

近大×マナビズム 過去問解説 2025 テキスト 英語

# 【 次の対話文の空所に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア〜エから一つ選べ。

A: Hi, Lisa. Have you thought about Emily's birthday next week?

B: Yeah, I was thinking we could do something special for her.

A: That sounds fantastic. There's that new Italian place, Bella Vista. Have you heard about it?

B: I have! They have great reviews, so I tried to go on Sunday, but they're closed that day of the week. Do you think Emily would like it?

A: Definitely. She loves Italian food. When do you think is the best time to celebrate next week?

B: I know that at her new job, she has to work every weekday evening.

A: Great. I'll call the restaurant and see if they can accommodate us. What time is best?

B: How about half past six?

[A]

A: Perfect. I'll make the reservation. Can you invite everyone else? Be sure to tell them to keep it a secret from Emily.

B: Of course. I'll message everyone today. Do we need to organize anything else?

A: Let's keep it simple. We can \_\_\_\_\_ and we can all bring a small gift.

B: That sounds great. Emily loves those kinds of fun activities!

A: Thanks, Lisa. Yeah, I think she's going to be thrilled.

- 1. 7. How about dinner at the restaurant we ate at last Sunday?
  - ✓. Let's have a lunch party at her favorite Italian cafe.
  - ウ. We should just ask Emily what restaurant she prefers.
  - 工. What about a surprise dinner party?
- 2. 7. All of us have free time on Sunday.
  - I think lunch on a weekday is best for everyone.
  - ウ. I think Saturday should work well.
  - 工. Let's do it Friday in the early evening.
- 3. 7. check the seating arrangement
  - get birthday cake for everyone
  - ウ. play some party games
  - 工. send Emily an invitation card

- A: Hi, I'm Sarah, the customer complaints manager. I heard that you want to talk with me. I hope there isn't a problem.
- B: Hi, Sarah. Actually, the opposite! I want to share some positive feedback about your new employee, Mio.
- A: Oh, that's refreshing and a relief to hear because in my position, I

  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What impressed you about Mio?
- B: So many things! First of all, her depth of knowledge about the products in your store is amazing.
- A: I'm happy to hear that. I guess the product training program we started for new employees is helping.
- B: After I made my purchase, Mio even offered to help me carry my bags to my car. That's something I truly appreciate.
- A: Mio's actions mirror our company's mission, which is " 5 ."
- B: I'd also like to compliment her on her amazing personality. She is extremely patient and has a great sense of humor too!
- A: Wow, she really left a good impression on you. She sounds like a great candidate for employee of the month.
- B: In my opinion she deserves it, but \_\_\_\_\_6 \_\_\_, I'm a bit biased.
- A: Oh, I didn't realize that you are related to her. It's nice to meet you.
- B: It's nice to meet you too. My name's Toru Maeda. Thanks for hiring Mio.
- A: My pleasure, Mr. Maeda. Thank you for shopping at Buildit DIY store.

- 4. 7. frequently accept praise from customers
  - 1. hardly ever deal with claims
  - ウ. rarely have to resolve customer issues
  - 工. usually receive more criticisms than compliments
- 5. 7. helping every customer with care and personalized support
  - making DIY affordable for everyone
  - ウ. providing great advice to complete projects with confidence
  - 工. the right tools for all DIY projects
- 6. 7. being that I'm a close acquaintance
  - considering that I am her grandfather
  - ウ. due to the fact that I have just met her
  - 工. having worked with her for so many years

Insects may help us improve the way we deal with dangerous situations. Scientists around the world are studying insect behavior to create tiny robots that have many of the same capabilities as insects. Insects, for example, can fly in and land ( 7 ) on a tiny surface, and then flap their wings to fly off with amazing speed. One application for these tiny insectlike machines is in ( 8 )—robots will be able to scout battlefields and record images as they hover over dangerous areas. ( 9 ) are also building ornithopters—aircraft that get all of their thrust and most of their lift from flapping wings. The flight ( 10 ) of an ornithopter is essentially a simulation of the way that an insect flaps its wings to take off and fly. These emergent technologies offer several ( 11 ). One benefit is that operators can ( 12 ) the devices from a distance. As a result, they can stay out of harm's way while they perform dangerous missions in unpredictable environments, such as war zones.

