

2025年度全学統一入学試験問題

英 語

(2月3日)

開始時刻 午前10時30分

終了時刻 午前11時30分

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この冊子は14ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明及び解答用紙の汚れなどがあった場合には申し出てください。
3. 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、監督員の指示に従って、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしてください。

① 受験番号欄

受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。

② 氏名欄

氏名とフリガナを記入してください。

4. 解答は解答用紙の解答欄にマークしてください。例えば、

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と表示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号10の解答欄の③にマークしてください。

(例)

10	①	②	③	④
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5. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいません。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

- 1** A 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～2の空所(**1** ～ **2**)を補うのに、最も適切なものを下の選択肢①～④から一つ選びなさい。

The umbrella is an old idea. It has not changed much over time. Old sculpture (art made with clay) from the Middle East, shows the king with an umbrella. The sculpture is over 1,000 years old. At that time, common people did not have umbrellas. Only royalty had them. More than 2000 years ago, fashionable women carried umbrellas in ancient Greece. In China, only royalty used umbrellas. In old Chinese books, there are illustrations of umbrellas. These pictures were made with paint, blood, and special drawing tools. The umbrellas in old Chinese books look a lot like today's umbrellas. There is not much information about umbrellas in Europe in the Middle Ages. People probably used their coats to protect themselves from the rain. People in the South Pacific used umbrellas made of palm leaves to protect themselves from the sun and rain. There have been many improvements to umbrellas. Now, modern umbrellas are better than the old umbrellas. The old umbrellas were often made of oiled silk. Modern umbrellas are made of cotton or plastic. Old umbrellas had ribbing made of wood. Modern umbrellas have steel ribs. Also, the trunk of the modern umbrella extends like a telescope. It can collapse and become shorter or extend and become longer.

(出典)EnglishForEveryone.org

(注)

rib : 傘の骨

問 1 More than 2000 years ago, **1** .

- ① common people started using umbrellas
- ② Chinese people drew pictures on umbrellas
- ③ kings in the Middle East used umbrellas
- ④ some women in ancient Greece used umbrellas

問 2 Old umbrellas **2** .

- ① could protect people from the sun but not from rain
- ② were made from different materials to those of today
- ③ in the South Pacific extended like a telescope
- ④ in Europe in the Middle Ages looked more like coats

B 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～3の空所(～)を補うのに、最も適切なものを下の選択肢①～④から一つ選びなさい。

Have you ever heard someone use the phrase “once in a blue moon”? People use this expression to describe something that they do not do very often. For example, someone might say that he tries to avoid eating sweets because they are unhealthy, but will eat chocolate “once in a blue moon.” Or someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say “I visit the shore once in a blue moon.” While many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it. The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never actually blue. This is just an expression. The phrase “blue moon” actually has to do with the shape of the moon, not the color. As the moon travels around the earth, it appears to change shape. We associate certain names with certain shapes of the moon. For example, when we can see a small part of the moon, it is called a crescent moon. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail. When we cannot see the moon at all, it is called a new moon. When we can see the entire moon, it is called a full moon. Usually, there is only one full moon every month. Sometimes, however, there will be two full moons in one month. When this happens, the second full moon is called a “blue moon.” Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons. As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event. This fact has led people to use the expression “once in a blue moon” to describe other very rare events in their lives.

(出典)EnglishForEveryone.org

問 1 The phrase “once in a blue moon” describes .

- ① something you have never tried
- ② a miracle caused by the moon
- ③ an unexplainable phenomenon
- ④ an event that rarely happens

問 2 Not everyone knows that .

- ① the color of the moon turns blue every few years
- ② the expression “blue moon” refers to the shape of the moon
- ③ the color of the moon changes as its shape changes
- ④ a “blue moon” actually has nothing to do with the moon

問 3 A "blue moon" is

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 .

- ① the second full moon in a month
- ② a set of two full moons in a month
- ③ a month where there are two full moons
- ④ a full moon whose color is blue

2 の問題については、著作者より作品の二次使用について、許諾が下りていないため掲載していません。

3 の問題については、著作者より作品の二次使用について、許諾が下りていないため掲載していません。

- 4 次の英文は、室内で起きる空気汚染についての文章である。これを読んで、問1～5の空所(16 ～ 20)を補うのに、最も適切なものを下の選択肢①～④から一つ選びなさい。

Professor Nicola Carslaw is an indoor air chemist at the University of York. She leads the IMPeCCABLE project (IMPacts of Cooking and Cleaning on indoor Air quality: towards healthy BuiLdings for the futurE), designed to investigate the sources of pollution emissions and the chemical reactions that occur following their release, with the aim of improving building design to reduce our exposure to indoor air pollution.

WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF INDOOR AIR POLLUTION?

Pollutants are released from items or during tasks that we encounter daily. Cleaning products, air fresheners, paints and building materials, smoking and even pets all release chemicals and particles into the air of our homes, schools and workplaces. Many harmful pollutants are also created during combustion reactions. These include outdoor sources of pollution produced by vehicle emissions and industrial processes that enter buildings through windows or ventilation pipes. And indoors, combustion reactions occur when gas cookers, candles or wood stoves are used.

