

2025 年度 前期

個 別 学 力 検 査

英 語

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. 問題冊子は 22 ページあります。解答冊子には解答用紙 7 枚が綴じられています。
3. 試験時間は 90 分間です。
4. すべての解答用紙の所定の欄に受験番号を記入してください(氏名は記入しないでください)。
5. 問題冊子と解答冊子に印刷不鮮明や落丁などがある場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
6. 試験中に気分が悪くなったときは、手を挙げて監督者の指示に従ってください。
7. 問題冊子は試験終了後に持ち帰ってください。ただし、無断で複写、複製、転載などを行うことはできません。

個 別 学 力 検 査

英 語

第1問 (配点 20 点)

次の会話を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Host : Welcome back to the program. I am Kate, and for those listeners joining us now, we have been talking about worldwide travels and now we will be speaking to David, Sandy, and Tom about their recent travels around Europe. David, Sandy, and Tom, welcome to the show and thank you for coming. So, straight to the point, could you tell us about the tour? When did you set off, where did you visit? Also, some useful travel tips for those tuning in from home, school, work, or wherever else they may be.

David : Of course! Shall I go first?

Host : Take it away.

David : ⁽¹⁾ Well, it was the summer of 2018 when we began preparing to set off on a tour of Western Europe. We had plans to visit Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Germany, and Switzerland, and if we had time to spare, Portugal as well.

Sandy : Oh! David, you forgot to mention Spain! I remembered because I couldn't forget how hot it was when we arrived.

David : That's right, we visited Spain too, didn't we? As you said, Spain was hot, but Italy felt very warm to me too. Anyway, we had booked our tickets many months in advance. Of course, we were very excited, but we couldn't help but worry about the weather. However, as the departure date drew closer, it seemed that all might be well after all.

Sandy : Indeed, we departed by air from Athens, the capital city of Greece, and headed first to Rome, in Italy, before returning to Greece after about a month.

Host : So (2)

- Tom : In mainland Europe, we were unsure about the best means to travel. The bus and train were very similarly priced, but in the end we decided to travel by rail to all the countries on the mainland because it was slightly cheaper and more importantly very convenient, especially for the longer journeys.
- Host : Did you also take the train from the mainland to the United Kingdom?
- Sandy : When it came to visiting London and Ireland, we decided to go by ferry. The ferry from mainland Europe to London was lovely. We took off from the Netherlands. The sea was calm and the air was refreshing.
- David : That's right. We were looking forward to the ferry to Dublin, in Ireland but due to rough seas, departure was rescheduled several times until we decided we had had enough waiting and left for Portugal instead, stopping in France on the way, for two days.
- Tom : We visited many museums, cathedrals, and historical sites. We also tried the local food in each country we visited. In Rome, it was spaghetti bolognese, in Switzerland, we tried cheese fondue, in Berlin, it was sauerbraten, and so on.
- Host : Mm, sounds delicious!
- Sandy : They were. In Spain, we had lunch at an outdoor restaurant!
- Tom : That's right, Sandy, it was very hot, wasn't it? Probably the hottest country we visited. Do you remember some people at the restaurant had sunburn. Thankfully, we had sun cream.
- Host : Wow! How very exciting! All right, we will be taking a short break now and...

問題 1 下線部 Take it away. と同じ意味の表現を英語で書きなさい。
(1)

問題 2 旅行前の天気について、会話の内容に最も合うものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) The weather will be very good during their tour.
- (b) They expect good weather during their tour.
- (c) They were still very worried about the weather.
- (d) They expect bad weather during their tour.

問題 3 David、Sandy、Tom の旅行期間について、最も近いものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) for a couple of weeks
- (b) for half a year
- (c) for about four weeks
- (d) for about twenty days

問題 4 空欄(2)に入る文として、最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) what did you buy there?
- (b) where did you leave for?
- (c) when did you start?
- (d) how did you get around?

問題 5 彼らが最終的に訪問した国の数について、最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) They visited 7 countries.
- (b) They visited only 8 countries.
- (c) They visited only 9 countries.
- (d) They visited a total of 10 countries.

問題 6 彼らが訪れた場所で一番暑かった国はどこか、最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) France
- (b) Spain
- (c) Italy
- (d) Greece

問題 7 彼らがヨーロッパ本土で電車を利用した主な理由は何か、最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) Because they already knew that it was more convenient.
- (b) Because it was slightly cheaper than the bus.
- (c) Because it was more convenient than the bus.
- (d) Because it was no more convenient than the bus.

