

令和7年度(1A)

英 語

[1] これから放送される英文を聞き、1～3 の問いに対する解答として最も適切なものを(ア)～(ウ)のうちから1つ選び、解答用紙の解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。解答はいつ記入しても構いません。英文は二度読まれますが質問と選択肢は読まれません。また、放送中にメモをとっても構いません。

1. Which of the following is the speaker mainly talking about?
(ア) The history of plastic bags.
(イ) The advantages of plastic bags.
(ウ) The problems of plastic bags.
2. According to the speaker, plastic bags
(ア) can be burned without any problems.
(イ) are bad for animals and nature.
(ウ) mustn't be recycled because they break down easily.
3. Which of the following does the speaker say is important?
(ア) Using the same plastic bag many times.
(イ) Saving the environment from wild animals.
(ウ) Paying money for plastic bags.

(約30秒後に英文がもう一度読まれます。)

リスニング問題は以上です。大問[2]以降の解答を続けなさい。

[3] 下線の引かれた語句を並べ替えて日本語に合う英文を完成させたとき、空所[A]と[B]に入る語句を(ア)～(エ)のうちから1つ選び、解答用紙の解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。なお、文頭に
来るべき語も小文字で書かれています。

1. これはなんて面白い物語なのでしょう。
[] [A] [] [B] this is!
(ア) story (イ) an (ウ) what (エ) interesting
2. 野球をするのはとても楽しい。
[] [A] [] [B] to play baseball.
(ア) it (イ) fun (ウ) a lot of (エ) is
3. この車はいくらですか。
[] [A] [] [B] car?
(ア) much (イ) how (ウ) is (エ) this
4. おじは私に本を一冊買ってくれた。
[] [A] [] [B]
(ア) a book (イ) me (ウ) bought (エ) my uncle
5. スタジアムにはたくさんの人がいた。
[] [A] [] [B] in the stadium.
(ア) there (イ) people (ウ) were (エ) many

6～8 に日本語はありません。下線の引かれた語句を並べ替えて意味の通る正しい英文を完成させたとき、空所[A]と[B]に入る語句を(ア)～(オ)のうちから1つ選び、解答用紙の解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。なお、文頭に来るべき語も小文字で書かれています。

6. [] [A] [] [B] [] very hot.
(ア) was (イ) I (ウ) ate (エ) in India (オ) the curry
7. [] [A] [] [B] [] very happy.
(ア) the people (イ) looked (ウ) the party (エ) invited (オ) to
8. [] [A] [] [B] [] my younger sister.
(ア) is (イ) red hair (ウ) the girl (エ) long, (オ) with

[4] 次の会話文1～4の空所に入る最も適切な表現を次ページに書かれている選択肢(ア)～(オ)のうちから1つ選び、解答用紙の解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。ただし、同じ記号を2回以上使ってはけません。下線の引かれた単語には注釈がついています。

1. A: []
 B: I lived in Canada as a child.
 A: Oh, did you? How long were you there?
 B: For about five years.

2. A: []
 B: Didn't you eat anything for lunch?
 A: No, I was too busy doing my homework.
 B: That's too bad.

3. A: []
 B: What are you saying? Are you OK?
 A: It's the longest English word and my English teacher taught it to me.
 B: Can you tell me what it means?

4. A: []
 B: You fell unconscious near the station and were brought to this hospital.
 A: I have a terrible headache.
 B: Don't worry. Your doctor says you should be fine soon.

unconscious 意識を失った

- 選択肢 (ア) I feel very hungry.
 (イ) Where am I?
 (ウ) Wait here until I'm back.
 (エ) Have you ever been abroad?
 (オ) Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis.

[5] 各英文(a)と(b)の空所に共通して入る 1 語を解答用紙の解答欄に書きなさい。ただし、各単語の最初の一文字は指定された小文字を使い、その文字も含めて全て小文字で書くこと。

1. (a) I was spoken to by a foreigner on my [w] home.
(b) I don't like the [w] he speaks.
2. (a) OK everybody, [s] up please.
(b) The music is so loud that I cannot [s] it.
3. (a) These paper [f] are called "uchiwa" or "sensu" in Japanese.
(b) This stadium is visited by a lot of baseball [f] every weekend.
4. (a) I've lost my umbrella, so I have to buy a new [o].
(b) The number between zero and two is [o].

