

2025年度・学力考查問題

(高校第2回)

【英語】

注 意

1. 試験時間は50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13ページで①から⑧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。
5. 記述問題において句読点は1字扱いとします。また、数字は1けたにつき1字扱いとします。(例:「2025年」は5字)

1

次の英文の下線部①～⑤の（ ）に入れるのに最もふさわしい語を答えなさい。ただし、与えられた文字で始まる語を書くこと。

Fast food is global. In fact, people all over the world love to eat fast food. They like hamburgers, ① (f) chicken, and pizza, and thousands of fast-food restaurants are on every continent.

Fast food is popular worldwide because it is not ② (e). Fast food is a good choice for meals for people who want to save money. Another reason is that it's fast. You can get your meals sometimes in just a few minutes. This is helpful for people who are in a ③ (h) or don't have time to cook.

Not all fast-food ④ (c), like McDonald's and KFC, serve the same food all over the world. They serve different foods in different countries. This also attracts people globally.

Some people are ⑤ (a) of health problems such as overweight. Others also fear it might change local food culture. But fast food will continue to be popular all over the world because of these reasons.

2

次の(a)~(e)の文で、()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) I'll take a shower as soon as I () home.

1. will get 2. got 3. get 4. am getting

(b) My sister goes to the gym () Sunday mornings.

1. on 2. in 3. every 4. among

(c) It's very cold, () don't open the window, please.

1. if 2. or 3. but 4. so

(d) A: How long have you stayed in this hotel?

B: ().

1. In the third day 2. Three days ago
3. About three days 4. Three times

(e) Would you like () for your tea?

1. many sugars 2. more sugars
3. few sugar 4. some sugar

3

次のプリント (handout) に記載された表 (table) と、それを見た兄弟の会話文の両方を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Discover Japan!

Various times, various prices in Japan



At a supermarket...

Foods	1975	2000	2025
A banana	40 yen	50 yen	60 yen
Beef (100g)	450 yen	730 yen	870 yen
Eggs (10eggs)	240 yen	240 yen	240 yen
Pork (100g)	190 yen	230 yen	270 yen
Potatoes (1kg)	140 yen	290 yen	400 yen
Rice (10kg)	3000 yen	5000 yen	4500 yen
Salt (1kg)	20 yen	120 yen	120 yen
Soy sauce (1L)	200 yen	300 yen	300 yen
Sugar (1kg)	300 yen	200 yen	250 yen
Tofu (1 pack)	50 yen	100 yen	80 yen

At a restaurant...

Menu	1975	2000	2025
Beef bowl	300 yen	300 yen	430 yen
Coffee (1cup)	200 yen	420 yen	550 yen
Curry and rice	260 yen	660 yen	780 yen
A hamburger	150 yen	60 yen	180 yen
Ramen	210 yen	550 yen	600 yen
Soba	200 yen	480 yen	750 yen

A : What are you looking at?

B : It's a handout my teacher gave us in social studies class. It has a table showing changes in prices over time in Japan.

A : That seems interesting. Can you show it to me?

B : Sure. Look here. The price of (イ) today is exactly three times the price people paid for it in a restaurant half a century ago!

A : This is surprising!

B : Do you think food prices were always lower in the old days?

A : Weren't they?

B : Not always. Look. Sugar is cheaper now.

A : Interesting... Ah! There is something that has changed a lot.

B : Is that (ロ)? The price change forms a shape like a "V" in the alphabet.

A : That's right. On the other hand, I found one thing that hasn't changed in price over 50 years.

B : Oh, that's (ハ).

A : Is there any special reason for that?

B : I don't know. I'll ask my teacher next time in class.

A : Over years some prices go up and some go down, right?

B : That's right. Price changes are not so simple!

[設問]

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

1. Soba 2. Curry and rice 3. Beef bowl 4. Ramen

(b) 空所 (ロ) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Rice 2. Coffee 3. A hamburger 4. Tofu

(c) 空所 (ハ) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Salt 2. Soy sauce 3. Sugar 4. Eggs

4 次の(a)~(c)の日本語の意味に合うように英文をつくる時、(イ)(ロ)に入れるのに最もふさわしい語をそれぞれ答えなさい。

(a) 英語で話を理解してもらえよう、努力してください。

Please make an (イ) to make (ロ) understood in English.

(b) 当時、私には住む家がなかった。

In (イ) days, I had no house to live (ロ).

(c) 気を楽しんで、しばらく休んだ方がいい。

You should take it (イ) and rest (ロ) a while.

5 次の(a)~(c)の日本語の意味に合うように1~7を並べかえたとき、(イ)(ロ)に入れるものをそれぞれ番号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語(句)も小文字にしてあります。

(a) テレビを長く見すぎると目に良くない。

() () () (イ) () () (ロ) for your eyes.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------|
| 1. long | 2. not | 3. good | 4. TV |
| 5. too | 6. watching | 7. is | |

(b) この街を流れる川はテムズ川です。

The () () (イ) () () (ロ) ().

