

令和7年度一般選抜試験

学 力 試 験

数学，物理，化学，生物，日本史， 世界史，英語，国語

令和7年1月25日 9時30分—11時30分

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないこと。
- 2 各科目の問題は下記のページにある。

科目名	数 学	物 理	化 学	生 物	日本史	世界史	英 語	国 語
ページ	3～7	8～11	12～16	18～25	26～30	31～37	38～48	49～63

国語は順序が逆で63ページ(国語1)から始まり49ページ(国語15)で終わるので注意すること。

- 3 出願時に届け出た2科目の問題に解答すること。これに違反した解答は無効とする。
- 4 解答には黒鉛筆、黒色シャープペンシル又は黒色ボールペンを使用すること。
- 5 解答は解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。
- 6 解答用紙の指定欄に志望学科・コース、受験番号、氏名を記入すること。
- 7 解答の記入の仕方については、解答用紙並びに問題の初めに書いてある注意に従うこと。
- 8 本冊子の余白は計算・草稿用に使用してよい。ただし、切り離さないこと。
- 9 試験時間内の答案提出、退室は認めない。
- 10 問題冊子及び解答用紙は、全て回収するので持ち帰らないこと。

学 科 ・ コ ー ス		受 験 番 号						氏	
								名	

上欄に志望学科・コース、受験番号、氏名を記入すること。

英 語

- 1 問題〔1〕は必ず解答すること。
- 2 問題〔2〕～〔4〕の中から2問を選択し、その問題番号を解答用紙の選択問題番号欄に記入して、解答すること。

〔1〕 以下の問題 (A)～(E) に答えよ。

(A) 次の(1)～(10)までの英文の空欄に当てはまる最も適切なものをA～Dの中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (1) Alissa : Could you please () a table for five at that new Italian restaurant, Giovanni?
Giovanni : Sure. What time do you plan to eat there?
A reserve B fix C lift D remain
- (2) When Martin's family went on a trip to Okinawa, they () a car and enjoyed traveling around the island.
A allowed B handled C rented D avoided
- (3) Carlos is a professional soccer player. His team won the World Cup, but he is not () his play. He thinks he needs more practice.
A upset by B bad at C disappointed with D satisfied with
- (4) Almost one year has passed since Lakisha and Muhammad got married. They are going to celebrate their first wedding () at an Irish restaurant.
A anniversary B graduation C entertainment D industry
- (5) When Tyrone first came to the village, everything was new to him. He first had to get used to the () customs.
A local B smart C narrow D similar
- (6) At first, the marketing department and the sales department were working on the project together. But people in the sales department were too busy, so now the project is being run () by the marketing department.
A needlessly B entirely C scientifically D violently

- (7) X : Excuse me. Is this belt included in today's half-price sale?
 Y : I'm sorry, sir. The sale does not () belts or wallets.
 A apply to B vote for C put off D tie up
- (8) Henry Benson died at the age of 90. At his (), many friends and family members gathered and talked about their happy memories of him.
 A junction B funeral C concept D triumph
- (9) Chloe was offered the job at the aquarium. She is going to () it because she likes taking care of sea animals.
 A connect B imagine C accept D reject
- (10) Although it was difficult for Charlotte to talk to sick people, working as a volunteer at the hospital was a great () for her.
 A business B accidentally C experience D competition

(B) (1)~(10)の空欄に当てはまる最も適切なものをA~Dの中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (1) X : How () have you been here?
 Y : Twice.
 A long B many hours C many times D much time
- (2) () parents will go abroad next month.
 A Her both B Both her C Her both of D Both her of
- (3) You have () time left.
 A a few B few C any D little
- (4) It seemed () to me that John is guilty.
 A clear B clearing C clearly D clarify
- (5) Although Bill is the younger of the two, he is more () than George.
 A serious B sharp C smart D strong

- (6) He was () by all his classmates.
 A laughing at B laughing C to be laughed D laughed at
- (7) The housekeeper spent the afternoon cleaning the living room tables and shelves, and now () shiny with furniture polish.
 A their B there C they D they're
- (8) I have left my umbrella behind on the bus. I have to buy ().
 A each B one C it D them
- (9) () case of emergency, press the button.
 A At B On C In D Of
- (10) The () I got home, it began to rain.
 A moment B hour C sooner D later

