

れいわ ねん どにゅうがくしゃせんばつがくりょくけんさ ほん しけんもんだい
令和7年度 入学者選抜学力検査本試験問題

えい ご
英 語

(配点)	1 10点	2 15点	3 15点	4 24点	5 15点	6 21点
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ちゅう い じ こう
(注意事項)

- 1 問題冊子は指示があるまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題は1ページから10ページまである。検査開始の合図のあとで確かめること。
- 3 検査中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、静かに手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
- 4 解答用紙に氏名と受験番号を記入し、受験番号と一致したマーク部分を塗りつぶすこと。
- 5 解答には、必ずHBの黒鉛筆を使用すること。なお、解答用紙に必要事項が正しく記入されていない場合、または解答用紙に記載してある「マーク部分塗りつぶしの見本」とおりにマーク部分が塗りつぶされていない場合は、解答が無効になることがある。
- 6 一つの解答欄に対して複数のマーク部分を塗りつぶしている場合、または指定された解答欄以外のマーク部分を塗りつぶしている場合は、有効な解答にはならない。
- 7 解答を訂正するときは、きれいに消して、消しきずを残さないこと。

1

次の各組の英文の意味がほぼ同じ内容となるような (A) と (B) に入るものの最も適した組み合わせを、それぞれア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. How many days does a week (A)?

How many days are (B) in a week?

ア $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ has} \\ (B) \text{ you} \end{cases}$

イ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ have} \\ (B) \text{ you} \end{cases}$

ウ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ has} \\ (B) \text{ there} \end{cases}$

エ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ have} \\ (B) \text{ there} \end{cases}$

2. (A) I stayed in London, I took many pictures.

I took a lot of pictures (B) my stay in London.

ア $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ If} \\ (B) \text{ while} \end{cases}$

イ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ Because} \\ (B) \text{ when} \end{cases}$

ウ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ When} \\ (B) \text{ during} \end{cases}$

エ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ While} \\ (B) \text{ where} \end{cases}$

3. Your bicycle is (A) than mine.

My bicycle isn't as old as (B).

ア $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ older} \\ (B) \text{ yours} \end{cases}$

イ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ older} \\ (B) \text{ your} \end{cases}$

ウ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ newer} \\ (B) \text{ your} \end{cases}$

エ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ newer} \\ (B) \text{ yourself} \end{cases}$

4. I wish I (A) fly over the ocean to meet you right away.

I (B) fly across the sea to meet you immediately.

ア $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ can} \\ (B) \text{ had to} \end{cases}$

イ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ could} \\ (B) \text{ want to} \end{cases}$

ウ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ will} \\ (B) \text{ am going to} \end{cases}$

エ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ must} \\ (B) \text{ was able to} \end{cases}$

5. Why did you (A) to this town last month?

What (B) you to this town last month?

ア $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ move} \\ (B) \text{ brought} \end{cases}$

イ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ come} \\ (B) \text{ bought} \end{cases}$

ウ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ fly} \\ (B) \text{ gave} \end{cases}$

エ $\begin{cases} (A) \text{ go} \\ (B) \text{ kept} \end{cases}$

2 次の各会話文について、場面や状況を考え、()に入る最も適したものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. A : Do you know how long it takes to get to the city park from here?
B : How do you want to go there?
A : Well, I'm going to walk.
B : OK. Then, if you walk fast, ()

ア you will not be late for school.	イ I will be very happy.
ウ you can get on the bus.	エ you will be there in twenty minutes.
2. A : Excuse me, but does this train go to Tokyo?
B : No, it doesn't. You have to get off at the next station, and change trains there.
A : ()
B : Just go to the other side of the station, and take the next train.

ア What is the name of the station?	イ Which train should I take?
ウ How long does it take?	エ How often does it come?
3. A : Are you free next Saturday?
B : Yes, but why do you ask me that?
A : I've got two tickets for the dance contest that will be held in our city hall.
()
B : Yes, thank you! I was so busy that I couldn't get a ticket on the Internet last week.

ア It was built only a month ago.	イ You say you have two tickets.
ウ How are you today?	エ Will you come with me?
4. A : I stayed in Thailand for two weeks, and I returned to Japan yesterday.
B : That's amazing. Did you enjoy your stay there?
A : () I want to work in Thailand someday.
B : I know you can do it.

