

2025 年度 A

英 語

(30 分)

<注 意>

1. 開始のチャイムが鳴るまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題は 1 ページから 7 ページに印刷されています。
3. 受験番号と氏名は解答用紙の定められたところに記入しなさい。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の定められたところに記入しなさい。

受 験 番 号			

I 次の ( ) に入る最も適切なものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. Lisa ( ) a presentation just now.  
あ. finishes making                      い. finished making  
う. finishes to make                      え. finished to make
2. I ( ) a workshop a few days ago.  
あ. attended                      い. attended to  
う. have attended                      え. have attended to
3. The smartphone ( ) is the latest model.  
あ. my brother bought                      い. which bought my brother  
う. that my brother bought it                      え. that bought by my brother
4. I got on a ( ) bus this morning.  
あ. crowd                      い. crowds                      う. crowded                      え. crowding
5. We have a lot of things to ( ) about.  
あ. talk                      い. talking                      う. discuss                      え. discussing
6. You're doing ( ) better than before.  
あ. very                      い. more                      う. a few                      え. much
7. If I ( ) more money, I could buy a car.  
あ. have                      い. had                      う. have had                      え. am having
8. The man was ( ) us.  
あ. enough kind to help                      い. enough kind helping  
う. kind enough to help                      え. kind enough helping
9. How many ( ) do you usually drink a day?  
あ. cup of tea                      い. cups of tea                      う. cup of teas                      え. cups of teas
10. I don't know when he ( ) home from work tomorrow.  
あ. has come                      い. came                      う. coming                      え. will come

Ⅱ 次の各組の文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、(        ) に最も適切な語を入れたとき、( \* ) に入る語を答えなさい。

1. David Jones was a very famous soccer player in Japan.  
David Jones was a soccer player ( \* ) to many people in Japan.
2. I paid 30,000 yen for the desk.  
The desk ( \* ) me 30,000 yen.
3. I traveled around Japan by bike when I was twenty years old.  
I traveled around Japan by bike (        ) the ( \* ) (        ) twenty.
4. His idea is a little different from mine.  
There is a little ( \* ) between his idea and mine.
5. What's happening here now?  
What's (        ) ( \* ) here now?

Ⅲ 次の対話が完成するように、(        ) に最も適切な語を入れたとき、( \* ) に入る語を答えなさい。

1. A: (        ) ( \* ) do you play tennis?  
B: About once or twice a week.
2. A: Hello, may I speak to Mr. Smith?  
B: Sorry, he's out now. Would you like (        ) ( \* ) a message?
3. A: What's (        ) ( \* ) subject?  
B: I like math the best.
4. A: It's too hot today. I want to eat something cold.  
B: Me, too. Why ( \* ) (        ) go to the convenience store and buy some ice cream?
5. A: Do you know why Matt has been ( \* ) from school?  
B: I heard he broke his leg during basketball practice.

Ⅳ 次の2つの英文を読み、設問の答えとなるものを1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[1]

In 1981, the city of Washington, D.C., was looking for a way to remember all the Americans who died in the Vietnam War. Soon they had more than one thousand ideas from people around the United States. A selected group of eight people carefully looked at these ideas and chose the best one. It was an idea from a 21-year-old student named Maya Lin.

Before that time, the usual way to remember people in the United States was to make a beautiful piece of art or a garden. That's what most people wanted this time, too. However, Lin's idea was very different. She wanted to make a long black wall shaped like a V. On the wall would be written the names of all the Americans who died in the war. It was a very good idea, but would it be beautiful?

After the wall was built, millions of people came to see it. Today, it is one of the most loved places in the city, and many people come to see it.

After finishing school, Lin went to work and made many other interesting pieces of art. Today, she tries to make people think about the world and how we can keep it safe.

Q : What is the main topic of this passage?

- あ. There are many ways to remember people who have died in wars.
- い. The names of the people who died in wars in 1981 are on the wall.
- う. Gardens are an important way to remember people who died in wars.
- え. Maya Lin is an artist who creates art that makes people think.