(C) 次の(1)~(5)の日本語に合うように、カッコ内に与えられた語句を並べ替え、英文を完成させ、並べ替えた部分のみを答えよ。なお、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で示してある。

- (1) 時々この公園で父とキャッチボールをしたものです。
 (catch / I / play / sometimes / with / would) my father in this park.
- (2) 水曜日は7時までに帰宅する必要がある日です。
 Wednesday (a / day / get / home / I / is / need / to / when) by seven.
- (3) 私はロンに時間を無駄にしないように忠告しました。
 (advised / I / not / Ron / time / to / waste).
- (4) 助言をいただけるとありがたいのですが。
 (appreciate / could / give / I / if / it / would / you) me some advice.
- (5) 私はいつもノートを持っていて、興味深いことに気づいたときには、いつもそれに書き留めています。
 I always carry a notebook with me and (I / in it / interesting / notice / something / whenever / write).

(D) 次の英文(1)~(5)について、それぞれに与えられた日本語の文が表す意味となるように、カッコ内の語を適切な形にしてください。解答欄には変化させたカッコ内の表現のみを書くこと。
(例：go → is going の場合、is going のみを解答すること。)

- (1) 味噌汁は、日本で夕食に食べられる伝統的なスープです。
Miso soup is the traditional soup (eat) at dinner in Japan.
- (2) リチャードは決してそのようなタイプのシャツを着ないでしょう。
Richard is the last person (wear) that type of shirt.
- (3) 私は中学生の時に英字新聞を読み始めたのが自慢です。
I am proud of (start) reading an English newspaper when I was a junior high school student.
- (4) もし病気でなかったなら、勇輝は昨日サッカーをしていたらうに。
If Yuki had not been sick, he (will play) soccer yesterday.
- (5) 親は子供に交通規則を守らせます。
Parents make their children (obey) traffic rules.

(E) 次の(1)~(5)について、英文 a)・b) の意味がほぼ同じとなるように、カッコ内に最も適切な語(各1語)を答えよ。なお、解答する語は、示されている最初の文字から始めること。

- (1) a) I am sorry that I gave you so much trouble.
b) I am sorry for (h) (g) you so much trouble.
- (2) a) Halley's comet is the most famous comet.
b) (N) (o) comet is more famous than Halley's comet.
- (3) a) It is necessary for Japan to develop leading products in the world.
b) It is necessary that Japan (d) leading products in the world.
- (4) a) How is the weather in Tokyo?
b) (W) is the weather (l) in Tokyo?
- (5) a) Shota said to me, "How deep is this lake?"
b) Shota asked me the (d) of the lake.

[2] 次の英文を読み、空欄(1)~(10)に当てはまる表現として最も適切なものをA~Dの中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

In many industrialized countries, education is mandatory¹ and is free or heavily subsidized². Why is such a priority placed on education? A country needs a well-educated (1) in order to have a robust³ economy. For individuals, education opens many doors such as better paying jobs. It has been reported that each year of education adds approximately 9 % to the hourly wage earned. A stable job allows a person to (2) their basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing. Of course, having a higher income allows people to buy things they want to make their (3) more comfortable and enjoyable. Unfortunately, many low and middle income countries have high levels of “Learning Poverty” which is the number of 10-year-old children who cannot (4) a simple story.

Technology can provide many tools to deal (5) this problem. A distributed learning system uses multiple modes of delivery to provide education. For students with (6) to reliable Internet, many modes are possible. However, in poor and remote areas, different solutions are required. Although not modern technologies, radio and television are being used to reach children who are (7) to attend school. In Africa, one ingenious entrepreneur⁴ has developed a creative solution. It is a low-cost system that consists of a microcomputer, router, and a power supply with a solar panel. These systems are literally being (8) in large trees and landmarks so they have been called “Trees of Knowledge.” Because many people in remote African villages have limited Internet access, this system was designed to work with any wifi-enabled device. Each of these systems is (9) with free educational materials such as video lectures and learning materials. The systems can also provide health information and life-skills guides.

In addition to providing education to larger numbers of people, technology is actually changing how education is delivered. In the past, the main form of instruction was in traditional classrooms. Naturally, students needed to (10) attend the classes. However, distributed learning provides students with alternatives. Students can attend classes remotely with the use of videoconferencing software. Also, courses can be designed so that students can study whenever they want, not just when the class is held. Even more interesting is that you can find online courses on almost any subject that you can imagine!