ア Yes, of course. Everyone was nice.	イ No, I've never been there.
ウ I'm going to travel around Japan.	エ No, I can't go back there.
5. A : You look very tired. Do you need any help?
B : Yes. ()
A : Certainly. Wow, it's so heavy.
B : Oh, yes. I walked with it from the station.

ア How many bags should I make?	イ What are you doing here?
ウ Would you carry this bag for me?	エ How much is this bag?

3

次の各会話文につき、場面や状況を考え()内の語(句)を最も適した順に並べ替え、()内において3番目と5番目にくるものの記号を選びなさい。なお、文頭にくるべき語の最初の文字も小文字で書かれています。

1. A : Yesterday, I saw you in the park. You were talking with someone in Chinese.
B : Oh, he came from China, and he asked me the way to the city museum.
A : Why can you speak Chinese well?
B : Because my family lived in China and I (ア there イ until ウ end エ the オ was カ of) elementary school.
2. A : Do you remember that we are going to watch the basketball game today?
B : Yes, I do. But I (ア about イ am ウ name エ sure オ the カ not) of the gym.
A : It will be played in City Gym. Let's go together.
B : Sounds good. You're really kind.
3. A : Hiromi, let's go to the library after school and study English.
B : I'd like to, but before that, I must meet Mr. Tanaka in the teachers' room.
A : Really? (ア something イ wrong ウ afraid エ that you オ did カ I'm).
B : I didn't do my homework yesterday.
4. A : My father works at a factory in Brazil.
B : I remember that you lived there when you were a child.
A : Yes, but my mother wanted me to go to school in Japan.
B : Anyway, I'm (ア happy イ have ウ been エ the オ we カ in) same class since October.
5. A : How did your presentation go?
B : It went great! (ア all the イ answered ウ asked エ by オ questions カ I) the audience.
A : Your answers must be useful to them. You really worked hard.
B : Thanks for helping me.

4

つぎ えいぶん よ あと もんだい こた
次の英文を読み、後の問題に答えなさい。

Good communication is one of the greatest (1) in our lives. People with good communication skills build good relationships with friends and people from various backgrounds. Here is a (2) to make your communication better.

Imagine one of your friends went camping. It was (3), and your friend had to wait for hours under a tree until it stopped. You say, “You should take a big tent next time. I’ll show you mine tomorrow.” However, to show your empathy, you should first say, “I’m sorry to hear that. I know it’s really tough.” It is important to understand and (4) the feelings of your friend at first. If you fail to build empathy, your friend will feel you are only showing off your tent.

In solving a problem, empathy-building may seem like a waste of time. But problem-solving should come (5) empathy-building. Good speakers begin with a friendly greeting and chat for a while. By showing empathy, they are finding common ground for discussing a problem.

So, when you talk with your friends next time, try to relate yourself to them first. After they know that you understand their feelings, discussing the problem will become (6). Empathy is important to be successful in solving a problem, too.

ちゅう	relationship	かんけい	background	はいけい	next time	こんど、つぎ
きょうかん	empathy	感	tough	た たえがたい	show off	み 見せびらかす
こうちく	building	構築	greeting	あいさつ 挨拶	common ground	きょうつう そじ 共通の素地

とい ほんぶんちゅう
問1 本文中の(1)～(6)に入る最も適したものを、ア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) ア travels | イ leaves | ウ kinds | エ joys |
| (2) ア pollution | イ facility | ウ hint | エ life |
| (3) ア fine | イ great | ウ raining | エ blue |
| (4) ア share | イ cancel | ウ jog | エ lend |
| (5) ア before | イ after | ウ until | エ without |
| (6) ア weaker | イ harder | ウ colder | エ easier |

とい つぎ
問2 次の(1)と(2)のような意味で使われている語を、本文中の下線部ア～カからそれ
ひと えら
ぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) to make an idea or picture of something in your mind
(2) to connect someone to someone else with some common points

5 次のAとBの英文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。なお、計算等は、それぞれの問題のページの余白で行うこと。

A 次の英文は、国連教育科学文化機関（UNESCO）が実施した年間映画製作本数に関する調査結果について述べたものです。英文と表を読み、後の問題に答えなさい。

Every year, a lot of movies are made all over the world, but do you know which country makes the most? You may think that the answer is the U.S.A. because American movies are popular in Japan.

