state of Michigan. Seventy percent of families in the district are poor. Communications director David Mustonen said the district was interested in new technology when it began operating its first electric bus in December 2022. The district bought an electric school bus with a \$300,000 federal grant. The bus has been operational only about three of the 12 months since then. That is because of maintenance needs and learning about the device. That is not discouraging Dearborn from moving forward with adding 18 additional electric school buses. But those problems represent a risk other school districts may not want to take. There are other problems slowing the change to electric buses. School districts sometimes take a long time to approve electric buses. Manufacturing of the buses can be delayed, and electric buses require special electrical connections for charging. And, of course, electricity costs money, too. Wyoming refused federal money from the EPA because of concerns about how far the buses could travel. There were also concerns about cold temperatures. Wyoming is a very large Western state where travel distances are big and, in the winter, temperatures can get very cold. Electric battery performance decreases in cold temperatures. “Even though diesel is not as clean, it’s getting the job done,” Cox said schools and fleet managers tell her.

(VOA News. March 03, 2024)

1. How many students were estimated to use electric school buses in the U.S. in 2023?

30

- (1) About 20,000.
- (2) About 48,900.
- (3) About 200,000.
- (4) About 489,000.

2. What is the problem with electric buses?

31

- (1) Electric buses are much more expensive to buy than diesel-fueled buses.
- (2) Grants and rebates for introducing electric buses have been released.
- (3) There is a \$5 billion program for zero-emissions buses.
- (4) There is an infrastructure law restricting using money for electric school buses.

3. Which of the following is NOT a problem slowing the change to electric buses?

32

- (1) They require a long time to charge with their special electrical connections.
- (2) It takes a lot of time to maintain and learn about them.
- (3) School districts sometimes take a long time to approve electric buses.
- (4) There can be delays in the production of electric buses.

4. Which of the following facts is NOT related to why Wyoming refused federal money from the EPA?

33

- (1) Cold temperatures reduce electric battery performance.
- (2) Diesel buses are not as clean.
- (3) Winters in Wyoming can get very cold.
- (4) Wyoming is a very large state.

第5問 次の文章を読み、下の問い1～4に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、選択肢(1)～(4)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

The American college basketball tournaments known as “March Madness” begin this week. College basketball, or National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) basketball, is very popular in the United States. In parts of the country, it is even more popular than professional basketball. And, many people like to try to guess who will win the many games played over the next few weeks of competition. Sixty-seven games will be held for both men and women. A chart that shows the sequence of games is called a bracket. Thousands of fans in the U.S. compete with each other to correctly predict the most outcomes of each game.

Today, more people are using artificial intelligence, or AI, to help them fill their brackets. Using AI for bracketing in the tournament is not so new. Even so, the yearly bracket competitions still provide many surprises for computer science experts who have spent years creating their models using past tournament results. The researchers have found that machine learning alone cannot quite solve for the limited data and unpredictable human elements of the tournament. A normal fan may spend a few days this week deciding which team might win a few games in the tournament. But some computer experts are going after even more detailed information. They are using complex math to find the best model for predicting success in the tournament. Some are using AI to perfect their codes or decide which qualities of the team can best predict their competitive future.

The chances of creating a perfect bracket are extremely low for any competitor, however advanced their tools may be. An “informed fan” making choices based on past results has a 1 in 2 billion chance at perfection, says Ezra Miller. He is a mathematics professor at Duke University. Artificial intelligence is likely very good at determining the probability that a team wins, Miller said. But even with the models, he added that the “random choice of who’s going to win a game that’s evenly matched” is still a random choice.

For the 10th straight year, the data science community Kaggle is hosting “Machine Learning Madness.” In traditional bracket competitions, people simply write each team they think will win. But “Machine Learning Madness” requires users to enter a percentage representing their level of confidence that a team will advance. Kaggle provides a large data set from past results for people to develop their algorithms. That includes information on a team’s free-throw percentage, turnovers and assists. Users can then turn that information over to an algorithm to find the statistics most predictive of tournament success. “It’s a fair fight. There’s people who know a lot about basketball and can use what they know,” said Jeff Sonas. He is a statistical chess analyst who helped found the competition. “It is also possible for someone who doesn’t know a lot about basketball but is good at learning how to use data to make predictions.”

No method will include every element at play on the court. There is a balance between modeling and intuition, said Tim Chartier, a Davidson University bracket expert. Chartier has studied brackets since 2009. He developed a method that largely depends on team success on home court and away, performance in the second half of the season and difficulty of schedule. But he said the NCAA Tournament’s historical results provide an unpredictable and small sample size. That is a difficulty for machine learning models, which use large sample sizes. Chartier’s goal is never for his students to reach perfection in their brackets. His own model still cannot account for Davidson’s 2008 unexpected admission into the “Elite Eight” level of the tournament. In that mystery, Chartier finds a useful reminder from March Madness: “The beauty of sports, and the beauty of life itself, is the randomness that we can’t predict.”

