

2025年度・学力考査問題

(中学帰国生)

【英語】

注 意

1. 試験時間は2科目合わせて80分です。
2. 答えはすべて解答用紙にはっきりと記入ください。
3. 解答用紙のみ試験終了後集めます。
4. 問題は11ページで①から⑥まであります。開始の合図で必ず確認し、
そろっていない場合にはすぐに手をあげください。

1

次の(a)~(g)の各文の()に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (a) My sister seemed () to see me working in the cafeteria.
1. surprise 2. surprising 3. surprised 4. a surprise
- (b) I'm () likely to get a cold during February than any other time of the year.
1. very 2. most 3. more 4. so
- (c) I tried to explain to my sister what I meant, but I (). She just couldn't understand.
1. failed 2. increased 3. succeeded 4. agreed
- (d) Studies have shown that women () born into rich families tend to live longer.
1. are 2. are to be 3. who are 4. who will be
- (e) Recent advances in medical technology have () more productive lives.
1. allowed people to live 2. allowed people living
3. allowed living people 4. allowed people live
- (f) Neither Michael nor his co-workers () aware of the mistake.
1. are 2. be 3. being 4. is
- (g) "What does MIU ()?" "It's Mobile Investigative Unit."
1. sit up 2. stand for 3. give up 4. bring about

2

次の(a)~(e)の日本語に合うように1~7を並べかえたとき、(A)~(J)に入れるものを番号で答えなさい。

(a) 飛行機で行くと、バスの2倍の費用がかかるよ。

Travelling () () () (A) () (B) () taking the bus.

1. as
2. as much
3. you
4. by
5. will cost
6. twice
7. air

(b) ダイエットを始めて3か月以上になる。

More () () (C) () (D) () () a diet.

1. than
2. passed
3. I
4. three months
5. since
6. went on
7. have

(c) 参加は18歳以上の人に限られる。

Entry () (E) () () () (F) () of eighteen.

1. age
2. is
3. over
4. people
5. restricted
6. the
7. to

(d) 私のドイツ語は下手すぎて通じませんでした。

My German () () (G) () () (H) ().

1. was
2. to
3. myself
4. make
5. too
6. understood
7. poor

(e) 彼女はみんなを30分待たせた。

She () (I) () () () (J) ().

1. an
2. everybody
3. for
4. half
5. hour
6. kept
7. waiting

3

次の「食べ物の摂取カロリー」と「運動の消費カロリー」が記載されたポスターと、それを見た生徒の会話文の両方を読み、(a)～(c)の質問の答えとして最もふさわしいものを1～4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

Food and Exercise : Calories

How much energy you need to burn off these foods

Calorie intake from foods

Foods	Calories (100g)	Foods	Calories (100g)
Apples	50 kcal	Manju	260 kcal
Bananas	90 kcal	Milk	65 kcal
Butter rolls	300 kcal	Potatoes	75 kcal
Café au lait	40 kcal	Pudding	180 kcal
Coffee	4 kcal	Rice	170 kcal
Eclair	240 kcal	Tofu	70 kcal
Fried Chicken	300 kcal	Udon	100 kcal
Ice cream	190 kcal	Yogurt	100 kcal

Calorie expenditure in exercises

Exercise	Calories (1 hour)	Exercise	Calories (1 hour)
Badminton	260 kcal	Skating	300 kcal
Ballet	280 kcal	Skiing	330 kcal
Baseball	120 kcal	Sleeping	40 kcal
Boxing	600 kcal	Soccer	450 kcal
Dancing	450 kcal	Swimming	580 kcal
Golf	290 kcal	Table Tennis	180 kcal
Handball	380 kcal	Tennis	320 kcal
Jogging	300 kcal	Volleyball	190 kcal
Rugby	300 kcal	Walking	180 kcal
Running	480 kcal	Yoga	160 kcal

A : Look at this new poster! It says calories, foods and exercises!

B : True! Wow, look here! (A) and fried chicken have the same calorie intake! That's amazing!

A : But roughly four of them weigh 100 grams, while a piece of fried chicken is more than 100 grams, so there is actually a difference in the amount of food we eat at one time.

B : I see. That explains it.

A : Oh! There's a big difference in calories between coffee and café au lait. As a café au lait lover, I'm worried about gaining weight.

B : But if you (B) for 15 minutes, you can burn off exactly the same amount of calories.

A : That's true! Then I can do it.

B : Hey, do you want to get some ice cream on the way home?

A : Eh, but I'll gain weight.

B : Then we can play handball for (C), as long as you can be satisfied with just 200 grams of ice cream!

(a) Which of the following words fits in blank (A)?

1. Butter rolls 2. Potatoes 3. Rugby 4. Skating

(b) Which of the following words fits in blank (B)?

1. do ballet 2. play tennis 3. sleep 4. do yoga

(c) Which of the following words fits in blank (C)?

