

2025（令和7）年度

3月7日〔60分〕◎

外国語（英語）

注 意

1. 監督者の指示があるまで問題を見ないこと。
2. 声を出して問題を読まないこと。
3. 問題は25ページ、**1** から **5** までである。
4. 問題や解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、汚損あるいは印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に申し出ること。
5. 解答は必ず**鉛筆を使用し、解答用紙に記入すること**。
6. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄の記号にマークすること。
7. 訂正箇所は、消しゴムで**きれいに消すこと**。
8. 解答欄には、関係のない符号や文字あるいはメモなどを記入しないこと。
9. 解答用紙を**折ったり汚したりしないこと**。
10. 問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

意味の通る文法的に正しい文を完成させるのにもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。[各 1 点]

- © 1

7. Elysia had to leave () to catch her flight, but she still had work to do.
- A. occasionally B. gradually
C. immediately D. regularly
8. Not until I lost Ava () how important she was.
- A. that I realized B. when I realized
C. did I not realize D. did I realize
9. My parents' trip to Hawaii was () because their dog chewed up my dad's passport.
- A. avoided B. ruined C. enforced D. overtaken
10. There are many hotels in Tokyo, so getting a room is generally () a problem.
- A. so much of B. not much of
C. no more than D. little more than
11. Gold may get more expensive, but many () it too expensive now.
- A. consider B. reveal C. expect D. survey
12. The hospital was damaged by the flooding, but (), no medical equipment was affected.
- A. naturally B. unfortunately
C. miraculously D. sadly

13. After his wife passed away, he devoted the rest of his life to helping children ().
- A. in need B. in case
C. on suspicion D. on duty
14. After I received the report, I discovered it () known to the public.
- A. had become B. had come
C. to become D. to be made
15. Our neighbor () my father by parking his car across two spaces.
- A. subjects B. admits C. annoys D. serves
16. I'll be attending next week's meeting in () Kimiko because she got sick.
- A. search of B. return for C. care for D. place of
17. When your body is unable to () sugar effectively, there can be serious health consequences.
- A. dispose B. process C. transact D. deal
18. My cold was pretty bad, so it took me a few days to () over it.
- A. get B. take C. look D. come

19. I am () if you received my e-mail on March 21st, since I have not heard anything from you yet.

A. believing

B. thinking

C. wondering

D. remembering

20. The meeting will take place next month, () our CEO will make public comments.

A. who

B. which

C. that

D. when

2

語句を並べ替えてもっとも自然な英文を完成させ、2番目と5番目に入れるものの記号を書きなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。[各2点]

1. Sasha had already eaten enough (1)(2)(3)(4)
(5)(6) for dessert.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| A. chocolate cake | B. feel | C. having |
| D. and | E. like | F. didn't |

2. Even though (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6),
Justin doesn't do it very often.

- | | | |
|-------|------------|----------|
| A. he | B. license | C. drive |
| D. to | E. has | F. a |

3. The (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6), Patty loved
them and decided to buy them.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|
| A. she | B. saw | C. shoes |
| D. moment | E. the | F. running |

4. Adela wants to have open conversations with as (1)(2)
(3)(4)(5)(6) new ideas.

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------------|
| A. as | B. people | C. possible |
| D. get | E. many | F. to |

5. We managed to handle the situation (1)(2)(3)
(4)(5)(6) at that time.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----------|
| A. information | B. had | C. little |
| D. with | E. we | F. what |

6. I think I've left (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)
the train.

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------------|
| A. on | B. at | C. either |
| D. or | E. the restaurant | F. my purse |

7. I (1)(2)(3)(4) a second job to (5)(6)
the lost income.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|
| A. take | B. have | C. up |
| D. might | E. make | F. to |

8. The deer ran into the woods (1)(2)(3)(4)
(5)(6) it.

- | | | |
|-------|-----------|----------------|
| A. my | B. camera | C. toward |
| D. I | E. turned | F. the instant |

9. Ms. Chen (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) laugh
with her jokes.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| A. a day | B. making | C. never |
| D. without | E. goes | F. us |

10. There was only a (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)
the game-winning goal.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|
| A. Noel | B. little | C. when |
| D. left | E. scored | F. time |

- 3 次の文章を筋の通ったものにするために、枠内にあるA～Dからもっとも適切なものを選び（ ）の中に入れなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にする）[各3点]

(A)

- A. The medical services provided by barbers have long since been passed to other hands.
- B. The well-known red-and-white barber's pole came into use at this time, with the red perhaps symbolizing surgery and the white standing for bandaging.
- C. In some cultures, the manner of haircut and style of beard may have shown social or military rank.
- D. Prior to that, American barbers either studied under other barbers as apprentices* or learned their skills through practical experience.

