

2025（令和7）年度

2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. Hikaru didn't know () in the class except Evelyn, so he sat next to her.
- A. everyone B. anyone C. nobody D. somebody
7. I'm embarrassed that I () my wife this morning about something trivial.
- A. had words with B. gave words to
C. gave a word to D. had no word from
8. The enemies in the area were () with heavy losses and forced to retreat.
- A. suffered B. advanced
C. commenced D. overwhelmed
9. The newly-released car was superior (), so everyone wanted it.
- A. all in one B. in all respects
C. at the best D. in some directions
10. If I () there, I would have stopped you from buying food with so many additives.
- A. were not B. was not
C. had been D. have been
11. The hospital has been () of not providing adequate care to many patients.
- A. expected B. assured C. convinced D. accused

12. Fifty minutes have passed since the match started, but neither team has shown any sign of ().
- A. burning up B. calling up
C. giving in D. breaking in
13. The doctor recommends that I () an x-ray of my lower back.
- A. could have B. would have
C. had D. have
14. Ken's father was fired from his job and, (), lost the use of the company car.
- A. curiously B. consequently
C. inappropriately D. improperly
15. () all his wealth and power, he saw himself as an ordinary man.
- A. Of B. For C. As D. Over
16. She's so cautious () only buy something after reading a lot of reviews.
- A. for her to B. as not to
C. that is to D. that she will
17. Riding a motorcycle without a helmet is not only (), but also dangerous.
- A. illegal B. moral C. decent D. honorable

18. Excellent customer service and fast delivery are () customer satisfaction.
- A. content with B. essential for
C. considerate of D. referred to
19. Yuko () to travel to Karen's home country in several days, but those plans were canceled due to the airline strike.
- A. is intending B. has intended
C. had intended D. has been intending
20. I tried to () him to stay, but he left early in the morning without saying anything.
- A. persuade B. discourage
C. forbid D. convict

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. There is (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) your dream and achieve it.

A. can't

B. no

C. you

D. reason

E. pursue

F. why

2. Leo has always met school report deadlines, (1)(2) (3)(4)(5)(6) faced.

A. any

B. he

C. of

D. challenges

E. regardless

F. has

3. (1)(2) without (3)(4)(5)(6) discussion will take time before it reaches a conclusion.

A. our

B. is

C. that

D. a

E. doubt

F. it

4. I like this hotel (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) in a remote area.

A. it

B. because

C. located

D. all

E. is

F. the better

5. Aisha has (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) think about her.

A. other people

B. any

C. in

D. hardly

E. interest

F. what

6. I (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) this letter reaches you.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|
| A. have | B. Japan | C. the time |
| D. left | E. will | F. by |

7. I'm very happy that (1)(2)(3)(4)(5) (6) hurt in the accident.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|
| A. nor | B. was | C. you |
| D. else | E. anyone | F. neither |

8. The politician (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) more money on public services.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| A. should | B. insisted | C. government |
| D. that | E. spend | F. the |

9. The couple talked in low voices (1)(2)(3) to (4) (5) (6) up.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|
| A. not | B. as | C. baby |
| D. their | E. so | F. wake |

10. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) you live but how meaningfully you live in every moment.

- | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|
| A. how | B. not | C. is |
| D. long | E. matters | F. what |

- 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)は注を参考にする事)[各 3 点]

(A)

- A. But many people continued to drive even after that because it was more convenient than riding a bus or train.
- B. Another problem is that they often lose a lot of revenue from ticket sales.
- C. These places view it as a “public service” that everyone has a right to use, just like a library.
- D. When train stations and buses do not need to be equipped with machines for selling or checking tickets and IC cards, it saves money.

Some places in the world have decided to make public transportation free for passengers. ((1)) However, not everyone agrees that free public transportation is a good idea.

Several years ago, the European country Luxembourg made its public transport free. The country has heavy traffic and hoped that free transport would solve this problem. Another country with free public transportation is Estonia. In Luxembourg and Estonia, many pedestrians and cyclists switched after it became free. ((2)) In order for people to stop driving, it is necessary to expand transportation services, not just make them free.

Even if it has not reduced driving in some places, free transportation has several benefits, according to its supporters. One benefit is increasing the mobility of people who do not have much

money. Another positive aspect is convenience. ((3)) This also makes it faster for passengers to enter or exit.

Opponents of free transportation point out that buses and trains become more crowded when they are free. If a transit system makes all rides free but does not increase the frequency of trains or buses, overcrowding is likely. ((4)) When cities make transportation free, they usually have to increase taxes to cover the lost revenue from ticket sales. Some people think it is not fair to pay higher taxes to make public transportation free, especially if they do not use such transportation themselves.

Supporters of making public transportation free assert, however, that getting around a city or country inexpensively is a “human right” — just like the right to healthcare or public education.

