

2025年度 入学試験問題

Ⅱ 英 語

(50 分)

受験番号					
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注 意 事 項

- 1 開始の合図があるまでは、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 試験問題は 14 ページあります。
- 3 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 4 英語で答える場合は、ブロック体でも筆記体でもかまいません。
- 5 試験開始から 5 分後に【1】のリスニング問題が放送されます。
- 6 終了の合図があったら、すぐに解答をやめなさい。

問題は次のページから始まります。

【1】 リスニングテスト

放送の指示にしたがって答えなさい。放送を聞きながらメモをとってもかまいません。

(ア) No. 1～No. 4の対話を聞いて、それぞれの対話の最後にエミ (Emi) が話す言葉として最も適するものを、次の1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

No. 1 1. That's too bad.

2. Sunday is fine with me.

3. Oh, that's good.

4. Maybe it will be too early.

No. 2 1. Then, there is no subway service in your country.

2. A taxi? I have never taken one by myself.

3. I agree. Taxis are too expensive for us.

4. Then, subways in your country are always comfortable.

No. 3 1. That would be a great help for her.

2. Don't worry. You'll enjoy your trip there.

3. Sorry, I'll be there this weekend.

4. Thanks for your help! I can't wait to travel there.

No. 4 1. Don't worry. I'll go there to return them.

2. I'm afraid not. I've had too much.

3. Yes, let's. There is nothing I can do for you.

4. Well, I'll call the restaurant to ask about them.

(イ) No. 1～No. 3 の対話 (dialogue) を聞いて、それぞれの **Question** の答えとして最も適するものを、あとの 1～4 の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

No. 1 **Question : Which car will John buy?**

1. The red car with more seats.
2. The red car without a roof.
3. The blue car with fewer doors.
4. The blue car with a roof.

No. 2 **Question : What is Mike's problem?**

1. He cannot start eating dinner with his family at 8 tonight.
2. He cannot be home by 7 tonight to eat dinner with his parents.
3. His father won't be able to come home in time for dinner tonight.
4. He and his family will start eating dinner one hour before their original schedule.

No. 3 **Question : Which is true about the dialogue between Sam and his classmate?**

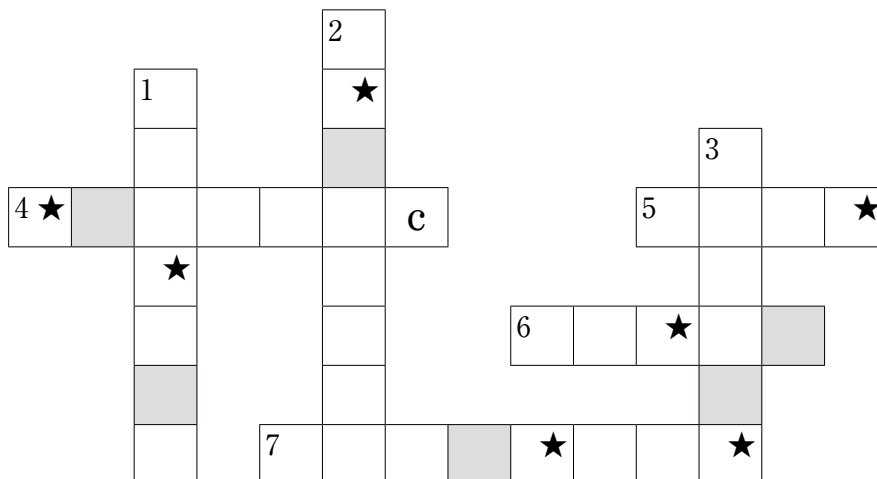
1. Robert Brown is going to their school next Tuesday.
2. They will go to the famous athlete's game together next Sunday.
3. Robert Brown will go to their school to play basketball.
4. They went to the same school with Robert Brown.

(ウ) 次の英文を聞いて、() に入る英語をすべて書き取りなさい。

英文 : One day, Fred got a box from his brother. Inside it, he found a letter telling him to go to the kitchen. There he found (). They were birthday presents for Fred from his brother.

【2】 次のクロスワードパズル (crossword puzzle) を完成させて、あとの(ア)～(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

クロスワードパズルのマス (box) 一つにはアルファベット (alphabet) の文字 (letter) が一つ入ります。DOWN (タテのカギ), ACROSS (ヨコのカギ) に並んでいる英文の () 内に入る語が、クロスワードパズルに示された同じ番号のマスからそれぞれ縦に並ぶマス, 横に並ぶマスに入ります。



< DOWN >

1. The () is very cold today, but it will be warm tomorrow.
2. The doctor told me to take the () for my headache.
3. The () of the first prize in the race will receive a gold medal.

