

2025（令和7）年度

1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

6. Sophia was forced to come to the party (        ), and she seemed bored.
- A. against her will                      B. out of curiosity  
C. for her interests                      D. off her mind
7. The police (        ) facing a riot, but the crowd gradually moved on.  
A. be                      B. were                      C. is                      D. are
8. The company continued to offer one new product after another in order to (        ) a large market share.  
A. investigate      B. predict                      C. suppose                      D. seize
9. Amir promised Maya that he (        ) her Saturday, but he never did.  
A. call                      B. should call  
C. would call                      D. had to call
10. Their poor driving doesn't (        ) your angry reaction.  
A. justify                      B. diminish                      C. restrain                      D. possess
11. Being ignored by others is usually painful and makes people feel (        ) and rejected.  
A. seen off                      B. shown off                      C. made out                      D. left out
12. I couldn't believe the unexpected turn of events in this TV show, and (        ) could my classmates.  
A. either                      B. neither                      C. only                      D. so

13. Palm trees can grow to great (        ) when planted in rich soil.  
A. heights                      B. altitudes                      C. peaks                      D. margins
14. In (        ) receiving a fine for his traffic violations, my father had his driver's license suspended.  
A. time for                      B. case of  
C. addition to                      D. terms with
15. We left for Poland and reached the capital Warsaw at 3 a.m., (        ) we stayed for three nights.  
A. that                      B. when                      C. which                      D. where
16. Baby sea turtles emerge from the sand and move toward the sea on (        ).  
A. reason                      B. talent  
C. instinct                      D. coincidence
17. I am running behind schedule and (        ) on the deadline would be very helpful.  
A. an extension                      B. a completion  
C. a submission                      D. a repetition
18. The firm announced that it was (        ) off 150 workers next month because of the recession.  
A. going                      B. laying                      C. keeping                      D. falling
19. Many residents observed the car (        ) in the middle of the street.  
A. be stopping                      B. has stopped                      C. to stop                      D. stop

20. I have to work hard all day today to (        ) the time lost during the holidays.

A. make up for

B. make away with

C. take up for

D. take up with

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. ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) Japan did not work properly in France.

- |               |            |         |
|---------------|------------|---------|
| A. the        | B. from    | C. that |
| D. hair dryer | E. brought | F. I    |

2. I'm not sure ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) the library before it closes.

- |         |        |       |
|---------|--------|-------|
| A. to   | B. we  | C. it |
| D. make | E. can | F. if |

3. This application ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) on our smartphones into line drawings.

- |             |         |          |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| A. pictures | B. us   | C. taken |
| D. enables  | E. turn | F. to    |

4. I thought it difficult,( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ), to persuade ( 4 ) ( 5 )( 6 ) wearing that costume.

- |               |         |        |
|---------------|---------|--------|
| A. impossible | B. of   | C. if  |
| D. out        | E. Rick | F. not |

5. The ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 ) New Year's cards is becoming far ( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) before.

- |         |           |             |
|---------|-----------|-------------|
| A. of   | B. common | C. sending  |
| D. than | E. less   | F. practice |

6. The trial ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) the absence of a witness.

- |        |            |        |
|--------|------------|--------|
| A. was | B. account | C. put |
| D. on  | E. of      | F. off |

7. It is important for teenagers to ( 1 )( 2 ) to ( 3 )( 4 ) ( 5 )( 6 ).

- |         |            |         |
|---------|------------|---------|
| A. for  | B. advice  | C. turn |
| D. have | E. someone | F. to   |

8. I visited the shrine, only to find it ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 ) ( 5 )( 6 ).

- |         |        |               |
|---------|--------|---------------|
| A. live | B. its | C. didn't     |
| D. to   | E. up  | F. reputation |

9. The museum is ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) in the sea.

- |         |             |           |
|---------|-------------|-----------|
| A. it   | B. in       | C. unique |
| D. that | E. floating | F. is     |

10. I had ( 1 )( 2 )( 3 )( 4 )( 5 )( 6 ) him since we graduated from college.

- |         |         |           |
|---------|---------|-----------|
| A. had  | B. what | C. become |
| D. idea | E. of   | F. no     |

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. Many of the new ways of writing words were created by Noah Webster, who created a famous dictionary in the 19th century.
- B. As many Americans moved from the east to the west, the way language was used became even more relaxed.
- C. By the early 1700s, it was already becoming clear that Americans were beginning to sound different from the English.
- D. The result was many differences in vocabulary between the two countries.

