

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2月24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	8～12	14～19	20～27	28～33	34～38	39～50	51～63

国語は順序が逆で63ページ(国語1)から始まり51ページ(国語13)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) Matthew : I can't believe our school's volleyball team lost their game yesterday, Brett.
Brett : Well, we had a big (). Several of our best players were sick and couldn't play in the game.
A equipment B supplement C percentage D disadvantage
- (2) Martha is going to have a special sale at her dress shop. She has () her shop beautifully and hopes many customers will come.
A decorated B fulfilled C mentioned D printed
- (3) X : Do you know which country () the largest amount of steel in the world?
Y : China. It has been developing amazingly fast.
A produces B reduces C pretends D displays
- (4) Andrew was called for a job interview on the same day as his sister's graduation ceremony. Her graduation was important to him, but he did not want to go at the () of his career.
A promise B chance C margin D cost
- (5) X : Do you remember our visit to Paris when you were a child?
Y : The memory is very (), but I think I remember seeing the Eiffel Tower.
A massive B curious C vague D rare

- (6) As Liam walked down the dark street, he began to feel afraid. He had the () that someone was watching him.
A feature B translation C sensation D property
- (7) Vanessa didn't want anybody else in the café to hear her secret, so she () it in my ear.
A responded B whispered C impressed D protected
- (8) Mrs. Anderson : Chris, would you like me to () you another cup of coffee?
Chris : Thank you, Mrs. Anderson. Just half a cup, please.
A fold B pour C twist D taste
- (9) David : Jack, you really () your father!
Jack : Everyone says so. Actually we both have the same blue eyes, the same brown hair, and even the same taste for music!
A get over B run after C make up D take after
- (10) Recently, many people have been losing their jobs. I hope the economic () of our country will improve soon.
A resource B research C repetition D condition

(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) John has () seen Niagara Falls.
A always B never C neither D ever
- (2) What () Simon is!
A a fool B fool C a foolish D foolish
- (3) There is () any time for argument.
A a few B few C hardly D little
- (4) I spend () a month in China.
A all B almost C most D mostly
- (5) Does Kaoru need () more books than her sister?
A so B as C very D far
- (6) He was () at the delay in the progress of the health program.
A disappoint B disappointed C disappointing D disappointment
- (7) I cannot make () understood in Chinese.
A of me B myself C mine D me to
- (8) () surrounded the movie star.
A Every men B Every man C Each of the men D All of the men
- (9) Tom's idea was similar () mine.
A above B except C to D in
- (10) No sooner had the game started () it began to rain.
A before B as C unless D than

(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) 雪のため、私たちは外出できませんでした。

(us / the snow / prevented / out / going / from).

(2) バイカル湖は世界のどの湖よりも深いです。

(any / deeper / is / lake / Lake Baikal / other / than) in the world.

(3) 目覚めると見慣れない部屋にいた。

(a / awoke / find / I / in / myself / room / strange / to).

(4) アメリカではガソリンはガロン単位で売られています。

(by / the gallon / gasoline / in / is / sold / the U.S.).

(5) 彼の努力にもかかわらず、花は枯れてしまった。

(died / efforts / the flowers / his / in / of / spite).

(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、()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()内の表現のみを書くこと。(例：eat → is eating の場合、is eating のみを解答すること。)

(1) 私たちのコーチはどの選手からも尊敬されています。

Our coach (look) up to by all the players.

(2) それらの科目でよい成績を取るために読むべき本がたくさんあります。

I have so many books to read (get) good grades in those subjects.

(3) その寺は、屋根が雪で覆われてとても美しかったです。

The temple was really beautiful with its roof (cover) with snow.

(4) 私は旅行のしおりを作り終わりました。

I finished (make) an information booklet for our trip.

(5) 動物園では何人かの人がカンガルーに餌を与えていました。

In the zoo, some people (give) food to the kangaroos.

(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) Kyoto is an old city. We can enjoy traditional events there.

b) Kyoto is an old city (w) we can enjoy traditional events.

