

# 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26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	12～17	18～25	26～32	33～37	38～49	50～63

国語は順序が逆で63ページ(国語1)から始まり50ページ(国語14)で終わるので注意すること。

- 3 出願時に届け出てある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) In emergency situations, police cars have ( ) over regular vehicles on the road. You have to move your car to the side of the road and let them pass.  
A signature                  B scale                  C priority                  D evidence
- (2) Mr. Martinez : Class, today's homework is to ( ) the poem we've been studying.  
Emma :                  Do you mean we have to be able to say it without looking at our texts, Mr. Martinez?  
A require                  B aim                  C record                  D memorize
- (3) X : I think you and Bill should get married.  
Y : Thanks, but it's none of your ( ).  
A business                  B advice                  C theme                  D policy
- (4) Naoya took some British clients around Tokyo yesterday. He told them that he had ( ) to visit Britain but that he hoped to go there one day.  
A more                  B quite                  C after                  D yet
- (5) X : Did you know that Kenji's brother is moving to Brazil?  
Y : Yes, Kenji ( ) it to me last week.  
A relieved                  B reviewed                  C occurred                  D mentioned
- (6) Experts at the art gallery discovered that one of their paintings, which they had thought was a ( ) Picasso, was actually just a copy.  
A genuine                  B severe                  C logical                  D portable

- (7) The musician Jimmy Dickenson had a lot of ( ) when he was a child. His family was very poor before he became a rich and famous rock star.  
A permission      B membership      C concentration      D hardship
- (8) Mother Teresa helped many sick people and gave food to many hungry children in India. She was known as a person who cared about ( ).  
A generation      B gravity      C hesitation      D humanity
- (9) X : Excuse me. I don't know how to work this machine.  
Y : Oh, I'm sorry. I'm not ( ) this type of equipment.  
A familiar with      B different from      C absent from      D late for
- (10) ( ) differ from country to country. We need to learn how to behave properly when we are abroad.  
A Memories      B Crimes      C Licenses      D Customs

(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) No, thanks. I've ( ) eaten.  
A before      B ever      C still      D already
- (2) They knew I had been to London and asked me what it was ( ).  
A seem      B seen      C like      D alike
- (3) In this group, ( ) the boys are six years old.  
A almost      B mostly all      C most of      D most
- (4) The theater ( ) in 1973 and rebuilt in 1990.  
A was found      B founded      C had founded      D was founded
- (5) Tom is taller than my brother ( ) a head.  
A for      B on      C of      D by

- (6) I was made (        ) by my father though it was raining very hard.  
A go                      B went                      C to go                      D going
- (7) I received an e-mail from an old friend of (        ).  
A mine                      B myself                      C me                      D my
- (8) (        ) made you change your mind?  
A How                      B What                      C When                      D Why
- (9) I read this information (        ) the newspaper.  
A on                      B in                      C from                      D to
- (10) (        ) it rains tomorrow, I'll stay home.  
A After                      B Again                      C Before                      D If

(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) その映画を両方見たわけではありません。  
(both / didn't / I / the movies / of / watch).
- (2) その本のおかげで問題を解決できました。  
(to / solve / the problem / me / enabled / the book).
- (3) 甘いものを食べる量を減らす方がいいでしょう。  
(be / better / eat / for / it / to / would / you) fewer sweets.
- (4) 私が戻ってくるまでには、洗車を終わっておきなさい。  
(by / the car / finish / the time / washing) I get back.
- (5) 試験は難しかったです。もっと一生懸命勉強しておくべきでした。  
The exam was difficult. (harder / have / I / should / studied).

(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) トムは日本語を話すときに間違うのを恐れなかった。  
Tom was not afraid of (make) mistakes when he spoke Japanese.
- (2) インターネット上のすべてのことを信じるのは危険です。  
It is dangerous (believe) everything on the Internet.
- (3) オーストラリアに行くまで、私はコアラを見たことはありませんでした。  
I (never see) koalas before I visited Australia.
- (4) 日本には多くの人に楽しませている伝統行事がたくさんあります。  
In Japan, there are a lot of traditional events (enjoy) by many people.
- (5) もしロボットが私たちのためにもっと多くのことができると、多くの人々が喜ぶでしょう。  
Many people (please) if robots could do more for us.