While hairstyling today has become more unisex, in the past it was traditionally divided into barbers for men and hairdressers for women. Throughout history, care for women's hair often took place in the home or was performed in private by local women skilled in such matters. However, in the case of men, the profession of barber has a long tradition.

The earliest haircutting equipment — such as sharpened oyster shells — can be traced to ancient Egypt, so it is Egypt that historians cite as the birthplace of the trade. However, barbers have had key roles in virtually every culture worldwide. ((1)) Therefore, proper care by trained barbers was considered a necessity. In Rome and other places, visits to the barber were considered a part of daily life, and the barber

shop became an important place for gathering and sharing news.

In the Middle Ages, European barbers often had roles beyond cutting hair. They were also looked upon as surgeons and dentists. ((2)) Barbers received respectable pay for their services and formed guilds. The most famous might be the Wonderful Company of Barbers, which began in London in 1308 and consisted of both barbers and surgeons. It exists even today as the Royal College of Surgeons, but without ties to haircutting. ((3))

Barber training varies from culture to culture, but the first known barber school was opened in Chicago in 1893. ((4)) The notion of barbers as skilled craftsman has declined, but that idea continues somewhat in the world of fashion, as distinguished hairstylists often have elite patrons. The world has changed, but barbershops remain popular places in many communities.

[注] apprentice: 見習い

(B)

- A. After all, they argue, aisle passengers would not dare deny access to the aisle.
- B. In these days of frequent air travel, window shade etiquette has become a sensitive issue.
- C. The world is special from the sky, but courtesy is important no matter what the altitude.
- D. Such passengers may have made their seat reservations with the window in mind.

The world looks special from high in the sky, and no one knows that better than a traveler peering from the window of an aircraft. Scenes of floating clouds, rolling landscapes and deep blue seas can captivate curious passengers. Yet control of the window shade affects more than a single person. ((5))

Most people feel the right to control the window shade belongs to the passenger next to the window. ((6)) They feel control of the window shade comes with their ticket. They may wish to observe the scenery or prefer to close the shade and sleep, considering either decision to be their privilege.

Yet aisle passengers may also want some say about the window. They may be annoyed by the light. The bright sun might prevent them from sleeping or the glare may make it impossible to read or do work. Hence, they may want the window shade closed. Others, however, may wish to see the view and might object to the window passenger's authority over the window. ((7))

The best approach is courtesy. Both aisle and window seat

passengers need to respect each other's position and needs. They must view the flight not as their private journey but as a group endeavor in which each traveler must cooperate. In the past, when air travel was still rare, such a cooperative attitude was common among passengers. These days, however, people look upon air travel as routine. They are more likely to view their seats as their own personal space.

((8)) Air travelers must keep this in mind. A pleasant journey depends not only on the seat location but also on being a good neighbor.

4

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ
と）[各3点]

(A) Everyone knows that marine mammals like dolphins and whales can produce sound, but one would assume fish to be silent. Yet that assumption would be false. Although fish have no vocal cords*, they have various other ways of producing sounds and can, in fact, be quite noisy.

The most common way fish can produce sounds is by vibrating their swim bladders. The swim bladder is an air chamber inside most fish that helps control their ability to float and enables them to swim better. By pressing this chamber with muscle, fish can create various sounds. As sounds travel faster underwater than through air, some fish can make themselves heard over considerable distances. They also have inner ears that allow them to detect the vibrations these sounds make. In other words, they can hear.

But this is not the only way that fish can produce sounds. They might grind their teeth or perhaps knock spiny* parts of their bodies together. This method is called “stridulation” and is practiced by shrimp, sea urchins* and some crabs as well. These and other sea creatures may also strike underwater objects to create percussion sounds. For example, they might beat upon a stone. Some fish also produce sound by releasing gas and not just as a body function. They can regulate this sound as a means of communication.