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. which | 2. through | 3. is | 4. river |
| 5. the Thames | 6. runs | 7. this city | |

(c) 私たちの学校は街を見下ろす丘の上にあります。

() () () (イ) () () (ロ) the city.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1. on the | 2. stands | 3. hill | 4. our school |
| 5. down | 6. on | 7. looking | |

6

次の日本語を英語に直しなさい。なお、() 内に与えられた語をそのままの形で
順番通りに用いること。

君は辞書を使わずにこの本を読めますか。(Can / using / a)

7

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

As a boy, Zoltan Takacs caught snakes and kept them in his room. Now he is always trying to get them in jungles, deserts, and oceans all over the world that few people have ever visited.

Takacs collects snake *venom so that he can study it. He is searching for venom *components—called “toxins”—that can be used as medicine to cure various diseases. Usually, he travels alone with only a backpack, a camera bag, and tools for collecting venom. He often flies small planes to reach the places he wants to visit, and has traveled to more than 160 countries. Takacs’s adventures are like action movies and his trips are often dangerous: he has faced pirates, wars, and angry elephants. He has also survived six venomous snake bites. However, he never stops his adventures because of his *desire for (イ) making new scientific discoveries. “Animal venoms,” he explains, “are the source of over a dozen lifesaving medicines. They are used to develop drugs that treat high blood pressure, heart attacks, diabetes, and other diseases.”

Many drugs produce some *side effects. These side effects happen because the drugs target more than one part of the body. For example, cancer drugs sometimes can’t know the difference between cancer *cells and healthy cells—so (ロ). This causes side effects like severe headaches, hair loss, nausea, and vomiting. Toxins are a good model for medicines because they can hit a single target. But it can take years of work to find the right toxin to fight a *specific disease. For this reason, Takacs and his *colleagues have developed a new technology called “Designer Toxins.” This lets them create “toxin libraries.”

(ハ) The specially designed toxin libraries will hold the venom toxins of every animal on Earth in the future, and help [1. which 2. researchers 3. toxin 4. cure 5. might 6. discover] a specific disease. With this new technology, testing can happen much more quickly and *efficiently. A researcher can test many different toxins at once to see if any of them have an effect on a specific disease. Takacs believes researchers will be able to develop new toxin-based drugs because of the technology. However, he is also worried about the (ニ) of many toxin-based drugs.

So far, scientists have studied only a few thousand toxins. But according to Takacs, about 20 million more in nature are waiting to be studied. Some of these venom toxins come from *endangered species. So if a venomous animal *becomes extinct, it’s possible that a new drug is lost, too. The venom of an endangered snake might hold the key to developing a

medicine that saves human lives.

Once a species becomes extinct, there's no way to bring it back. Takacs says, "For me, losing *biodiversity means losing a rich source of knowledge and resources. It also means losing possible chances to treat some specific diseases." (ホ) Losing species, he explains, is "like *peeling out pages from a book we've never read, then burning them."

【注】 venom (へビやクモなどの) 毒		component 成分
desire 願望	side effect 副作用	cell 細胞
specific 特定の	colleague 同僚	efficiently 効率的に
endangered 絶滅の危機にある		become extinct 絶滅する
biodiversity 生物が多種多様であること		peel out ~をはぎ取る

[設問]

- (a) 下線部 (イ) について、ここでは具体的にはどのようなことだと述べられているか。15字以上30字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
- (b) 空所 (ロ) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
1. cancer cells are stronger than the drugs
 2. the drugs kill both
 3. more healthy cells are damaged
 4. cancer cells attack healthy cells
- (c) 下線部 (ハ) が本文の内容に合う英文になるように、[] の1～6の語を並べかえたとき、3番目と5番目に来るものを番号で答えなさい。
- (d) 空所 (ニ) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
1. loss
 2. danger
 3. effect
 4. cost

(e) 下線部 (ホ) の内容を最もよく表しているものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Takacs says that books are as important as wild plants and animals because they open doors to the world we've never seen.
2. Takacs says that to protect biodiversity on Earth, it is important to try to learn as much new information as possible.
3. Takacs says that if we continue losing biodiversity, there will be fewer books about animals in libraries.
4. Takacs says that losing biodiversity is a problem because we lose species before we understand their value as possible lifesaving medicines.

(f) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の1～6の中から2つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Takacs has been collecting and studying venomous animals since he was a boy.
2. Takacs is satisfied with his life because it's always full of adventure, like action movies.
3. Takacs and his colleagues are collecting new data on animal venoms from the toxin libraries.
4. Takacs says that there are still about 20 million more animal venoms in the wild that scientists have not studied yet.
5. Toxins from animals that are in danger of disappearing might be used to create medicines that save human lives.
6. Bringing someone's life back is not as easy as bringing back animals that have become extinct.