(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) Yakushima Island is about half as large as Okinawa Island.  
b) Okinawa Island is about (t ) as large as Yakushima Island.
- (2) a) Do you know this artist? His work is displayed at Shibuya Station.  
b) Do you know this artist (w ) work is displayed at Shibuya Station?
- (3) a) It is such a beautiful day that I want to go hiking.  
b) It is (s ) (b ) a (d ) that I want to go hiking.
- (4) a) Paul said to us, "Let's go."  
b) Paul proposed that (w ) (s ) go.
- (5) a) The curators took care of the collections of the museum.  
b) The collections of the museum were (t ) (c ) (o ) by the curators.

〔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。

The rice plant is extremely important not only in Japan, but in other countries in Asia as well. It provides us with food and sources of revenue, sustaining food culture.

Rice is the ( 1 ) food of Japan. We have been growing rice for millennia, and we have even developed biotechnological ( 2 ) to ensure a rich rice harvest, not only because it is vital to feed the country but also because it has been considered as a symbol of fertility since ancient times.

Many Japanese dishes ( 3 ) rice. We cannot prepare the popular curry-and-rice without it, for instance. One, also, can never enjoy the delicacy of sushi ( 4 ) rice. A variety of Chinese dishes are also based on plain rice. Furthermore, Japan has a long tradition of brewing rice wine, called "sake," ( 5 ) is a major industry in Japan.

In medieval Japan, bands of samurai warriors showed their loyalty to their lord in order to ( 6 ) more rice crops. In the modern era, if a natural disaster occurs somewhere, we send rice or rice balls to ( 7 ) the people affected. Recently, the Japanese government sent rice specialists to Africa, where people suffer from food ( 8 ) caused by drought. They gave local people aid by growing dry-land rice plants called NERICA.

In addition to African dry climates, Japan has also innovated rice strains that can grow in cold climates. For example, it was ( 9 ) to grow rice in Hokkaido because of cold weather. A group of researchers, however, developed a cold-resistant species, *Yumepirika*, after a long-term crossing process. Now, *Yumepirika* from Hokkaido has established its popularity as one of the major brands on the market.

Lately, Japanese people have been eating more bread than rice, but the latter is still the principal ingredient of the national diet. At the same time, rice is now ( 10 ) internationally as being very healthy, and the large number of sushi restaurants throughout the world tells us that rice may also play an important role in food culture abroad.

NERICA = New Rice for Africa

Source: 伊與田洋之・赤塚麻里・土居峻・Marikit G. Manalang・室淳子 (2023) *Amazing Future Prospects: Exploring Human Activity*. 東京：南雲堂, p.20.

- |                    |             |               |              |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| (1) A indefinite   | B minor     | C slight      | D staple     |
| (2) A means        | B moods     | C opinions    | D roads      |
| (3) A exclude      | B include   | C move        | D remove     |
| (4) A beyond       | B over      | C with        | D without    |
| (5) A how          | B what      | C which       | D who        |
| (6) A dust         | B lose      | C spoil       | D win        |
| (7) A find         | B help      | C leave       | D need       |
| (8) A satisfaction | B shortages | C sufficiency | D supply     |
| (9) A capable      | B enjoyable | C impossible  | D possible   |
| (10) A denied      | B opposed   | C prevented   | D recognized |