< ACROSS >

4. You must not cross the road when the () light is red.
5. The cake shop is very popular, so I always wait in a long () to buy some cakes.
6. Our () took off on time from Haneda Airport.
7. A () is a person who lives near you.

(ア) Count the number of the letter “n” in this crossword puzzle. If your answer is one, write “1.”

(イ) Make an English word by using all the letters in the gray boxes in this crossword puzzle.
This word begins with the letter “d.”

(ウ) Make an English word by using all the letters with the star “★” in this crossword puzzle.
This word begins with the letter “t.”

【3】 次の(ア)～(エ)の文のそれぞれの下線部に誤った英語表現を含んでいるものがあれば、その番号を答えなさい。誤った英語表現を含んでいる下線部がない場合には○を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) When my aunt and I went hiking in the mountains last Sunday, we saw very beautiful birds. I tried to take a picture of it, but I dropped my camera because of the strong wind.

(イ) Thank you for everything you did for me during my stay in London. I'm looking forward to seeing you when you visit Japan next year.

(ウ) “I hear that Tom has been in hospital since yesterday. Do you know what happened to him?” “He was hurt his leg while we were playing soccer yesterday.”

(エ) “Look at the dog walking over there. That is bigger than any other dog I've never seen.”
“Yes. It looks like a huge bear!”

【4】 次の(ア)～(エ)の会話文が完成するように、() 内の六つの語の中から五つを選んで正しい順番に並べかえ、その順に番号を答えなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語の最初の文字も小文字で示してあります。それぞれ一つずつ不要な語があるので、その語は使用してはいけません。

(ア) A : What's for dinner tonight?

B : I'll buy some pizza (1. way 2. to 3. home 4. from 5. my 6. on) work.

(イ) A : This homework is too difficult! I need (1. good 2. help 3. me 4. from 5. some
6. someone) at math.

B : Don't worry. I'll give you a hand.

(ウ) A : (1. in 2. at 3. how 4. do 5. I 6. look) this red shirt?

B : You look great. You should buy it.

(エ) A : Can you tell (1. goes 2. me 3. train 4. takes 5. to 6. which) Shibuya?

B : Well, let me check on my smartphone.

【5】 次の(ア), (イ)の問いに答えなさい。

- (ア) 次の英文は、一人暮らしのアナ (Anna) が母親にスマートフォンで送ったメッセージです。これを読んで、()に入る適切な英語を答えなさい。ただし、あとの<条件>にしたがいなさい。

Hi, Mom. I caught a cold yesterday. I feel a little better and I'm hungry now. There's almost nothing in the refrigerator, but I still don't feel like going out. () for me?

<条件>

- ① for me? で終わり、これを含んで全体を 8 語以上の 1 文で書きなさい。
- ② 短縮形 (I'm や don't など) は 1 語と数え、符号 (, や ? など) は語数に含めません。

- (イ) 次の英文では、保健体育の授業で、スミス先生 (Mr. Smith) が生徒たちに話しかけています。これを読んで、問いかけに対する答えを英語で書きなさい。ただし、あとの<条件>にしたがいなさい。

We have been studying about health since last week, and now you know that it is very important to have good habits in your daily lives. What should you do to keep healthy?

<条件>

- ① I should で書き始め、これを含んで全体を 12 語以上の 1 文で書きなさい。
- ② 短縮形 (I'm や don't など) は 1 語と数え、符号 (, や ? など) は語数に含めません。

【6】 次の(ア), (イ)の写真の内容を英語で説明しなさい。ただし, あとの<条件>にしたがいなさい。

(ア)



<条件>

- ① **A boy** で書き始め, これを含んで全体を **9 語以上の 1 文** で書きなさい。
- ② 短縮形 (I'm や don't など) は 1 語と数え, 符号 (, や ? など) は語数に含めません。

(イ)



<条件>

- ① **A woman** で書き始め, これを含んで全体を **10 語以上の 1 文** で書きなさい。
- ② 短縮形 (I'm や don't など) は 1 語と数え, 符号 (, や ? など) は語数に含めません。

【7】 次の(ア)～(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

(ア) 次の英文と案内 (INFORMATION) について、あとの **Question** の答えとして最も適するものを、1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

Taro is planning to visit museums in Kamome City today. There are four museums there. He wants to visit all of them today, so he has decided to stay at each museum for just an hour and a half and to have a quick 10-minute lunch at the SKY Restaurant on the second floor of the Sports Museum. He will take taxis to all the museums to save time.