Today, there are many differences in the way English is spoken among Americans and British people. ( (1) ) One reason was the many people from Scotland and Ireland, as well as other countries, who arrived in the New World. By the 1800s, there were already three different main dialects in the United States: the Northern accent, the Southern accent, and the Midland accent in the west of the country.

Not only were the accents of Americans and English people different, but the words and expressions they used were also distinct from each other. British people were confused and amused by the new words and expressions that began to appear in the United States. Americans also used older words that English people had stopped using. ( (2) )

In addition to the use of different words, Americans began to spell words differently than the way the same words were spelled in England. Spelling words differently was a way for Americans to develop their own



national identity. ( (3) ) He tried to spell the words in a way that was closer to how the words were pronounced by Americans. For example, he used the letter “z” instead of “s” for words such as “criticize” or “realize.”

Another characteristic of American English is the frequency of contractions, such as “can’t” or “aren’t” instead of “cannot” or “are not.” ( (4) ) Opinions are divided about this more casual way of speaking. Some think the use of contractions sounds uncultured, while others think that it is a more friendly way of speaking.

(B)

- A. On top of this, groundcherries have no salt content, extremely little fat, and very few calories.
- B. But the most common name is “groundcherry,” and it is a name worth remembering.
- C. Yet, scientists have had recent success in modifying the bushes so that they can produce fruit all at once.
- D. But agriculturalists feel that is going to change and the groundcherry may well become the next popular fruit trend.

Coming soon to a supermarket nearby may be an unfamiliar fruit that might one day win a spot in everyone’s regular diet. The fruit is called the “groundcherry,” and while it is not exactly new, it has never been mass-marketed. ( 5 )

The groundcherry is not a cherry and does not grow on the ground. Similar in size to a baby tomato, groundcherries grow on bushes and drop to the earth when ripe. These bushes are sturdy and are common in areas with tropical and temperate\* climates. However, they also tend to drop their fruit at irregular times, making groundcherries difficult to harvest. Groundcherries are thus known locally, but not worldwide. ( 6 ) This breakthrough may lead to richer harvests and better sales.

The groundcherry is related to the tomato, but has a different taste. Some are sweet, and some are sour. Some consumers compare the flavor to strawberry, while others say it is closer to pineapple. It can be served in salads or desserts, or even made into jam. But groundcherries bring more than just flavor to the dinner table. They are packed with various vitamins and nutrients. Vitamin A helps eyesight, vitamin C strengthens

the immune system, vitamin B1 promotes proper metabolism, and vitamin B3 raises levels of good cholesterol. ( (7) ) They are a health-lover's dream.

Groundcherries have different local names according to the regions where they grow. In Hawaii they might be called "golden berries," in Peru "Inca berries," or in Mexico "tomatillo." ( (8) ) Supermarkets might be stocking them sometime soon.

[注] temperate: 温暖な

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) There is a chance that the deadliest animal in the world might be sitting in the room with you now. Cats — beloved everywhere for their cute and curious ways — are natural predators\* and are responsible for the deaths of billions of birds each year, as well as other small animals, such as mice and lizards. This death toll is not the result of feral cats\*, which are equally harmful; it is due to house pets. There are hundreds of millions of pet cats around the globe, and each one kills on average two or three animals every month, at least. Cute? Yes. Lovable? Yes. Killers? Absolutely. Cats are in fact among nature's most awesome killing machines.

One might wonder why cats do this. As pets, they have no need to kill for food. However, cats are hunters by instinct, despite long centuries of living with people as pets. Whether they are well-fed or not doesn't matter. Cats hunt and kill for their own amusement.