1. 30 minutes 2. 60 minutes 3. 90 minutes 4. 120 minutes

4

次の英文を読み、(a)～(e)に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを1～4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

Nissan has begun testing its new self-driving car on the streets of Yokohama. The Japanese carmaker has been testing a Nissan LEAF prototype that uses its own self-driving technology. The vehicle traveled on the busy roads of Japan's second largest city, close to the company's offices, during testing.

Nissan said the vehicle was able to (a) the behavior of pedestrians, change lanes, and decide when it was safe to enter an intersection. The prototype has 14 cameras, 10 radars, and six sensors, and there was a safety driver in the driver's seat during testing. This vehicle has more of this (b) than previous versions, according to Nissan, and has a number of sensors on the roof. The company wants to (c) self-driving cars in 2027 and plans to do more tests in other busy parts of Yokohama. It said that self-driving vehicles could help to make it easier for older people to get around towns and cities.

Japan is getting ready to have self-driving technology on its roads. The government has changed its traffic laws to make this possible. According to a Kyodo News survey from the start of 2024, 36 of the country's 47 prefectures are thinking about using self-driving technology on their buses. Many of the country's bus companies have had problems finding drivers, leading them to reduce bus services (d) this.

Self-driving buses would help with this problem, but people are (e) worried about the safety of the new technology. A self-driving bus service began in Fukui prefecture in 2023 but was stopped after one of the buses collided with a bicycle.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) 1. control | 2. predict | 3. neglect | 4. disregard |
| (b) 1. method | 2. philosophy | 3. organization | 4. equipment |
| (c) 1. release | 2. replace | 3. establish | 4. overcome |
| (b) 1. because of | 2. in spite of | 3. apart from | 4. instead of |
| (e) 1. yet | 2. never | 3. still | 4. hardly |

5

次の英文を読み、本文の内容に関する(a)~(e)の質問の答えとして最もふさわしいものを1~4の中から1つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

The headline in the newspaper announced the death of Alfred Nobel on April 13, 1888. The reporter called him a salesman of death, “the Dynamite King,” because he invented this powerful explosive. In fact, Alfred Nobel’s dynamite business had made him a very rich man. The newspaper story continued, giving Alfred Nobel’s age, nationality, and other information about his business. However, the words “The Dynamite King” were all that the 55-year-old Swedish man read.

Alfred Nobel sadly put down the newspaper. No, he wasn’t dead—his brother Ludwig had died the day before, and the French newspaper had made a mistake. All the same, Alfred Nobel was disturbed. Was this the way the world was going to remember him? He did not like that idea at all. He had spent his life working for peace in the world. He hated violence and war. He had invented dynamite to save lives—lives that were lost because other explosives were dangerous to use. He wanted people to remember him as a man of peace.

Alfred Nobel invented dynamite at a perfect moment in time. Many countries were beginning to build railroads and tunnels, and needed a safe, powerful explosive to construct railroad tracks through mountains. People also needed dynamite to blow up stone in order to construct buildings, dams, and roads. Alfred Nobel invented dynamite for these peaceful uses. Moreover, he believed that if all countries had the same powerful weapons, they would see how impossible war was, and wars would end. In fact, this was a popular idea of his day.

Nobel was very upset about the image that the world had of him, but he did not know what to do about it. He thought about his problem for years. He wanted to think of the best way for people to use his fortune of \$9 million after his death. Then in 1895, an adventurer named Salomon August Andrée made plans for an expedition to reach the North Pole. People all over the world were excited about Andrée’s journey. Nobel read about Andrée’s plan, too, and had an inspiration. He finally knew what to do with his fortune. He wrote his Last Will and Testament. In his will, he instructed people to use all of his money for an annual award as an honor to leaders of science, literature, and world peace. He stated that these leaders could be men or women of any nationality.

Alfred Nobel died on December 10, 1896, at the age of 63. He was unmarried and had

no children. People all over the world wondered who was going to get Nobel's money. They were amazed when they learned of Alfred Nobel's plan to award annual prizes in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901, and they very soon became the greatest honor that a person could receive in these fields. In 1969, an award for economics was added.

The report of Alfred Nobel's death had been a mistake, but the decision that he made because of this error gave the world the image he wanted. Alfred Nobel established the Nobel Prize, and the world thinks of him the way he wanted to be remembered: Alfred Nobel, (A).

(a) What mistake did the French newspaper make?

1. It reported the inventor of dynamite as Ludwig Nobel.
2. It reported Alfred Nobel's personal information in detail.
3. It reported Alfred Nobel's age as 53.
4. It reported that Alfred Nobel had died.

(b) After reading the newspaper, why was Alfred Nobel sad?

1. A lot of people were killed or injured due to the dynamite which he invented.
2. People in several countries fought over dynamite to benefit their country.
3. The French newspaper wrote badly about him and his life.
4. He was not considered as "A Man of Peace" but as "the Dynamite King."

(c) Which of the following is NOT true about dynamite?

1. It was invented to provide a safe and powerful explosive for construction projects.
2. Nobel thought it could probably end wars.
3. It was created primarily for military purposes.
4. The invention of it led to Nobel's enormous wealth.