It takes twenty minutes to go from the Art Museum to either the Science Museum or the Sports Museum, but an hour to the History Museum. From the History Museum, it takes forty minutes to either the Science Museum or the Sports Museum. From the Science Museum to the Sports Museum, it takes ten minutes.

He will first visit the museum which opens the earliest of the four. He will enter the museum as soon as it opens.

<INFORMATION>



	*Opening Hours
Art Museum	11:00 – 17:30
Science Museum	9:30 – 17:30
History Museum	10:00 – 16:00
Sports Museum	11:00 – 15:00
SKY Restaurant	11:30 – 13:00

* Opening Hours : 開館（営業）時間

Question : What can we say about Taro?

1. He will visit the History Museum after he visits the other museums.
2. The second museum he will visit is the Art Museum.
3. He will eat lunch before visiting the History Museum.
4. The third museum he will visit is the Sports Museum.

(イ) 次の英文とグラフ (Graph) について、あとの **Question** に答えなさい。

Jessica is doing her homework and George is helping her with it.

Jessica : Look at Graph 1. What does 'US 19%' mean?

George : Let me see. It means that the US paid 19% of all the money the countries around the world paid to get goods from Africa. In the period of 2001 to 2016, the country that bought the most goods from countries in Africa changed from the US to China.

Jessica : That's right. The top five countries were in Europe or North America in 2001, but in 2016 two of the top five countries were in Asia.

George : Look! In 2016, half of the top six countries were in Asia.

Jessica : Is that so? Ah, yes, China, India and Japan were included in the top six countries.

George : Right. Now I can see another great change. Look at 'Others.'

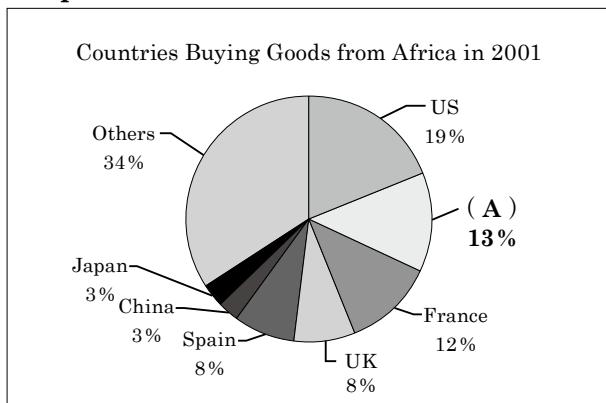
Jessica : The change from 34% to 63% is a big difference. What does that mean?

George : It means that many other countries began to buy goods from countries in Africa.

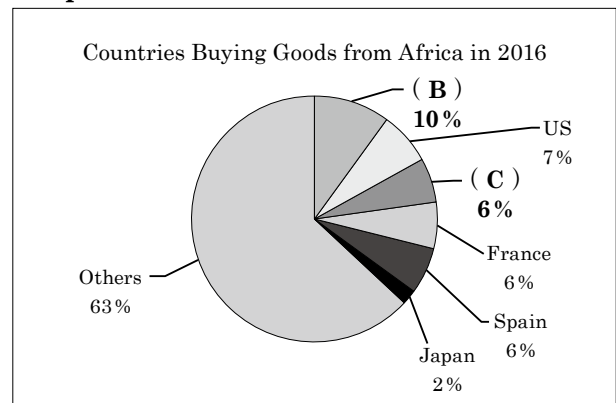
Jessica : I see. By the way, Italy was next after the US, but it is not in Graph 2. The UK is not there, either. Do you know why?

George : I'm not sure. Let's ask our teacher about it later.

Graph 1



Graph 2



(経済産業省『通商白書 2018』に基づき作成)

Question : Which countries below should be in (A), (B), and (C) in Graph 1 and Graph 2? Write your answers by using numbers 1 to 6.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------|----------|
| 1. India | 2. Italy | 3. UK | 4. China |
| 5. Canada | 6. Singapore | | |

(ウ) 次の英文が論理的に正しいつなぎになるように、(あ) ～ (え) に入る最も適切なものを下の 1 ～ 4 の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。なお、文頭にくる語の最初の文字も小文字で示してあります。

Drums are very popular musical instruments around the world. You may think that people have only used them to play music, but (あ). (い). (う). (え).