Nature has made them superb hunters. They can step almost silently on their padded paws. Their hearing is excellent, and they can perceive nearby animals without even seeing them. They can lie motionless and silent for extended periods. Then, when the need comes, they can burst forth like lightning. The English language even has an idiom for this: as quick as a cat.

The hunting that cats do is not without harm to the environment. Feral cats will roam over wide areas in search of food, but most pet cats tend not to stray far from their homes. Their hunting grounds involve only their immediate surroundings. This means those limited areas are over-hunted, which can result in imbalances in local

ecosystems. House cats are thus partially to blame for a decrease in the overall bird population. In a broader sense, cat killings have also been tied to the extinction of more than sixty species of birds, rodents\* and lizards.

How can you keep your pet cat from becoming a killer? Here are some ideas: First, fasten a bell — or even two bells — to your cat's collar. Cats can move so quietly that even a bell might make no difference, but it could. A bright collar might help more, as birds have sharp eyesight. Alas, mice only see in black-and-white! Last and perhaps best, keep your cat indoors. Cats only hunt when they are outside. If a house cat stays at home, all other animals are safe.

[注] predator: 捕食動物                      feral cat: 野良猫  
rodent: げっ歯類 (ネズミ・リスなど)

1. この英文の主旨は次のどれか。
  - A. 飼い猫は恐ろしいが野良猫ほどではない。
  - B. 飼い猫はネズミや鳥を好んで狩る。
  - C. 飼い猫よりも野良猫の方が生態系を破壊している。
  - D. 飼い猫であっても他の動物を捕獲する。
  
2. 飼い猫について、本文の内容と一致するのは次のどれか。
  - A. 飼い猫は満腹のときは狩りをしない。
  - B. 飼い猫は首に鈴を付けると狩りをしない。
  - C. 飼い猫は狭い地域で獲物を乱獲する。
  - D. 飼い猫は野良猫よりも優れた狩猟者だ。

3. ネズミが鳥よりも飼猫の犠牲になりやすい理由について、本文の内容から推測できるものは次のどれか。

- A. ネズミは飛ぶことができないから。
- B. ネズミは色を見分けることができないから。
- C. ネズミは鈴の音を聞くことができないから。
- D. ネズミは動きがのろいから。

次のページに進みなさい

(B) When people imagine a “robot,” they tend to picture a human-like machine with metallic arms and legs that perhaps moves mechanically in performing its functions. Another common image might be that of factory robots, which — without human shapes — repeat automated actions over and over again. In all such instances, robots are stiff and inflexible in their movements. Yet, there is a new engineering field called “soft robotics” that is changing this image. Robots with such engineering are “soft,” just as the word says. This means they are flexible, and because of that, they have many applications beyond those of the robots people typically visualize.

Soft robots are, of course, created with flexible materials. Sensors, circuits and necessary software are applied to those materials via various methods, with the end result being a fluid creation which can be controlled through electric, thermal or pressure systems. Thus, soft robots may be almost formless. For example, they might appear as a lump of matter, like an octopus, perhaps, and like an octopus, they may be able to readjust their shapes as needed. Or, their soft structures may be molded into flexible shapes that imitate real life, such as human hands or fingers. Biomimicry, which in this case means to model robots on living forms, is a key component of soft robotics.

Here are some foreseen usages of soft robotics: Soft robots might be applied in surgery to assist surgeons perform delicate operations or be inserted into the body to help diagnose medical conditions. Soft robotics can also create life-like prostheses\* for individuals who have lost an arm or leg. In a similar manner, soft robotics might be used to make active support wear for people with mobility issues. People with weak knees or hips may be able to walk naturally without pain only by wearing soft robotic clothing. Soft robotic devices can also serve as rescue devices, as



they can fit smoothly into areas damaged by earthquakes or explosions, where no human or search dog could ever go. They can also be used for dangerous exploration, either under the sea or in outer space. They might even be used in fruit-picking, which requires a gentle and sensitive touch. The range of possible usages keeps increasing as the technology develops.