(B)

- A. Some companies have even set up nap rooms or installed comfortable couches or chairs on which employees can sleep.
- B. Such research demonstrates that napping is more effective than consuming caffeine to revive a person's energy and alertness.
- C. One of the easiest ways to improve performance may be to allow employees to sleep on the job.
- D. The physical benefits a person can gain from taking a nap are not limited to improved mental ability.

Companies are always looking for methods to increase the productivity of their workers. ((5)) This is because even a very short “power nap” of around 15 or 20 minutes can greatly improve the quality and efficiency of a person's work.

When workers are tired, they become less alert and their productivity tends to drop. But various research shows that taking a nap can reverse that situation. A study by NASA found that pilots who napped for just 25 minutes each day greatly increased their alertness, and that they performed far better than those who did not. Similar results were found in a study of physicians and nurses who were much more alert while working thanks to their daily naps. ((6))

The mental benefits of taking a short nap are said to include improved learning capacity and greater creativity. This is because, during sleep, recent memories are transferred to that part of the brain where long-term memories are stored.

((7)) Naps can also help to reduce a person's blood pressure, which helps to prevent heart attacks. One study conducted on

approximately 400 men and women found that those who took a midday nap had lower blood pressure than those who stayed awake throughout the day. During sleep, the body also releases a growth hormone that boosts a person's immune system and reduces stress and anxiety. In contrast, when a person does not get enough sleep, the body releases cortisol*, the “stress hormone,” which has many negative effects on health.

Companies that want their employees to be happy, healthy and productive are trying to make it easier for their employees to take an afternoon nap. (8) Adding such facilities costs money, but if employees are more alert and energetic as a result, it is worth it.

[注] cortisol: コルチゾール (副腎皮質ホルモンの一種)

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) Mary Anderson had a common name but a very uncommon life. Born in the state of Alabama, she lived to be 87 and, in her prime years, worked as a real estate developer and a rancher, neither career typical for women of her day. However, Mary's true claim to fame came in a different area. She became known in a field that she knew nothing about — engineering.

In the winter of 1902, Mary made a trip to New York City. While riding the city trolley*, she watched the driver struggle to keep the trolley window free from falling sleet*. The driver needed to reach outside from his seat and clear the window with his hand. Mary noticed his frustration and realized how convenient it would be if the man could wipe the window clean from inside. At that moment, she had the inspiration for an invention — the windshield wiper.

Because she had no background in mechanical matters, Mary hired an Alabama designer to turn her vision into reality. She told the designer what she wished, and once she was satisfied with the results, she next paid a local company to begin making her new mechanism. Her windshield wiper was operated by hand from the driver's seat and could be removed from the vehicle on sunny days. Hers was not the first such device, but it proved to be the best, and in 1903, she received a 17-year patent.

In 1903, the automotive industry had yet to develop. Thus, Mary's window cleaning tool was mostly applied to public vehicles, such as trolleys. But soon, automobiles became part of everyday life, spurred by the quick assembly line production of automakers like Henry Ford and

his famous Model T. But Mary's removable windshield wiper was not adopted all at once. Different companies applied different approaches, and it took until 1922 before almost all new cars featured windshield wipers as standard equipment.

Unfortunately for Mary, by 1922 her 17-year patent had ended. She never received the financial benefit that her invention should have earned. But she did see the practical results. In every instance of stormy weather, everyone everywhere employed her windshield cleaning device, and road transportation was made safer all around the world. Mary lived until 1953, never married and had no children. Yet, she left a lasting legacy as the inventor of the windshield wiper.

[注] trolley: 路面電車 sleet: みぞれ

1. この英文の主旨は次のどれか。
 - A. 機械に関する知識がない女性が、車のワイパーを発明した。
 - B. ワイパーの開発には非常に長い年月がかかった。
 - C. ワイパーの発明はみぞれ嵐からインスピレーションを受けた。
 - D. メアリー・アンダーソンは、多くの分野で長く充実した人生を送った。
2. メアリー・アンダーソンが発明したワイパーについて、本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。
 - A. 天気に応じて取り外すことができず、運転手をいらだたせた。
 - B. フォード社の自家用車に採用された後、公共交通機関に用いられた。
 - C. 世界で初めてのワイパーとして、多くの人の手を借りて完成した。
 - D. その特許は、彼女に莫大な利益をもたらす前に期限切れになった。

3. メアリー・アンダーソンについて、本文の内容から推測できるものは次のどれか。

- A. 彼女は教育を受けていなかったが、冒険好きだった。
- B. 彼女は車で遠くへ旅行するのが好きだった。
- C. 彼女は新しいものを工作するのが得意だった。
- D. 彼女は当時の女性としては典型的ではなかった。

次のページに進みなさい

(B) One of nature's most destructive weather events is a hailstorm*. While hailstorms tend to be localized and do not cause destruction over wide areas as a typhoon or a tornado might, they can still result in extensive damage or even death. Farmers especially fear what hailstorms might do to their crops or livestock.

