




2025年度 一般入学試験問題 英 語

始まりのブザーが鳴るまで問題冊子、解答用紙に手を触れずに、
下記の注意事項に目を通しておくこと。

- ◎ 問題用紙は1ページから12ページまでであるので、始まりのブザーが鳴ったらすぐに確認すること。
- ◎ 最初に別紙の解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入してから問題を解くこと。
- ◎ 受験番号および解答に関しては、それに該当するマーク欄を例に従ってしっかり濃くマークすること。

マーク例

良い例	●	悪い例	  
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- ◎ 解答はすべて解答用紙にマークすること。
- ◎ とじてある問題用紙をばらばらにしたり、一部を切り取ったりしないこと。
- ◎ 終了のブザーが鳴ったら筆記用具を置くこと。
- ◎ 問題冊子は持ち帰ってもかまわない。

リスニングテストは試験開始約 10 分後に開始します。それまでは別の問題を解いていてください。

- I.** これから放送される英語を聞き、それぞれの内容に関する問いの答えとして最も適切なものを 1～4 の中からひとつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。英語は 1 回しか流れません。

Listening One

1. What is the problem?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Someone left a window open. | 2. A window got broken. |
| 3. The boy was playing indoors. | 4. The boy lost his ball. |

2. Why is the mother not happy?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. She is worried about money. | 2. Her son didn't listen to her. |
| 3. She had an accident. | 4. The house is too cold. |

3. What will the boy do?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Help his mother. | 2. Save money. |
| 3. Do his homework. | 4. Fix something. |

Listening Two

4. What time should the students meet at school?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 8:45 | 2. 8:50 | 3. 9:00 | 4. 9:10 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

5. Where are the students going for their school trip?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. An art museum. | 2. A history museum. |
| 3. A science museum. | 4. A transport museum. |

6. What do the students need to remember?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. To bring money for lunch. | 2. To wear their uniform. |
| 3. To bring their textbooks. | 4. To wear comfortable shoes. |

Listening Three

7. When and where is the school trip?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Next week in Kyoto. | 2. Next month in Kyoto. |
| 3. Next week in Hawaii. | 4. Next month in Hawaii. |

8. What most interests Emma about Hawaii?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Talking with local people. | 2. Visiting the beaches. |
| 3. Learning about the culture. | 4. Enjoying shopping. |

9. What do Emma and Kei have in common?

1. They both want to go abroad for the school trip.
2. They both want to stay in Japan for the school trip.
3. They are both excited about spending time with their classmates.
4. They are both interested in trying Kyoto's food.

II. これから放送される英語を聞き、その内容に関する問いの答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からひとつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。英語は1回しか流れません。

10. How often did John do his part-time job?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Once a week. | 2. Twice a week. |
| 3. Three times a week. | 4. Every morning. |

11. How long did he do this job for?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. One year. | 2. Two years. | 3. Three years. | 4. Four years. |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|

12. How much did he usually get paid?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. \$5.15 an hour. | 2. \$5.50 an hour. |
| 3. \$6.15 an hour. | 4. \$6.50 an hour. |

13. What was the most difficult part about his job?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Getting up early in the morning. | 2. Working in the rain and cold. |
| 3. Some days there were too many dogs. | 4. He didn't like dogs so much. |

14. What is most likely John's job now?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. A musician. | 2. A teacher. |
| 3. A gardener. | 4. An office worker. |

15. What is most probably John's message for high school students?

1. If you need more money for your hobbies, then you should get a part-time job.
2. Study is the most important, so it's better not to get a part-time job during high school.
3. If you really want a part-time job, don't get one working with animals.
4. Having a part-time job can teach you many things, but it's not good for everyone.

III. 次の英文はあるブログの文である。空欄(16)～(25)に入る最も適切な語(句)を1～4の中からひとつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

My Wonderful School Trip to Kennedy Space Center

Hi guys! Thanks for (**16**) my blog! Sorry I haven't written for a while — I've been very busy. Anyway, today, I want to tell you about my school trip to Kennedy Space Center last week. A year before, my dad (**17**) me to Johnson Space Center in Texas. It was great, but Kennedy Space Center is (**18**), so it has more things to do.

As soon as we arrived, we went to the Rocket Garden. In the Rocket Garden, you can see real rockets that (**19**) in old space missions. We were all really (**20**) with the Saturn V — it's the tallest rocket that (**21**). I couldn't believe (**22**).

