



## 2025 年度 入学試験問題

# 英 語

### 【注意事項】

- 1 係員の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は、38 ページあります。
- 3 落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明な箇所などがあったときは、手を挙げて係員に申し出てください。
- 4 この試験問題の解答はマーク方式になっていますので、記入の際には次のことに十分注意してください。

- ① H、F 又は HB の黒鉛筆を使用し、右の（マーク例）マーク例を参考にして、ていねいに記入してください。

良い例	悪い例
	

- ② 訂正は、消しゴムで完全に消してください。  
消し跡や消しきずがあると、正しく採点できないことがあります。
- ③ 所定の欄以外にはマークしたり、記入したりしてはいけません。
- ④ 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。
- 5 解答用紙には、解答欄以外に次の記入欄がありますので、係員の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。
- ① 氏名欄  
氏名及びフリガナを記入してください。
- ② 受験番号欄・受験番号マーク欄  
受験番号を左詰めで正しく記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。
- ③ 年月日欄  
記入しないでください。
- 6 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば(20)と表示のある問いに対して(C)と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように問 20 の解答欄の C にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合には、採点できないことがありますので注意してください。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄
(20)	Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

- 7 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してかまいませんが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 8 試験終了時刻まで退室してはいけません。
- 9 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。その他は持ち帰ってください。

**第1問** 次の会話(1)~(10)のそれぞれの空欄に入る最も適切なものを, (A)~(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) Friend A: That burger was delicious, wasn't it?

Friend B: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) No, I loved it.
- (B) Yes, I eat out often.
- (C) Yes, I like the latest version.
- (D) Yes, the fries were good.

- (2) Worker A: Did you watch the game last night?

Worker B: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) No, I was too busy.
- (B) No, I went to bed too late.
- (C) Sounds good!
- (D) Yes, was it good?

- (3) Nick: \_\_\_\_\_

Steve: It's about swimming, right?

- (A) I heard you like swimming in the pool.
- (B) I wanted to turn left.
- (C) I watched that famous documentary last night.
- (D) I went to the pool this morning.

- (4) Student A: I forgot my lunch at home today.

Student B: That's a shame. \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Do you want to share mine?
- (B) I forgot my breakfast, too.
- (C) Let's go home together.
- (D) You can buy it tomorrow.

- (5) Wife: Are you driving to the station?

Husband: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) No, I came here by car.
- (B) Oh, do you need a ride?
- (C) The station is brand-new.
- (D) Yes, it's been a long drive.

- (6) Professor A: We're going to miss Professor Davis.

Professor B: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) I agree. We've just missed each other.
- (B) That's right. It's so nice to be a professor.
- (C) Yeah. He has been teaching here for 30 years.
- (D) Yes. He missed the teacher.

- (7) Mother: How do you find your new school?

Daughter: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) I found it on the net.
- (B) It's great. I've made some friends already.
- (C) It's near the bank in front of the station.
- (D) It was founded 30 years ago.

- (8) Husband: Do you know where my suitcase is?

Wife: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Check out the garage.
- (B) I bought an old suitcase online.
- (C) Please take it with you.
- (D) The suitcase was very cheap.

(9) Manager: Could you please send me that report by the end of today?

Employee: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) I'll proofread it and get it to you tomorrow.
- (B) Roger that, partner.
- (C) Sure, I'll have it ready by then.
- (D) Yes, I couldn't agree more with that timeline.

(10) Shop Assistant: Would you like help finding your size?

Customer: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) I don't wear blue.
- (B) I haven't decided what size I am.
- (C) I prefer smaller stores.
- (D) Yes, that would be great, thank you.

**第2問** 次の英文(11)～(30)の下線部の本文中の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(11) The criminal tried his best to hide the evidence from the detectives.

- (A) conceal
- (B) disclose
- (C) expose
- (D) reveal

(12) We adorn the house with festive lights for the holidays.

- (A) construct
- (B) decorate
- (C) demolish
- (D) fix

(13) She completely disagreed with the proposal.