However, according to the UNESCO's 2016 annual ranking, the results are different. The table below shows the top nine countries for making movies. India is ranked first, and is the only country from South Asia in the table. The number of movies made in the U.S.A. is about 33.0 percent of that in India. Among the three East Asian countries in the table, China made the most movies, and the total number of movies made in these three countries is 1,802. Also, about 51.2 percent of the movies in the table were made by India and China alone. Japan came second in East Asia. The average number of movies made by the European countries in the table is about 45.7 percent of that in the three East Asian countries. In Europe, the U.K. made the most movies, but it is ranked below South Korea. France made about 30 more movies than Spain. The number of movies made in Germany is 30.5 lower than the average number of movies made by the European countries in the table.

These results show that the U.S.A. is not the only main country in movie making. The movie industry seems bigger and more diverse than most people think.

Number of movies made in 2016	
Country	Number
India	(d)
China	853
(a)	656
(b)	610
South Korea	339
(c)	317
France	283
Spain	254
Germany	(e)
Total	5,542

(注) annual ranking 年間順位 rank ～位に位置づける total 合計の、合計
 average 平均の、平均 South Korea 韓国 industry 産業
 diverse 多様な

とい
問1 表の(a), (b), (c)に対応する国^{くに}の組み合わせとして正しいものを,
ア～工の中から一つ選びなさい。

	ア	イ	ウ	工
(a)	Japan	Japan	the U.S.A.	the U.S.A.
(b)	the U.S.A.	the U.K.	the U.K.	Japan
(c)	the U.K.	the U.S.A.	Japan	the U.K.

とい
問2 本文と表から考えて、次の(1)と(2)の英文の()に入る値(value)と
して適切なものを、ア～工の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。なお、値は近似値とし
ます。

(1) The value in (d) is about ().

ア 1,830 イ 1,986 ウ 2,013 工 2,164

(2) The value in (e) is ().

ア 217 イ 226 ウ 235 工 244

B 次の英文は、映画館の窓口に来た Chihiro と販売員 (salesclerk) の会話文です。英文を読み、後の問題に答えなさい。なお、計算において、消費税等は含まないものとします。

Chihiro : Hello. I'd like to buy two tickets for "Deep Mountains."

Salesclerk : Tickets for adults are 1,500 yen each.

Chihiro : I see. My son is a student, so can he use the student discount?

Salesclerk : Yes, then his ticket is 1,000 yen, and yours is 1,500 yen.

Chihiro : Also, we want two drinks.

Salesclerk : One drink is 500 yen, so two will be 1,000 yen.

Chihiro : Thank you. By the way, I have two kinds of coupons, one for a 30 percent discount on drinks, and the other for a 20 percent discount on adult tickets.

Salesclerk : Let me check. The coupon for tickets is fine, but the other coupon expired yesterday. Today is January 9. Do you still want drinks?

Chihiro : Yes, please. That's 3,200 yen in total, right? Oh, wait! My son has forgotten to bring his student ID!

Salesclerk : I'm sorry, but then, he cannot use the student discount. How about buying two adult tickets? Your coupon can be used for his ticket, too.

Chihiro : OK, I'll go with that.

(注) each それぞれ discount 割引 coupon 割引券 expire 期限が切れる
in total 合計で student ID 学生証

とい
問 1 Chihiro が持参した割引券の組み合わせとして正しいものを、ア～エから選びなさい。

ア

Coupon for Tickets

20% Discount!

Use by January 8

Coupon for Drinks

30% Discount!

Use by January 8

イ

Coupon for Tickets

20% Discount!

Use by January 15

Coupon for Drinks

30% Discount!

Use by January 8

ウ

Coupon for Tickets

30% Discount!

Use with Student ID

Coupon for Drinks

20% Discount!

Use by January 8

エ

Coupon for Student Tickets

50% Discount!

Use with Student ID

Coupon for Drinks

20% Discount!