ア. advantages イ. attendant ウ. complication

エ. defense オ. engineers カ. manipulate

キ. mechanism ク. precisely

$\coprod$	次の各英文の空所に入れるのに最も適当な語句を、ア〜エから一つ選べ。				
	13. The idea cross	ed my mind (	) the man I	saw yesterday might	
	have been a famo	ous actor.			
	7. in which	イ. that	ウ. thereafter	工. to which	
	14. Due to safety of storm approached		rs were made (	) the trail as the	
	7. leave	<ol> <li>✓ leaving</li> </ol>	ウ. to leave	工. to leaving	
			with your precor	nceived ideas, extra	
	7. many	イ. more	ウ. most	工. much	
	16. I met Jason ; Sunday.	yesterday and (	) for a bike	e ride together next	
	7. we're going		イ. we're gone		
	ウ. we've been go	oing	エ. we've gone		
	17. Some popular unpopular ramen		re not open reg	ularly, ( ) some	
	7. are either		イ. and either a	are	
	ウ. are neither		エ. and neither	are	
	18. ( ) the m	ovies in Mike's co	ollection are classic	cs.	
	7. Almost	イ. Almost all	ウ. Many	エ. Most	

19. He is working on a research	project, the success ( ) could
revolutionize future travel.	
ア. by which イ. of which	ウ. which エ. with which
20. I may have to call an urgent r	neeting this weekend, ( ) I will
send a text message tonight.	
7. in case	1. in the case
ウ. in which case	エ. which case

### Ⅳ 次の各英文の意味に最も近いものを、ア~エから一つ選べ。

- 21. The company's CEO took the financial issues in hand.
  - 7. The CEO assumed responsibility for fixing the financial issues.
  - The CEO delegated the job of fixing the financial issues.
  - ウ. The CEO entrusted someone else to fix the financial issues.
  - 工. The CEO received assistance to fix the financial issues.
- 22. It took a few hours to make heads or tails of the accounts.
  - 7. It took a few hours to determine which of the accounts came first.
  - It took a few hours to exchange opinions about the accounts.
  - ウ. It took a few hours to share the merits of the accounts.
  - エ. It took a few hours to understand the accounts.
- 23. I encourage you to keep this discussion to the point.
  - 7. I suggest that you avoid changing the topic during this discussion.
  - I suggest you include a variety of topics as part of the discussion.
  - ウ. I urge you to consider allowing lengthy breaks during this discussion.
  - 工. I urge you to stray from the main idea of this discussion.
- 24. After self-reflection, she vowed to turn over a new leaf.
  - 7. Following contemplation, she promised to persist as she always had.
  - Following introspection, she pledged to remain unchanged.
  - ウ. Following self-examination, she promised to improve her behavior.
  - 工. Following self-reflection, she pledged to maintain her attitude.

V		マの(a)に示される意味を持ち、かつ(b)の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適した と、それぞれア〜エから一つ選べ。
	пп с	
	25.	(a) requiring a lot of effort and hard work
		( $b$ ) The construction of the cathedral was a ( ) process that
		took centuries to complete.
		ア. belated イ. detailed ウ. laborious エ. smooth
	26.	(a) awkward or lacking coordination in movement
		(b) He tripped over his own feet, proving once again how (
		he was.
		ア. clumsy イ. elegant ウ. flexible エ. proficient
	27.	(a) a flaw or imperfection in something
		( $b$ ) The manufacturer issued a recall due to ( $$
		ア. attributes イ. defects ウ. fading エ. purity
	28.	(a) saying yes or agreeing with something
		(b) The team received an ( ) answer to their proposal.
		ア. affirmative イ. aggressive
		ウ. assertive エ. attractive
	29.	(a) to give a detailed evaluation or analysis of something, often in
		the form of feedback
		(b) She asked her colleague to ( ) her presentation before the
		meeting.
		ア. critique イ. debate ウ. practice エ. watch