- (A) cautiously
- (B) emphatically
- (C) hesitantly
- (D) indifferently

(14) The report said the man was a witness.

- (A) an observer
- (B) a prisoner
- (C) a victim
- (D) a visitor

- (15) The small butterfly in the garden would often vibrate its wings.
- (A) break
  - (B) flutter
  - (C) shed
  - (D) sting
- (16) Sarah looked for a more experienced employee to mentor her and provide career advice.
- (A) challenge
  - (B) criticize
  - (C) guide
  - (D) replace
- (17) At his peak earnings, the footballer was making over a million dollars a week.
- (A) highest
  - (B) loudest
  - (C) lowest
  - (D) richest
- (18) When a casual interest takes over your thoughts, it can become an unhealthy fascination.
- (A) enjoyment
  - (B) obsession
  - (C) preference
  - (D) treatment

(19) He will need to shift the car for me to get out of the driveway.

- (A) buy
- (B) drive
- (C) move
- (D) sell

(20) The admission to that university is very competitive.

- (A) academic
- (B) challenging
- (C) easy
- (D) expensive

(21) The managers didn't define the problem we were facing.

- (A) describe
- (B) find
- (C) overcome
- (D) solve

(22) The software update will enhance the device's performance.

- (A) complicate
- (B) improve
- (C) reduce
- (D) replace

(23) I believe this boat will float.

- (A) collapse in the water
- (B) move efficiently on the water
- (C) sink into the water
- (D) stay on the water

- (24) I have a sense of guilt for quitting school halfway through.
- (A) achievement
  - (B) dependence
  - (C) regret
  - (D) satisfaction
- (25) Let's focus on solving the most immediate problem.
- (A) basic
  - (B) common
  - (C) exciting
  - (D) urgent
- (26) Being poor, I would do anything to live a life of luxury.
- (A) abundance
  - (B) boredom
  - (C) honesty
  - (D) independence
- (27) The effectiveness of the training should be measured regularly.
- (A) checked
  - (B) destroyed
  - (C) improved
  - (D) reduced
- (28) In that museum, objects of the Showa era are displayed.
- (A) images
  - (B) items
  - (C) meals
  - (D) purposes



(29) This storage case will make your desk orderly.

- (A) dirty
- (B) famous
- (C) stylish
- (D) tidy

(30) The magnitude of the earthquake was unprecedented.

- (A) depth
- (B) duration
- (C) mass
- (D) size

### 第3問

- a. 次の英文(31)～(46)のそれぞれの空欄に入る最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(31) She \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris last summer.

- (A) goes
- (B) is going
- (C) has gone
- (D) went

(32) She \_\_\_\_\_ dinner tonight.

- (A) cook
- (B) cooking
- (C) is cooking
- (D) will cooks

(33) She cannot attend the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ she has a prior commitment.

- (A) although
- (B) because
- (C) despite
- (D) unless

(34) The city \_\_\_\_\_ we love most is Kyoto.

- (A) what
- (B) which
- (C) where
- (D) why

(35) \_\_\_\_\_ the boring story, the actors' performance was amazing.

- (A) Although
- (B) However
- (C) In spite of
- (D) Instead of

(36) Please be punctual. I hate to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) be kept waiting
- (B) be waited
- (C) keep to be waited
- (D) keeping waiting

(37) The prisoner who escaped \_\_\_\_\_ recaptured.

- (A) being
- (B) has
- (C) has been
- (D) will

(38) My grandfather has cut \_\_\_\_\_ to ten cigarettes a day.

- (A) down
- (B) off
- (C) on
- (D) out

(39) Student A: Will you be ready to present tomorrow?

Student B: I just \_\_\_\_\_ the last slide, so I should be.

- (A) made
- (B) am making
- (C) making
- (D) to make

(40) Student A: How can I improve my reading fluency?

Student B: \_\_\_\_\_, you should know all the vocabulary and grammar.

- (A) After that
- (B) Finally
- (C) First
- (D) Following

(41) Mother: Did you check if the cake was done?

Daughter: Sorry Mum, I \_\_\_\_\_ to check it during the commercial.