Scientists are still studying the reason why fish produce sounds, but there are many possible answers. Fish may make sounds in order to seek mates for reproduction. They may also make sounds to announce their territory and warn others to stay away. Sound may help them

locate their prey, or help them avoid becoming prey themselves. The sound waves they make might also help them navigate through the sea.

It is difficult, but not impossible, for humans to hear the sounds fish make. The sounds are typically faint, so an underwater swimmer would need to be very close to the source in order to hear. Out of the water, chances of hearing are greatly reduced, but still might be possible if the fish was near the shore and the human near the water. However, technology has made hearing fish relatively easy, as advanced underwater microphones and other equipment, such as sonar, can detect such sounds with no difficulty.

Thus, while fish may appear quiet, they are not. The sea is filled with fish, which means it can be a very noisy place!

[注] vocal cords: 声帯

spiny: とげのある

sea urchin: ウニ

1. この英文の主旨は次のどれか。

- A. 魚は地球上で最も騒々しい動物の一つである。
- B. 魚は音を出すさまざまな手段を持っている。
- C. 魚が音を出す理由は、まだはっきりしない。
- D. 魚同士はコミュニケーションが可能である。

2. 一部の魚のコミュニケーション方法として、本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。

- A. より筋肉が発達している魚については、非常に遠いところまで音を響かせられる。
- B. エビ、ウニ、カニなどと同様、体のとげをお互いに擦り付けあう魚もいる。
- C. 生理現象としてだけでなく、音を出すために体から気体を放出する魚もいる。
- D. 内耳が発達している魚については、より微小な音を出したり聞き取ったりしている。

3. 魚が音を出す理由について、推察されているものは次のどれか。

- A. 近くの人に聞こえるようにするため。
- B. 海の中をスムーズに進むため。
- C. さまざまな捕食者を引き寄せるため。
- D. 他の魚の縄張りを奪うため。

次のページに進みなさい

(B) Karoly Takacs had a special dream, but achieving it was far from easy. As a young man in the Hungarian army, he was an excellent shot with a pistol and hoped to compete for the Olympic gold medal. Eventually, he would win two, but not before overcoming incredible challenges, including the surgical removal of his shooting hand!

Takacs' preferred event was 25-meter rapid shooting with a .22 caliber* pistol. This was an old Olympic event that continues even in modern times. To win, a competitor needs to fire five quick shots at five separate targets 25 meters away. The shooter has to extend his hand at a 45-degree angle and fire the five shots in only seconds. Takacs was excellent at this, but he did not qualify for the 1936 Hungarian Olympic team, some say due to bias in favor of military officers. Takacs was only an enlisted* man. The 1940 Olympics, scheduled for Tokyo, would be his next chance, but in a military training accident in 1938, Takacs was holding a hand grenade* when it exploded! He lost his right hand, his wrist and even part of his forearm.

Yet, target shooting was his passion. He recovered in a hospital, and then, secretly began to practice on his own — with his left hand. He kept this a secret to surprise his teammates, should he be able to succeed. Once again, he rose to Olympic level and even won the Hungarian national championship in 1939. However, this time World War II brought the cancellation of both the 1940 and 1944 games. He would not get a chance until 1948, by which time he would be 38 years old. The Paralympic games had yet to begin; thus, the only road open to Takacs was the regular summer Olympics, which would be held in London.

The overwhelming favorite was world champion Carlos Enrique Dias Saenz Valiente from Argentina. But Karoly Takacs shocked the

games and, shooting with his non-preferred left hand, captured the gold medal. Four years later at the Olympic games in Helsinki, he was again not favored to win. American Huelet Benner had been world champion for two years straight and had reset the record in the 25-meter rapid fire pistol competition. However, once again Takacs defeated the favorite and took home his second Olympic gold medal, the first man ever to win twice.

The life story of Karoly Takacs is a lesson for everyone. The phrase “Never give up!” is common, but Takacs showed it is true. Even though handicapped, he became an Olympic gold medal legend.