- (d) Which of the following is true about Nobel's Last Will and Testament?
1. He specified that only women should receive the awards.
 2. He directed that his money be used for an annual award honoring leaders in science, literature, and world peace.
 3. He intended the awards to be limited to individuals of a specific nationality.
 4. He requested that his money be invested in military research.
- (e) Which of the following fits in blank (A)?
1. man of peace
 2. dynamite king
 3. salesman of death
 4. famous rich man

6

次の英文を読み, (a)~(e)の書き出しに続く [] に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを1~4の中から1つずつ選び, 番号で答えなさい。

In the seventeenth century, London was a city full of rats: rats in the streets, rats in the houses, rats in the shops. In the year 1665, thousands of people in London died from a terrible disease carried by rats. Nobody felt safe from disease and death.

The next year, 1666, there was a long hot summer. People were glad to enjoy the sunshine, and they felt that it probably helped the city to get rid of disease. But in fact the disease was finally destroyed by something much more powerful: fire.

It was two o'clock in the morning on Monday 2 September 1666. Thomas Farynor, who made bread for King Charles the Second, was asleep above his shop, near the River Thames and London Bridge. It was time for his men to start preparing bread for the king's breakfast; the king liked fresh bread in the morning.

One of Mr. Farynor's men woke up and went to light the kitchen fires. Mr. Farynor kept a lot of wood in his kitchen, ready to cook the bread every day. That morning, the man discovered that some wood had caught fire, and the kitchen was beginning to burn!

Quickly, the man woke Mr. Farynor and shouted 'Fire! Fire!' Soon the whole house was awake, and people were running everywhere, trying to escape. Mr. Farynor escaped by climbing on to the roof of the next house. One woman was not so lucky. She stayed in the house, perhaps hoping to save some of her money, but she burned to death.

In a short time, the fire spread to other houses, and a strong wind blew the flames towards the west. More and more people panicked, and they all tried to save their valuables. The fire moved quickly through the old city. The houses were made of wood, and were built very close together in narrow streets. As the fire spread, it destroyed everything in its way, but it could not cross the River Thames. After some time, it reached the buildings beside the river where rich businessmen kept strange and exciting things from across the seas. Then London began to smell of hot pepper, and burning brandy began to flow like a river through the streets!

We have some very good descriptions of the fire that night. Samuel Pepys was an important man in the government of King Charles, and every day he wrote a diary about his life in London at that time. He wrote that one of the women in his house 'called us up about three in the morning, to tell us of a great fire in the city. So I rose ... and went to her window ...

I thought it far enough off, and so went to bed again to sleep.'

By the time Pepys woke up again, the fire had already burnt three hundred houses in London. He went to King Charles to tell him that the fire was really serious.

As Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Bludworth was one of the most important and powerful men in the city. He thought that the fire could be put out easily, so he tried to organize the fire-fighting. But he soon realized that the job was more difficult than he expected and the city was in a panic, so he fled. It was then that King Charles and his brother James decided to try and help.

The king soon realized that the fire was completely out of control. He called a meeting of the Privy Council—a group of important men who could help and advise him. Together they decided to make several 'fire posts' in the city, where the fire-fighters were given everything they needed to fight the fire. King Charles led the fight, and he gave a special guinea coin to every helper. (One guinea was worth a bit more than one English pound, which was a lot of money in those days.) He worked for thirty hours without sleep, and he was much loved for his bravery.

King Charles and his men decided to clear part of the city by pulling down some houses, so that the fire had nothing to burn there. This stopped the fire, and by Wednesday 5 September 1666, the fire was finally under control.

(a) When the fire broke out, Thomas Farynor [].

1. was sleeping while one of his men began to prepare for baking the bread
2. was telling his men to bake the bread which the king ate for breakfast
3. was lighting a part of the large amount of wood stored in his kitchen
4. was waking his men and shouting to help them escape from the fire

(b) In a short time, the fire spread [].

1. but stopped at the River Thames and people's valuable things were all saved
2. but some wooden houses survived it though they were on fire
3. and burned some products rich businessmen kept in their buildings
4. and the River Thames turned into a river of flames because burning brandy was floating on it

(c) Samuel Pepys [].

1. lived far from London, so he thought he and his family were safe
2. kept a diary every day, which told us why the great fire broke out
3. didn't wake up although one of the women in his house told him of the fire
4. didn't think seriously about the fire at first, so he didn't tell the king about it

(d) Sir Thomas Bludworth was a powerful man [].

1. but he immediately asked the king for help with the fire
2. but he couldn't calm the panic among the people
3. so he successfully finished the challenging task
4. so King Charles and his brother decided not to assist him

(e) King Charles the Second [].

1. managed to put out the fire although it took him a few days
2. succeeded in extinguishing the fire without any help from others
3. was much loved because he gave a lot of money to people who fought the fire
4. destroyed some houses in the city to stop the fire, but it had no effect

【英語】

解答用紙(中学帰国生)

1 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g)

2 (a) A B (b) C D (c) E F (d) G H (e) I J

3 (a) (b) (c)

4 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

5 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

6 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

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