- (A) will be made sure
- (B) will made sure
- (C) will make sure
- (D) will be make sure

(42) Student A: I wasn't aware that we had a math assignment.

Student B: \_\_\_\_\_. I guess we missed the announcement.

- (A) Either I was
- (B) I didn't either
- (C) I was
- (D) Neither was I

- (43) He missed the last train home. \_\_\_\_\_, he had to spend the night in a nearby hotel.
- (A) As a result
  - (B) Nevertheless
  - (C) Otherwise
  - (D) Similarly
- (44) The research presents promising results. \_\_\_\_\_, some disagree further investigation is necessary.
- (A) Additionally
  - (B) Consequently
  - (C) However
  - (D) Moreover
- (45) When the rain kept falling, the streets turned into rivers. As a result, residents \_\_\_\_\_ forced to evacuate to higher ground.
- (A) are
  - (B) have
  - (C) was
  - (D) were
- (46) The waiter presented the menu and asked, "You can choose two from here. \_\_\_\_\_ like to try?"
- (A) Either two would you
  - (B) Two of which do you
  - (C) Which two would you
  - (D) Would you either

- b. 下の単語を並び替え、すべてを使用して正しい英文を完成しなさい。解答は、完成した英文の3番目と6番目の単語の組み合わせを、(A)~(D)の中から選びなさい。ただし、語群では文頭に来るべき語も小文字で示してある。また、選択肢では「3番目の単語、6番目の単語」の順に示してある。

例

the	park	happy	is	dog	in	the
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完成する英文 The dog <sup>3</sup>is<sup>6</sup> happy in <sup>3</sup>the<sup>6</sup> park.

- (A) is, happy  
(B) the, park  
(C) happy, dog  
(D) is, the (正解)

(47)

team	won't	captain	of	he	the	soccer	be	the
------	-------	---------	----	----	-----	--------	----	-----

- (A) be, of  
(B) captain, the  
(C) team, soccer  
(D) the, won't

(48)

peace	activity	is	such	to	threat	a	clear
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- (A) is, threat  
(B) such, a  
(C) such, clear  
(D) to, threat

(49)

media	am	the	I	impact	concerned	social	about	of
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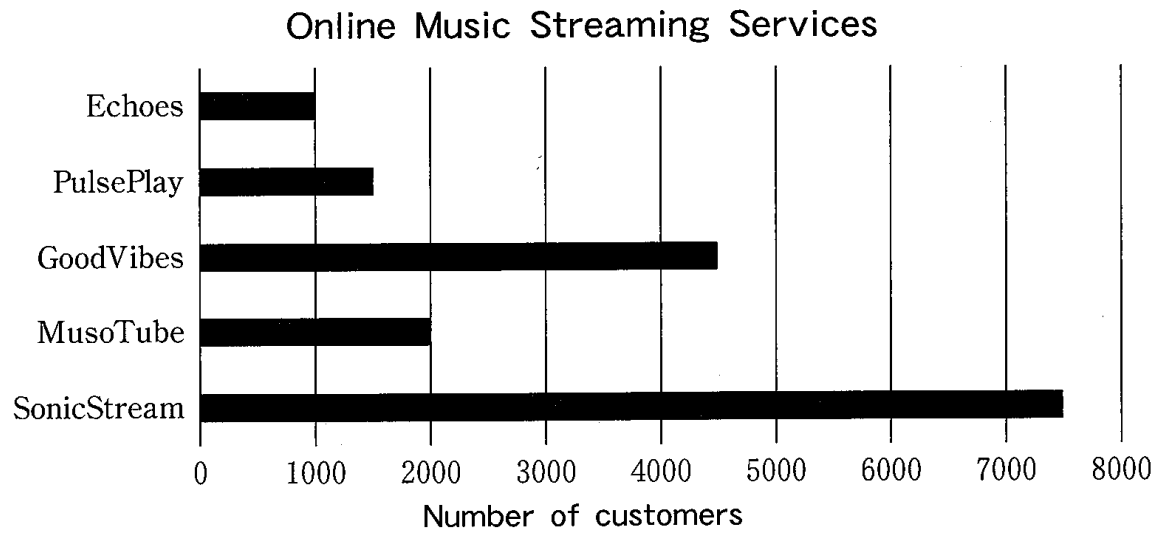
- (A) concerned, impact
- (B) concerned, of
- (C) I, of
- (D) impact, social

