

2025 年度学校推薦型選抜試験問題

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、11 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、（マーク例）
右のマーク例を参考にして、丁寧に記入してください。
 - ② 訂正は、消しゴムで完全に消してください。
消し跡や消し不十分があると、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)

問	解 答 欄
20	(A) (B) ● (D)

- 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。

良い例	悪い例
●	⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗

第 1 問: 次の会話 (1)~(5) 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) Colleague A: Have you tried any new restaurants lately?

Colleague B: _____

- (A) I don't mind going to one near here.
- (B) I've been too busy to eat out recently.
- (C) Sure, we can try.
- (D) Yes, I tried the one we both liked last time.

- (2) Doctor: Are you currently taking any medication?

Patient: _____

- (A) I never liked taking medicine.
- (B) I exercise each morning.
- (C) No, I'm not taking anything at the moment.
- (D) Yes, I've seen the medication before. _____

- (3) Tourist: Is there a good place to get souvenirs nearby?

Local: _____

- (A) I often visit museums on weekends.
- (B) I think souvenirs are very valuable.
- (C) No, I'm afraid that this is a tourist district.
- (D) Yes, there's a market just around the corner.

- (4) Employee: Can I help you with anything?

Visitor: _____

- (A) I don't like to visit the office.
- (B) I forgot my mother's birthday.
- (C) I should've brought an umbrella.
- (D) Yes, I'm looking for Mr. Johnson's office.

- (5) Friend A: Did you manage to perform well on the test?

Friend B: _____

- (A) No, it was not on the exam.
- (B) Not really. I should have studied more.
- (C) Thank you!
- (D) Yes, I managed my schedule.

第 2 問: 次の英文 (6)~(15) 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。

(6) He gave a truthful opinions about the new policy.

- (A) careful
- (B) final
- (C) harsh
- (D) honest

(7) The solution was watered down.

- (A) heated
- (B) measured
- (C) mixed
- (D) thinned

(8) The meeting was called off last week.

- (A) cancelled
- (B) postponed
- (C) recorded
- (D) started

(9) He emphasized the need for teachers to listen to their students.

- (A) discovered
- (B) ignored
- (C) satisfied
- (D) stressed

(10) They live in a remote village in the mountains.

- (A) distant
- (B) high
- (C) quiet
- (D) small

(11) The soup has a subtle flavor of herbs.

- (A) mild
- (B) strange
- (C) strong
- (D) unpleasant

- (12) The company plans to expand its operations overseas.
- (A) end
 - (B) grow
 - (C) limit
 - (D) move
- (13) The novelty of the idea quickly wore off.
- (A) complexity
 - (B) excitement
 - (C) humor
 - (D) newness
- (14) The implication of his statement was clear to everyone.
- (A) anger
 - (B) humor
 - (C) meaning
 - (D) pronunciation
- (15) He was desperate to find a solution to his financial problems.
- (A) challenged
 - (B) disappointed
 - (C) eager
 - (D) smart

第 3 問:

a. 次の英文 (16)～(23) 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。

- (16) As there were no taxis, he went _____.
- (A) as walking
 - (B) by feet
 - (C) on foot
 - (D) to walking
- (17) As she has done it before, she should _____ better.
- (A) be known
 - (B) have being knowing
 - (C) have been knowing
 - (D) have known
- (18) She is interested _____ learning a new language.
- (A) at
 - (B) for
 - (C) on
 - (D) in
- (19) He is the man _____ car was stolen.
- (A) which
 - (B) who
 - (C) whom
 - (D) whose
- (20) Mary: What do your two brothers do?
Takeshi: The older one is a dentist. _____ one, who lives in Tokyo, is a teacher.
- (A) Other
 - (B) Another
 - (C) The other
 - (D) Young

- (21) Charles: I don't like the life in this village. It's so boring.
Sirirat: I like it here. I _____ in the countryside because I grew up in a rural area.
- (A) am used to living
 - (B) be living
 - (C) get used to living
 - (D) used to living
- (22) Aki: The sun was so hot that they stopped for a while in the shade.
Ben: Yes, they stopped _____.
- (A) rested
 - (B) restful
 - (C) resting
 - (D) to rest
- (23) I missed the beginning of the first song of the concert. When I arrived there, it _____.
- (A) had started
 - (B) has started
 - (C) started
 - (D) was about to start

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 **is**³ happy in **the**⁶ park.

