

一般入試 前期・均等配点型(A日程) 2日目

英語

I 次の会話を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

Hina: I really enjoyed high school. How about you, Ren?

Ren: Me, too. It was a lot of fun, and my homeroom teacher, Ms. Sawamura, had a great influence on my life.

Hina: What kind of influence did she have on you?

Ren: Well, Ms. Sawamura told me to dream big and to be open to new experiences. She taught me about the pleasure of reading good books and the joy of listening to classical music. She also taught me about the importance of expressing my own ideas and opinions to others. Did you have a teacher that you?

Hina: Yes. My science teacher, Ms. Yamashita.

Ren: How did she influence you?

Hina: Well, she was so . She taught me that it's important to ask questions and that there's no such thing as a bad question, and most of all, she showed me that science is very exciting.

Ren: So are you thinking about becoming a scientist?

Hina: Yes. Because of Ms. Yamashita, it's my dream to work in a laboratory as a biologist. How about you? ?

Ren: I think I'd like to become a teacher in a high school or junior high school.

(1) 空所 ~ に入る最も適切なものを次の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

① influence ② influences ③ influenced ④ have influenced

① interest ② interesting ③ interested ④ interestingly

① What do you want to do in the future
② Who do you want to be like in the future
③ Why do you want to work in the future
④ Where do you want to go in the future

(2) 下線部“there's no such thing as a bad question”と最も近い意味になるものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

① a good question may not exist
② some questions are more important than others
③ there are no questions worth asking
④ any question can be a good question

(3) 会話の内容に合わないものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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- ① Owing to Ms. Sawamura's guidance, Ren was able to broaden his horizons.
- ② Hina and Ren both affected their teachers positively.
- ③ Hina was inspired to pursue a career in science thanks to Ms. Yamashita.
- ④ Ms. Sawamura and Ms. Yamashita each showed their students the joy of learning.



次の案内を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

Ban on Single-Use Plastic Beverage Bottles

From Green Valley University

Green Valley University is working hard to protect the environment and create a more sustainable campus. One major step we are taking is to ban single-use plastic beverage bottles (PET bottles). Starting this year, they will no longer be sold anywhere on campus.

Why Are We Banning Plastic Bottles?

Plastic waste is a serious global problem that impacts every country around the world. This plastic waste can harm animals, pollute the air, and even get into our food and water. Plastic drink bottles make up a large part of this problem. Every year, billions of these bottles are thrown away, burned, or dumped into the ocean. Even when bottles are recycled, the process still uses energy and materials. That is why using fewer plastic bottles is better for the environment than just recycling them.

Alternatives to Plastic Bottles

Instead of plastic, the university is promoting the use of other types of containers made from paper, glass, and aluminum, which are easier to recycle and better for the environment. To support this change, we have placed water coolers in many buildings around campus. These make it easy for everyone to refill reusable bottles with free, clean water during the day.

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You can help reduce plastic waste by bringing your own reusable bottle every day. If you forget, please buy drinks in paper cartons, glass bottles, or aluminum cans instead of plastic. When planning events, try to avoid single-use plastic and use materials other than plastic. Small changes like these can help to reduce waste, protect the environment, and create a cleaner campus.

Other Environmental Initiatives

Our university is taking additional steps to support sustainability on campus. We are working to save energy by turning off lights in unused rooms and reducing air conditioner use. We are also increasing green spaces by planting more trees and adding plants around campus to create a more comfortable and natural environment. These efforts not only help the planet but also make our campus a better place to learn and relax. We hope everyone will take part in these initiatives.

(1) 下線部 “promoting” と文脈を変えずに置き換えられるものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① delaying ② encouraging ③ collecting ④ fixing

(2) 空所 に入る最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① **University Paper Policy**
② **Green Materials**
③ **Event Planning**
④ **How You Can Help**

(3) 本文の内容に合うように、次の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを下記の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

The university helps reduce plastic waste by .

- ① selling plastic beverage bottles at a higher price
② providing water coolers around campus
③ giving free reusable water bottles to all students
④ enforcing strict rules for when students plan events

(4) 本文の内容に合うように、次の1) と2) の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを下記の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

1) Which of the following statements is NOT a reason why the university decided to ban plastic bottles?

- ① Plastic waste can harm animals and the environment.
② Recycling plastic bottles still uses resources.
③ Most students prefer to use reusable bottles.
④ Reducing plastic use is better for the environment than relying on recycling.