Naturally, that development is still continuing and not all problems have been solved. Repeated movement might cause soft robots to lose function over time. This wear-and-tear issue can lead to high replacement costs. Another concern is cold. In cases of freezing temperatures, soft robots can lose flexibility and fail to perform. This is one of many challenges that soft robotic engineers are currently facing.

However, the future of the field remains very promising. Robots need not be the stiff creations that people always imagine. They may take any form and, as such, can increase their service to humankind.

[注] prostheses: (< prosthesis) 人工器官 (義足、義眼など)

4. この英文の主旨は次のどれか。

- A. ソフトロボティクスは、ロボットの外観と使用方法の概念を変えている。
- B. ソフトロボティクスは、実用化までにさまざまな課題を克服する必要がある。
- C. ソフトロボティクスは、その性質から用途が限定されている。
- D. 柔らかい素材のロボットに代わり、硬い素材でできたロボットが主流になる。

5. ソフトロボットの課題について、本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。
- A. 素材の柔軟性をどの程度まで追求すべきか不明である。
  - B. 極寒の環境に対応させるためのコストが高くなる。
  - C. 適切な形態を設計するのに時間がかかる可能性がある。
  - D. 柔軟性を保持しつづける強い耐久性が完全に達成できていない。
6. ソフトロボティクスの医療用途について、本文の内容から推測できるものは次のどれか。
- A. ソフトロボットは、問診をして病状を診断する。
  - B. ソフトロボットは、サイズが非常に小さいものも誕生する。
  - C. ソフトロボットは、足腰が弱った人を運ぶ。
  - D. ソフトロボットは、自動で患部を見つけて手術する。

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) When summer arrives, it's time for many people to hit the beaches in the hopes of developing a nice, even suntan. Others may choose to skip the beaches and get their tan at a salon. Whether someone chooses to achieve their tanned look through traditional sunbathing or through artificial tanning, the scientific process is the same. The skin is darkened by coming into contact with ultraviolet (UV) light. This is made possible by the presence of melanin\* in the skin, which helps to absorb UV light and protect the body; it is the increase of melanin in reaction to UV exposure that causes the skin to become dark. And it goes without saying, excessive exposure to UV rays will go beyond what our natural melanin can handle, leading to painful sunburns. Long-term exposure to UV light is also a bad thing, as it can make the skin age faster, and in some cases, lead to skin cancers. Everybody's skin reacts differently, depending on their natural skin color among other factors.

The idea that people want a suntan and travel to beaches or pay for salon treatments is, ironically, not how suntanning began. In the past, having darkened skin was more common among poor people because they were more likely to work outside. All of this changed in the United States and Western Europe in the early 1900s, which saw a big boom in the popularity of having tanned skin. This was mainly due to several scientific discoveries concerning the health benefits of sunlight, notably vitamin D. A Danish physician received the Nobel Prize in Medicine for successfully using sunlight to increase vitamin D to treat various diseases, and by the 1930s, many people sought sunlight therapy to address all kinds of ailments\*, even when there was no evidence that

sunlight would help treat the problem.

Later, tanning became even more popular when celebrities, such as the French fashion icon Coco Chanel, began appearing in public with their skin tanned from their exotic vacations. By the 1940s and 1950s, magazines started promoting sunbathing alongside a new fashion trend, the bikini, which exposed more skin to the sun's rays. Sunscreen, a now-common product, was similarly introduced in the 1950s. And for those who prefer to avoid the beach, self-tanning technology has only improved over time, with indoor tanning beds introduced in the 1970s. Indoor salons of this nature now make billions of dollars a year in the United States.