We met an astronaut (**23**) has completed three trips to space. The stories he told were fascinating. We didn't want his talk to end! After that, we saw the Space Shuttle Atlantis. I've watched it so many times on TV, but seeing it up close was incredible. It (**24**) about the idea of space travel. I would love to try it myself in the future.

OK guys. That's all from me. How about you guys? Have you been to the Kennedy Space Center? (**25**) what you enjoyed the most? Please write something in the comments. See you next time!

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 16. | 1. reading | 2. being read | 3. to read | 4. read |
| 17. | 1. told | 2. asked | 3. made | 4. took |
| 18. | 1. more big | | 2. much more big | |
| | 3. much bigger | | 4. much more bigger | |
| 19. | 1. are used | 2. were used | 3. have used | 4. used |
| 20. | 1. impressive | 2. impressed | 3. impressing | 4. impress |
| 21. | 1. has ever been built | | 2. has ever built | |
| | 3. ever been built | | 4. ever built | |

- | | | |
|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 22. | 1. how big was it | 2. how it was big |
| | 3. how was it big | 4. how big it was |
| 23. | 1. which | 2. who |
| | 3. how | 4. he |
| 24. | 1. made me exciting | 2. made my excitement |
| | 3. made me excited | 4. made my exciting |
| 25. | 1. May I tell you | 2. Shall I tell you |
| | 3. Should you tell me | 4. Can you tell me |

IV. それぞれの【 】内のすべての語(句)を最も適切な語順に並べて【 】内で4番目に来るものを選び、その番号をマークしなさい。なお、文頭にくる語(句)も小文字で記してある。

- 26.** "Oh, no! The cat has escaped!"
 "[**1. you / 2. it / 3. to / 4. of / 5. not / 6. careless / 7. was**] close the door."
- 27.** My mother [**1. a / 2. at / 3. from / 4. looked / 5. surprised / 6. the letter / 7. little**] my father.
- 28.** [**1. meal / 2. we / 3. lovely / 4. a / 5. this morning / 6. had / 7. what**]!
 Everything was delicious!
- 29.** I was really worried about this situation, but things [**1. I / 2. as / 3. as / 4. thought / 5. bad / 6. not / 7. are**].
- 30.** [**1. time / 2. is / 3. prepare / 4. almost / 5. there / 6. to / 7. no**]
 before the meeting. We have to hurry!

V. 次の英文に関する問いの答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からひとつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

Octopuses are unusual animals that are found in oceans all over the world. They are famous for the way they look, their ability to change colors, and being very smart.

There are over 300 known kinds of octopus in the world. However, all octopuses have eight arms, two eyes and very good eyesight. They are invertebrates (a type of animal that doesn't have a backbone) and are known as one of the smartest invertebrates in the world. Each octopus's arm has about forty million *nerve cells on it and can taste, touch, and move by itself without needing messages from the brain. (ア)

They also have some very special talents: they are great at hiding, and they can look like whatever is around them by camouflaging themselves. This helps them to hide to stay safe and to ① **sneak up** on animals they want to eat without being seen. Octopuses have soft bodies, so they can change their shape to squeeze into small spaces and hide. They can also spray dark ink from their bodies to help them escape from dangerous animals. They use their eight arms to move around, and can walk on the ocean floor. They swim by pushing water out of their bodies. This lets them move quickly to get away from danger.

(イ) Some live in coral reefs, some on the sea bottom, and some in deep places in the ocean called trenches. Young octopuses start their lives in shallow water and then usually go deeper. However, some stay in shallow areas all their lives. They are very adaptable animals, and are able to live in hot or cold water. They can generally live in whatever conditions they need to.

They are also extremely intelligent. Even though they only live for one or two years, they can solve problems and learn very quickly. They can find their way out of *mazes, they can open *jars, and sometimes they work together with other animals to find food. They have even been seen escaping from tanks in aquariums and fish markets, and then using their knowledge to help other octopuses to (ウ).

Octopuses usually live alone, not in groups, but some have had relationships with humans. An example of ② **this** is the time an octopus called Inky made friends with staff at an aquarium in New Zealand. He recognized people he saw often and enjoyed simple games with them. The staff made a special connection with him because of his friendly personality, until he also escaped from the aquarium back into the ocean.

Octopuses are ancient animals. Scientists believe they have existed on Earth for over three hundred million years. Their ③ **ancestors** looked different from today's octopuses, but they still had many of the same skills and behaviors that we see now. Octopuses' intelligence, unique abilities, and behaviors make them interesting for scientists to study. Understanding them helps us to learn more about them, and this teaches us about the variety of intelligent life that exists not only on land but also under the sea.