(50)

ending	the	I	movie	of	surprising	the	found
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- (A) ending, found
- (B) of, surprising
- (C) the, found
- (D) the, the

**第4問** 次の図表とその図表についての2人の対話を読んで、問い(5)～(7)について最も適切な答えを、(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。





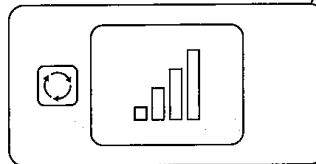
- Adam** : Hey, look at how popular SonicStream is compared to the other music streaming services.
- Suwako**: Yeah, but I'm not surprised. They were the first company to offer music online.
- Adam** : Really? I thought GoodVibes was the oldest.
- Suwako**: Maybe you thought that because mainly older people use it?
- Adam** : Perhaps. I noticed that the type of music they specialize in tends to be rock 'n' roll from the 1960s and 1970s. That's why I never use their service. I am surprised though. SonicStream is far more expensive than the other services, but it continues to be the most (1).
- Suwako**: I think many people chose SonicStream because it was the only service on the market in the beginning.
- Adam** : I see.
- Suwako**: Once people start paying for a service, (2). Probably that is how SonicStream kept their market share. Generally, the longer the service has been available, the more customers it has.
- Adam** : That explains why my favorite streaming service has the fewest customers. It is the newest.
- Suwako**: There is one exception though. (3) is the second oldest service, but is the third most popular.
- Adam** : Is there any reason why?
- Suwako**: It is a specialist service which focuses only on jazz. Most people who like jazz tend to listen to music offline and use traditional forms of media, such as records or CDs. (4), jazz fans do not listen to their music by using online streaming services.
- Adam** : I didn't know that. Which service do you use?
- Suwako**: You know I love rock 'n' roll from the 1970s!

*All data and graphics created for examination purposes.*

- (51) Which of the following is most appropriate for (1)?
- (A) advertised
  - (B) available
  - (C) costly
  - (D) popular
- (52) What does <sup>a</sup>the beginning refer to?
- (A) during the 1960s and 1970s
  - (B) SonicStream keeping its market share
  - (C) when music streaming first became available
  - (D) when people first select a streaming service to use
- (53) Which of the following is most appropriate for (2)?
- (A) they usually don't change, even if a cheaper service becomes available
  - (B) they immediately search for a cheaper service to save money
  - (C) they search for a company that offers better service, even if it is more expensive
  - (D) they usually stop using the service as soon as they can
- (54) Which expression would Suwako likely say at (4)?
- (A) Even so
  - (B) For example
  - (C) In other words
  - (D) On the other hand
- (55) Which of the following is most appropriate for (3)?
- (A) Echoes
  - (B) GoodVibes
  - (C) MusoTube
  - (D) PulsePlay

- (56) Which of the following is implied by the graph and the text?
- (A) In a few years, Echoes will be the most popular music streaming service.
  - (B) MusoTube will change the type of music it plays soon.
  - (C) PulsePlay is the second newest streaming service.
  - (D) Suwako and Adam listen to the same type of music.
- (57) Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Adam knew that SonicStream was the oldest streaming service before talking to Suwako.
  - (B) Adam's favorite online music streaming service is MusoTube.
  - (C) Suwako did not know that jazz fans usually do not use online streaming services.
  - (D) Suwako uses the streaming service with the second highest number of customers.