Use by January 8

とい
問 2 この会話の後に Chihiro が窓口で支払う総額を、ア～エから選びなさい。

ア 2,900 yen

イ 3,200 yen

ウ 3,400 yen

エ 4,000 yen

6

次の英文は、高等専門学校（高専 kosen）に入学を希望する一人の中学生を含む五人
家族の発言です。これらを読み、後の問題に答えなさい。

人物A : I live in Osaka to make my dream of becoming a professional baseball player come true. Before I left my hometown, my younger brother and I discussed his future. He is a third-year student at a junior high school. He won a prize in a robot contest last year and he hopes to develop useful robots in a company. I really want him to realize his dream.

(注) make my dream of ~ come true 自分の～という夢を実現する realize 実現する

人物B : I talked with my second son yesterday. He wants to join the robot contest team after entering his kosen. He made some robots last year and won the contest in our prefecture. He also participated in a science contest at his elementary school. It takes many hours for him to build something, but his dream of becoming an engineer is getting stronger. As a mother, I believe in his abilities.

(注) participate in ~ ～に参加する believe in ~ ～を信頼する ability 能力

人物C : Since I graduated from my kosen, I have worked in some factories around Japan as an engineer. When I moved with my family to other cities, my children made many good friends at every school. I also made great friends in all the factories in those cities. One of my children now wants to be a kosen student. I will be glad if he becomes an engineer who has some good friends just as I made friends.

(注) just as ~ ちょうど～のと同様に

人物D : Until last year, I didn't have any plans for my future. However, my mother and older brother discovered what I was interested in, and they gave me some advice. If I pass the kosen entrance exam, I can learn about engineering. At my kosen, I will try to find what kind of robot I really want to build.

(注) entrance exam 入学試験 engineering 工学

人物E : When I was fourteen, my classmate Sayaka told me that she would go to a kosen. She wanted to live in a dormitory facing the ocean. She passed the exam, and now she is a student member of a project to develop a lighter wheelchair. I heard that my younger brother's dream is to make robots at a kosen. I really hope they will make their dreams come true.

(注) dormitory 寮

とい
問 1 人物Aの発言内容と一致しているものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア The speaker's dream is to build a professional baseball stadium someday.
イ The speaker's younger brother doesn't have any dreams for the future.
ウ The speaker's brother hopes to build machines that can do various jobs for us.

とい
問 2 人物Bの発言内容と一致しているものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア The speaker's son has joined both a science contest and a robot contest.
イ The speaker's son has never participated in a science contest.
ウ The speaker knows nothing about her son's plans for the future.

とい
問 3 人物Cの発言内容と一致しているものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア The speaker didn't like to move to another factory when he was young.
イ The speaker's children have a lot of friends in some places in Japan.
ウ The speaker's child has decided to work in a factory to produce robots.

とい
問 4 人物Dの発言内容と一致しているものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア The speaker does not know what kind of robot he will make at his kosen.
イ The speaker wants to be a good engineer who can play baseball well.
ウ The speaker has been dreaming of being an engineer at a kosen for five years.

とい
問 5 人物Eの発言内容と一致しているものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア The speaker's friend is trying to make a lighter wheelchair with her brother.
イ The speaker lives in a dormitory of a kosen near the sea.
ウ Now the speaker knows about her brother's dream at his kosen.

とい
問 6 人物A～Eの発言の内容と異なるもの、もしくは触れられていないものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

- ア All the members of this family hope that the fourth speaker will be a kosen student.
イ The parents of this family want their two or three children to go to a kosen.
ウ One of the speakers is thinking of making a robot.

とい
問 7 次の英文は、人物Eの発言中のSayakaから人物Eに届いたメッセージです。この英文を読み、内容的に最も近い内容を表しているものを次のア～ウの中から一つ選びなさい。

How are you? I've been really good, and enjoying my kosen life. The school buildings are new, and the ocean is very beautiful. Sometimes I feel lonely, but in such a situation, I try to see things in different ways to feel positive. I hope you are having fun, too!

- ア Sayaka sometimes chooses different ways to move between school buildings.
イ Sayaka is developing a robot that can move under the ocean with her project team.
ウ Sayaka sometimes tries to change her way of thinking to be happy.