VI	次の	) [A]~[D] の日本文に合うよ	うに、空所にそれぞれア〜カ	の適当な語句を
	入れ、英文を完成させよ。解答は番号で指定された空所に入れるもののみをマー			
	せよ。	なお、文頭に来る語も小文字に	こしてある。	
	[A]	彼女の詩は多くの言語に翻訳さ	れ, 国際的に高い評価と認知	]を得ている。
		( )( 30 )( )(	31 ), ( )(	) has gained
	iı	nternational acclaim and reco	gnition.	
		7. her	イ. into	ウ. languages
		工. many	オ. poetry	カ. translated
	[B]	祖父は一生懸命働いて破産によ	る困難な状況から抜け出した	0
		My grandfather ( )( ;	32 ) ( ) ( 33 ) (	) ( ) his
	b	ankruptcy.		
		7. caused by	<ol> <li>✓ . of</li> </ol>	ウ. out
		エ. a difficult situation	オ. his way	カ. worked
	[C]	彼らは研究結果を権威ある学術	<b>詩に掲載することを目指して</b>	研究を行った。
		They conducted research	( )( 34 )( )(	)( )
	(	35 ) in a prestigious acad	emic journal.	
		7. a view	イ. findings	ウ. publishing
		工. their	オ. to	カ. with
	[D]	彼は娘がもはや彼に保護と指導	を求めなくなる時が来ること	を知っていた。
		He knew ( )( 36 )(	)( 37 )( )(	) would no
	lo	onger look to him for protecti	on and guidance.	
		7. come	イ. his daughter	ウ. that
		工. the time	オ. when	カ. would

The Swiss scientist Jean Piaget was the first to offer a detailed description of how a child's mind develops. He said that children's minds go through four main stages of development.

The first stage is called the "sensorimotor" stage and lasts from age 0 to age 2. "Sensorimotor" means the baby is in a world of senses (seeing, hearing, etc.) and movements. Babies first develop important movements, like drinking their mothers' milk. This act involves both the sense of taste and some movement. Later, babies use their sense and movements to learn about objects. For example, a baby recognizes that the chair it saw and touched the day before is the same chair it is seeing and touching today.

From age 2 to 7, the child is in the stage known as the "preoperational" stage. The word "preoperational" can be understood to mean something like "before one is able to think in the right way." Piaget called it "pre"-operational because he felt that the child was beginning to understand many things but still made many mistakes. Children in this stage can use language and can solve some problems, but they all make the same kinds of mistakes. For example, if you pour water from a tall, skinny glass to a short, fat glass, adults know that the amount of water is the same. But a child in this stage thinks that there is more water in the first glass because it is taller.

The third stage, called the "concrete operational" stage, starts at age 7 and continues through until age 11. In this stage, children begin to understand things like the glass of water test. Also, they become better at math, and can put groups of objects into sensible orders. They can also think about things from other people's points of view.

The last stage, from age 11 and up, is the "formal operational" stage. This is when children learn to think about things in more complicated ways. In this stage, children can learn advanced math or reasoning. They also learn to think about things like love and people's values in life. According to Piaget, some people never fully reach the formal operational stage. These people stay in the concrete operational stage for their whole lives.

Piaget's stages of childhood development, first described around 80 years ago, have been discussed a lot and changed. However, they still remain very useful for scientists today.

- 問1 本文の第1段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア〜エから一つ選べ。(38)
  - 7. A scientist named Jean Piaget was the first to argue against the four main phases of children's minds.
  - 1. Piaget was a scientist of Swiss origin who identified four principal phases in the growth of children's minds.
  - ウ. Piaget was one of four main scientists who first described the development of the minds of children with precision.
  - 工. The Swiss scientist Piaget was able to describe the four stages of development in a vague way.

- 問 2 本文の第 2 段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを, ア〜エから一 つ選べ。(39)
  - 7. Babies in the "sensorimotor" stage of development are limited to sight, sound, and movement.
  - 1. Babies initially use their sense to learn about objects in the world before developing important movements.
  - ウ. Drinking their mother's milk is a movement that babies develop which uses their sense of taste.
  - 工. Seeing and hearing are both types of movements that are important in the first stage of child development.

### 問3 本文の第3段落の内容に合わないものを、ア~エから一つ選べ。(40)

- 7. During the development stage that Piaget called "preoperational," children make a lot of mistakes, but can solve some problems.
- 1. "Preoperational" children think tall, skinny glasses contain more water than short and fat glasses even if the amount is the same.
- ウ. The "preoperational" phase of development indicates a period of time before children begin to use language.
- 工. The types of mistakes children make in the "preoperational" phase of development tend to be similar to each other.

- 問4 本文の第4段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア〜エから一つ選べ。(41)
  - 7. Children are able to put groups of objects into sensible orders beginning from the seventh stage of development.
  - 1. Math and the glass of water test are two of the things that seven- to eleven-year-olds begin to understand better.
  - ウ. The "concrete operational" stage is preceded by the developmental stage in which children become better at math.
  - 工. Thinking about things from other people's perspective starts to develop after age eleven.