¹mandatory 義務的な, 必須の ²subsidize 助成金を支給する ³robust 活発な

⁴entrepreneur 起業家

Source: Adam Murray • Anderson Passos (2023) *Our World Tomorrow - How technology will change our lives*. 東京：南雲堂, p.72.

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|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) A animals | B friendship | C machines | D workforce |
| (2) A feel | B meet | C save | D take |
| (3) A foods | B lives | C looks | D towns |
| (4) A read | B reading | C reads | D to read |
| (5) A along | B from | C over | D with |
| (6) A access | B attack | C distance | D limit |
| (7) A able | B capable | C suitable | D unable |
| (8) A install | B installed | C remove | D removed |
| (9) A added | B carried | C filled | D opened |
| (10) A dangerously | B mentally | C physically | D suddenly |

〔3〕 次の各英文を読み，設問(1)～(5)に対する答えをそれぞれA～Dの中から1つ選び，記号で答えよ。

〈Section 1〉

MUMBAI, India, June 3 — Star Airways, Mumbai's dominant airline for the past five years, has reported it is planning to replace its entire aircraft fleet with European-produced Skystream jets. Starting with an initial purchase of 90 jets, Star Airways expects the changeover to take a decade to complete. The new planes will enable the airline to expand its international routes as well as provide replacements for its aging fleet of jet planes. Star Airways and Skystream, in a joint announcement at the Brussels Air Show on Thursday, said that the order included seventeen of the new AWB850 aircraft. This will make Star Airways the first Indian carrier to fly the AWB850, an aim it has had since the powerful jets were first produced.

Source: Educational Testing Service (2008) 『TOEIC® テスト新公式問題集 Vol. 3』 東京：財団法人 国際ビジネスコミュニケーション協会 TOEIC 運営委員会, p.64.

- (1) What is the purpose of the article?
- A To describe recent renovations at an airport
 - B To announce a new business agreement
 - C To inform investors of updated project plans
 - D To report on the merger of two airlines
- (2) How long is the change expected to take?
- A Three years
 - B Five years
 - C Ten years
 - D Seventeen years
- (3) What is NOT reported as a goal of Star Airways?
- A To relocate its international headquarters
 - B To be among the first to use a new aircraft
 - C To replace the older planes in its fleet
 - D To increase its number of flight destinations

〈Section 2〉

MIKE'S BIKES

767 Howard Street

Indigo, Ohio 87828

The most reliable source of cycling equipment!

To celebrate the opening of our new store in Indigo, we are holding a sale throughout March. We are offering 20 to 30 percent off all items in the store.

This is a great opportunity for people who need equipment for the Indigo International Mountain Race in April. Cyclists who register for the race at Mike's Bikes will be entered in a drawing to win a Jetway racing bike valued at over \$1,000!

Note that this sale is on current items only, and any stock that needs to be reordered will not be discounted. So visit us soon for great bargains!

Check us out on the Web at :

www.mikesbikesindigo.com

Source: TEX 加藤・Ross Tulloch (2016) 『TOEIC® TEST 入門特急 とれる 600 点』東京：朝日新聞出版, pp.254-255.

- (4) What is the purpose of the advertisement?
- A To introduce a new bicycle
 - B To publicize a sporting event
 - C To announce a special sale
 - D To explain a membership program
- (5) How can customers be eligible to win a bicycle?
- A By spending more than \$1,000
 - B By joining an online drawing
 - C By entering a bicycle race
 - D By donating their old equipment

〔4〕 次の英文を読み、内容に関する質問に対して最も適切なものをA～Dの中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。

Many people in the modern world take toilets for granted, but they are incredibly important in our life, and have made our environment cleaner and safer. We also spend a lot of time there! One recent poll showed that we might spend up to 100 days of our life on the toilet.

TOTO has been making ceramic sanitary ware for over a hundred years, and their constant high-quality innovations have brought them success. In an interview with *The New York Times*, the owner of an American plumbing company said that sitting on a toilet not made by TOTO would be like “going back to the Stone Age.” So, how did TOTO become such a well-known and respected company? To find the answer, we have to go back to the beginning of the 20th century.