1. some people in Africa used drums as a tool to send messages to gather people for activities such as daily meals or festivals
2. a long time ago in Japan, for example, soldiers used them to let other soldiers know when to go forward and when to go back in wars
3. in the past, some people used them for other purposes
4. they were also used in peaceful situations

- 【8】 次の英文は、高校生のアカリ（Akari）が英語の授業で行った発表の原稿です。これを読んで、あとの(ア)～(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

[あ] I had a chance to take part in an *experiment at a university near my house. The researchers asked me to stay alone in a room with no sound. At first, I thought I could stay in the room for a long time, but I was able to stay there for only five minutes. The room was very different from a usual quiet room. While I was staying there, the only sounds I heard were those from my body. Especially, the sound of my heart became louder and louder. . I thought, “If there were no sound around us, our lives would be very difficult.” Through this experiment, I realized the importance of sound in our lives.

[い] When we hear the sound of an alarm or a bicycle bell, we know we should be careful. We use our voice to communicate with each other. Shopping malls play popular music for special events like Christmas or New Year’s Day to sell more goods to their customers. Hospitals use sounds of nature like rivers or singing birds to help people relax. In train stations, short pieces of music are used instead of bell sounds to let people know the trains are starting soon. Some people run on platforms because they don’t want to miss their trains, but such music can help them relax and walk.

[う] While we are studying or working, our *concentration improves with a little noise like quiet music played or the voices of people talking around us because it helps the brain work better. So a lot of people study or work at places like cafes and restaurants which are a little noisy. It may be a surprise to you, but our sleep also improves when we hear some kinds of noise because they help our brain relax.

There is a very high sound called ultrasound. Humans cannot hear it but it is helpful in many ways. Doctors use it to see inside and check the health conditions of the body. They can also look at babies before they are born. Some machines use ultrasound to clean things such as rings, glasses, and small tools. Even in our houses, ultrasound is used to make our lives easier. Some kitchen tools use it to mix drinks or make food smaller. In this way, even sounds which humans cannot hear can make our lives better every day.

[え] Studies show that plants like tomatoes can grow faster and even taste sweeter when music is played around them. However, it doesn’t mean all kinds of music is good for plants. According to some researchers, it depends on the kind of music. *Classical music is effective in growing better tomatoes, but when noisy rock music is played, some tomatoes may die. They don’t know the reason for this, so more research is needed.

While I was preparing for this speech, I found a lot of interesting facts that were new to me. I also learned about the importance and different uses of sounds in our daily lives. Now, I am especially interested in studying the power of music. I wonder how music can change our feelings in good or bad ways and what kind of music is effective in helping people from different cultures control their feelings in various situations. I would like to do research and

experiments on this topic after I start going to university next year. I hope my future research will help everyone keep a peaceful mind and have a happier life every day.

* experiment : 実験 concentration : 集中力 classical music : クラシック音楽

(ア) 本文中の [あ], [い], [う], [え] に入る最も適切なものを次の 1～6 の中から一つずつ選び, その番号を答えなさい。

1. We hear many kinds of sounds in our daily lives and they are used in many ways.
2. We usually think plants are silent but some scientists say that they actually make sounds.
3. Although we usually think noise is not a good thing, it is sometimes helpful for us.
4. Have you ever thought about a world without any sound?
5. Sounds not only help people, but also help plants.
6. Listening to familiar noises at home helps people feel safe and comfortable.

(イ) 本文中の に入る最も適切なものを次の 1～4 の中から一つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。

1. I was so scared and felt like running out of the room quickly
2. I was so surprised and listened to my body sounds for more than five minutes
3. I felt so peaceful and wanted a quiet room like that in my house
4. I felt so excited and decided to stay there for the night

(ウ) 本文の内容に合うものを次の 1～6 の中から二つ選び, その番号を答えなさい。

1. Passengers can run safely and catch their trains by listening to short music on train platforms.
2. When we study or work, we need a place with no sound to keep concentration and do our best.
3. People can improve their daily lives in an effective way by listening to ultrasound.
4. Sounds useful for people include both the sounds you can hear and those you can't hear.
5. Some pieces of music are effective in growing sweeter tomatoes, but others are not.
6. Akari wants to learn what kind of music is effective to help people around the world understand each other.