[2]

Elevators help people move up and down in large buildings, but some people believe that we can build an elevator all the way up into space. It sounds like a very unusual idea, but many scientists think it can be done. They say it would be good to have a space elevator because we could go up and down without using spaceships. It would not cost a lot of money.

What would a space elevator look like? The idea is to put a long cable from the Earth up to something far away in space. Elevator "cars" would then go up and down the cable to a kind of space station at the other end. The same cars could go up and down many times.

Making an elevator will not be easy. What will be at the end of the cable? One idea is to push a large space rock into place. Another idea is to bring together old spaceships and other things that are already up around the Earth.

However, the biggest job may be making a cable for the space elevator. This cable must be a lot stronger than any cable we can make right now.

Q : What is the main topic of this passage?

- あ. It may be possible to build a new way to get to space from Earth.
- い. Space elevators are a good way to use old spaceships.
- う. Scientists say space elevators would cost a lot of money.
- え. Scientists think that spaceships are better than space elevators.

V 次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

In Bamfield, a small community along the coast in British Columbia, Canada, Louis Druehl is driving his boat, *The Kelp Express* along the \*shore. For 51 years, ① [ あ. to い. him う. this boat え. a seaweed farm お. taken か. has ] in the Pacific Ocean near Bamfield. There, ropes of seaweed are growing under the water.

People call him the Kelp Grandfather. This is because 84-year-old Druehl began growing kelp, a kind of brown seaweed, in 1982. Seaweed is his life. He has studied it, caught it, cooked it, and even written an award-winning book about it. He is also a Professor at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia.

Over the years, people haven't shown much interest in seaweed. But as climate change affects the planet, the world is turning to seaweed as a possible solution. "A , people have discovered seaweed," he told TIME, an American news magazine. "They've discovered us."

Seaweed can play a huge B in fighting climate change. It is used to create natural fuel and renewable plastics. It helps the ecosystem of oceans to \*thrive. And it \*absorbs CO<sub>2</sub> from the environment.

X However, some researchers say seaweed is a better solution. \*Unlike trees, seaweed doesn't need fresh water. It grows faster than trees do. And it doesn't require any land. Katie Lebling is with the World Resources Research Center. "When we are planting trees, we need to make sure it does not take away ② [ あ. food い. the land う. use え. to お. we か. grow ]," she says. "That is not an issue with seaweed."

Y Many worry about the environmental impact of eating meat. This is because the impact of eating meat on the climate is large. It is becoming clearer that high levels of meat \*consumption are bad for the climate. Farm animals such as cows or pigs make up around 20 percent of all human-caused greenhouse gas \*emissions — that's more than the emissions from the world's cars, planes and ships combined. Can seaweed farms provide enough \*protein for the world instead of meat? Carlos Duarte, a professor of ocean \*ecology, thinks ③ so. "When you look at how we are going to feed the world population by 2050, in a way that doesn't hurt the environment, there is only one ④ pathway," he says. "Seaweed \*farming."

It is true that seaweed may play a big B in slowing climate change, but it may not be without its risks. If it C , it may go bad and release CO<sub>2</sub> back into the air or water. Growing too much of it may also affect the amount of light that reaches species living deeper in the water. That will be dangerous for underwater ecosystems.

Halley Froehlich is an assistant professor at the University of California. She also says seaweed "may be a part of the solution" to climate change, but it's not a perfect solution on its own.

Z Interest in seaweed as a food source and climate-change solution is increasing. In British Columbia, seaweed farming is becoming more and more popular. This means more job opportunities for everyone, including work for the native people of Canada. ⑤ A lack of jobs has forced many of them to leave the area to find work. "We want people to have a job, so they can come home," says

Larry Johnson, president of a seafood company in British Columbia.

For thousands of years, native people in Canada have farmed on land and in the ocean. “Thanks to seaweed farming, we can create job opportunities for ourselves while respecting our traditions,” Johnson says. “Our role has always been to connect with the land and repair it.”