## AZ Portable Wifi Package<sup>\*1</sup>



*Gear up for wifi  
Equipment included!*

A	B	C
Starter Plan	AZ Member Plan	Data Lite Plan
4,980/month	3,980/month	1,980/month
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For new customers</li> <li>• First 2 months free!</li> <li>• Unlimited data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For existing AZ mobile phone users</li> <li>• Unlimited data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For new customers</li> <li>• Up to 1 GB/month</li> </ul>

<sup>\*1</sup>Early Termination Fee : In the event of wifi contract cancellation within 24 months, a fee of 1,000 yen per remaining month will apply.

**Customer:** I am looking for a wifi package. Any suggestions?

**Staff :** Will you use it mainly for office work, or also for YouTube and Instagram? As you know, <sup>a</sup>those types of applications can use multiple gigabytes of data.

**Customer:** <sup>b</sup>I cannot live without Instagram and LINE! I can spend all day checking my friends' updates without doing anything else.

**Staff :** Oh, I see. Actually, our company offers three plans for wifi packages. (1). Are you using an AZ mobile phone?

**Customer:** No, I'm not. I use the same mobile service as my parents because I can take advantage of the family discount.

**Staff :** Since you are not an existing AZ mobile phone user, I think you can just use the Starter Plan. It will be free for the first two months.

**Customer:** (2) next September. Can I stop the contract before I leave?

**Staff :** That sounds exciting! Where are you thinking of going?

**Customer:** I haven't decided yet, but I have a few options in the U.S. and Canada. I need some more time to prepare for the entrance exams. They are really difficult.

**Staff :** <sup>c</sup>So you may only use Wifi for one and a half years here in Japan?  
As you can see on the poster, if that is true, you will have to pay a cancellation fee. (3). Does that work for you?

**Customer:** Wow! It may be too much for me. Let me think about it. Thank you.

**Staff :** No problem! If you need anything else, I'm here to help.

*All data and graphics created for examination purposes.*

- (58) What is the cheapest package for someone who uses less than 1 GB a month?
- (A) AZ Member Plan
  - (B) Data Lite Plan
  - (C) Either of the unlimited data plans
  - (D) Starter Plan
- (59) What does <sup>a</sup>those types of applications refer to?
- (A) Mail applications
  - (B) Microsoft Office applications
  - (C) Social media applications
  - (D) Windows OS applications
- (60) Which of the following sentences is the closest in meaning to sentence (b)?
- (A) If there were no Instagram or LINE, the customer would live peacefully and healthily.
  - (B) Instagram and LINE make the customer feel too depressed to live.
  - (C) The customer always earns a living from Instagram and LINE such that he cannot earn a living from office work.
  - (D) The customer relies on Instagram and LINE so much.
- (61) Which of the following is most appropriate for (2)?
- (A) I am going to use the device
  - (B) I may go study abroad
  - (C) I may visit my parents
  - (D) I will come back from abroad

- (62) Which of the following is most appropriate for (1)?
- (A) I think plan A or B would be better than C in your case
  - (B) I think plan A would be better than B in your case
  - (C) I think plan B or C would be better than A in your case
  - (D) I think plan C would be better than A in your case
- (63) What will happen if the customer follows the conditions mentioned in sentence (c)?
- (A) The customer will have to pay a penalty fee in the future.
  - (B) The customer will have to pay a penalty fee today.
  - (C) The customer will not be charged any penalty fee.
  - (D) The customer's parents will be charged a penalty fee.
- (64) Which of the following is most appropriate for (3).
- (A) It will be 1,000 yen every month for 18 months, so it will total 18,000 yen
  - (B) It will be 1,000 yen every month for 6 months, so it will total 6,000 yen
  - (C) It will be 4,980 yen every month for 18 months, so it will total 89,640 yen
  - (D) It will be 4,980 yen every month for 6 months, so it will total 29,880 yen

この部分に掲載されている表については、著作権上の問題から公表することができません。



**Lisa:** Look at this graph. It seems that Japan's government has a new energy plan.

**Pam:** Interesting! I remember in 2020, Prime Minister Suga announced a plan to cut CO<sub>2</sub> to zero by 2050. Is this related?

**Lisa:** Yes actually, it is. The new energy plan will help with this by using fewer fossil fuels, like coal and gas, and more renewable energy.