- 【9】 次の英文を読んで、（ あ ）～（ く ）に入る最も適切なものを下の＜語群＞の1～12の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

*Ken, Yuka and Daniel are international school students. Once a month, in their “Research and Learning” class, they give a presentation about one of the big topics around the world. This time they decided to talk about eating *insects.*

Daniel : Have you ever eaten an insect before?

Ken : No, I’ve never tried to eat one. It is impossible for me.

Yuka : I have eaten insects before at my grandmother’s house in Yamanashi.

Ken : Really?

Yuka : They tasted good. People in some cultures have been eating insects for a long time. And now, more people are interested in the idea. Look at this website. It says that a human adult needs 65 *grams of *protein every day. *Table 1 shows how many grams of *cricket, chicken, *pork, or beef are necessary every day if an adult gets protein from only one kind of them. If we eat the same amount of each, we can get （ あ ） protein from crickets.

Table 1

Cricket	Chicken	Pork	Beef
108 grams	271 grams	310 grams	325 grams

Ken : Then, we can say that eating crickets is a good way to get protein.

Daniel : That’s right. Eating insects, such as crickets, has become very popular around the world because it can solve several problems around us.

Ken : What kind of problems?

Daniel : For example, one of them is about the environment. Many large companies often destroy forests and raise thousands of cows to produce the beef people eat. On the other hand, when we raise insects, we don’t need to destroy a huge area of forests.

Ken : So, is the damage caused by raising insects not as （ い ） as the damage caused by raising cows?

Daniel : That’s right. Also, cows eat a lot of grass every day. To grow a lot of grass in a short time, large companies often use things which are bad for the environment. But some insects can eat anything and we can even use food （ う ） as their *feed.

Yuka : According to Table 2 on this website, raising insects does not damage the environment as much as raising animals. Table 2 shows how much water and feed is needed to raise crickets, chickens, pigs, or cows to produce 65 grams of protein that a human adult needs in a day. Crickets need （ え ） amount of water and feed than chickens, pigs, or cows.

Table 2

	Cricket	Chicken	Pig	Cow
Water	108 – 540 *liters	1,165 – 1,626 liters	1,829 – 2,480 liters	4,875 – 6,500 liters
Feed	162 – 261 grams	542 – 678 grams	1,085 – 1,395 grams	2,600 – 3,250 grams

Daniel : *In addition, we can raise insects very quickly. Some kinds of crickets become adults in about 35 days. Chickens grow as quickly as crickets, but pigs need more time to grow and cows need the longest time to become adults.

Ken : That means, from the information both of you gave me, raising crickets causes (お) problems about the necessary time, water, feed, or land.

Daniel : Also, eating insects is the center of (か) as an effective solution to another problem. It is the food problem. Some companies give cows food that humans usually eat. If we decrease the number of cows we raise and begin to eat insects instead to get protein, *vitamins, and *minerals, we can give such food to people around the world. It will help people who can't get enough food.

Ken : Now I know raising and eating insects is not only good for the environment, but it also helps people get enough food. I wonder how we can eat them.

Yuka : Well, the website says there are several ways to eat insect foods. Some companies use *cricket powder when they make (き) snacks such as cookies, candies, and rice crackers. Also, restaurants in a lot of countries serve various dishes such as pancakes, pizzas, and spaghetti made with cricket powder.

Daniel : I tried some cricket rice crackers before and they tasted good. I think such foods will become more popular.

Yuka : I hope so, but before insect foods become a bigger part of our daily meals, we have to think about a better way to use insects as food without causing any damage to our health. Rules about raising insects and selling insect foods to other countries are different among countries. If the insects used for foods are not raised or collected in (く) and clean environment, people who eat them may become sick. So every country should share the same rules about insect foods.

Daniel : I agree. If such rules are made and people realize good things about insect foods, more people in the world may feel like trying them. The website says that scientists are doing research to find out better ways to use insects as food. This will help people feel more comfortable about insect foods.

Ken : Then I'll try insect foods before we give our presentation!

* insect : 昆虫 gram : グラム protein : タンパク質 table : 表 cricket : コオロギ
pork : 豚肉 feed : 飼料 liter : リットル in addition : 加えて
vitamin : ビタミン mineral : ミネラル cricket powder : コオロギを粉末にしたもの

<語群>

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. familiar | 2. a greater | 3. the most | 4. worry |
| 5. a safe | 6. the fewest | 7. waste | 8. attention |
| 9. serious | 10. a smaller | 11. factories | 12. little |

(問題は、これで終わりです。)