[注] caliber: (銃の) 口径 enlisted: 下士官の
hand grenade: 手りゅう弾

4. この英文の主旨は次のどれか。

- A. 25メートル速射ピストル競技は、エキサイティングな競技である。
- B. 速射ピストル競技者にとって、軍事訓練は危険だった。
- C. 世界規模の戦争がオリンピックに大きな影響を与えた。
- D. カーロイ・タカーチは忍耐力によって輝かしい成功を得た。

5. カーロイ・タカーチのオリンピック出場の可能性を妨げた要因として、本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。

- A. 下士官であるカーロイ・タカーチに対して、上官が嫉妬した。
- B. カーロイ・タカーチは競技訓練中のケガにより利き手を切断した。
- C. 第二次世界大戦のために2つのオリンピックが中止された。
- D. カーロイ・タカーチはパラリンピックに出場する必要があった。

6. 1939年のハンガリー全国選手権について、本文の内容から推測できるものは次のどれか。

- A. カーロイ・タカーチはわずか1年で左手による射撃が上達した。
- B. カーロイ・タカーチはチームメイトのサポートを得て復帰した。
- C. カーロイ・タカーチは軍人に対する明らかな偏見を克服した。
- D. カーロイ・タカーチは速射ピストル競技の最年少優勝者となった。

次のページに進みなさい

5

次の英文を読んで、質問に答えなさい。（*印の語（句）は注を参考にするこ
と）[各3点]

(A) The term “sabotage” usually refers to any action taken by someone for the purpose of disrupting or weakening a political organization, government or movement. In common understanding, these actions are usually committed by a person or people — the “saboteur(s)” — whose identities are often secret. Saboteurs can act on their own, but they can also be formally trained to plan and cause a disturbance while hiding their identities. During World War II, for instance, people in occupied Europe were taught how to crack open telephone boxes and mess with the wires, making it difficult for the German army to communicate effectively with each other. Other acts were more obvious, such as blowing up bridges and railway tracks to cause temporary, but significant delays in the Germans’ ability to move personnel and supplies.

However, despite this wide-ranging association with war, activism* and politics, the word “sabotage” has a very specific origin in 19th century labor disputes. As the Industrial Revolution changed how society manufactured goods and products, the new social conditions gave rise to a group of workers in Europe called the Luddites. These were textile workers who were angry that new forms of industrial technology and machinery were taking their jobs away; they argued that it was unnatural to take work from skilled people and replace them with machines. These workers were known for wearing wooden shoes called “sabots,” a type of footwear that was common in France and the surrounding nations. In fact, early definitions of a “saboteur” simply meant someone who made sabots. There are even some historians who claim that the Luddites in Belgium would take off their shoes and throw

them into the machines, causing damage and delays, hence leading to the popular use of the word “sabot-age” to refer to the intentional destruction of things. But not all acts of sabotage have to be destructive; in different contexts, sabotage came to simply mean doing a bad job on purpose, which had the effect of causing delays and efficiency problems at the factory.

To the Luddites, these were all acts of self-defense. In other words, this form of sabotage was a necessary form of resistance against unfair working conditions. By committing acts of sabotage, regardless of how this involved their shoes, the Luddites were able to demand that their voices be heard.

[注] activism: 現状改革主義

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. The changes in technology in the 19th century
 - B. Efficient ways to cause disturbances to production
 - C. A history of the Luddite movement
 - D. The unusual history behind a common word

2. According to this passage, why is it incorrect to assume that all acts of sabotage involve destroying things?
 - A. Most of these sabotage efforts in history were not successful.
 - B. Purposely working inefficiently could be considered a form of sabotage.
 - C. Machines break all the time; it is not necessarily proof of sabotage.
 - D. Saboteurs often just wanted better job opportunities in the textile industry.

3. What can be inferred from this passage about why the Luddites believed they were acting “in self-defense”?
- A. They were worried that unless they acted, the German armies would attack them next.
 - B. They were concerned that the Industrial Revolution would take away their jobs.
 - C. They were convinced that the machines of the Industrial Revolution were harmful to their safety.
 - D. They were fearful that the factories would be attacked by workers from other companies.

次のページに進みなさい

(B) With more and more people doing remote work by using the internet, it is possible to live and work almost anywhere. In recent years, smaller cities have been trying to attract remote workers by offering various incentives to move away from larger cities. One city in the United States that has been especially proactive* in trying to attract workers is Tulsa, Oklahoma. In 2018, the city created the Tulsa Remote program that paid remote workers \$10,000 to move to Tulsa. The timing of the decision was perfect, because just a couple of years later, the COVID-19 pandemic led many Americans to move out of big cities like New York or San Francisco.