(VOA News, March 21, 2024)

1. Which of the following is correct about college basketball in the U.S.?

34

- (1) A detailed commentary on each NCAA basketball game is called a bracket.
- (2) AI has only recently started to be used to predict the outcomes of basketball games.
- (3) College basketball is more popular than professional basketball throughout the country.
- (4) Many people try to correctly predict the results of the NCAA basketball games.

2. Which of the following is NOT stated in the text about computer experts?

35

- (1) They are sometimes surprised by the yearly bracket competition results.
- (2) They have almost succeeded in creating a perfect bracket using machine learning.
- (3) They identify factors that help predict the teams' competitive future.
- (4) They use complex math to construct models predicting the tournament results.

3. Which of the following appropriately describes "Machine Learning Madness?"

36

- (1) Both basketball knowledge and data utilization skills are required to win the competition.
- (2) Not only game results, but participants also predict each team's free-throw percentage, turnovers, and assists.
- (3) Participants make predictions about the results of basketball games with confidence levels.
- (4) Participants must use their own data sets to develop their algorithms for predictions.

4. Which of the following is most likely to have happened in the NCAA Tournament in 2008?

37

- (1) Davidson University, which had been predicted to be strong, advanced through the tournament.
- (2) Davidson University, which had been predicted to be strong, was eliminated early in the tournament.
- (3) Davidson University, which had been predicted to be weak, advanced through the tournament.
- (4) Davidson University, which had been predicted to be weak, was eliminated early in the tournament.

第6問 次の文章を読み、下の問い1～2に答えよ。

A United Nations report warns that no longer used electronics, called “e-waste,” is increasing worldwide. It adds that recycling rates of e-waste remain low.

The waste comes from devices such as mobile phones, electronic toys, TVs, microwave ovens, e-cigarettes, laptop computers, and solar panels.

The report does not include waste from electronic vehicles, which are counted separately.

The U.N.’s International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the research group UNITAR wrote the report. It said about 62 million metric tons of “e-waste” were created in 2022. The report estimates the amount will increase 32 percent by 2030. The report said metals, including copper, gold, and iron, worth a total of about \$91 billion are wasted.

The U.N. said 22 percent of e-waste was collected and recycled in 2022. The U.N. agencies expect that amount to fall to 20 percent by 2030 for several reasons. These include the increasing number of devices, lack of repairs, shorter device lifespan, and not enough waste management systems.

Some of the e-waste contains dangerous substances, such as the element mercury, the report said. It also contains some rare-earth metals needed to make electronic devices. Currently, recycling supplies only one percent of the demand for the 17 rare metals.

The report said about half of all e-waste comes from Asia where few countries have laws on e-waste or collection targets. Recycling and collection rates are more than 40 percent in Europe. However, Europe also produces the highest amount of e-waste per person: nearly 18 kilograms.

Africa has the least e-waste of any of the five big regions worldwide. However, its recycling and collection rates are about 1 percent, the report said.

“The latest research shows that the global challenge posed by e-waste is only going to grow,” said Cosmas Luckyson Zavazava. He is head of the ITU telecommunication development group.

(VOA News, March 25, 2024)

1. 文脈から判断して、“e-waste” がどういう意味か 20 語程度の英語と 40 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 発展途上国で e-waste の回収やリサイクルを促進するために、どのような方法が有効であると思うか、50～100 語程度の英語で書きなさい。

第 6 問 解答用紙（記述式用）

受験番号：_____

氏 名：_____

1	英語 20 語程度	
	日本語 40 字程度	
2	英語 50～100 語程度	

2025年度 新潟青陵大学 一般選抜 「英語」 解答

大問	解答番号	正解	配点
第1問	1	2	2
	2	3	2
	3	4	2
	4	3	2
	5	3	2
第2問	6	4	2
	7	3	2
	8	1	2
	9	4	2
	10	1	2
	11	1	2
	12	2	2
	13	2	2
	14	4	2
	15	1	2
	16	1	2
	17	2	2

大問	解答番号	正解	配点
第3問	18	2	2
	19	1	2
	20	3	2
	21	4	2
	22	3	2
	23	2	2
	24	3	2
	25	2	2
	26	2	2
	27	1	2
	28	1	2
	29	3	2
第4問	30	3	2
	31	1	2
	32	1	2
	33	2	2
第5問	34	4	2
	35	2	2
	36	3	2
	37	3	2

大問	小問	解答例	配点
第6問	1	< 英語 > E-waste refers to old or unused electronics, such as phones and TVs, which contain valuable materials but are poorly recycled. (20語)	5
		< 日本語 > 電子廃棄物は使用済みの電子機器を指し、価値も害もあるが、あまり再利用されない。 (39字)	5
	2	To improve e-waste recycling in developing countries, education is very important. People should understand the environmental and health benefits of recycling and learn how to do it safely. Governments can establish proper recycling facilities, provide financial support for waste management programs, and create laws to encourage recycling. Companies should focus on designing eco-friendly products that are easier to repair and recycle. Additionally, training programs for workers can increase efficiency and safety in handling e-waste. These actions will reduce pollution, save resources, and create sustainable job opportunities to help people and the environment. (92語)	16