2) Which of the following is mentioned as one action the university has taken?

- ① Turning off lights in rooms that are not being used
② Stopping the use of air conditioners completely
③ Holding regular exhibitions on plants and the environment
④ Setting up student lounges for rest and socializing

Ⅲ 下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 25)

(1) 次の1)～3)の空所 ～ に入る最も適切なものを下記の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

1) There was a large in the theater.

- ① people ② audience ③ customers ④ persons

2) The dress she bought was cheap.

- ① surprisingly ② surprising ③ surprisedly ④ surprised

3) You because you have worked hard for about five hours without a break.

- ① cannot be tired ② won't be tired
③ may not be tired ④ must be tired

(2) 次の1)～4)の空所 (ア) と (イ) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものを下記の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

1) Your dog, Rocky, (ア) me of the dog I (イ) to have.

- ① ア: reminds イ: used ② ア: reminds イ: was used
③ ア: remembers イ: used ④ ア: remembers イ: was used

2) Online shopping is convenient for (ア) who have busy schedules and (イ) to go to stores.

- ① ア: them イ: no time ② ア: them イ: timing
③ ア: those イ: no time ④ ア: those イ: timing

3) (ア) on a hill, the hotel has the finest view of Lake Biwa that I have (イ).

- ① ア: Locating イ: ever saw ② ア: Locating イ: ever seen
③ ア: Located イ: ever saw ④ ア: Located イ: ever seen

4) This painting, (ア) I paid \$50 two years ago, is (イ) \$2,000 now.

- ① ア: which イ: worth ② ア: which イ: worthy
③ ア: for which イ: worth ④ ア: for which イ: worthy

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 55)

Onigiri rice balls are becoming increasingly popular, with specialty shops opening around the country and strong sales at convenience stores.

The rice balls, which are typically (ア) in dried seaweed and (イ) with a variety of tasty fillings, continue to sell well, even as the overall consumption of rice, the staple food of Japan, is on the decline.

According to a restaurant search and reservation service, 2,055 onigiri shops were registered on its website as of the end of August 2024, nearly double the 1,162 registered at the same time in 2020.

At a long-established specialty onigiri shop in front of JR Otsuka Station in Tokyo's Toshima Ward, Saturdays are particularly busy. The line outside the shop forms at 8 a.m., an hour before it opens. By closing time at 9 p.m., between 1,200 and 1,500 customers will have visited the shop.

The word onigiri is 20 the verb “nigiru,” which means “to press” by hand. However, this shop's onigiri products are made simply by “wrapping” select fillings in fluffily steamed rice.

Long lines began to form outside the shop about 10 years ago after it earned a reputation for its “unpressed” onigiri, which are sold for 350 to 700 yen each.

When the shop was founded in 1960, onigiri were usually just made at home. “But we have gotten to the point where customers will stand in line outside our shop for up to eight hours just to eat our onigiri,” said the shop's 72-year-old president. The shop is also popular with many non-Japanese visitors, who make up about one-third of customers on some days.

Onigiri also sell well at convenience stores. Japan's largest convenience store chain, 7-Eleven, sells 2.1 billion rice balls annually. “Specialty onigiri shops began to grow in number just before the COVID-19 pandemic ended,” said an official with the merchandising division of Lawson Inc., a rival convenience store chain. “Onigiri have been featured in mass media more often. The entire onigiri market is growing,” the official explained.

Onigiri sales have increased for 41 straight months at FamilyMart, Japan's second-largest convenience store chain, and for three years in a row at Lawson, the third largest. These three chains sell 30 to 35 types of onigiri for 100 to 400 yen each.

“We have a ‘top, middle and lower’ pricing strategy, offering everything from high-quality to economical products,” said a representative of Seven & i Holdings Co., the operator of 7-Eleven. “We have been adding a succession of new products to our lineup,” said the official from Lawson's merchandising division. The chains are vying to

develop new onigiri products, including those supervised by famous restaurants and those for box lunches.

Last year, Lawson and FamilyMart introduced machines that breathe air into steamed rice to make their rice balls extra fluffy. Seicomart, the fifth-largest convenience store chain, has earned a reputation for selling onigiri that are handmade in their stores.

A Lawson merchandising official said onigiri have gained popularity because “in a time of rising prices, rice balls allow people to enjoy a little luxury at an affordable price, unlike box lunches, which are more expensive.”⁵⁾

The average rice consumption per person in Japan has dropped significantly from its peak of 118.3 kilograms in fiscal 1962 to only 50.9 kilograms in fiscal 2022. Rice production has also . Recent rice shortages and surging rice prices have directly impacted people’s lives.

