

受験番号

# 英 語

(100点 60分)

(2025年度 A - 2)

## 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	⊖	⊕
- 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 Reading the newspaper every day helps people  up with international, national, and local events.

- ① stay                      ② keep                      ③ speak                      ④ set

問2 I agree with  children choose the clothes they wear.

- ① letting                      ② getting                      ③ following                      ④ leaving

問3 The post office is at the corner of 42nd Street and 6th Avenue. You cannot  it.

- ① fail                      ② miss                      ③ avoid                      ④ lose

問4 The President promised to lower taxes, but it remains  if he will actually do it or not.

- ① to be seen                      ② to see                      ③ to have seen                      ④ to be seeing

問5 A factory is a place  a company makes products in large quantities.

- ① where                      ② when                      ③ which                      ④ what

問6 It seems that she has lost her money  her stay in Paris.

- ① when                      ② while                      ③ during                      ④ among

問7 But for the problems I had with my computer, I  the book finished weeks ago.

- ① have got                      ② had got                      ③ will have got                      ④ would have got

問8 You can borrow my car as  as you promise to drive carefully.

- ① far                      ② much                      ③ long                      ④ well

問9 To be  in a language means that you can speak it with ease.

- ① common                      ② original                      ③ fluent                      ④ foreign

問10 She doesn't seem to care about the effect a poor diet has  her children.

- ① at                      ② on                      ③ by                      ④ of

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。

〔解答番号  ～  〕

問1 トムが私のことを批判するのは構わないが、そのやり方には異論がある。

I don't mind Tom criticizing me, but   that I object to.

- ① does                      ② how                      ③ it                      ④ it's                      ⑤ he

問2 政府がその事故の調査を命じたのはやっと8月になってからだった。

Not   an inquiry into the accident.

- ① August                      ② did                      ③ order                      ④ the government                      ⑤ until

問3 私はスキューバダイビングをやったことがないが、一度やってみたい。

I've never been scuba diving before, but I'd love

- .  
① a                      ② give                      ③ it                      ④ to                      ⑤ try

問4 あなたと妹さんをお願いしたいことがあります。

I have a   and your sister.

- ① favor                      ② ask                      ③ of                      ④ to                      ⑤ you

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 : Hi, Molly. Come on in. I'm afraid you've caught me at a bad time. I'm tidying up my apartment.

B :  I don't have any plans for today.

A : Thanks! Could you put those old things in this box? I don't need them anymore.

- ① Do you want me to leave?
- ② Do you have any free time now?
- ③ Do you feel like going out with me?
- ④ Do you need any help?

問2

A : Why are you still here at home? I thought you had volleyball practice on Sundays.

B : I do, but I can't find my uniform. Could you help me look for it?

A :

B : OK, you go. I'll keep looking.

- ① Sure, why not?
- ② It's right behind you, under the bed.
- ③ Sorry, but I have to go to my piano lesson now.
- ④ I know where it is.

問3

A : Hello, Northern Rail. How can I help you?

B : Hello. I'd like to reserve a ticket on the 6:15 train to Chicago this Sunday.

A : I'm sorry, but there are no seats left on the train. There are some tickets available on the 8:30 train, though.

B :  I'll fly there instead. Thank you, anyway.

- ① That's too late.
- ② That's too expensive.
- ③ That'll do.
- ④ That'd be great.

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  ～  〕

Kanako : Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the nearest Underground<sup>(注)</sup> station?

Passerby : Yes, sure. The nearest station is Boston Manor Underground Station, but it'll take you at least 20 minutes on foot.

Kanako : I see.  Is there any easier way?

Passerby : Well, yes. Do you want to go into the center of London?

Kanako : No, I want to go to Wimbledon.

Passerby : Lucky you! Well, in that case, I think you should take a regular train.

Kanako : All right. So, where's the nearest regular train station?

Passerby : That's Brentford Station. It's a ten-minute walk from here.

Kanako : OK, I'll do that.

Passerby : By the way, the nearest station to Wimbledon tennis courts is not Wimbledon Station.  You'll need to change trains at Wimbledon Station.