### 問5 本文の第5段落の内容に合わないものを、ア~エから一つ選べ。(42)

- 7. Although the "formal operational" stage of development is final, some people do not progress beyond the "concrete operational" phase.
- 1. Love and advanced math are among the things that children learn to think about during the "formal operational" stage of development.
- ウ. Piaget indicated that people aged eleven and older sometimes do not completely enter the last stage of development.
- 工. The "formal operational" stage of child development ends around age eleven, when advanced reasoning develops.

- 問6 本文の第6段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものを、ア〜エから一つ選べ。(43)
  - T. Discussions on childhood stages described by Piaget have been numerous and changes have occurred.
  - 1. Piaget's stages are still useful for scientists because they have remained constant for around 80 years.
  - ウ. Piaget's stages of childhood development have less usefulness today because they were described about 80 years ago.
  - 工. The stages of development described by Piaget may become useful to scientists following extensive discussions and changes.

- 問7 本文の内容と<u>合わないもの</u>を、ア~キから二つ選び、(44)と(45)に一つずつマークせよ。ただし、マークする記号(ア、イ、ウ、...)の順序は問わない。
  - 7. Piaget said that the development of children's minds starts with a "sensorimotor" stage.
  - 1. The initial stage includes acts such as seeing and touching objects and recognizing that they are the same objects as seen previously.
  - ウ. The "preoperational" stage occurs when two- to seven-year-old children develop enough that they can think in the right way.
  - 工. Thinking about things from other people's perspectives and thinking about people's values in life both first develop in the final, fourth stage.
  - オ. The last stage of development is the "formal operational" stage, when children learn to think in more complicated ways.
  - カ. People who do not progress to the final stage stay in the "concrete operational" stage for their whole lives.
  - ‡. It was about 80 years ago when Piaget first described the stages

     of child development.

(以下余白)

#### [A]

A:やあ、リサ。来週のエミリーの誕生日のこと、考えた?

B: うん、彼女のために何か特別なことをしようと思ってたの。サプライズディナーパーティーはどう?

A:それは最高ね。新しいイタリアンのお店「ベラ・ビスタ」があるの。知ってる?

B:知ってるわ!評価がすごく良いから日曜日に行こうとしたんだけど、その曜日はお休みだったの。エミリー、気に入ると思う?

A: 間違いなく。彼女イタリア料理大好きだから。来週のお祝いはいつが良いと思う?

B:新しい職場では、彼女は平日の夜は全部仕事だから。土曜日なら大丈夫だと思う。

A:いいわね。レストランに電話して予約できるか聞いてみるわ。何時がいい?

B:6 時半はどう?

A:完璧。じゃあ私が予約するわ。他のみんなに声かけてくれる?エミリーには秘密にしておいてね。

B:もちろん。今日中にメッセージ送るわ。他に準備することある?

A:シンプルにしよう。パーティーゲームを用意して、それぞれ小さなプレゼントを持って こよう。

B:いいわね。エミリー、そういう楽しいこと大好きだから!

A:ありがとう、リサ。彼女、きっと喜ぶわ。

### [B]

A:こんにちは。私はサラ、カスタマー対応マネージャーです。何かお話があると聞きました。問題じゃないと良いのですが。

B: こんにちは、サラ。実はその逆で、新しいスタッフのミオさんについて、良いフィー ドバックをお伝えしたいのです。

A: それは新鮮で嬉しい話です。私はこの仕事で普段は通常はクレームが多いから、称賛は珍しくてうれしいです。

B:たくさん感心する点がありました!まず、商品の知識がとても深いんです。

A: それは嬉しいです。新人向けの商品トレーニングが役立ってるのですね。

B:買い物のあと、ミオさんが車まで荷物を運んでくれたんです。本当に感謝しています。

A:ミオの行動は、私たちの会社の理念「すべてのお客様に心を込めた個別対応を」に合っていますね。

B:性格も素晴らしいです。とても辛抱強くてユーモアもあります!