**Pam:** That's great! Did they say when they plan to do this?

**Lisa:** Apparently by 2030.

**Pam:** Oh wow, that's very soon. Can they really do it so quickly?

**Lisa:** I hope so. Actually some businesses are worried because they think the energy plan needs to be executed over a longer time period.

**Pam:** Why is that?

**Lisa:** Well, for one thing, investors need to see longer-term plans to be able to make projections.

**Pam:** Right - <sup>a</sup>uncertainty doesn't exactly do any service to businesses, does it?

**Lisa:** No. Also, these changes will need companies to spend a lot of money now, with profits only arriving about thirty years later, so planning is very important.

**Pam:** Right! Also, I see that they plan to increase the amount of nuclear power. I heard that many local communities don't support this, though.

**Lisa:** That's right. The plan is to restart many nuclear reactors, but that won't work if local communities don't agree.

**Pam:** So, this means that renewable energy and nuclear energy will become even more important.

**Lisa:** Yes that's right, and it may not be such a bad thing.

**Pam:** Hmm, it's a difficult issue, but it would be a waste not to use existing nuclear reactors.

**Lisa:** (1)

*Adapted from Nikkei Asia. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Business/Energy/Japan-to-set-fiscal-2040-energy-mix-goal-to-spur-investments>*

- (65) Which of the following is true of Japan's energy mix in 2022?
- (A) Fossil fuels were by far the most important energy source in Japan.
  - (B) Nuclear power is once again a very important part of Japan's energy mix.
  - (C) Renewable energy is hardly used at all in Japan.
  - (D) There is a lot of excitement about starting to use hydrogen and ammonia.
- (66) Which kind of uncertainty is Pam referring to?
- (A) planning when to restart the nuclear reactors
  - (B) long-term prediction of energy use
  - (C) the government deciding when to make the energy changes
  - (D) understanding the reason for the changes
- (67) What is Pam's opinion?
- (A) She doesn't think the Japanese government should be using nuclear energy.
  - (B) She doesn't think the Japanese government will succeed at cutting CO<sub>2</sub> to zero by 2050.
  - (C) She likes the idea of using more renewable energy in the future.
  - (D) She thinks businesses can sometimes benefit from uncertainty.

- (68) Which of the following is NOT true of the targets for 2030 according to the graph?
- (A) Almost a quarter of Japan's energy will come from fossil fuels.
  - (B) Nuclear power will make up around 20% of Japan's total energy.
  - (C) There is a plan to introduce a new energy source.
  - (D) There is some uncertainty with the amounts of renewable energy and nuclear power.
- (69) What is the best title for the graph?
- (A) CO<sub>2</sub> elimination in Japan
  - (B) Energy and Japanese businesses
  - (C) Japan's energy mix
  - (D) Nuclear energy in Japan
- (70) Why does Lisa think that some companies are worried about cutting CO<sub>2</sub>?
- (A) Because it will take time to find alternatives to nuclear power and fossil fuels.
  - (B) Because local communities may block the use of nuclear reactors and disrupt local businesses.
  - (C) Because the Japanese government wants to introduce a new energy tax.
  - (D) Because they won't make any money until around 2050.

(71) Which sentence would Lisa most likely say at (1)?

- (A) Actually I disagree. In order to reach its goals for 2030, the government needs to use more renewable energy, not nuclear energy.
- (B) Actually I disagree. The Japanese government really shouldn't build more nuclear reactors.
- (C) Good point. In order to meet the 2030 goals, the government needs to restart the nuclear reactors.
- (D) Good point. In order to meet the 2030 goals, they really need to introduce more renewable energy.

**第5問** 次の英文を読んで、(72)～(76)・(82)～(86)・(92)～(96)のそれぞれの空欄に入る最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。また、問い(77)～(81)・(87)～(91)・(97)～(100)について、英文の内容から最も適切な答えを、(A)～(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

The food choices many Americans make today are a mix of what is quick and cheap, what is familiar from the past, and what looks (72) on TV. This way of eating keeps us full, but it often doesn't give our bodies the (73) things they need. Let us take a look at what makes up the typical American diet and why it might not be the healthiest way of eating.