Kanako : Oh, thanks for telling me.

(注) Underground : (ロンドンの) 地下鉄

- ① I have tickets for the tennis tournament.
- ② Thanks for your help.
- ③ It will be quicker.
- ④ I used to play tennis as a child.
- ⑤ That's a quite long walk.
- ⑥ It's Southfields Underground Station.

### 第3問 次の文章を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Languages evolve<sup>(注1)</sup>. This is very true  English. An English writer from a thousand years ago would not know most of the words used in English today. Two of the main factors that lead to changes in the English language are new inventions and the influence of other languages.

New technology—particularly the Internet—has ( ア ). The Internet has produced many new words such as *hashtag*, *selfie*, and *spam*. In addition, the Internet has changed the meanings of some existing words. For example, the word *tweet* means a sound a small bird makes. Now, it more often means a short  posted on Twitter.

Earlier inventions also affected the English language. The most important was the printing press. The printing press first came to England in the late 15th century. Suddenly, it became much easier to create and distribute books. People quickly realized <sup>(1)</sup> how inconsistent the spelling was in these books. Before the printing press, there was no fixed way to spell many words. For example, the word *friend* could be spelled *friend*, *frend*, or *frind*. Book publishers decided to make some spelling rules for English. One change they made was to the letter *v*. *V* used to have both a *u* sound and a *v* sound. With the new spelling rules, the letter began to represent only the *v* sound.

Non-English speakers played an important  in how English evolved. Until the 10th century, the language in England sounded and looked like German. We now call this language Old English. Within 300 years, though, English had completely changed. First, the Norse<sup>(注2)</sup>-speaking Vikings came. From them, we have many useful words like *leg*, *sky*, and *take*. Old English also adopted Norse grammar. For example, the pronouns *they*, *their*, and *them* come from Norse. Later, French-speakers from northern France arrived in England. As a result, over 10,000 French words  the English vocabulary.

How will English evolve in the next 100 years? It's hard to know for . It's possible it will become simpler. For instance, some experts think that count and non-count nouns<sup>(注3)</sup> will be the same. So, we will use plural forms<sup>(注4)</sup> like *informations* and *homeworks* in the future. Other experts think that technology will be the main factor. New technology may remove the need for some words altogether. Emojis may replace the need for actual words in much of our writing, for example. With over 1.1 billion speakers, we can be certain that English will never stop evolving.

(Reflect Reading & Writing, National Geographic Learning, 2022)

(注1) evolve : 進化する

(注2) Norse : 古代スカンジナビア語

(注3) count and non-count nouns : 可算名詞と不可算名詞

(注4) plural form : 複数形

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 by    | ② on      | ③ of      | ④ at       |
| <input type="text" value="28"/> | ① essay | ② message | ③ lecture | ④ scenario |
| <input type="text" value="29"/> | ① game  | ② role    | ③ place   | ④ joke     |
| <input type="text" value="30"/> | ① used  | ② taught  | ③ entered | ④ learned  |
| <input type="text" value="31"/> | ① good  | ② fun     | ③ free    | ④ sure     |

問2 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 changed the way we use English
- ② made it easier to learn English
- ③ had very little impact on the English language
- ④ revealed the weaknesses of the English language

問3 下線部(1)の意味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 綴りが難しすぎること
- ② 綴りがきわめて大事であること
- ③ 綴りが一定でないこと
- ④ 綴りに間違いがないこと

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 インターネットの出現によって英語に新しいことばが多く生まれ、また以前からあることばに新しい意味が加わった。
- ② 古くは印刷機の発明により本が普及することで、英語の表記法などに変化が生まれた。
- ③ かつて英語はドイツ語によく似ていたが、その後バイキングやフランス北部から来た人々の影響で文法や語彙が大きく変化した。
- ④ 英語はこれからも変化し続け、ますます複雑化すると予測されている。

#### 第4問 次の文章を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

McDonald's, Starbucks, and similar companies are rising to meet the demand for food that is quick and convenient. Could there be any negative consequences of this trend? The world's population is becoming more urban, and experts worry that our eating habits won't match the availability of the food that farmers produce. What solutions will researchers find in order to deal with the demand for more nutritious<sup>(注1)</sup> food for more people on Earth?