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

(24)

that	I	hungry	largest	ordered	so	pizza	I	the	was
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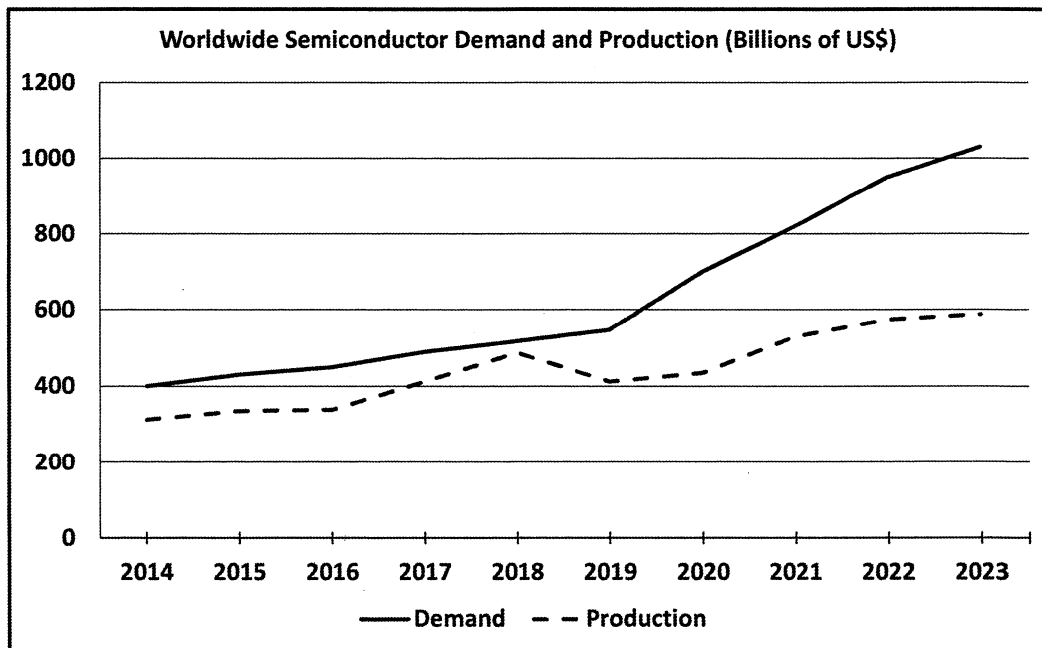
- (A) pizza, so
- (B) so, I
- (C) the, so
- (D) the, that

(25)

anyone	be	from	is	learned	something	there	to
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- (A) be, from
- (B) learned, there
- (C) something, learned
- (D) something, there

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 (26)~(32) 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。



Teacher: Do you know much about semiconductors, which are essential parts used inside computers and other electronic devices? Because of their widespread use, there is a strong demand for them.

Student: I've heard that Japan is one of the top 5 countries that produce the most semiconductors. I also read that Taiwan makes about half of the world's supply.

Teacher: Take a look at this graph showing worldwide semiconductor production. What do you notice about the trends?

Student: It looks like both production and demand have been increasing over the past decade.

Teacher: Right, but aone more than the other. The gap between the lines starts getting wider, especially from 2020. Can you think of why that might have happened?

Student: Could it be because of supply issues or increased use of technology during that time?

Teacher: Hmm. COVID significantly disrupted the supply of semiconductor parts and there was a huge demand for tech products as more people worked from home.

Student: So this implies that companies need to increase production to meet demand and avoid shortages.

Teacher: Exactly, but that's not easy to do without sufficiently skilled workers or enough new factories.

Student: It looks like there was a time when production almost equalled demand. I wonder what happened bthe year after that.

Teacher: I remember reading that there was a shortage of silicon, the material used to make semiconductor chips. So, what do you predict for the future of semiconductor production and demand?