(2) a) I am sorry that we don't have our own school bus.

b) I wish we (h) our own school bus.

(3) a) The rules of *shogi* are so difficult that I cannot explain them.

b) The rules of *shogi* are (t) difficult for me (t) explain.

(4) a) I have almost no knowledge of Japanese folk songs.

b) I have (l) knowledge of Japanese folk songs.

(5) a) They say that Japan is rich in seabed resources.

b) It (i) (s) that Japan is rich in seabed resources.

[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。

Jazz is a unique genre of music that has become quite popular throughout the world. It originated in the United States. You may have (1) the relaxing tones of jazz being played on a street corner or inside a coffee shop. Adults have more chances to listen to jazz than (2) from younger generations because it is often played at bars and nightclubs (3) alcoholic drinks are served.

The most distinctive feature of jazz is (4) rhythm. The term “swing” characterizes jazz, a rhythm in which the beats that are usually weak are emphasized. Just listen to the standard track number “Take Five,” and you will be enchanted with its rhythmic sounds. The saxophone player deliberately shifts the normal metrical accent to change its rhythm.

The saxophone is an essential part of the jazz ensemble, (5) with the trumpet, the bass guitar and the piano. People say that the saxophone sounds (6) to the human voice because of its mild tone. The saxophone was actually invented around the same time that jazz was born. The sounds of the saxophone truly complement the elements of jazz – this is probably why jazz bands always (7) the saxophone.

Jazz has the power to (8) the human brain in ways that awaken its pleasure centers. Its distinctive melody, rhythm, and tempo is able to invoke different moods and feelings. Some jazz pieces can even help alleviate depression or nervousness because of their relaxing effects. This is why jazz is often (9) as ambient music in offices, waiting rooms and even elevators.

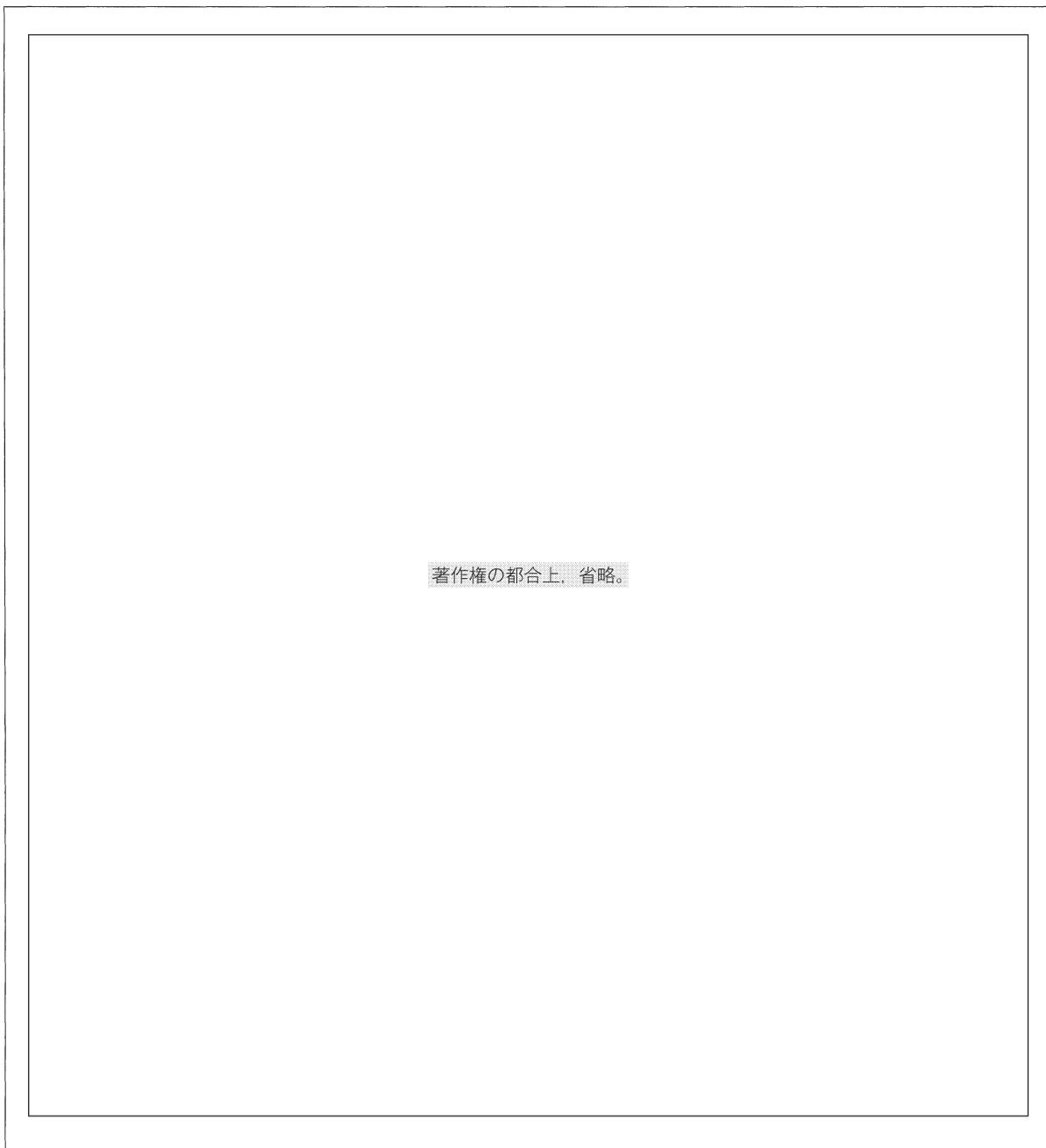
There is nothing like going to a live jazz performance. Being able to listen to talented musicians improvise and riff off each other can be the experience of a lifetime because each performance is unique and cannot be replicated. If you are a music-lover, the wonderful world of jazz is certainly (10) exploring.