Predictions about population growth are rather gloomy. According to the United Nations Population Division, the world's population will continue to grow until about 2050 when it will reach 10.5 billion. By that point, experts predict that life expectancy rates around the world will have improved and fertility rates<sup>(注2)</sup> will have declined. If those expectations prove to be true, the world's population will have achieved a replacement level; in other words, there will be no more population growth. What will happen to the percentage of Earth's land used for crops and pasture<sup>(注3)</sup> as the population grows and then levels off?

Specialists in the fields of biotech engineering and agriculture are working on ways to increase the productivity of the land available for raising food. Researchers have observed that as people move into urban areas, their diets change to include a larger variety of fruit and vegetables and more protein from meat. Currently, farmers cultivate approximately 300 kinds of plants for human and animal consumption, but only 24 of those plants provide us with nearly all of our food. Farmers are changing their crops to match the demand for animal feed and are devoting more land to pasture. Given the increased land resources needed to support such food preferences, scientists are hoping that genetic engineering<sup>(注4)</sup> will prove to be a powerful tool to solve this global problem.

Researchers of genetic engineering will continue to make efforts to increase agricultural productivity. So far, genetically engineered crops have developed many desirable characteristics. These plants will yield more crops because they are resistant to disease, tolerant<sup>(注5)</sup> of extreme weather and of various soil conditions, and uniform in size and shape and, therefore, easier to harvest. Despite these improvements, many consumers and consumer organizations are highly critical of genetically engineered food. They fear that such products will have unpredictable, long-term harmful effects on the environment and on people.

(Grammar Connection 5, Heinle Cengage Learning, 2009)

(注1) nutritious : 栄養価の高い

(注2) fertility rate : 出生率

(注3) pasture : 牧草(地)

(注4) genetic engineering : 遺伝子工学、遺伝子組み換え技術

(注5) tolerant : 耐性がある

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 According to the first paragraph, experts worry that (  ).

- ① fast food restaurants are becoming less popular among newcomers to urban areas
- ② people are reluctant to move to urban areas because nutritious food is not available
- ③ more and more farmers decide to stop farming and move to urban areas
- ④ farmers can't produce enough of the right kind of food for the growing urban population

問2 The United Nations Population Division predicts that (  ).

- ① the world's population will never exceed ten billion in the future
- ② the world's population will grow until 2050 and then probably stop increasing
- ③ the world's population will continue to grow even after 2050
- ④ the number of babies born each year will increase after 2050

問3 The phrase "life expectancy rate" in the second paragraph means (  ).

- ① the number of couples that marry each year
- ② the number of babies born each year
- ③ the number of people who die each year
- ④ the number of years that people are likely to live

問4 In order to produce more crops, biotech and agriculture specialists are trying to (  ).

- ① turn forests into agricultural land
- ② get more people to become farmers
- ③ develop genetically engineered plants
- ④ encourage the use of natural fertilizers

問5 Today, farmers grow about 300 kinds of plants (  ).

- ① and most of them are essential food sources for humans
- ② but less than one tenth of them are the primary sources of food for humans
- ③ and out of these, 24 types are grown for animal feed
- ④ but none of them are grown for animal feed

問6 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as the “desirable characteristics” of genetically engineered crops?

( 40 )

- ① Disease resistance.
- ② Tolerance to extreme weather.
- ③ Tolerance to diverse soil conditions.
- ④ Variety in size and shape.

問7 According to the passage, which of the following is true?

( 41 )

- ① Scientists as well as consumers believe genetic engineering is the only solution to the current food shortage.
- ② Genetic engineering has yet to produce any positive results.
- ③ Some people criticize genetically engineered food due to fears of harmful effects on the environment and health.
- ④ The author says that criticizing the development of genetic engineering is a waste of time and energy.