A:素晴らしいですね。月間優秀社員にぴったりです。

B: 私の意見では彼女にふさわしいけど一私は彼女の祖父なので少し偏ってるかもしれません。

A:あら、ご親族なんですね。お会いできてうれしいです。

B:こちらこそ。前田徹と申します。ミオを雇ってくださりありがとうございます。

A:こちらこそ、Buildit DIY をご利用いただきありがとうございます。

Ш

昆虫は、私たちが危険な状況に対処する方法を改善するのに役立つかもしれません。世界中の科学者が、昆虫の行動を研究して、昆虫と同じような能力を持つ小型ロボットを作ろうとしています。

例えば昆虫は、小さな場所に正確に着地し、すぐに羽ばたいて飛び立つことができます。 これらの昆虫のような小型マシンの1つの応用例は、防衛です。ロボットは戦場を偵察 し、危険な地域の上空をホバリングしながら画像を記録することができます。

技術者たちもまた、飛行を羽ばたきで行う航空機「オーニソプター」を開発しています。 オーニソプターの飛行の仕組みは、昆虫が羽ばたいて飛ぶ仕組みのシミュレーションその ものです。

こうした新技術にはいくつかの利点があります。その一つは、操作者が遠隔からデバイス を操作できることです。その結果、危険な任務を遂行しながらも、危険を避けることがで きるのです。

VI

スイス人の科学者ジャン・ピアジェは、子どもの心がどのように発達するかを詳しく説明 した最初の人物でした。彼は、子どもの心が 4 つの主な発達段階を経ると述べました。

最初の段階は「感覚運動期」と呼ばれ、生後0歳から2歳まで続きます。「感覚運動」とは、赤ちゃんが感覚(視覚、聴覚など)や動きの世界にいるという意味です。赤ちゃんはまず、母乳を飲むなどの重要な動作を発達させます。この行動は、味覚という感覚とある程度の動作の両方を含んでいます。その後、赤ちゃんは感覚と動きを使って物について学びます。たとえば、赤ちゃんは、昨日見て触った椅子が、今日見て触っている椅子と同じものだと認識します。

2歳から7歳までの間、子どもは「前操作期」と呼ばれる段階にあります。「前操作」という言葉は「正しい考え方ができるようになる前の段階」といった意味に理解できます。ピアジェはこの段階を「前(プリ)」操作期と呼びましたが、それはこの時期の子どもが多くのことを理解し始めている一方で、まだ多くの誤りを犯すからです。この段階の子どもは言葉を使うことができ、ある程度の問題を解決できますが、皆同じような間違いをします。たとえば、細長い背の高いグラスから背の低い太いグラスに水を移すと、大人は水の量が同じだとわかります。しかし、この段階の子どもは、背が高いグラスの方が水が多いと考えるのです。

3番目の段階は「具体的操作期」と呼ばれ、7歳から11歳まで続きます。この段階では、子どもは水のグラスの実験のようなことを理解し始めます。また、算数が得意になり、物のグループを理にかなった順序で並べることができるようになります。他人の視点に立って物事を考えることもできるようになります。

最後の段階は、11 歳以降の「形式的操作期」です。この時期、子どもはより複雑な思考ができるようになります。この段階では、子どもは高度な数学や論理的思考を学ぶことができます。また、愛や人生の価値観のようなことについて考えることもできるようになります。ピアジェによれば、この「形式的操作期」に完全に達しない人もいます。そうした人は一生、「具体的操作期」のままでいるのです。

ピアジェによって約80年前に初めて記述された子どもの発達段階は、多くの議論や修正がなされてきましたが、今日でも科学者にとって非常に役立つ理論です。

### 2025年度 一般入試·前期A日程解答例[1月26日実施分]

### 12   13   14   15   18   17   18   18   10   11   11   11   11   11	
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正解	問題番号 I II
解答番号   ア   イ   ウ   エ   オ   カ   キ   ク   ケ   コ   サ   シ   ス   セ   ソ   タ   チ   ツ   テ   エ   エ   エ   エ   エ   エ   エ   エ   エ	正解 - 2 3 2 1 3 5 3 2 8 - 3 4 3 7 7 8 1 8 1 8 2 9 1 9 2 7 1 2 2 3 3 5 1 3 3 2 9 6 4 3 4 7 9
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	問題番号 Ⅳ



# マナビズム 無料体験実施中

大阪府

上本町校 高槻校 豊中校 茨木校 北千里校 堺東校 枚方校 天王寺校

大阪梅田校

# 兵庫県

西宮北口校 神戸三宮校 姫路校

### 京都府

| 四条烏丸校

### 愛知県

名古屋駅前校 豊田校

# 滋賀県

草津校

# 全国対応

オンラインコース