次のページにも問題があります。

8

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Is a flower a member of a “family”? Does a plant recognize other plants like it, as part of a group? Research has recently shown that both of the questions may be true. Like animals and people, it seems that plants are able to recognize friends and *relatives in order to work together. Clearly, plants can't send text messages, make phone calls, or post photos on social media, so how do they communicate?

Some researchers believe that plants may connect with one another by sending messages through their roots. They use chemical “signals” unique to each plant's family in order to recognize themselves. One study found that plants from the same species of sea-rocket, a coastal wild flower, grow *aggressively beside neighbors that don't have a close relation, but are less aggressive when they share space with their families. Researchers at McMaster University say that this may be an example of (イ) kin selection. Plants that have a close relation work together to succeed in their environment. As Dr. Susan Dudley of the university says, “Plants have this kind of hidden but *complicated social life.”

Besides (ロ) chemical signals, it's possible that plants “hear” each other and use the thing that they hear to recognize their relatives and good neighbors. A study by the University of Western Australia has shown that the *seedlings of chili plants began to grow more quickly when they were grown next to basil seedlings. The chili seedlings seem to know that these neighbors help to stop the *growth of *weeds and damage by insects. “We have shown that plants can recognize (ハ),” says Monica Gagliano, a plant scientist at the university.

Plants have even shown that they know when they're eaten! Not surprisingly, they don't seem to like it, and, luckily for them, they (ニ)! Researchers at the University of Missouri recorded the *vibrations a *caterpillar makes as it eats the leaves of a plant called thale-cress. Their experiment showed that the thale-cress produced extra mustard oil, a *substance that has a little poison and isn't liked by caterpillars, when it heard or felt vibrations similar to those made by caterpillars when they are eating leaves. Other plants, by sending chemical pain signals while they are under attack from insects, are able to invite the attention of *predators that attack those same insects.

Scientists accept that (ホ) research into plant communication is in its early days, so there are still many questions that are not answered. Do plants *intentionally communicate with each other?

(へ) If they do, do they all speak one language or [1. many 2. there 3. there as 4. as 5. languages 6. are] are types of plants? And can we, as humans, really understand what plants are saying?

【注】 relative 親族	aggressively 攻撃的に	complicated 複雑な
seedling 苗木	growth 成長	weed 雑草
vibration 振動	caterpillar いも虫	substance 物質
predator 捕食動物	intentionally 意図的に	

[設問]

- (a) 下線部 (イ) について、ここでは具体的にはどのようなことだと述べられているか。20字以上30字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
- (b) 下線部 (ロ) について本文中で述べられている内容と一致するものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
1. 有効に利用することで、一部の植物は別の種類の植物と共存し繁栄できる。
 2. 植物にとって、根の健全な発育の情報交換をするために不可欠である。
 3. 同族の植物に固有であり、それらが互いを認識するために発する。
 4. 異種の植物同士が同じ場所で育つ上で害となる。
- (c) 空所 (ハ) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の1～4の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。
1. where a dangerous enemy is causing harm to them
 2. when a good neighbor is growing next to them
 3. how insects around them are eating their enemies
 4. why they are helping seedlings of their neighbors

(d) 空所 (ニ) に入れるのに最もふさわしいものを次の 1～4 の中から 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. are able to protect themselves
2. are unable to take care of themselves
3. are able to eat enemies by themselves
4. are unable to escape from enemies by themselves

(e) 下線部 (ホ) の内容を最もよく表しているものを次の 1～4 の中から 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. research on how to communicate with plants is done in the morning
2. research on how plants communicate is just beginning
3. they have to do research on communication with plants as soon as possible
4. they have learned that plants used to exchange messages a long time ago

(f) 下線部 (へ) が本文の内容に合う英文になるように、[] の 1～6 の語 (句) を並べかえたとき、3 番目と 5 番目に来るものを番号で答えなさい。

(g) 本文の内容と一致するものを次の 1～6 の中から 2 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. Though plants don't have smartphones, they have their own ways of communication.
2. The chemicals that plants use to communicate with each other are produced only by their roots.
3. The most important thing for plants is to grow actively next to the same species.
4. Sea-rockets are more likely to become ill when they grow with different plants.
5. Thale-cress increases an oil that caterpillars don't like while they are eating it.
6. Some creatures are able to kill and eat caterpillars with the help of thale-cress.

【英語】 解答用紙(高校第2回)

1 ① ② ③

④ ⑤

2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

3 (a) (b) (c)

4 (a) (b)

(c)

5 (a) (b) (c)

6

7 (a)

15

(b) (c) 3番目 5番目 (d) (e)

30

(f)

8 (a)

20

(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) 3番目 5番目

30

(g)

受験番号	<input type="text"/>	氏名	<input type="text"/>
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得点	<input type="text"/>
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