Student: cWith the increasing popularity of AI, which requires more and more semiconductors, the demand will continue to exceed the supply for a long time.

Teacher: Right! Let's hope the industry comes up with strategies to address this issue.

[All data and graphics created for examination purposes.]

- (26) According to the conversation, what is probably one reason that COVID caused an increase in the demand for semiconductors?
- (A) Because of COVID, there were not enough semiconductor parts available.
 - (B) Companies could not increase production of semiconductors during COVID because workers were absent.
 - (C) People wanted to buy more computers because remote work became more common.
 - (D) Workers wanted to increase their skills to work at semiconductor factories.
- (27) Which of the following is NOT true, according to the graph?
- (A) An increase in demand is always followed by an increase in production a year later.
 - (B) Demand has always been increasing over the past 10 years.
 - (C) In 2014, there was a shortage of about US\$100 billion worth of semiconductors in the world.
 - (D) There was a greater shortage of semiconductors in 2019 than in 2018.
- (28) What does a one refer to?
- (A) demand
 - (B) Japan
 - (C) production
 - (D) Taiwan
- (29) Which of the following is closest in meaning to sentence (c)?
- (A) AI is required for production of semiconductors, so a greater supply will be needed for a long time.
 - (B) Making semiconductors for popular AI software will continue in the future.
 - (C) The semiconductors used in AI are popular, so production will increase to meet demand over a long time.
 - (D) The world will need more semiconductors because of AI, but there will not be enough in the future.
- (30) In billions of US dollars, how many semiconductors did Taiwan make in 2023?
- (A) about 300
 - (B) about 500
 - (C) about 600
 - (D) over 1000
- (31) When the student says by the year after that, what year is she referring to?
- (A) 2016
 - (B) 2018
 - (C) 2019
 - (D) 2020

(32) Which of the following sentences is a good summary of the conversation?

- (A) COVID affected our lives in more ways than we realize, with more people working from home.
- (B) It is difficult to understand why the supply of semiconductors is not keeping up with the demand.
- (C) There are not enough semiconductors in the world, but Japan and Taiwan have a plan to fix this.
- (D) There is an increasing gap between semiconductor demand and production, and it will likely get worse unless something is done.

第 5 問: 次の英文を読んで、(33)~(37) 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 (38)~(42) 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。

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

[Adapted from: Lupkin, S. (2024, April 22). Oncologists' meetings with drug reps don't help cancer patients live longer. NPR. <https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2024/04/22/1246054537/doctor-meetings-drug-reps-pharma-cancer-patients-live-longer-survival>]

- (33) (A) couldn't
(B) give
(C) may
(D) shouldn't
- (34) (A) boycott
(B) conversation
(C) friendship
(D) payment

- (35) (A) combined
(B) founded
(C) published
(D) renewed
- (36) (A) donated
(B) interested
(C) motivated
(D) prescribed
- (37) (A) healthful
(B) important
(C) regrettable
(D) tremendous
- (38) In paragraph 1, what is the main benefit that drug companies get from these interactions?
(A) better health results for patients
(B) better relationships with doctors
(C) increased number of patients
(D) increased sales income
- (39) In the first sentence of paragraph 3, who are the researchers?
(A) doctors and others
(B) drug company reps
(C) PhRMA
(D) Professor Carey and others
- (40) Which sentence best summarizes the results of the new study?
(A) Medicines have no effect on patients' health.
(B) New medicines reduce patients' risk of death from cancer.
(C) Patients get a 5% improvement in their health from drug reps' meetings with doctors.
(D) Patients get no extra benefit to their health from drug reps' meetings with doctors.
- (41) In paragraph 2, what does the statement the meetings work mean?
(A) The meetings improve patient health.
(B) The meetings increase companies' income.
(C) The meetings reduce the risk of cancer deaths.
(D) The meetings result in improved medicines.
- (42) Does the study show that doctors change their decisions based on these meetings?
(A) No, they neither increase nor decrease patient health risks.
(B) No, they require that doctors and reps follow the rules.
(C) Yes, they motivate doctors to prescribe different drugs.
(D) Yes, they reduce the need for doctors to contact drug reps.