問題 8 David、Sandy、Tom が今参加しているものは何か、最も適切なものを (a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) Television program
- (b) Radio program
- (c) News media article
- (d) Public interview

問題 9 David、Sandy、Tom が訪れた各国でしたことは何か、日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

第2問 (配点 20 点)

次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Our everyday life is convenient and we can get food anywhere at any time. Although the discussion about food is important, we tend to forget to connect it with lifestyle changes, the global population problem, the aging society with fewer children, and climate change. A food self-sufficiency ratio is an index of the domestic food production of a country to its food supply. A food self-sufficiency ratio is divided into: the self-sufficiency ratio according to individual items, and a total food self-sufficiency ratio. The latter is further classified into a calorie-base or a value-of-production base.

Figure 1 shows the changes in the food self-sufficiency ratio of Japan from 1965 to 2023. The food self-sufficiency ratio in Japan has been falling since 1965, leveling off for a period of about 10 years between 2000 and 2010 before falling again. The calorie-based food self-sufficiency ratio in 2023 has fallen to nearly half compared with the ratio in 1965. One of the reasons is that Japan is dependent on import of many kinds of food. Currently, the low level of the food self-sufficiency ratio in Japan is frequently discussed.

Figure 2 shows the calorie-based food self-sufficiency ratio of different countries in 2021. The figure shows that the calorie-based food self-sufficiency ratios of Canada and Australia are very high. Japan's calorie-based food self-sufficiency ratio is the lowest in the countries shown here. The calorie-based⁽¹⁾ food self-sufficiency ratio of Australia is more than six times the ratio of Japan. Furthermore, the ratio of the United States is higher than that of Japan, and lower than the ratios of Canada and Australia. Simultaneously, in Japan, there are also negative views on emphasizing a calorie-based self-sufficiency ratio instead of the value-of-production based when discussing the issue.

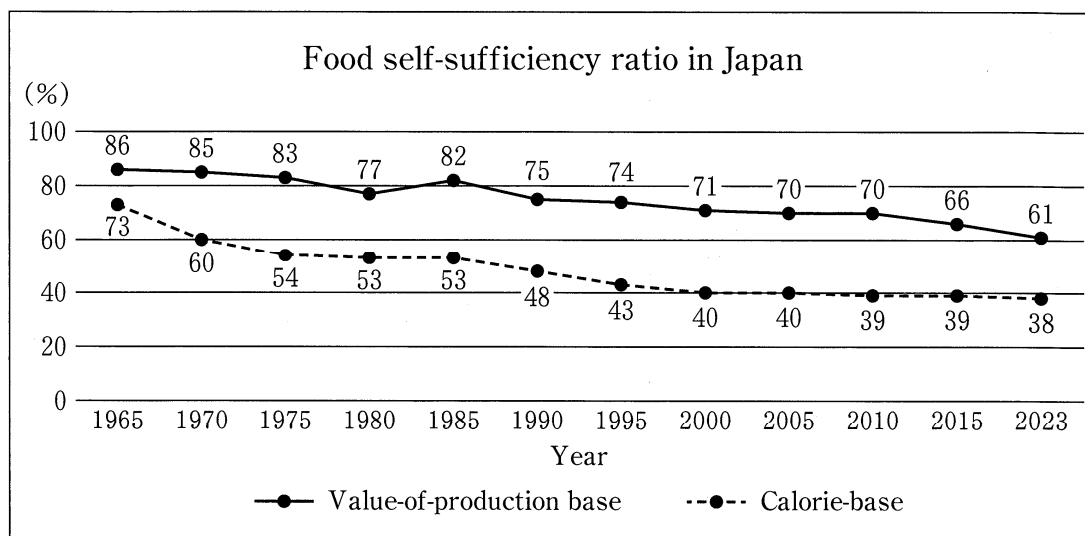
In such discussions, it will be necessary to consider “rice” which is the main cereal supporting food self-sufficiency in Japan. The self-sufficiency ratio of rice

which is our staple food is 100% in general. Rice is closely connected with our history, culture, and economy, and it also functions as the foundation of Japanese economic society. However, the amount of consumption of rice has been decreasing in recent years. Figure 3 shows the changes in the amount of consumption of rice in Japan. The per capita amount of consumption was over 100 kg in the 1960s. Consumption of rice has decreased gradually since, and the per capita amount of consumption in 2015 is about 55 kg. One of the reasons is that Japanese eating habits have changed. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is trying to increase consumption of rice by proposing various methods.