One common type of food many Americans eat regularly is pre-prepared food. People are busy, so buying these kinds of meals or snacks is often (74). However, these foods are often full of sugar and ingredients that are not healthy. They are (75), but they don't give you the vitamins, minerals, and fiber your body needs to stay healthy.

Additionally, much of the food eaten in the U.S. is high in fat. These fats are found in things like red meat, hot dogs, and fried foods. While the amount of red meat being eaten is less than in the past, it is still more than what is recommended. On the other hand, many Americans do not eat enough fruit, vegetables, or whole grain food, like brown bread. These healthy foods provide fiber, which we need for a healthy body.

There are a number of reasons why many Americans eat this way. Fast food restaurants are everywhere, making it easy to buy a quick meal that is usually high in calories and low in healthy ingredients. (76), TV commercials are always trying to sell unhealthy drinks, snacks and meals that are quick to cook. Another reason is that healthy food can be more expensive. Fresh fruits, vegetables, and fish often cost more than things like French fries or pizza. This makes it harder for people with less money to buy healthy options. Also, there is so much dietary information online that it can be overwhelming, so many people do not know what they should eat.

This way of eating can lead to health problems. An unhealthy diet can lead to people putting on weight and needing to receive treatment from the doctor. To solve this, the American government should look at what other governments have done around the world. They could improve food education in schools, informing people about making healthy food choices. There could also be fewer TV commercials for unhealthy snacks at times when children watch TV. The government could also help to make healthy food cheaper and provide easier options for everyone.

- (72) (A) bright  
(B) delicious  
(C) expensive  
(D) surprising
- (73) (A) available  
(B) complex  
(C) good  
(D) optional
- (74) (A) challenging  
(B) cheap  
(C) convenient  
(D) time-consuming
- (75) (A) essential  
(B) healthy  
(C) impressive  
(D) satisfying

- (76) (A) Also  
(B) Even so  
(C) However  
(D) Therefore
- (77) In paragraph 4, what does the word this refer to?  
(A) a lack of stores  
(B) a lack of time  
(C) the cost of healthy food  
(D) the cost of unhealthy food
- (78) In paragraph 5, what does the word they refer to?  
(A) American government  
(B) doctors  
(C) other countries  
(D) schools
- (79) Which of the following best describes the purpose of the text?  
(A) comparing the American diet with other types of diet  
(B) to explain how the American diet is gradually improving  
(C) to provide advice on healthy eating to Americans  
(D) to summarize the problems with the American diet
- (80) What kind of text could be added after the last paragraph?  
(A) details about the unhealthiest types of food in America  
(B) examples of government action on healthy eating in other countries  
(C) problems with the American government  
(D) the history of the American diet

- 81) Which sentence is supported by the text?
- (A) It is too difficult to improve the American diet.
  - (B) The American diet is uniquely unhealthy.
  - (C) The author believes that the American diet can improve.
  - (D) The author feels the American diet is getting better.



この部分に掲載されている表については、著作権上の問題から公表することができません。

*Adapted from: Temming, M. (2024, March 11). Scientists say: Confirmation bias. Science News Explores. <https://www.snexplores.org/article/scientists-say-confirmation-bias-definition-pronunciation>*

- (82) (A) join  
(B) learn  
(C) question  
(D) reject
- (83) (A) defensive  
(B) excited  
(C) forgotten  
(D) relieved
- (84) (A) challenge  
(B) confirm  
(C) question  
(D) reveal
- (85) (A) already  
(B) before  
(C) previously  
(D) while
- (86) (A) criticize  
(B) accept  
(C) believe  
(D) defend