[6] 次の英文はひとつのまとまった話を(ア)～(オ)の 5 つの部分に分けて、(イ)～(エ)の順番を入れ替えたものである。(イ)～(エ)を正しく並べ直して、1～4 の問いに答えなさい。
下線の引かれた単語には注釈がついています。

[(ア)]→[]→[]→[]→[(オ)]

- (ア) The United States of America became an independent country in 1776.
 (イ) The American people therefore began a war to be free from it.
 (ウ) Until that time, it had been ruled by the British Empire.
 (エ) They were helped by France and Spain.
 (オ) Thanks to these countries, the United States of America achieved their goal.

independent 独立した

rule 支配する

achieve 達成する

1. (ア)の次に来るべき英文の記号を、解答用紙の解答欄から選び○で囲みなさい。
2. (イ)の次に来るべき英文の記号を、解答用紙の解答欄から選び○で囲みなさい。
3. (ウ)の次に来るべき英文の記号を、解答用紙の解答欄から選び○で囲みなさい。
4. (エ)の次に来るべき英文の記号を、解答用紙の解答欄から選び○で囲みなさい。

[7] 空所[1]～[4]に入る最も適切な英文を下の選択肢(ア)～(エ)のうちから1つ選び、解答用紙の解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。ただし、同じ記号を2回以上使ってはいけません。下線の引かれた単語には注釈がついています。

Do you like potatoes? If you do, how often do you eat them? They have been one of the most important staple foods for humans along with rice, wheat, and corn. But how much do you know about potatoes? [1] Centuries later, they were introduced to Europe by European sailors.

At first, Europeans didn't want to eat potatoes, believing them to be poisonous. These exotic foods, however, gradually gained popularity there thanks to efforts made by King Louis XVI (1754-1793) of France and his men. [2] What's more, potatoes grew easily even on dry land with a cold climate.

Since then, potatoes have been very popular around the world, but they also have some problems. For example, the plants become poisonous when hit by light. [3] This is why Irish people in the mid-19th century had little to eat and decided to leave their home country for North America.

In order to help solve food problems worldwide, the United Nations made the year 2008 "the International Year of the Potato." The organization believes this will lead more people to eat potatoes more often. [4] In fact, these countries have already begun to promote potatoes among their citizens and to grow them intensely. Potatoes have been important for humans, and they will still be so in the future.

staple food 主食
popularity 人気
promote 勧める

poisonous 有毒な
men 部下
intensely 徹底的に

exotic 異国の
Irish アイルランドの

選択肢

(ア) Also, they often get sick and die from diseases.

(イ) Countries with large populations, such as China and India, agreed with this idea.

(ウ) They knew that the newly introduced crops were not only safe to eat but also good for their health.

(エ) According to researchers, potato crops were first grown in South America about 8,000 years ago.

[8] 次のグラフと英文を読んで、1～4 の問いに答えなさい。

The 5 Most Spoken Languages in the world in 2024

Language	Native speakers	Foreign speakers	Total
[A]	372	1028	1400
Mandarin	929	171	1100
[B]	333	259	592
[C]	474	74	548
[D]	79	195	274

単位は million (100 万)

The table above shows the five most spoken languages in the world. One thing that we can learn from the table is that, although the number of its native speakers is **by far** the largest of the five, Mandarin (the standard Chinese language) is not the most widely spoken language. In fact, the language with the largest total number of speakers is English. This language is interesting **in that** the number of foreign speakers far **exceeds** that of native speakers. The same is **true of** French, which is a common language in many African countries. Surprisingly, the Spanish language has more native speakers than English does, as the **former** language is used as an **official** language in many countries in Middle and South America, such as Mexico and Argentina. Hindi is one of the languages spoken in India, a country where there are as many people as in China. The number of native Hindi speakers, however, is only about one-third of that of Mandarin. This is partly because many Indian people speak English.

by far はるかに
exceed 勝る、しのぐ

in that ～という点で
former 前者の

true of あてはまる
official 公用の

1. [A]に該当する言語を記号で選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。
(ア) English (イ) Spanish (ウ) French (エ) Hindi
2. [B]に該当する言語を記号で選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。
(ア) English (イ) Spanish (ウ) French (エ) Hindi
3. [C]に該当する言語を記号で選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。
(ア) English (イ) Spanish (ウ) French (エ) Hindi
4. [D]に該当する言語を記号で選び、解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。
(ア) English (イ) Spanish (ウ) French (エ) Hindi

[9] 次の英文を読み、1～5の問いに対する解答として最も適切なものを(ア)～(エ)のうちから1つ選び、解答用紙の解答欄の記号を○で囲みなさい。下線の引かれた単語には注釈がついています。

The word “kiwi” may remind you of a kind of fruit, which is no bigger than a chicken egg. For people living in New Zealand, though, the term means something quite different. The word kiwi is also the name of the national bird there, and these birds have some unique features. First, kiwis are found only in New Zealand—they don’t live in its neighboring country, Australia. Second, although kiwis are a member of the bird family, they cannot fly. Their size is interesting, too. Kiwis are as small as ordinary chickens, but their eggs are far bigger than those of chickens. In fact, the size of the eggs kiwis lay is almost one-fourth the size of the birds themselves.