However, there is a limit to increasing the consumption of rice in Japan. Due to the decreasing population, it would be insufficient to just increase the quantity of rice consumed per capita without considering other measures. In order to increase the food self-sufficiency ratio in a society with a shrinking population, it will be necessary to consider a comprehensive policy, so that a rice surplus may not occur; this makes the solution to the problem more complex.

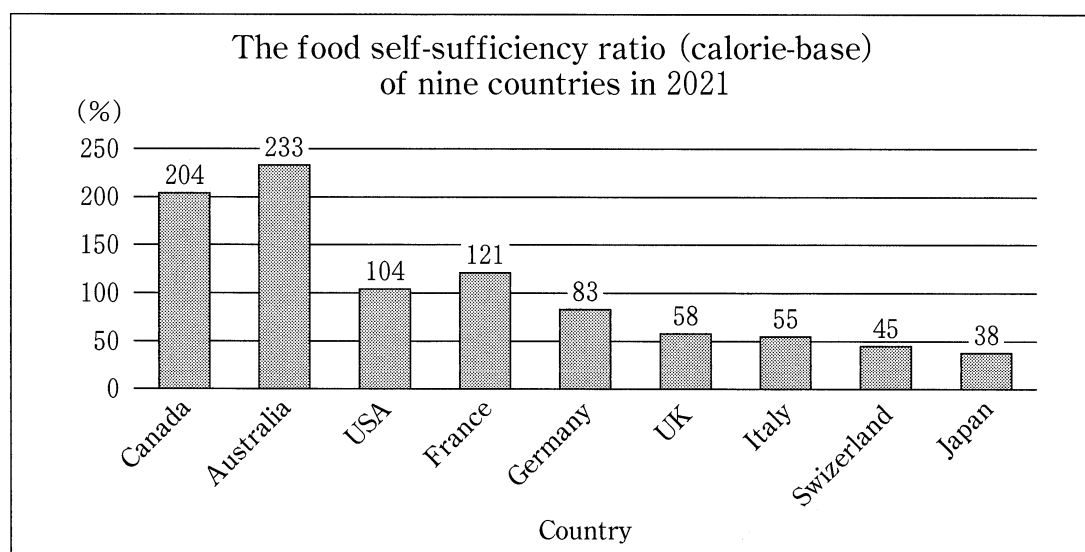
Finally, Figure 4 shows the food self-sufficiency ratio in six prefectures in Japan. A remarkable difference is between urban and rural areas. The food self-sufficiency ratio in big cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka is very low compared to Hokkaido, Aomori, and Miyagi. It is close to zero in Tokyo and Osaka which are areas with larger populations. As expected, the food self-sufficiency ratio in Hokkaido is very high on the calorie basis, but the self-sufficiency ratio in Aomori Prefecture is higher than that in Hokkaido on the value-of-production basis. Figure 4 shows that prefectures with agricultural land supply food to cities with large populations. The double dependence of urban areas can be seen. The food for people who live in big cities is maintained by supplies from other prefectures, particularly rural areas, and from overseas import. The lifeline supporting food in urban areas is weak and unsteady. It is important to consider once again food supply and sustainability which often tend to be forgotten.