[ 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〉

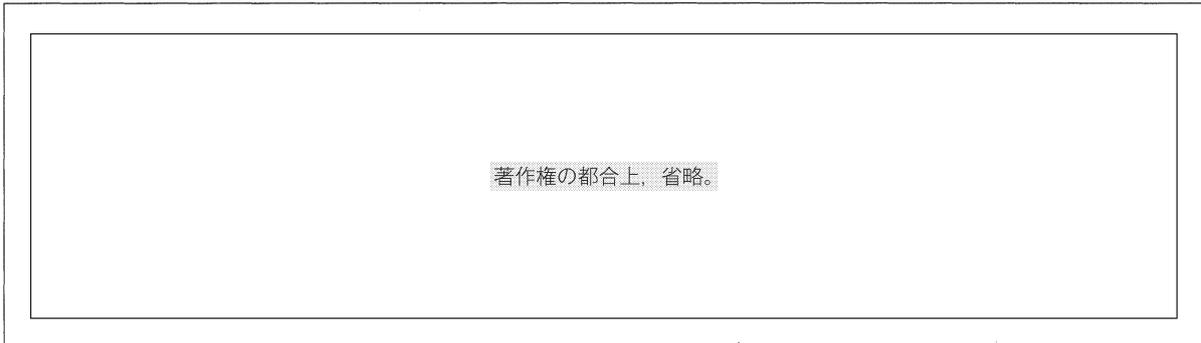
<a href="http://www.rkconway.com">http://www.rkconway.com</a>
<b>Welcome to RK Conway</b>
<p>RK Conway offers its customers an array of Web-based account services. Log in to your RK Conway online account to do the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review and print your monthly power bill</li><li>• Make a one-time payment using a credit or debit card *</li><li>• Schedule an in-home appointment with a system technician</li><li>• Monitor your power usage by checking kilowatt-hours used in previous months</li></ul> <p>Now offering paperless billing! If you no longer want a paper bill to be mailed to your home, then enroll in paperless billing and receive your bill by e-mail. Enroll for free!</p> <p>*Note : An additional \$1 fee applies to all electronic payments.</p>

Source: Educational Testing Service (2014) 『TOEIC® テスト新公式問題集 Vol.6』東京：一般財団法人 国際ビジネスコミュニケーション協会, p.99.

- (1) What does RK Conway provide?
- A Waste removal
  - B Electricity
  - C Repair of appliances
  - D Access to the Internet
- (2) What is stated as something customers can do online?
- A Ask a question
  - B Close an account
  - C Look at a bill
  - D Enter a contest

- (3) According to the Web page, why would an extra fee be charged?
- A For enrolling in paperless billing
  - B For scheduling a service appointment
  - C For requesting a copy of a bill
  - D For making a payment online

〈Section 2〉



Source: 高橋基治・塚田幸光他 (2011) 『TOEIC® テスト本番攻略 模試 VOL.2』 東京：学研, p.30.

- (4) What is an advantage of using the online payment system?
- A Discounts on cable packages
  - B Access to billing information all the time
  - C Automatic registration for the site
  - D A broader cable system
- (5) How are clients expected to join the online payment system?
- A By mailing a letter
  - B By contacting a representative
  - C By visiting a website
  - D By sending an e-mail

- [ 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。

〈Section 1〉

Financial stability is an important component of well-being. Being financially stable means having enough money to buy daily necessities, such as food, clothes, utility costs, household goods, being able to pay housing expenses, such as rent or a mortgage. [1] Money can buy many things that we need in life, but an important question we should ask ourselves is: does having a lot of money actually enhance our sense of well-being?

When we talk about well-being, we must distinguish between different aspects of well-being, such as emotional well-being and life satisfaction. Emotional well-being, or experienced well-being, refers to the experiences of daily life that can be characterized as pleasant or unpleasant. Emotional well-being derives from various feelings or psychological reactions, such as joy, sadness, anger, affection, pride, boredom, and stress. [2] Life satisfaction, or evaluative well-being, on the other hand, is about how we evaluate our life as a whole when we think about it.

According to a survey in 2010 of 1,000 US residents by Daniel Kahneman and Angus Deaton, happiness in terms of emotional quality increases in line with one's income until the annual income reaches a threshold of \$75,000. Pointedly, beyond the \$75,000 per year threshold, incomes do not tend to enhance happiness any further.