A seaweed industry may bring jobs to many people, including those who lost work as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Druehl’s daughter is one of ⑥ them. He’s trying to get her to work with him. He says, “I keep telling her we’ve got a nice kelp business out here!” But  she isn’t interested in joining the family business, there’s a long line of seaweed farmers waiting to learn from Druehl. There is no question that seaweed farming can improve their lives.

注：\*shore 海岸                      \*thrive 繁栄する                      \*absorb 吸収する                      \*unlike ～と異なり  
\*consumption 消費                      \*emission 排出                      \*protein タンパク質                      \*ecology 生態学  
\*farming 養殖

1. 下線部①、②をそれぞれ日本語を参考に並べ替えたとき、[            ] 内で 2 番目 と 4 番目 にくるものを記号で答えなさい。

下線部① [あ. to    い. him    う. this boat    え. a seaweed farm    お. taken    か. has ]  
「彼はこのボートで海藻の養殖場に行っている」

下線部② [あ. food    い. the land    う. use    え. to    お. we    か. grow ]  
「食べ物を育てるために必要な土地」

2. 本文中の 、、 に入る最も適切なものを 1 つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

あ. All of a sudden

い. By the way

う. All the time

え. Day after day

あ. doesn’t harvest

い. can’t harvest

う. hasn’t harvested

え. isn’t harvested

あ. as soon as

い. even if

う. by the time

え. until

3. 本文中の  に共通して入る語（1 語）を答えなさい。

4. 

X
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、

Y
---

、

Z
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 に入る最も適切な組み合わせを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. Seaweed may also become a key global food source.
- b. Over the past ten years, global seaweed production has increased a lot.
- c. People think of forests as the best way to tackle climate change.

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| あ. X : a    Y : b    Z : c | い. X : b    Y : a    Z : c |
| う. X : c    Y : a    Z : b | え. X : a    Y : c    Z : b |
| お. X : b    Y : c    Z : a | か. X : c    Y : b    Z : a |

5. 下線部③ so が指している内容として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- あ. 海藻は肉と合わせることで、十分なタンパク質を供給できる。
- い. 海藻は肉の代わりとして、十分なタンパク質を供給できる。
- う. 2050年には、家畜だけでは十分なタンパク質を供給できなくなる。
- え. 2050年には、海藻が供給できるタンパク質の量は、肉が供給できる量を上回る。

6. 下線部④ pathway の本文中の意味とほぼ同じ意味を持つ語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- あ. road                      い. choice                      う. problem                      え. question

7. 下線部⑤ A lack of jobs has forced many of them to leave the area to find work. をほぼ同じ意味になるように書き換えた場合、(                      ) に入る語を答えなさい。

A lack of jobs has forced many of them to leave the area to find work.

= (                      ) of a lack of jobs, many of them have had to leave the area to find work.

8. 下線部⑥ them が指している内容として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- あ. 海藻産業のおかげで仕事を得た人々
- い. 伝統を大切にしている人々
- う. COVID-19の影響で仕事を失った人々
- え. Druehl氏と一緒に海藻産業で働いている人々

9. 本文の内容と一致するものを 2つ 選び、記号で答えなさい。

- あ. Druehl氏は海藻の画期的な調理方法を考案し、賞を獲得した。
- い. 海藻と樹木の成長速度は同じである。
- う. 牛や豚などの家畜による温室効果ガスの総排出量は、世界中の車、飛行機、船の総排出量より多い。
- え. 海藻は腐った後でも二酸化炭素を吸収する。
- お. 海藻が海中で太陽光線をさえぎることで他の生き物に影響を与えることはない。
- か. 多くの海藻養殖業者がDruehl氏から学びたいと考えている。

Ⅵ 「高校生は海外留学をするべきだ」という意見にあなたは賛成ですか、それとも反対ですか。

①賛成か反対か、あなたの意見を明確にし、②その理由を英語で書きなさい。英文は以下の指示にそって書くこと。

① \_\_\_\_\_ 5 語以上

② 

15 語以上

※②に関しては複数の文を書いてもよい。

※ピリオド、コンマなどの符号は語数に含めない。