Hail is formed during large thunderstorms. In such storms, rain pellets* are driven to high altitudes by upward streams of air within the clouds. The rain freezes in these higher altitudes and then falls, but if the updrafts are strong enough, the rain may rise and freeze several times, which is why hailstones* often appear as layered. Eventually, the stones become too heavy and drop to the earth. Hailstones tend to be far larger than sleet, which is rain that falls through temperatures cold enough to make it freeze before striking the ground.

The size of hailstones varies from place to place and storm to storm. However, large hailstones might be golf ball-, tennis ball- or even baseball-sized. The largest diameter on record is an amazing 20 centimeters, and the heaviest hailstone ever found weighed over a kilogram. Their speed in striking the earth also varies according to the conditions and can be difficult to calculate. Estimates run from 30 kilometers per hour to as fast as 170 kilometers per hour. At such speeds, even small hailstorms can be destructive, especially to delicate crops, such as grapes. They can also kill.

Human loss of life due to hailstones is low because people usually seek cover immediately. Most livestock seek safety too, but there may be no shelter on open land. Even large animals like cows have been killed by hailstones. Severe hailstorms can wipe out entire fields of crops, destroying a farmer's hard work in only moments. City residents might not be spared either. Hail can damage automobiles, break windows and

even poke holes in rooftops.

Hail is also difficult to predict. While it is always associated with thunderstorms, not all such storms produce hail. In the 19th century, people believed booming sounds would create shock waves that would prevent hail from forming. They thus fired a special gun called a “hail cannon” during every thunderstorm. As the thunder rolled, the hail cannons would fire, creating sound effects similar to those of a battle. Scientists now know that hail cannons were ineffective, and these days, they are only museum pieces. Today, the only protection that farmers might have against hail is to make sure their crops and animals are highly insured.

Scientists also wonder how climate change will impact the intensity and geographical spread of hailstorms. At this point, there is not enough data to make a prediction. However, both typhoons and tornadoes appear to be growing stronger. A casual observation, then, is that hailstorms — which often accompany tornadoes — will be getting stronger, too. That is a very troubling thought!

[注] hailstorm: ひょうを伴う嵐

rain pellet: 雨粒

hailstone: ひょう

4. 本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。

- A. 地球温暖化のせいで、ひょうを伴う嵐は危険性を増している。
- B. ひょうを伴う嵐は、非常に破壊的になることがある。
- C. 最近では、ひょうを伴う嵐の予測が容易になってきている。
- D. 以前はひょうを伴う嵐を呼ぶために、砲撃をしていた。

5. 本文の内容と一致するものは次のどれか。

- A. 牛は人間よりも大きいので、ひょうで命を落とす可能性がある。
- B. 家畜がひょうを伴う嵐を恐れる場合は、避難場所へ移動させたほうがよい。
- C. ひょうを伴う嵐が来ると、家畜よりも人のほうが命を失う可能性が大きい。
- D. 家畜が屋外に出ているとき、ひょうを伴う嵐が来る可能性がある。

6. ひょうを伴う嵐について、本文の内容から推測できるものは次のどれか。

- A. 科学者たちは地球温暖化に伴う気候変動との関連に関心がある。
- B. 科学者たちは19世紀のひょう対策をもとに、雷対策を研究している。
- C. 間もなく有効なひょうを伴う嵐の対策が見つかるかもしれない。
- D. 今後は、ひょうを伴う嵐よりも竜巻の被害のほうがより深刻になる。

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) Drag shows are a type of entertainment that typically involves men dressing and performing as women, dancing and lip-synching* to pop songs. Performances often take place in nightclubs, but also at carnivals and LGBTQ+ themed parades. The performers themselves are known as “drag queens” and are known for their elaborate costumes and exaggerated makeup, sometimes to resemble specific female celebrities. (Women who dress like men are referred to as “drag kings.”) While there are no rules as to who is allowed to perform “in drag,” drag culture is a popular and important aspect of gay culture, and there is a general understanding that most performers identify as homosexual men.

There is a very long history of men playing women on stage. This goes all the way back to ancient times, when women were not allowed to perform, and men played all of the female parts in a play. But drag culture is something different. It encourages provocative* behavior and celebrates acceptance and free expression. Drag shows are a place where it is okay to experiment with the boundaries of how men and women are “supposed” to look and behave.

There are forms of drag culture that exist in all parts of the world, including North America, Africa, Europe and South Asia. In the United States, men dressing as women was common in comedy performances, but once it became associated with gay culture, it was pushed into nightclubs and secret locations and faced discrimination from society and even sudden police raids. Today, such performances are much more popular and widely-accepted. Many older laws banning cross-dressing* and homosexuality have been abolished, allowing gay men to perform

without fear of arrest. There are even successful drag-themed television shows and competitions.