*nerve cell「神経細胞」

*maze「迷路」

*jar「壺(つぼ)、甕(かめ)」

31. (ア)に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Scientists think their arms make them unintelligent.
2. Actually, octopuses' arms are not necessary for feeling.
3. In fact, scientists don't know exactly where their brain is.
4. Experts are sure that being invertebrates makes them more intelligent.

32. 下線部① **sneak up** の意味として最も適切なものを選びなさい。

1. Surprise someone or something by making a loud noise.
2. Swim very quickly towards somebody or something.
3. Run away from somebody or something.
4. Move towards someone or something without being noticed.

33. (イ)に入る最も適切な文を選びなさい。

1. Octopuses usually live in warm areas.
2. Octopuses sometimes live in rivers.
3. Octopuses live in a variety of places in the ocean.
4. Octopuses live in the same area of the world.

34. (ウ)に入る最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

1. give up
2. get out
3. climb in
4. take out

35. 下線部② **this** の指しているものをひとつ選びなさい。

1. Octopuses usually living by themselves.
2. Octopuses enjoying playing games.
3. Octopuses making connections with people.
4. Octopuses often escaping from places.

36. 下線部③ **ancestors** は本文ではどういう意味で使っているか、正しいものをひとつ選びなさい。
1. Animals that have similar skills and talents.
 2. Animals that have been alive for a very long time.
 3. Animals that are believed to be very intelligent.
 4. Animals that lived in the past and are related to today's animals.
37. タコについて本文中で説明されているものをひとつ選びなさい。
1. They have good problem-solving skills.
 2. They don't like puzzles.
 3. They don't communicate with other animals.
 4. They live for a long time.
38. タコの特徴について本文中で説明されていないものをひとつ選びなさい。
1. They cannot hear well.
 2. They use their arms to taste.
 3. They can move fast.
 4. They don't have a backbone.
39. タコの行動や才能として本文中で説明されていないものをひとつ選びなさい。
1. Hiding in small spaces.
 2. Being able to see in the dark.
 3. Spraying dark liquid.
 4. Looking like things around them.
40. 本文で説明されているタコに関する記述について、正しいものをひとつ選びなさい。
1. They can't survive in many different conditions.
 2. Scientists have recently found a new type of octopus.
 3. Aquarium staff helped an octopus to escape.
 4. They are cleverer than many similar types of animals.

VI. 次の英文に関する問いの答えとして最も適切なものを1～4の中からひとつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

In March 1983, three young American men wearing jeans and t-shirts visited an art shop in Tokyo's Ginza area. At first, the gallery's owner, Matsuoka Haruo, thought they were tourists just looking for cheap souvenirs. However, one of the three men asked several interesting questions about *shin-hanga*, and even bought two expensive *shin-hanga* woodblock prints by the artist Kawase Hasui. One was a picture of a woman, and the other was Mount Fuji and cherry blossoms. The man gave Matsuoka his business card, and asked him to teach him more about *shin-hanga* one day in the future. Matsuoka didn't recognize the name on the card, "Steve Jobs", or know who the other men were until later, when he saw a story about the 28-year-old head of Apple in the newspaper.

The two other men were Steve Wozniak and Ronald Wayne. In 1976, the three started the Apple Computer Company and introduced their first computer, called the Apple I. Personal computers were still quite new, and were not easy to use. Jobs wanted the design of Apple computers to look nice, but more than that he wanted them to be simple. Eight years later, when Apple introduced the Macintosh computer, Jobs said, "(ア)". Businesses, schools, and families loved the Macintosh, and it became Apple's ① **flagship** model for many years.

After his first visit to the Ginza gallery, whenever Jobs was in Japan, he visited Matsuoka's shop, sometimes twice a day. He generally went early in the morning, and he often brought his daughter along. Though Jobs asked to learn about *shin-hanga* the first time they met, Matsuoka soon realized Jobs already knew a lot about the art, and that he always quickly decided what he wanted. Over the years, Jobs bought 41 prints from Matsuoka's gallery, including 25 by Kawase Hasui, who is usually just called Hasui. According to Matsuoka, Jobs preferred prints that were very colorful, and he usually chose prints of women or natural scenes from cold seasons. Matsuoka said that Jobs generally chose rare *shin-hanga* prints, especially those made before the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923.