On the other hand, a recent study by Matthew Killingsworth in 2021 suggested that happiness does not in fact hit a ceiling at an income threshold of \$75,000 per year. Drawing on approximately 1.7 million reports from more than 33,000 US adults, this study showed that higher incomes tend to lead to greater emotional well-being and life satisfaction even beyond the \$75,000 threshold level.

While further research may be able to show in detail how wealth and income affect emotional well-being and life satisfaction, there is already a clear and strong correlation between money and happiness. For instance, in terms of mental health, it has been observed that money can reduce stress from events that cause worry or anxiety. [3] Whilst it is true that everyone faces a number of daily frustrations, when people have a higher income, they have more control over stressful events and therefore do not experience so much of a negative impact.

This is because their access to financial resources provides them with more options for dealing with problems. [4] Although money does not buy everything, it is certainly a crucial factor in our overall well-being.

Source: Yamamoto, G., & Langford, C. (2024). *Well-being: Essential Elements for Our Life*. 東京：松柏社, pp. 11-12.

- (1) What is the passage mainly about?
- A Goods and services that money can buy
  - B Advice on how to spend money wisely
  - C Mental disorders caused by financial insecurity
  - D Studies on the correlation between money and happiness
- (2) Which of the following exemplifies *experienced well-being*?
- A A large bank balance
  - B Entertainment expenses used for business purposes
  - C The pleasant or unpleasant experiences of day-to-day life
  - D Disposable personal income
- (3) In which positions from [1] to [4] does the following sentence best belong?
- “Furthermore, services such as public transportation, medical care, education, postal services, and the Internet also have a financial cost.”
- A [1]
  - B [2]
  - C [3]
  - D [4]

## 〈Section 2〉

“Overtourism” is when excessive tourists cause a variety of problems for a city or country. The term originated in 2016 on a website about tourism, and has become an essential concept in both business and academic conversations about tourism.

Too many tourists can lead to road congestion, traffic jams, and noise pollution. This may inconvenience local people and undermine the appeal of tourist attractions.

Before the coronavirus pandemic, Japan’s goal had been to increase the number of inbound visitors to 40 million by 2020. However, due to its appeal among tourists, Kyoto started experiencing overtourism several years before that goal was reached. At its busiest, 50 million tourists a year used to visit the city before the pandemic started. Near the World Heritage Site Kiyomizu Temple, it was common to see long lines of people waiting for buses. The locals were used to these scenes, but were especially troubled by the heavier traffic in the fall when people wanted to view the fall leaves. There was also noise pollution from the increased number of private lodgings, called *minpaku*.

Kyoto tried to tackle the overtourism problems by dispersing people based on different times, areas, and seasons. For example, they promoted morning sightseeing at Nijo Castle to vary the times that people visited. Fushimi Ward used area dispersion by planning tours that focused on attracting visitors to places other than Fushimi Inari Taisha, such as sake breweries. For seasonal dispersion, the city tried to attract tourists in the early summer off-season. According to one expert, Kyoto City’s efforts could be a case study for other tourist cities worldwide.

Source: Akao, M., Nishigaki, S., Yukishige, M., Kudo, T., Matsuda, N., Itagaki, S., Jolley, K. (2023). *Let's Find a Solution!* 東京：南雲堂, pp. 64-66.

- (4) Which statement is true about overtourism?
- A It can be a factor that ruins a great tourist attraction.
  - B The term was created on a business information website.
  - C It is an essential concept in discussions about historical sites.
  - D Tokyo is already experiencing problems caused by overtourism.
- (5) According to the passage, which statement is true about Kyoto?
- A Kyoto has been suffering from overtourism for decades.
  - B Kyoto attracts more than fifteen million tourists a year.
  - C It is a major tourist city attracting tourists from overseas.
  - D People waiting in line for the bus is an unusual sight for local residents.