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.44.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| (1) A heard | B listened | C looked | D seen |
| (2) A that | B these | C this | D those |
| (3) A what | B when | C where | D why |
| (4) A it | B its | C their | D them |
| (5) A along | B among | C beyond | D behind |
| (6) A different | B important | C regular | D similar |
| (7) A clear | B eliminate | C include | D surround |
| (8) A annoy | B spoil | C stimulate | D worry |
| (9) A use | B used | C using | D uses |
| (10) A busy | B difficulty | C proud | D worth |

[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〉



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：学研教育出版. pp.32-33.

- (1) What is being advertised?
A A hotel B A theme park C A grocery store D A restaurant
- (2) What is the final day the discount is available?
A April 1 B June 3 C September 30 D October 15
- (3) What feature is NOT stated in the advertisement?
A Catering B Separate locations for special events
C Live entertainment D Discounts

〈Section 2〉

Summer in Sinchon

One-bedroom lodging located in Sinchon, one of the trendiest neighborhoods in Seoul!

- Newly renovated and fully furnished, including modern appliances
- Only steps away from art galleries, restaurants, tearooms, and shopping
- Three-minute walk from Sinchon Station, Subway Line 2
- Available August 1-31 only—perfect for a summer vacation in Korea
- Monthly rent ₩900,000, plus ₩900,000 refundable security deposit

Contact Chan Joon Gil at cjgil293@maponet.co.kr to schedule an apartment viewing.

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.96.

- (4) What is being advertised?
A An annual summer festival B A short-term rental offer
C Apartment vacancies throughout Seoul D Recently renovated houses for sale
- (5) According to the advertisement, how should someone arrange to look at the property?
A By visiting a real estate agency B By placing a phone call
C By sending an e-mail D By completing an application form

- [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〉

Money. Fame. Excitement. It sounds like celebrities have the perfect life. Millions look up to them as idols, but the life of a star isn't as easy as it looks. Famous people face a lot of pressure on a daily basis – from studios, the media, and fans. We expect them to be perfect in every way, yet deep down, they are people just like the rest of us. Sometimes, the pressure is too much to handle. For every photo of a smiling superstar, there's another of a celebrity going through serious problems.