There used to be millions of these land-bound birds in New Zealand, but the number has been decreasing year by year because of human activities. For one thing, animals brought in to New Zealand by humans, such as dogs and ferrets, hunt and eat kiwi eggs and their chicks. In addition, as kiwis cannot fly and are active during the night, they are often hit and killed by cars. Another major cause is deforestation: trees are being cut down to make room for houses and farmlands, and kiwis are losing places to live in. As a result of such human activities, these flightless birds are in danger of extinction—they are now around 68,000 in number.

To help their national icon survive, the government of New Zealand has launched “The Kiwi Recovery Plan 2017–2027.” One of the things they do is keep young kiwis in safe areas until they grow up. People who have joined this program also try to have their citizens learn more about their national birds. By making such efforts, New Zealanders will be able to save their unique symbol from dying out.

remind 連想させる
neighboring 隣の
million 百万
flightless 飛べない

no bigger than ～ほど小さい
ordinary 普通の
decrease 減る
extinction 絶滅

unique 固有の
lay 産む
chick ひな鳥
launch 開始する

1. Which of the following is true of the kiwi?
(ア) The word kiwi is the name of both a piece of fruit and a certain bird.
(イ) The kiwi bird lives in both New Zealand and Australia.
(ウ) The kiwi fruit isn't eaten by New Zealanders.
(エ) The kiwi bird likes to eat kiwi fruit.
2. The writer refers to chickens in paragraph 1
(ア) as an example of birds which are active during the daytime.
(イ) as an example of birds that cannot fly.
(ウ) to show how big kiwi birds and their eggs are.
(エ) to show how dangerous chickens are for kiwi birds and their eggs.
3. According to the passage, kiwis are decreasing in number
(ア) because of CO₂ emission by New Zealanders.
(イ) because of water pollution in New Zealand.
(ウ) because more and more kiwi meat is eaten by New Zealanders.
(エ) because there are fewer and fewer trees in New Zealand.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is a part of "The Kiwi Recovery Plan 2017-2027?"
(ア) Killing animals that attack kiwis and their eggs.
(イ) Teaching New Zealanders more about their national bird.
(ウ) Working together with the Australian government.
(エ) Watching kiwi eggs carefully until their chicks are born.
5. Which of the following is this passage mainly about?
(ア) A unique animal in New Zealand and its features.
(イ) Why the word kiwi has two meanings in New Zealand.
(ウ) Why some birds in New Zealand cannot fly.
(エ) A kind of special fruit and New Zealanders.

(問題はここまで)

英 語 (解答用紙)

問題番号		解答欄	採点欄
[1]	1	ア イ <u>ウ</u>	
	2	ア <u>イ</u> ウ	
	3	<u>ア</u> イ ウ	
[2]	1	<u>ア</u> イ ウ	
	2	ア イ <u>ウ</u>	
	3	<u>ア</u> イ ウ	
	4	ア イ <u>ウ</u>	
	5	ア <u>イ</u> ウ	
	6	ア <u>イ</u> ウ	
[3]	1A	ア <u>イ</u> ウ エ	
	1B	<u>ア</u> イ ウ エ	
	2A	ア イ ウ <u>エ</u>	
	2B	ア <u>イ</u> ウ エ	
	3A	<u>ア</u> イ ウ エ	
	3B	ア イ ウ <u>エ</u>	
	4A	ア イ <u>ウ</u> エ	
	4B	<u>ア</u> イ ウ エ	
	5A	ア イ <u>ウ</u> エ	
	5B	ア <u>イ</u> ウ エ	
	6A	ア <u>イ</u> ウ エ オ	
	6B	ア イ ウ <u>エ</u> オ	
	7A	ア イ ウ <u>エ</u> オ	
	7B	ア イ <u>ウ</u> エ オ	
	8A	ア イ ウ エ <u>オ</u>	
	8B	ア <u>イ</u> ウ エ オ	

問題番号		解答欄	採点欄
[4]	1	ア イ ウ <u>エ</u> オ	
	2	<u>ア</u> イ ウ エ オ	
	3	ア イ ウ エ <u>オ</u>	
	4	ア <u>イ</u> ウ エ オ	
[5]	1	way	
	2	stand	
	3	fans	
	4	one	
[6]	1	イ <u>ウ</u> エ	
	2	ウ <u>エ</u> オ	
	3	<u>イ</u> エ オ	
	4	イ ウ <u>オ</u>	
[7]	1	ア イ ウ <u>エ</u>	
	2	ア イ <u>ウ</u> エ	
	3	<u>ア</u> イ ウ エ	
	4	ア <u>イ</u> ウ エ	
[8]	1	<u>ア</u> イ ウ エ	
	2	ア イ ウ <u>エ</u>	
	3	ア <u>イ</u> ウ エ	
	4	ア イ <u>ウ</u> エ	
[9]	1	<u>ア</u> イ ウ エ	
	2	ア イ <u>ウ</u> エ	
	3	ア イ ウ <u>エ</u>	
	4	ア <u>イ</u> ウ エ	
	5	<u>ア</u> イ ウ エ	

受験番号		名前		得点	
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