- (87) Which sentence is supported by the text?
- (A) Confirmation bias is one reason people often read news they disagree with.
  - (B) Learning that a previous belief is wrong is difficult, but can be good for a person.
  - (C) People who read information they disagree with will not have confirmation bias.
  - (D) There are many reasons why people should read information they agree with.
- (88) According to the text, why is being online difficult for fighting confirmation bias?
- (A) Algorithms show us people and ideas that are similar to our own beliefs.
  - (B) Fake news is very similar to our own ideas, and people often fall for it.
  - (C) Social media sites have many negative articles and comments.
  - (D) When we see information that contradicts our views, we often reject it.
- (89) In paragraph 1, what does the word it refer to?
- (A) flaws
  - (B) information
  - (C) instinct
  - (D) views
- (90) Which sentence best summarizes the author's view of confirmation bias?
- (A) It can help protect us from fake news and incorrect information.
  - (B) It is a problem caused by algorithms and social media sites.
  - (C) It is a problem in people's way of thinking that is easy to change.
  - (D) It is something people should work to limit in their own lives.

(91) How is information we don't agree with different from information we do agree with?

- (A) We are less likely to look for flaws in it.
- (B) We are less likely to remember it later.
- (C) We are more likely to accept it.
- (D) We are more likely to act on it later.

Green energy, renewable energy, has quickly (92) as an important part of the world's fight against climate change. While traditional sources like oil create a lot of greenhouse gas, green energy can last forever. It includes sunlight, wind, moving water and natural heat. Energy from the sun has become (93) because of new technology and lower costs. Wind energy from large wind turbines that change the energy into electricity is also important. There are many wind farms now in countries all over the world.

Another very important and widely used source is water power — the use of moving water to generate electricity through dams — which is a (94) source of green energy. Because some people are concerned about how large dams affect nature, there are now also some smaller projects that do not hurt rivers and nearby areas. Using the Earth's natural heat to create electricity also offers a reliable source of clean energy; however, it is not possible to use in some countries.

Green energy, therefore, is clean and possibly cheap in the future. Despite the numerous (95) of green energy, there are also challenges. Some sources, like solar and wind, are not always reliable, depending on the climate and weather patterns. This means that it is important to develop storage capacity for the electricity using large batteries. Also, the costs of building green energy technology can be higher than more traditional methods, although these costs should decrease over time.

We can see, then, that green energy gives us the opportunity for a future without oil, coal or other non-green sources of energy. With continuing research and development, and also with support from governments, green energy can become a greater source of clean power. This will help to limit climate change. As the new technologies become more popular, the cost will come down. (96) in the meantime, it will be important for governments to support these young technologies with tax money. We should continue to invest in new technology that can use these natural forms of energy more cheaply and without waste. At the same time, we should educate children in schools to care for the environment and reduce energy waste as much as possible.

- (92) (A) brightened  
(B) disappeared  
(C) disappointed  
(D) emerged
- (93) (A) difficult  
(B) exciting  
(C) expensive  
(D) popular
- (94) (A) challenging  
(B) potential  
(C) significant  
(D) small
- (95) (A) advantages  
(B) issues  
(C) sites  
(D) sources
- (96) (A) Accordingly  
(B) Additionally  
(C) Despite  
(D) However
- (97) In paragraph 4, what does the word this refer to?  
(A) a future with oil  
(B) an opportunity  
(C) non-green sources  
(D) increase of renewable energy

- (98) In paragraph 4, the word cost refers to the price of what?
- (A) fossil fuels
  - (B) green technology
  - (C) research
  - (D) tax money
- (99) What would be a suitable title for this text?
- (A) How renewable energy became a source of clean energy
  - (B) Renewable energy: A sustainable power source for the future
  - (C) Renewable energy: Not yet ready to take over the world
  - (D) The business of renewable energy for the future
- (100) What sentence is supported by the text?
- (A) Water power is the largest source of clean energy right now.
  - (B) It is unlikely that renewable energy will completely replace traditional sources.
  - (C) Not all countries can take advantage of all types of renewable energy.
  - (D) Renewable energy is unfortunately becoming more widely used.
- (101) What information would likely be added after the last paragraph?
- (A) differences between countries in usage of renewable energy
  - (B) the benefits of traditional energy sources
  - (C) the history of traditional energy sources
  - (D) ways to reduce energy waste