

受験番号

# 英 語

(100点 60分)

(2025年度A - 1)

## 注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子の表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を書いてください。  
複数の受験番号がある場合、受験票に記載されているメイン受験番号を記入してください。
- 3 この問題冊子は表紙を除き、10ページです。
- 4 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 5 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督者の指示に従って、正しく記入してください。
  - ① 氏 名 欄 漢字氏名を記入してください。
  - ② 科 目 名 欄 「英語」と記入してください。
  - ③ 受 験 番 号 欄 受験票に記載されているメイン受験番号を記入し、その下のマーク欄に、正しくマークしてください。
- 6 受験番号が正しく記入されていない場合は、採点されないことがあります。
- 7 解答は、解答用紙の解答マーク欄にマークしてください。  
例えば 

20
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 と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように20の解答マーク欄の③にマークしてください。  
(例) 

解 答 マ ー ク 欄												
20	①	②	●	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	⑪	⑫
- 8 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいませんが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 9 不正行為について
  - ① 不正行為に対しては厳正に対処します。
  - ② 不正行為に見えるような行為が見受けられた場合は、監督者が注意します。
  - ③ 不正行為を行った場合は、その時点で受験を取りやめさせ退室させます。

# 英 語

( 解答番号  ~  )

第1問 次のA、Bの問いに答えなさい。

A 次の設問（問1～10）において、 ～  に当てはまる最も適切な語（句）を、それぞれ①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。〔解答番号  ～  〕

問1 Just send me an email message to  me know what time you'll be here.

- ① let                      ② get                      ③ keep                      ④ remind

問2 Television, radio, and other forms of mass  have made the world a global village.

- ① attraction              ② production              ③ communication              ④ transportation

問3 “What are you looking for?” “My purse. I think I might  it.”

- ① lose                      ② lost                      ③ have lost                      ④ be losing

問4 We grew up in the countryside,  by the beauties of nature.

- ① surround              ② surrounded              ③ surrounding              ④ to surround

問5 She spends most of her money  expensive clothes. As a result, she rarely has any savings.

- ① by                      ② on                      ③ to                      ④ at

問6  surprised me was the contrast between Picasso's early style and his later work.

- ① Which                      ② That                      ③ As                      ④ What

問7 Our boss didn't  if we worked late; in fact, he actively encouraged it.

- ① matter                      ② mean                      ③ mind                      ④ miss

問8 If Steve Jobs  to Apple in the late 1990s, the company might have gone bankrupt.

- ① does not return                      ② did not return  
③ had not returned                      ④ would not return

問9 Contrary to popular belief, young drivers are more  to have accidents than older drivers.

- ① like                      ② alike                      ③ likely                      ④ likelihood

問10 The baseball team has a "fan photo booth" where, before each game, you can have your picture  with a player.

- ① take                      ② took                      ③ taken                      ④ taking

B 次の設問（問1～4）において、日本語の意味になるように、それぞれ①～⑤の語（句）を並べかえて文を完成しなさい。解答は空欄  ～  に入る語（句）の番号のみを答えなさい。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字で示しています。【解答番号  ～  】

問1 消費者が野菜を買うために支払う価格のうち、農家の取り分はたったの25パーセントです。

Only 25% of the price \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ to the farmer.

- ① for                      ② goes                      ③ pays                      ④ vegetables                      ⑤ a consumer

問2 ポーター先生には難しい話題を分かりやすく面白く伝える才能があります。

Dr. Porter \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult subject understandable and interesting.

- ① talent                      ② making                      ③ for                      ④ has                      ⑤ a

問3 そのプロジェクトに関わった人たちの大半は、今ではもう亡くなっているか、あるいはよそに移ってしまっている。

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ in the project have by now either died or moved away.

- ① people                      ② of                      ③ involved                      ④ the                      ⑤ most

問4 彼は身の安全もかえりみず、燃えている建物の中に戻って行った。

He went back into the burning building \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_ own safety.

- ① no                      ② his                      ③ thought                      ④ for                      ⑤ with

第2問 次のA、Bの問いに答えなさい。

A 次の設問（問1～3）において、空欄  ～  に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④から1つずつ選んで会話を完成させなさい。〔解答番号  ～  〕

問1

A : Excuse me? Is this umbrella yours?

B : It is! I guess I left it behind.

A : No problem. Here you go.

B : Thanks so much.

A : Don't mention it.

- ① That's so important to you.
- ② That's so nice of you.
- ③ That's so easy to do.
- ④ That's so good to hear.

問2

A : Here's a photo of my great-grandmother.

B : She looks great! How old is she?

A : Ninety-one.

B :  I can't believe it. She looks much younger! What's she like?

A : She's very outgoing. Much more outgoing than me!

- ① No comment!
- ② No doubt!
- ③ No wonder!
- ④ No way!