Figure 1



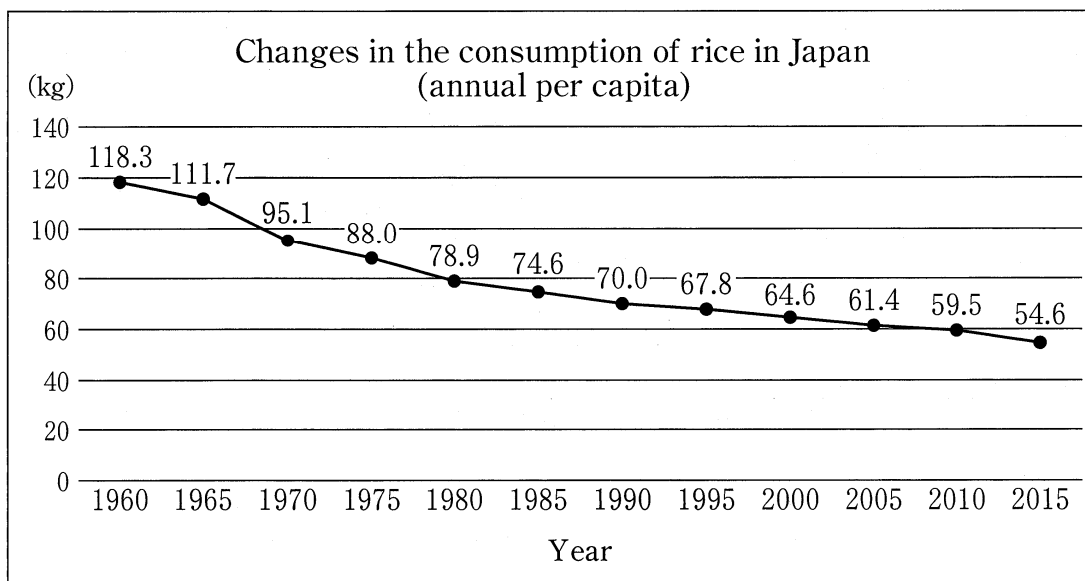
Source: https://www.maff.go.jp/j/zyukyu/zikyu_ritu/attach/pdf/012-9.pdf

Figure 2



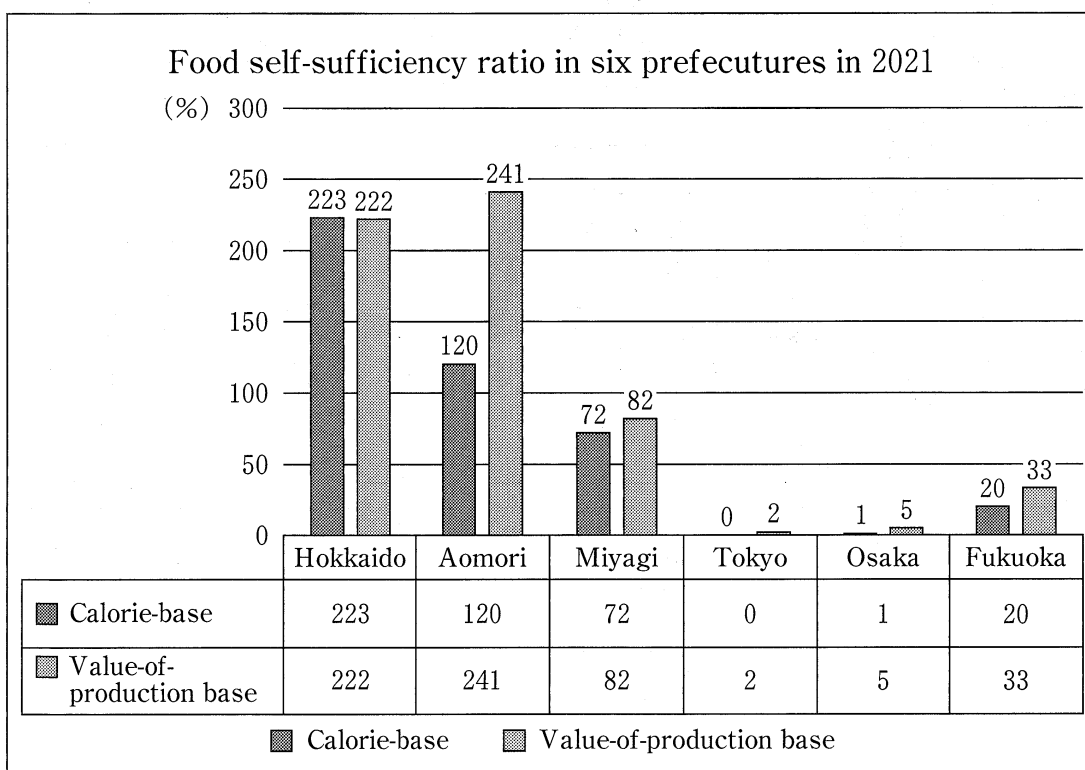
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Figure 3



Source: https://www.maff.go.jp/j/zyukyu/zikyu_ritu/ohanasi_01/01-03.html

Figure 4



Source: https://www.maff.go.jp/j/zyukyu/zikyu_ritu/attach/pdf/zikyu_10-8.pdf

問題 1 Figure 1 が示している内容について、最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) The food self-sufficiency ratio in Japan has been going up every year.
- (b) The food self-sufficiency ratio in Japan went up suddenly in 2023.
- (c) The food self-sufficiency ratio in Japan has fallen steadily for over 30 years to 2023.
- (d) The food self-sufficiency ratio in Japan did not change very much between 1975 to 2023.