In 1903, while in Europe, Japanese businessman Kazuchika Okura was impressed by the ceramic seated flush toilets and other sanitary ware items that he found there. After returning to Japan in 1912, he established a ceramic sanitary ware laboratory within his company, Nippon Toki Gomei Kaisha. Soon after this, the company began to carry out research and development of sanitary ware. Then, in 1914, the company successfully developed Japan’s first ceramic seated flush toilet. In 1917, Kazuchika established the “Toyo Toki Company” in Kokura, Fukuoka, which produced toilets and other sanitary ware items, such as wash basins.

A major innovation came in 1963. When the company had to equip the Hotel New Otani with bathroom units in a very short time to be ready for the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964, it developed the “prefabricated bathroom module.” That is a complete bathroom set that can easily be fitted into a house. The modules became very popular as a way to easily install bathrooms in houses and apartments throughout Japan.

From its initial establishment, the company has set its sights on the rest of the world. So, after changing its name to “Toto Kiki Ltd.” in 1970, it began with a joint venture company in Indonesia in 1977. In 1990, the establishment of a sales office in the United States led to TOTO’s eventual success there, and the company has since expanded throughout China, other Asian countries, and Europe.

In 1980, TOTO introduced an amazing new innovation that changed toilets forever. The “WASHLET™” was a seat that could be attached to toilet bowls. It allowed users to wash with warm water. It took engineers a long time with trial and error to perfect the WASHLET™. With no data available, around 300 employees at the company helped them to collect it by testing out different water temperatures and different angles for the water. Finally, they found the perfect water temperature and the best angle for the water to come out. The angle was 43 degrees, which has remained the same for all subsequent products.

WASHLET™ equipped toilets were first used by high income earners. This amazing innovation eventually spread to the general public in Japan, and has started to become known around the world. By 2015, TOTO had sold 40 million units!

TOTO is also proving to be innovative in their ecological business model. They are a company that is committed to addressing environmental problems. In 2014, TOTO set a number of “TOTO Global Environmental Vision” goals. These goals seek to improve water conservation, conserve natural resources, and help to prevent further global warming, among other things. For example, one of TOTO’s goals is to reduce water consumption from flushing the toilet. Some toilets use up to 10 liters of water or more for one single flush. Presently, TOTO has refined the technology for water-saving, and now many of their toilets use less than four liters per flush.

With the combination of their technological innovation and environmental focus, TOTO is sure to enjoy continued growth in the 21st century.

Source: 吉野成美, Justin Harris, 井上治, & Paul Leeming. (2019). *Outstanding Monozukuri Companies in Japan*. 東京：松柏社, pp. 24-27.

- (1) What did TOTO do in 1963?
 - A It asked Hotel New Otani to install TOTO bathroom units.
 - B It enabled Hotel New Otani to develop a complete bathroom set.
 - C It helped Hotel New Otani to be ready for a big sporting event.
 - D It expanded throughout China, other Asian countries, and Europe.

- (2) What is true about the WASHLET™?
 - A It changed the established concept of toilets.
 - B It was developed for high income earners.
 - C Its data were secret and not available.
 - D It has over a hundred years history and constant high-quality innovations.

- (3) Which of the following statements is true about the passage?
 - A According to a recently conducted survey, everyone is likely to spend up to 100 days sitting on the toilet from now on.
 - B Many people today believe that toilets play a very important role in modern life.
 - C The owner of a U.S. plumbing company said to an interviewer that he wished there had been TOTO toilets in the old days.
 - D TOTO’s success is attributed to the fact that it has constantly made new high-quality products.

- (4) What is known about TOTO's history?
- A After coming back from Europe, Kazuchika Okura established Nippon Toki Gomei Kaisha.
 - B Starting a joint venture in Indonesia was used as an opportunity to change its name to Toto Kiki Ltd.
 - C The establishment of the Toyo Toki Company followed the development of Japan's first ceramic seated flush toilet.
 - D TOTO's eventual success in the U.S. resulted in the foundation of a sales office there.
- (5) Which of the following is true about TOTO's innovations?
- A Engineers at TOTO smoothly completed the WASHLET™ with help from its employees.
 - B The best angle for water to come out has changed since the WASHLET™ was introduced.
 - C TOTO is planning to combine its innovative technology with its focus on the environment in the future.
 - D TOTO's toilets save more than half the amount of water per flush of some other toilets.