These challenges, however, have not lessened the determination of the onigiri shop’s president. “I hope to work with people who love onigiri and share our values, they are specialty shops or convenience stores, so we can help preserve our rice-eating culture and onigiri,” she said.

(Source: *The Asahi Shimbun*, December 8, 2024 承諾番号 26-0613 「朝日新聞社に無断で転載することを禁じる」)

(1) 空所 (ア) と (イ) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

(ア) — (イ)

- ① wrapped — stuffed
- ② wrapping — stuffed
- ③ wrapped — stuffing
- ④ wrapping — stuffing

(2) 下線部1) “a long-established specialty onigiri shop” に関して、本文で述べられていないものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- ① 開店時間である午前8時の1時間前から店の外に行列ができる。
- ② 土曜日は特に忙しく、開店から午後9時の閉店までに1,200~1,500人の客が訪れる。
- ③ 約10年前に「握らない」おにぎりで評判を得た後、店の外に長い行列ができるようになった。
- ④ 72歳の社長は「今では、当店のおにぎりを食べるためだけに最長8時間も店の外で並ぶお客様がいるほどになりました」と述べている。

(8) 本文の内容に合うものを次の中から2つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。

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- ① あるレストラン検索・予約サービスによると、2024年8月末時点で、おにぎり専門店の検索数は2020年の同時期の約2倍になっている。
- ② 豊島区のJR大塚駅前にあるおにぎり専門店では、毎日、訪れる客の3割が外国人観光客である。
- ③ その専門店の社長は、おにぎりは家庭で作るべきものではないことに気がついて、1960年に出店した。
- ④ セブン-イレブン、ファミリーマート、ローソンの3つのコンビニエンスストアチェーンでは、30~35種類のおにぎりを、それぞれ100~400円で販売している。
- ⑤ 日本における1人当たりの米の年間平均消費量は、1962年度のピーク時の118.3キログラムから、2022年度にはわずか50.9キログラムにまで激減した。
- ⑥ 最近の米不足や米価格の高騰により、輸入米を使うことにチャレンジするおにぎり専門店が増えている。

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。(配点 20)

A recent study shows that India's tiger population has doubled in 12 years.

Researchers said the increase came from efforts to protect the big cats from hunters, and to protect against the loss of tiger habitat and prey, among other things.

The National Tiger Conservation Authority said the number of tigers grew from an estimated 1,706 in 2010 to around 3,682 in 2022. Those numbers mean India (① home ② increased ③ is ④ about 75 percent ⑤ to) of the total tiger ¹⁾ population.

The research shows that a reduction in conflict between humans and wildlife also contributed to the population growth. The study credited efforts to improve economic conditions in communities near tiger habitats. The researchers said the growth in the tiger population also helped local economies by boosting ecotourism.

The study appears in the publication *Science*. It said India's success demonstrates that (① can ② wildlife protection ③ both ④ be learned ⑤ help) ²⁾ biodiversity and nearby communities.

"The common belief is that human densities prevent an increase in tiger populations," said a scientist at Indian National Academy of Sciences. "(① those ② what ③ is ④ shows ⑤ the research)" ³⁾ that it's not the human density, but the attitude of people, which matters more."

Another Indian biologist, who did not take part in the study, praised the tiger conservation efforts as promising. But, he said, such efforts need to be extended to other wild animals to better care for the whole ecosystem in India. He said several kinds of Indian wildlife are "on the edge," and need more attention.

(Source: *VOA Learning English*, February 5, 2025)

- (1) 下線部 1) ~ 3) を文脈に合うように並べかえる際、 unnecessary なものが 1 つ含まれている。その語句をそれぞれ 1 つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。なお、文頭に来る文字も小文字で与えてある。

下線部 1)	<input type="text" value="29"/>
下線部 2)	<input type="text" value="30"/>
下線部 3)	<input type="text" value="31"/>

(2) 本文の内容に合う最も適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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- ① According to the National Tiger Conservation Authority, the tiger population in 2022 was about 45% of that in 2010.
- ② The researchers said that the increase in the tiger population had a negative impact on the local economy near the tiger habitats.
- ③ According to a scientist, it is generally believed that tiger populations do not increase in areas with high human density.
- ④ An Indian biologist argued that the study was not valuable because it did not take the entire ecosystem into consideration.