Shin-hanga began in the early 20th century to bring back the *ukiyo-e* tradition of Japanese woodblock prints. These prints became popular overseas, and they often showed nature and scenes of daily life. They use many colors and details, and according to some art experts, they require great skill and take longer to produce

than traditional *ukiyo-e* prints. Jobs visited museums to see *shin-hanga* prints throughout his life, but he first saw *shin-hanga* prints at the home of his friend Bill Fernandez when they were friends in high school. Fernandez, who later became Apple's first full-time worker, had three prints by Hasui in his family's living room, and he remembers that Jobs loved them and told him, "(1)".

Hasui, the artist whose paintings Jobs loved, was born in 1883. His family owned a business in Tokyo, and he expected to take over this business. However, the company had to close, and Hasui needed to find different work. He thought that he might support his family by painting. He started painting in 1918, and during his lifetime, he traveled all across Japan, painting famous buildings and beautiful nature.

Hasui created about 620 prints in his career, but unfortunately, almost all of his artwork from before 1923 was destroyed during the great earthquake in that year. The works from before this time are ② **in great demand** today, but they are extremely hard to find. Hasui also lost his house and other personal things as a result of the earthquake. He died in 1957, but we can see his influence in many different ways. Hayao Miyazaki is a big fan of his, and many of the scenes in movies like "My Neighbor Totoro" and "Ponyo" look like some of Hasui's famous paintings.

Over the years, Matsuoka and Jobs continued to keep in touch, and Jobs once explained his attraction to Hasui's paintings. First, they made him feel calm and helped him escape from his busy life. Second, he liked their simplicity. Third, he liked them because he felt his life and Hasui's life were similar in some ways. For example, Jobs was asked to leave Apple because the other company leaders thought he became too difficult to work with. He was angry, but left the company in 1985. However, Apple started to lose business, and in 1996, he was asked to return to the company.

The last time Matsuoka heard from Steve Jobs was in 2003, when he left a message on Matsuoka's phone, just after Jobs found out that he had cancer. The type of cancer he had usually spreads very slowly, and at first doctors thought they could stop it. However, his cancer got worse, and he died in 2011, at the age of 56. His daughter later wrote a book about her father, and described the room where he died: it had several prints by Hasui. Some time later, Matsuoka saw a photo of this room, and recognized one of the first two prints Jobs had bought at the Ginza gallery.

41. Which is said in the first paragraph of the text?

1. One of the men was the owner's old friend.
2. The owner thought the men wouldn't spend much money.
3. The owner was surprised to see Steve Jobs.
4. One of the men was an expert on *shin-hanga* prints.

42. What are most likely the missing words in “(ア)”?

1. Even your grandmother will know how to use it
2. You can now buy our computer in most stores in Ginza
3. We designed this computer especially for international businesses
4. We have been trying to make our first computer for years

43. What is most likely the meaning of ① flagship?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. most modern | 2. fastest |
| 3. smallest | 4. most popular |

44. What is said about Steve Jobs' visits to the gallery?

1. He bought the newest and most famous prints.
2. He always chose prints with women's faces.
3. He quickly knew which prints he wanted to buy.
4. He liked going alone so that he could get there early.

45. What are most likely the missing words in “(イ)”?

1. One day I'll visit Japan
2. I'll own his paintings someday
3. One day you will work for me
4. I'll make a great computer someday

46. What is most likely the meaning of ② in great demand?

1. Something that many people want.
2. Something that many people have.
3. Something that is hard to make.
4. Something that people won't buy.

47. According to the text, what were similarities between Jobs and Hasui?

1. They admired *ukiyo-e* prints made before the earthquake.
2. They both influenced filmmakers and artists.
3. They both experienced some difficult things in their life.
4. They both needed to give up a dream to support their family.

48. What is NOT mentioned in the text?

1. In some ways, *shin-hanga* was harder to make than *ukiyo-e*.
2. Apple introduced their popular Macintosh computer in 1984.
3. Many museums around the world have Hasui's early paintings.
4. Hasui's art was in the room where Steve Jobs died.

49. Which of these paintings did Steve Jobs probably like?

1. Twelve Scenes of Tokyo
2. Zojoji Temple in Summer
3. Family Swimming at Shichiri Beach
4. Senju Waterfall in Winter

50. Which of the following is in the correct order?

1. Hasui traveled to many places in Japan. → Jobs was born. → Hasui started painting. → Hasui died.
2. The Great Kanto Earthquake happened. → Hasui died. → The Apple Computer Company started. → Jobs bought two Hasui paintings at the gallery.
3. Hasui created 620 paintings. → Hasui died. → Jobs bought two Hasui paintings at the gallery. → The Apple Computer Company started.
4. Jobs was born. → The Great Kanto Earthquake happened. → Hasui died. → The Hasui family business closed.

問題は以上です。