問題 2 Figure 2 を参考にして、下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問題 3 下線部 staple food ⁽²⁾とはどういうものか、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問題 4 下線部 The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries(MAFF) ⁽³⁾の正式な組織名を日本語で書きなさい。

問題 5 Figure 1、Figure 2、Figure 4 と本文を参考に、下線部 The double dependence ⁽⁴⁾とはどのような状況を意味しているのか、日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

問題 6 本文中で述べられている内容として、最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) 日本の米生産量は少なくなったので、食の輸入を拡大すべきある。
- (b) 米を無理に消費する必要はなく、小麦など他の穀類を主食とするべきだ。
- (c) 日本の食料自給率の低さの問題は、人口減少によって解決されるわけではない。
- (d) 都市部の生活者が米を大量消費するよう、推進することが重要である。

第3問 (配点 20 点)

問題 1 次の記事を読み、これに対する自分の考えを、理由を明確にしながら 30 語程度の英語で書きなさい。なお、*を付した語には注が示されています。

Enhancing English Proficiency* in Japanese High Schools: An Immersive Approach

Japanese high schools should conduct all classes in English to improve students' English proficiency. This immersive environment forces students to use English daily, enhancing their language skills naturally. Additionally, as more companies adopt English as their corporate language, this approach better prepares students for future careers in an increasingly globalized world.

*English Proficiency : 英語力

問題 2 次の英文で筆者が主張したいことは何か、30 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

Tom worked at a small town library which was facing closure due to budget cuts. Determined to save the library for the community, he searched for solutions. First, Tom started working with local businesses and schools to redefine the library as a hub for educational activities. He also collaborated with local artists to organize monthly exhibitions, using the entry fees to fund the library. Additionally, by offering online classes and workshops, he adapted the library to the digital age, creating new sources of income. His efforts were successful, transforming the library from just a place to borrow books into a center for the community. Tom's hard work and creativity saved the library and contributed to the cultural and educational development of the town.

問題 3 最初のパッセージに続くように、次のA～Eを正しい順序に並べ替えなさい。

The Life of an Inventor

This is a story of an inventor who was born in a poor village in a certain country. As a child, he loved to take things apart and see how they worked. His parents were farmers, and they did not have much money. But they always supported their son's curiosity. They gave him old radios and clocks to play with. The boy dreamed of creating things that would improve people's lives.

A : This extraordinary inventor passed away peacefully twenty years after founding the school. He was remembered not only for his inventions but also for his kindness and generosity. Many people attended his funeral to pay their respects. His inventions continued to change people's lives, and his foundation supported many new inventors. His life showed that with curiosity and hard work, anyone can contribute to the world.

B : His first job was at a small tech company, where he was part of a team that designed new gadgets. He was always full of ideas. One day, he invented a pot that could cook any dish in a short time. This invention was his first big success, and his name became known in the tech world.

C : After accomplishing everything at his company, he decided to give back to his community. He started a foundation to support young inventors and built a school in his hometown so children could learn about science and technology. He visited the school often and gave talks to inspire the students. He wanted to ensure that everyone had the chance to follow their dreams.

D : The curious boy excelled in science and math in school. His teachers noticed his talent and encouraged him to study hard. He won many science competitions. When he was 18, he received a scholarship to a prestigious university in the metropolis. As a freshman, he was excited to learn from the best professors in the country. During his university years, he laid the foundation for his career as an inventor.

E : His major breakthrough came when he invented a robot that could help with household chores. This robot could clean, cook, and even take care of pets. It became very popular around the world. His company grew quickly, and he became very wealthy, but he always remembered his humble beginnings and wanted to improve people's lives.

第4問 (配点 20 点)

次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

This is a fictional story about a creator and his creation.

There was a young man studying at university. He was (1) and eager to discover the secrets of life itself. He worked tirelessly to achieve his goal. Using his knowledge and skills, the young scientist decided to take on the challenge of creating a living person. While conducting numerous experiments, he was able to make a body from organic parts. Finally, one day, the body moved on its own. It seemed like he had succeeded in creating life, but was he happy about this achievement? No. As soon as the creature opened its eyes and looked at him, he was overcome with fear. The creature was horrible and lifeless in appearance. Terrified, he ran away. However, he later realized that the creature had followed him and attacked the people he cared about. The creator believed that this was no human being, but some creature.