For many celebrities, the trouble begins early in their careers. As soon as singers and actors become famous, they lose even a basic level of privacy. Their lives become public stories for the world to read about. So stars learn to be careful about what they say and do. Many hire publicists - professionals who help them maintain a good image.

Part of living a public life is the pressure to look flawless. While the rest of us may have wrinkles and a bit of extra weight, stars often see natural flaws as career killers. In response, they turn to plastic surgery to try and stay perfect. That goes for both men and women. Sometimes, their surgeries become a big part of their fame. At other times, their “face lifts” and “tummy tucks” become major gossip topics. For example, during much of his life, Michael Jackson's many operations were a popular subject of fan and media gossip.

Living under the spotlight day after day can get to anyone. Some celebrities, unable to deal with it all, suffer from depression. Related problems are drug and alcohol abuse. A number of stars, including Marilyn Monroe and Philip Seymour Hoffman, have died far too young. Some die from a drug overdose. Others take their own lives.

Some stars have spoken out about their problems and the issue of celebrity pressure. Brooke Shields admitted she once suffered from depression. When Owen Wilson went through personal problems, other actors asked the press to leave him alone. Kate Winslet has spoken out against plastic surgery. Others, like Robert Downey Jr., have gone through tough times but have come out on top.

Perhaps over time these voices will start to make an impact. For now, we still live in a world that treats stars like public property. For all the good news we print about them, there's just as much bad news. Learning to live as a superstar is surely a lot harder than it looks.

Source: Bennett, A. E. (Ed.). (2015) *Reading Pass 3*. 東京：南雲堂. pp. 94-95.

- (1) What is the article's main idea?
- A Many celebrities suffer from the heavy pressure they face.
 - B When stars are in trouble, they are supported by other famous people.
 - C Most people would love to have more money, fame, and excitement.
 - D Actors like Robert Downey Jr. go through high and low points.
- (2) What happens to many people after they become famous?
- A They begin to be careful about their actions.
 - B They stop worrying about their image.
 - C They start saying whatever they want.
 - D They find they have more privacy than ever.
- (3) What does the article suggest about plastic surgery?
- A Only female movie stars want plastic surgery.
 - B It's usually a career killer.
 - C Stars often think it is necessary to have done.
 - D It can't make people perfect.

〈Section 2〉

Studies have shown that people in Japan are little aware of the importance of sleep, thus many people become sleep deprived and have trouble doing their work properly. To improve this situation and raise public awareness about sleep, the “Power Nap Project” was formed.

A power nap is a short sleep lasting 15 to 20 minutes. It is intended to clear your mind and revitalize you so that you can focus on your work later. The Power Nap Project has already been introduced by some companies.

One of the goals of the project is for organizations to create a suitable environment for napping. For example, some participating companies are now offering hoodie blankets to workers. This is done to promote the concept that employees can take a nap while they are at work. Employees are also encouraged to talk with each other, and some of the companies have their employees wake each other up in turns.

Many workers involved in the Power Nap Project say that they feel refreshed and that their workplace communication has increased, which has led to improved teamwork.

It is expected that in the near future, naps will be required to be included in the work schedules of Japanese companies. This will benefit both the companies and their employees. The project has already begun, so let’s just wait and see if napping becomes a natural part of company life.

Source: Akao, M., Nishigaki, S., Yokishige, M., Kudo, T., Matsuda, N., Itagaki, S., & Jolley, K. (2023). *Let's Find a solution!*. 東京：南雲堂. pp. 76-77.

- (4) What is power napping?
- A Distributing hoodie blankets to all employees.
 - B Encouraging employees to sleep long hours.
 - C Sleeping enough hours so that one feels refreshed.
 - D Taking naps for a short period of time.
- (5) Which is NOT a benefit of power naps in the workplace?
- A Employees communicate with each other more often.
 - B It helps people work more effectively in the office.
 - C Many people become more loyal to their company.
 - D Workers can concentrate on their job after a nap.