Not only are some of these pollutants directly harmful to our health, but even the nontoxic ones may undergo chemical reactions to produce harmful secondary pollutants. As Nic explains, “Many cleaning products contain limonene, a harmless chemical at typical indoor concentrations that creates a citrus scent. But when limonene is released indoors, the molecules go through a series of complex chemical reactions and eventually form formaldehyde, a toxic and carcinogenic secondary pollutant.”

HOW DO POLLUTANTS REACT DIFFERENTLY INDOORS?

Pollutants produced outdoors do not stay in the air forever. Reactive chemicals can be removed by wind, rain or sunlight, but this is not the case indoors. Inside, there is less ventilation and no rainfall, and photolysis reactions occur much more slowly. This means that pollutants indoors have much less chance of dispersing than they do outdoors.

Indoors, there are also different types of surfaces that pollutants may react with. “Surface

interactions are more important indoors and they have a large impact on the resultant chemistry,” says Nic. “This even includes the surfaces of people, as ozone can react with components of skin oil to produce secondary pollutants.”

WHAT IS OUR EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION?

Our exposure to pollution will vary throughout the day. It is lowest when we are asleep, while travelling to and from school along busy roads will see a spike in exposure. Burning a scented candle for an hour can increase the concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) to the World Health Organisation’s recommended limit. But your greatest exposure to pollutants will occur during cooking. Preparing an evening meal could increase the NO₂ concentration to seven times the level of when you are asleep. This will depend on your cooking appliance (gas cookers release pollutants from combustion, electric cookers do not), your method of cooking (frying food releases far more particles than steaming) and the food itself (frying bacon is worse than frying vegetables!).

(出典) Futurum Careers

<https://futumumcareers.com/how-do-cooking-and-cleaning-impact-the-air-quality-in-our-homes>

(注)

emission : 排出

combustion : 燃焼

toxic : 有毒な

citrus : 柑橘系の

photolysis : 光分解

resultant : 結果として得られる

spike : 急増

appliance : 器具

exposure : さらされること

ventilation : 換気

concentration : 濃度

carcinogenic : 発がん性のある

disperse : 消散する

ozone : オゾン

nitrogen dioxide : 二酸化窒素

問 1 Indoor air pollution occurs when you 16 .

- ① go for a walk with your pet dog
- ② use some daily items that create pollutants
- ③ get rid of cleaning products or air fresheners
- ④ do not use air refresheners in your room

問 2 When limonene is released indoors, 17 .

- ① it eventually produces a toxic pollutant through chemical reactions
- ② it undergoes some chemical reactions and changes to a harmless material
- ③ it reacts with a nontoxic pollutant which creates a citrus scent
- ④ it directly harms your body if you do not make it react chemically

問 3 Indoor air pollution is different from outdoor air pollution because 18 .

- ① there are less surfaces which pollutants react with
- ② pollutants are less likely to fade away indoors
- ③ ventilation is only possible indoors
- ④ pollutants are produced much slower indoors

問 4 Burning a scented candle 19 .

- ① is recommended by World Health Organisation
- ② pollutes the indoor air more than anything else
- ③ lowers the level of nitrogen dioxide to a certain limit
- ④ may produce too much nitrogen dioxide

問 5 Exposure to indoor air pollution can be reduced by 20 .

- ① using less busy roads when going to school or workplace
- ② not sleeping soon after preparing your evening meal
- ③ choosing certain tools, methods and food you use when cooking
- ④ cooking for yourself and avoid using food delivery service

5 次の問 1 ～ 10 の空所 (21 ～ 30) を補うのに、最も適切なものを下の選択肢①～④から一つ選びなさい。

問 1 The baby started to cry as soon as his mother 21 him on the baby's bed.

- ① lay ② lie ③ lied ④ laid

問 2 He 22 the math teacher what date the final exam was on.

- ① asked ② asked to ③ asked for ④ asked about

問 3 23 , we enjoyed our field trip to the zoo.

- ① Even the bad weather ② In spite of the bad weather
③ Although the bad weather ④ However the bad weather

問 4 The film was so 24 that I regretted watching it.

- ① disappointing ② disappointed
③ disappointed as ④ of disappointment

問 5 You have the tennis match tomorrow, right? 25 a leg!

- ① Carry ② Get ③ Break ④ Pull

問 6 In the next class, we will 26 the changes in Japanese eating habits.

- ① talk ② discuss ③ converse ④ focus

問 7 He begged for forgiveness but was 27 to resign.

- ① ended ② spoken ③ permitted ④ forced

問 8 In this town, immigrants account 28 more than 30% of the population.

- ① to ② in ③ for ④ of

問 9 The class starts in 2 minutes, but he's not here yet. He 29 have overslept.

- ① gets to ② needs to ③ must ④ ought

問 10 She rolls her eyes

 she gets annoyed.

① never

② ever

③ whatever

④ whenever