問3

A : How do you like living in your neighborhood?

B : Well, it has a lot of beautiful old buildings, but there are some problems.

A :

B : It doesn't have many different stores. There's only one supermarket, so food is very expensive.

- ① Like what?
- ② So what?
- ③ What else?
- ④ What for?

B 次の会話の空欄  ~  に入る最も適切なものを、下の①~⑥から1つずつ選んで会話を完成させなさい。【解答番号  ~  】

*It's Saturday afternoon.*

Nancy : Hey, how's it going, Ted?

Ted :  How are you?

Nancy : I'm great. What are you up to tonight? Do you have any plans?

Ted :  Why?

Nancy : Charlie's band is playing at the jazz club at 8:00. My friends and I are planning to watch them. Then we're going to a dance club.

Ted : That sounds like a lot of fun, but I'm sorry, I can't go out tonight.

Nancy : Really?

Ted : My brother's in town for the weekend, and we're having a get-together with some friends. Tonight, we are cooking grilled salmon and watching football.

Nancy : OK, I understand.  You can invite your brother.

Ted : Sure. Thanks!

- ① Would you like to join in?
- ② Maybe we can go out Sunday.
- ③ I'm doing all right.
- ④ Where to?
- ⑤ How come?
- ⑥ Well, I plan to stay in tonight.

### 第3問 次の文章を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Water is essential to life and we depend on it, yet many people <sup>(1)</sup> take water for granted. As the population of the world increases, and with it the demand for water, there is growing 27 that our water supplies will not prove adequate. In areas near the coast, an obvious solution to this problem is to find ways of 28 the abundant supply of water from the sea.

Water covers 70% of the surface of the earth, but 98% of this is undrinkable salt water. However, for centuries man has 29 with different methods of converting salt water into fresh water in a process called desalination<sup>(注1)</sup>, by which salt and contaminants<sup>(注2)</sup> are removed from the water. The challenge, nowadays, is to do this on a much larger scale.

One place which has used desalination for many years is the United Arab Emirates<sup>(注3)</sup>. It installed the first desalination plants in 1972, and nowadays most of the drinking water in the country is supplied by this process. New filtration<sup>(注4)</sup> systems have been developed to replace the traditional methods, which used a heating process. Another example is Saudi Arabia, whose desalination plants produce almost 25% of the world's desalinated water. One of the largest plants in the world has been constructed there, producing 300 billion liters annually.

China, with its rapid industrial growth, has also experienced an increased demand for water as well as energy. To 30 the shortage of both, China built a combined power and desalination plant in Zhejiang Province<sup>(注5)</sup> in the 1970s. Since then, salt water has been taken from the East China Sea and converted into fresh water. Some of this fresh water is then sold to industry, some is used in the production of energy, and the remainder is sold as drinking water.

Unfortunately, desalination is an expensive process using large amounts of energy, but research is currently being 31 out to develop more efficient technology using a combination of different methods. To supply water to 25% of the world's population living within 25 kilometers of the sea, more desalination plants are expected to be built in the future. The hope is that the technology currently being developed will lower the costs and ( ア ) in many parts of the world.

(Headway Academic Skills 3, Oxford University Press, 2011)

(注1) desalination : 脱塩、淡水化

(注2) contaminant : 汚染物質、不純物

(注3) the United Arab Emirates : アラブ首長国連邦

(注4) filtration : 濾過

(注5) Zhejiang Province : 浙江省

問1 本文中の空欄  ~  に当てはまる最も適切な語を、それぞれ①~④から1つずつ選びなさい。〔解答番号  ~  〕

- |                                 |             |               |              |                |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| <input type="text" value="27"/> | ① influence | ② concern     | ③ support    | ④ confidence   |
| <input type="text" value="28"/> | ① cutting   | ② controlling | ③ increasing | ④ utilizing    |
| <input type="text" value="29"/> | ① explained | ② exchanged   | ③ expressed  | ④ experimented |
| <input type="text" value="30"/> | ① overcome  | ② overlook    | ③ undergo    | ④ understand   |
| <input type="text" value="31"/> | ① ruled     | ② carried     | ③ left       | ④ spread       |

問2 下線部(1)を言い換えたものとして最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選びなさい。

〔解答番号  〕

- ① do not drink enough water
- ② do not have access to clean water
- ③ do not realize how precious water is
- ④ do not know how to survive without water

問3 本文中の空欄 ( ア ) に入る語句として最も適切なものを、次の①~④から1つ選びなさい。

〔解答番号  〕

- ① help increase the demand for water
- ② help solve the problem of water shortages
- ③ help reduce the risks of water related disasters
- ④ help minimize the amount of water consumed