So, what do you think of the creature? Many people might feel hatred toward it and sympathy for the scientist. At first glance, it seems like the scientist did nothing wrong, or did he? I have my doubts. Why did the scientist abandon the creature? In my opinion, he was responsible for both creating the creature and the consequences that followed. He could have anticipated what (2) would happen if he left the creature alone, but he didn't. Although the creature had the appearance of an adult person, it knew nothing about the world, much like a newborn baby. Would the scientist have abandoned it if it had been a small, beautiful baby? The creature likely needed help, but (3), the scientist ran away.

What happened to the creature next? Left alone, it taught itself by reading books. It also learned the language by overhearing people's conversations, but it never revealed itself because anyone who saw it would attack it or run away out

of fear. In fact, it was even shot at once when it tried to save a girl from drowning in the nearby river. When it finally learned how to speak, it wanted desperately to communicate with someone. It tried, but each time it only frightened people and was met with violence. Frustrated and disappointed, the creature set out to find its creator, blaming him for all its suffering.

Imagine the creature, capable of speaking our language, longing to be understood. Doesn't it seem less terrifying and more human? It wanted to connect with others, to be accepted. I wonder how it must have felt. If I were always feared and hated, if I had no chance to talk to anyone or to be trusted as a friend, how hopeless my life would be! ⁽⁴⁾ The creature certainly committed evil acts by attacking people, however, there might be reasons for that and we are going to explore them together.

This story was written by a young woman. She was only a teenager when she wrote the story. Despite her youth, she had faced many (5) in her life. First, her mother died shortly after she was born. Her father raised her alone, but he had no interest in parenting, leaving her constantly hungry and struggling. She worked as a live-in servant while attending school. Even in such a difficult life, she loved writing stories, and it was the only thing that gave her hope to keep going.

When we understand the author's life, the story of the creature takes on a new meaning. While the scientist and the creature are fictional, there are many real-life parallels. For example, parents can be seen as "creators" of their children's lives. Parents have a huge influence over their children, sometimes shaping their futures in many ways. When children are unhappy with their parents, they may feel (6) or even angry, much like the creature in the story. This way, the story can also be seen as a metaphor for the responsibility of parenting.

In addition, during the COVID-19 pandemic, many people got various animals as pets, but were unable to bear the responsibility of keeping them long-term.

As a result, there were frequent incidents of pets abandoned by their owners. Furthermore, I often hear in the news about parents (7) their responsibilities, such as not feeding their children, keeping them in unsanitary conditions, or failing to take them to the hospital when they are sick or injured. Every time I hear about people or animals being mistreated, my chest hurts, and I feel a deep sadness. (8).

問題 1 空欄(1)に入る最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) ambitious (b) scared (c) colorful (d) funny

問題 2 下線部(2)について、筆者は the scientist がどうするべきだったと考えているか、日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。

問題 3 空欄(3)に入る最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) therefore (b) instead (c) despite (d) however

問題 4 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問題 5 文脈に沿って、空欄(5)に英語 1 語を書きなさい。

問題 6 空欄(6)に入る最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) bored (b) interested (c) dissatisfied (d) excited

問題 7 空欄(7)に入る最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) educating (b) criticizing (c) raising (d) neglecting

問題 8 空欄(8)に、文脈に沿ってこのパラグラフを締める 1 文を英語で書きなさい。

第5問 (配点 20 点)

次の電子メールのやり取りを読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

電子メール 1

Subject: (1)
Dear Ms. Hiromi Okada,
<p>My name is Ken Williams, at <i>Product and Ingredient</i>, a leading corporation in flour food in the US. I visited your company's website, but I need some clarification about the services you provide. Now we are planning a promotional event for our food fair in Japan. We are looking at Tokyo or other major cities, including regional cities across the country. During and after the event, we wish to have press conferences, news articles published in the local media, as well as strong social media followings and posts from local influencers.</p> <p>However, we have no experience of doing business in Japan, so, we would like to consult with you about our event in more detail.</p> <p>Best wishes,</p> <p>Ken Williams</p>

電子メール 2

Subject: Re: (1)
Dear Ken,
<p>Thank you for inquiring about our services. Our company has done business in Japan for more than 50 years. We believe that we can assist you with your</p>

request.