[注] melanin: 《化学》メラニン、黒色素

ailment: 慢性的な病気

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
  - A. The changing perceptions of sunbathing
  - B. The dangers of sunbathing
  - C. The health benefits of sunbathing
  - D. The relationship between sunbathing and fashion
  
2. According to this passage, what was a major cultural change in the kinds of people who had or got suntans?
  - A. It used to be popular with men, and then became popular with women.
  - B. It used to be avoided by everybody, but then became popular.
  - C. It used to be associated with poor laborers, then later was popularized by celebrities.
  - D. It used to be used for medical reasons, but now only for fashion.

3. Which of the following is true about the use of sunlight treatment?
- A. Coco Chanel used sunlight treatments to appear to have gone on exotic vacations.
  - B. Sunlight can increase vitamin D in the body, which can be effective in treating various diseases.
  - C. There is little evidence of the health benefits of sunlight treatments.
  - D. The popularity of tanned skin in the early 1900s had little to do with the benefits of sunlight.

次のページに進みなさい

(B) Sir Edmund Hillary was an explorer from New Zealand who, with his climbing partner, the Sherpa Tenzing Norgay, became famous for being the first to reach the top of Mount Everest. Hillary led quite an extraordinary life, serving in the military during World War II as an Air Force navigator and later becoming an ambassador to Nepal. His main passion, however, was exploration, and his adventures included climbing summits like Mount Ollivier in New Zealand and Cho Oyu in Nepal, as well as exploring both the North and South Poles. He would later use his association with Mount Everest to establish charities in Nepal to build schools and hospitals in underdeveloped areas.

Among all of these good works, Hillary's adventures included one notably odd project: the search for the Himalayan Yeti, also known in the West as the "Abominable Snowman\*." According to Sherpa legend, the Yeti is a large, hairy, half human, half ape-like creature that lives in the Himalayan mountains. Similar to the legend of Big Foot in the United States, the existence of the Yeti has never been scientifically proven, despite a set of low-quality photographs claiming to capture the Yeti's enormous footprints in the snow. Between 1960 and 1961, Hillary traveled on the Silver Hut expedition with a team of scientists. One of their objectives was to hunt for evidence that the Yeti did (or did not) exist. They even took rifles with them, in case of a dangerous encounter.

Whether Hillary actually believed in such a creature is the subject of debate. The Yeti was, after all, a creature of Buddhist folk legend in the Nepalese region where Hillary developed a strong bond with the local community. It is possible that he believed there was some animal out there that formed the basis of the legend and he wanted to see it for himself. Others believe the expedition used the public's fascination with the Yeti simply to receive additional funding for other kinds of



scientific research. There are even those who believe that Hillary was acting as a spy against the Chinese government. In this theory, the funding for the expedition came from Western governments so that Hillary and other agents could be placed in the Himalayan mountains, pretending to be on a research trip but in reality, keeping an eye on Chinese movements.

Regardless of the real purposes of the expedition, no proof of the Yeti's existence was ever found, and in the years since, all "evidence" has more or less been disproven. The large footprints in the snow have been determined to be the average footprints of smaller animals that became stretched and distorted as the snow melted in the sun. And the patches of hair thought to be Yeti fur were probably from a bear or goat.

[注] Abominable Snowman: 雪男

4. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. One of the unusual adventures of a famous explorer
- B. Different theories about where Yetis come from
- C. How Edmund Hillary conquered Mount Everest
- D. Edmund Hillary's questionable spy activities

5. According to this passage, what scientific conclusions have been drawn about the existence of the Yeti?
- A. The Yeti has not been found, but evidence suggests it likely exists.
  - B. Some of the evidence Hillary discovered is still being studied.
  - C. The Chinese government may have been hiding some information about the Yeti.
  - D. There is no real proof of the existence of the Yeti.
6. What can be inferred from this passage about the reasons Hillary went searching for the Yeti?
- A. He was more interested in gaining fame than actually finding the Yeti.
  - B. The existence of the Yeti had been disproved long before the expedition began.
  - C. It is uncertain why Hillary led the expedition, though various theories exist.
  - D. Hillary believed in the existence of the Yeti, even though scientists were not yet sure.



1

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

20点

2

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

20点

3

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

24点

4

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

18点

5

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

18点