問4 本文の内容と合致しないものを、次の①~④から1つ選びなさい。〔解答番号  〕

- ① 水は地球の表面の7割を占めているが、そのほとんどは塩分を含むため飲用には適さない。
- ② 海水の淡水化の試みは何世紀も前から行われてきたが、20世紀後半からその規模は拡大している。
- ③ 中国の海水淡水化事業で製造される水は、工業用水、発電、そして飲料水として用いられている。
- ④ 世界の総人口の5分の1が海から25キロ圏内に暮らしている。

#### 第4問 次の文章を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

The tourism industry started to grow rapidly in the middle of the last century, and it's been growing ever since. In the last twenty years in particular, more and more people have been traveling to distant places around the world. It's a wonderful thing, to be able to travel to destinations we had previously read about or seen on television. But what kind of impact do large numbers of people have on these places?

A large cruise ship can carry as many as six thousand passengers at a time, with about twenty-four million people going on cruises every year. Cruise ships drop about ninety thousand tons of waste into the oceans every year, and each ship produces as much air pollution as five million cars. The effects of this are made even worse by the fact that cruises visit the same places over and over again, so the damage is repeated. In Patagonia<sup>(注1)</sup>, this has been having an effect on wildlife. For example, the number of Magellanic penguins<sup>(注2)</sup> has been falling for some years now.

Far fewer people go climbing or trekking in the Himalayas than take a cruise, but in the short climbing season each May, about a thousand people try to climb Mount Everest. At times, there are actually lines of climbers on the route to the top. The difficult conditions mean that everyone needs to take a lot of equipment with them. Unfortunately, for the last few decades, climbers have been leaving their equipment on Everest. In recent years, clean-up teams have been organizing expeditions just to pick up this trash. The teams are made up of local and international climbers. One group has brought over eight tons of trash down from the mountain!

What happens when a region of about a million people is visited by thirteen million tourists every year? The Balearic Islands<sup>(注3)</sup> in the Mediterranean Sea have been dealing with this situation for decades. Where do the fresh water, the food, the gas, and the electricity for thirteen million tourists come from? And how have the islands maintained the quality of the beaches, the roads, and the countryside? Recently, the government of the Balearic Islands decided to charge tourists an eco tax of two euros a day. This has been tried once before, but it wasn't a success. However, the challenges have been getting greater every year. The money from the tax is used to reduce the negative effects of tourism on the local environment.

So should we travel or simply stay at home? Many destinations offer low-impact tourism—such as ecotourism. It's time to ask ourselves some difficult questions. Can we really visit the world's beautiful places without destroying them?

(Life 4, National Geographic Learning, 2019)

(注1) Patagonia : パタゴニア (南アメリカ大陸最南端に位置する地域)

(注2) Magellanic penguin : マゼランペンギン

(注3) Balearic Islands : バレアレス諸島

次の設問（問1～7）において、空欄  ～  に当てはまる最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④から1つずつ選びなさい。〔解答番号  ～  〕

問1 The tourism industry (  ).

- ① started to decline in the last twenty years
- ② suddenly started growing in the last twenty years
- ③ has continued to decline since the mid-20th century
- ④ has been rapidly growing since the mid-20th century

問2 Which of the following is NOT mentioned about cruise ships?

(  )

- ① A large cruise ship can carry up to 6,000 passengers.
- ② Viruses spread quickly on cruise ships.
- ③ Around 24,000,000 people go on cruises every year.
- ④ Cruise ships contribute to significant ocean pollution.

問3 Repeated visits by cruise ships to the same destinations (  ).

- ① make the tour less attractive
- ② make the tour less profitable
- ③ make the environmental damage worse
- ④ make the passenger behavior worse

問4 Which of the following is NOT true about the mountain climbing in the Himalayas?

(  )

- ① The climbing season is in the month of May.
- ② During the climbing season, around a thousand people attempt to climb Mount Everest.
- ③ Climbers leave behind large amounts of equipment on Mount Everest.
- ④ Local people, with no help from others, have had to remove the trash left behind on Mount Everest.

問5 The Balearic Islands (  ).

- ① have only recently become a popular tourist destination
- ② are located off the east coast of Africa
- ③ have a population of about a million people
- ④ receive tourists over twenty times their population annually

問6 The government of the Balearic Islands (  ).

- ① has never tried an eco tax before
- ② thinks that an eco tax is a ridiculous idea
- ③ has tried an eco tax once before and it was successful
- ④ thinks that an eco tax is necessary now to help solve the challenges they face

問7 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

(  )

- ① Travel to distant places around the world has become less popular in the last twenty years.
- ② Cruise ships visit Patagonia repeatedly and there are now fewer Magellanic penguins there.
- ③ The Balearic Islands face challenges in supplying fresh water, food, gas, and electricity to the vast number of tourists.
- ④ The writer believes that tourists need to consider their impact on the environment.