Here are some venue options for the event you are proposing. In a major city like Tokyo and Osaka, there is a pavilion within the cities for events. In a regional city, like Aomori City in Aomori Prefecture or Morioka City in Iwate Prefecture, there are more venues to choose from depending on the size of the events, and they are usually more affordable as well.

First, there are several arenas where concerts and sports events, such as professional basketball games, can be held. Some arenas can have spaces for stands and kitchen cars indoor. So, you can hold conferences, cooking demonstrations, and food and product tasting.

Second, event spaces in department stores can be ideal for food fairs in Japan. Japanese consumers like to visit these kinds of fairs.

Third, on large parks, a stage for events and meal stalls can be built on short notice.

And finally, festivals can be good venues to attract a lot of visitors since a lot of stands offer various foods there.

We could provide you with a brochure of our services for Aomori City and Morioka City, including our service consultation charge. Please let me know.

Kind regards,

Hiromi Okada

電子メール 3

Subject: Re: Re: (1)

Hi Hiromi,

Thank you for your prompt reply. Yes, please send us the brochure. If all goes well, we will be looking at working with you to hold several other series of

promotional events throughout Japan. Although we aimed to hold a single event at first, your response has encouraged us to be more determined about promoting our products.

We are thinking of holding our event in collaboration with festival organizers during festivals. That way we can reach out to a wider audience. Although our team leader has a different thought about that,⁽²⁾ we are working to gain his approval.

Could you provide us with some real cases of promotional events and festival collaborations in Aomori?

Best wishes,
Ken Williams

電子メール 4

Subject: Re: Re: Re: (1)

Hi Ken,

We really appreciate your interest in our company and services. Of course, here are two examples of collaboration at festivals.

The first case, Nebuta Festival in Aomori City. The festival is well-known for its colorfully lit historical sculptures on the festival floats. For instance, Yoshitsune Minamoto, one of the most popular samurais in Japan, can be a major theme. In addition to these historical ones, some collaboration includes Nebuta sculptures of Japanese anime and video games. Therefore, we recommend this approach if you decide to go down that route. In line with this,⁽³⁾ you can construct a Nebuta sculpture of your mascot with the nameplate of your major product on it for all the attendees of the festival to see.

The second case is the traditional spring “Sakura” festival in Hirosaki City.

They collaborated with a popular Vocaloid character in recent years, and special goods, such as posters and badges, were sold during the festival season. If you go with this strategy, you will be able to make and sell packages of your character both on-site and over the Internet. These collaboration cases are also seen at Sendai and Yokohama in the summer. If you can gain strong interest from citizens in Aomori by following this trend, it may also be possible to achieve success in other areas in Japan. I hope this helps. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact us.

Best wishes,
Hiromi Okada

問題 1 電子メール 1 を読んで、空欄(1)に入る適切な subject (件名・タイトル)を、英語で書きなさい。なお、電子メール 2、3、4 の(1)にも同じ表現が入ります。

問題 2 電子メール 1 で、Ken が Hiromi の会社に依頼した理由は何か、最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) It's because Hiromi's company can recommend the best event season.
- (b) It's because Ken was reluctant to do business in Japan.
- (c) It's because Ken thinks the company can provide the services he needs.
- (d) It's because Hiromi has worked with Ken before.

問題 3 電子メール 2 の内容と一致しないものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) Arenas were suggested as suitable event venues.
- (b) Demonstrators can cook at the indoor venues suggested.
- (c) It will be difficult to provide food tasting at the stands.
- (d) Hiromi suggested holding an event in parks.

問題 4 電子メール 3 下線部(2)の内容を推測して日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。

問題 5 電子メール 4 下線部(3)の内容に最も合うものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) Historical characters of Nebuta are famous for their dynamic poses.
- (b) Collaboration is possible at the traditional festivals.
- (c) Small children cannot see the anime characters on the Nebuta.
- (d) We need to preserve our festival traditions for doing business.

問題 6 これらの電子メールをやり取りした直後の Ken の状況について、最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) Ken has to receive more information from Hiromi soon.
- (b) Ken and Hiromi decided to hold an event together.
- (c) Ken will not hold an event in Aomori.
- (d) Ken might hold an event in Aomori.