Although drag shows are often oriented toward adult audiences, many drag performers participate in educational programs. For example, “Drag Queen Story Hour” involves drag queens visiting public schools or libraries to use their talents as entertainers to read stories to children. These programs have been controversial, with many conservative groups and politicians complaining that children should not be exposed to drag culture, which they consider to be a form of sexual perversion*. However, others argue that time with drag queens is very good and healthy for young children, as it provides an environment that is safe and free from criticism, where they can be creative and, most importantly, learn to be accepting of all different kinds of people. And at the very least, they are likely to be entertained!

[注] lip-synch: 口パクする provocative: 刺激的な

cross-dressing: 異性の服を身に着けること

perversion: (性的な) 倒錯

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. The evolution of the gay rights movement
 - B. The growing acceptance of drag culture
 - C. The importance of educating children about drag culture
 - D. The difference between drag kings and drag queens

2. According to the passage, what is true about “Drag Queen Story Hour?”
- A. It takes place in a particular month of the school calendar.
 - B. It has been proven to improve the mental health of children.
 - C. It started in nightclubs and secret locations.
 - D. It has been met with resistance from some conservative groups.
3. What can be inferred from this passage about the current popularity of drag-themed television shows?
- A. Most drag performers aim for careers in television.
 - B. Discrimination against drag culture has lessened over time.
 - C. Modern television producers view drag-themed shows as unprofitable.
 - D. They are popular in the United States, but not yet in Europe or Asia.

次のページに進みなさい

(B) Many people know PepsiCo as the company that produces and distributes Pepsi, the tasty soft drink commonly seen as an alternative to its rival, Coca-Cola. But those soda enthusiasts may be surprised to learn that PepsiCo has not always behaved ethically or responsibly. An example of this is the Pepsi Number Fever incident, which took place in 1992 in the Philippines. As part of a promotional campaign, the Philippine branch of PepsiCo announced that they would create a lottery system by printing random numbers, ranging from 1 to 999, under the caps of Pepsi bottles. If a cap matched specific “winning” numbers, the consumer could exchange it for money and other special prizes. Several of the cash prizes were relatively small, but the grand prize was one million pesos, an enormous sum of money for the average Filipino.

The campaign was called Pepsi Number Fever, and as a marketing strategy, it was a massive success, sending Pepsi’s profits skyrocketing* as more and more people purchased bottles for a chance of winning life-changing amounts of cash. The demand was so huge that Pepsi Number Fever was even extended by several weeks, until a problem emerged. On May 25, 1992, PepsiCo announced that the winning number for the grand prize was 349, under the assumption that only one or two bottles were in circulation with that number. However, due to an error, “349” had been selected as the winner after hundreds of thousands of bottles with 349 printed under the cap had been created.

Thousands and thousands of customers arrived with bottle cap #349, demanding their prizes. PepsiCo had no choice but to reject the winners, instead claiming that #349 had been announced in error and changing the winning number at the last minute (to 134). They apologized for the “error” and offered those with #349 a much smaller 500 pesos per person, an offer that was accepted by nearly 500,000 people and cost the

company nearly nine million dollars. Even with this expensive mistake, PepsiCo may have gotten off cheap; if every bottle with cap #349 had been exchanged for the original grand prize, it could have cost them tens of billions of dollars.

But things did not end quietly there. Many Filipinos were outraged that their #349 bottle caps were being rejected and organized boycotts of Pepsi products. Protests ranged from peaceful marches to violent riots, some of which resulted in multiple deaths when homemade bombs were thrown at Pepsi trucks and into Pepsi factories. Others took legal action, accusing PepsiCo of fraud. (The company was eventually found not liable by the Philippines Supreme Court in 2006.) Needless to say, Pepsi's popularity in the Philippines declined for a while.

[注] skyrocket: 急増する

4. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. The reason why Pepsi is now so unpopular in the Philippines
- B. A promotional campaign that went horribly wrong
- C. A major company's successful sales promotion
- D. The risks of utilizing a lottery system

5. According to this passage, why did PepsiCo refuse to pay the grand prize money to everyone with bottle cap #349?
- A. The amount of money they would have had to pay was enormous.
 - B. Paying the money would have broken the rules of the campaign.
 - C. There was no proof that a mistake had been made by the company.
 - D. The Pepsi Number Fever had ended by the time this error was discovered.
6. What can be inferred from this passage about PepsiCo's handling of this situation?
- A. They coordinated with Filipino authorities to find a quick solution.
 - B. They found the best solution by changing the winning bottle cap number.
 - C. The company's conduct was not honest or fair to the people.
 - D. PepsiCo had not printed enough of the winning numbers.

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

20点

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

20点

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

24点

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

18点

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

18点