So far, the Tulsa Remote program has been very successful. Since 2019, over 2,400 remote workers have moved to Tulsa through the relocation program. As of the end of 2022, 76% of the program participants are still living in Tulsa. The reason for the success of the program is not just the money provided. The participants also are encouraged to participate in monthly events related to socializing, volunteering and career development. In addition, they have access to a co-working space for a period of three years.

The economic benefits of the program to Tulsa have been very positive. It is estimated that the combined income of the new residents is \$306 million, and they have generated around \$2.5 million in new tax revenue for the city. The inflow* of new residents has also made the economy of the city more diverse. Up to now, Tulsa has been centered on the oil and gas industry. This has meant that the economy has gone up and down depending on the price of oil and gas. With a more diverse economy, the situation in the city is more stable.

There are similar programs in other countries, including Japan. For example, starting in April 2023, the Japanese government began giving

money to families moving out of the Kanto region. These families receive one million yen per child. The purpose of the program is to reduce overcrowding in the Tokyo area and revitalize* other areas of Japan. The government hopes that around 10,000 people will move to an area outside of Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama or Kanagawa as a result of the program. However, some strings are attached to the program. First of all, the family must stay in the new area for at least five years. Also, at least one member of the household must either create a new business or get a job with a small or medium-sized company in the local area. If these conditions are not met, the family will have to repay all of the money they received from the government.

These programs need to be carefully considered. In order to survive, more and more smaller cities in Japan and around the world will need to find effective ways to attract remote workers.

[注] proactive: 積極的な inflow: 流入
revitalize: 活性化する

4. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on where people choose to work
 - B. An imaginative new program for workers in the American city of Tulsa
 - C. Ways that regional areas are trying to attract new residents from major cities
 - D. The popularity of remote working in cities around the world

5. Which of the following is true about the Tulsa Remote program?
- A. It requires that 76% of participants remain in Tulsa.
 - B. It has paid new residents a total of \$306 million.
 - C. It encourages new residents to find employment in Tulsa.
 - D. It has improved the economic stability of Tulsa.
6. What can be inferred from this passage?
- A. Offering incentives to relocate can be an effective way to draw in new residents.
 - B. Remote workers around the world are eager to move their families to new areas.
 - C. Approximately 10,000 people moved to rural areas in response to Japan's new program.
 - D. Under Japan's program, each family receives one million yen for living in a new area.

1	1	A	●	C	D
	2	A	B	C	●
	3	A	B	C	●
	4	A	B	●	D
	5	A	●	C	D
	6	A	B	C	D
	7	A	B	●	D
	8	A	B	C	●
	9	A	●	C	D
	10	A	●	C	D
	11	●	B	C	D
	12	A	B	●	D
	13	●	B	C	D
	14	●	B	C	D
	15	A	B	●	D
	16	A	B	C	●
	17	A	●	C	D
	18	●	B	C	D
	19	A	B	●	D
	20	A	B	C	●

20点

2	(2)					(5)							
	1	A	B	C	D	E	●	A	B	●	D	E	F
	2	A	B	C	D	●	F	A	B	C	●	E	F
	3	●	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	●
	4	A	●	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	●
	5	A	B	C	D	E	●	F	A	B	C	D	●
	6	A	B	●	D	E	F	A	B	C	●	E	F
	7	A	●	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	●	F
	8	A	B	C	●	E	F	A	●	C	D	E	F
	9	A	B	C	D	●	F	A	●	C	D	E	F
10	A	B	C	D	E	●	●	B	C	D	E	F	

20点

3	1	A	B	●	D
	2	A	●	C	D
	3	●	B	C	D
	4	A	B	C	●
	5	A	●	C	D
	6	A	B	C	●
	7	●	B	C	D
	8	A	B	●	D

24点

4	1	A	●	C	D
	2	A	B	●	D
	3	A	●	C	D
	4	A	B	C	●
	5	A	B	●	D
	6	●	B	C	D

18点

5	1	A	B	C	●
	2	A	●	C	D
	3	A	●	C	D
	4	A	B	●	D
	5	A	B	C	●
	6	●	B	C	D

18点