

英 語

注 意

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないで下さい。
- 2 この問題冊子は全部で9ページあります。
- 3 解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号とマーク、氏名とフリガナを必ず記入して下さい。
- 4 解答は、解答用紙の問題番号に対応した解答マーク欄にマークして下さい。
- 5 解答時間は60分です。
- 6 解答用紙は必ず提出して下さい。
- 7 問題冊子は持ち帰って下さい。

受験番号欄記入例

2025

受 験 番 号				
1	9	7	0	5
0	0	0	●	0
●	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	●
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	●	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	●	⑨	⑨	⑨

数字の位置に注意してマークして下さい
ゼロは一番上にあります

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

- 1. 解答は、HB の黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
- 2. 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消しなさい。
- 3. 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。
- 4. 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

マーク例

良い例	●	悪い例	○	⊗	⊙	○
						薄いマークは読めません

I 次の英文 1 ～ 6 の下線部の意味に最も近いものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

1 You cannot go wrong if you follow the instructions and take every step carefully.

- ① stumble ② fall ③ fail ④ break

2 Our plan to visit our uncle in Italy is still up in the air.

- ① not expected ② not decided ③ not discussed ④ not possible

3 Sharon will be here before long, so we should start preparing the dinner.

- ① later ② soon ③ briefly ④ quickly

4 Maria caught on after the teacher demonstrated how to do the exercise.

- ① understood ② progressed ③ struggled ④ tried

5 Ken went out of his way to help me when I needed it most.

- ① took some time off ② reached out
③ made a special effort ④ got lost

6 The investigators went over the documents before reaching a conclusion.

- ① sought ② researched ③ suspected ④ examined

Ⅱ 次の英文 7 ～ 11 の () に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

7 Meeting Room A, which is spacious and well-equipped, can comfortably () up to 100 people, making it ideal for large gatherings.

- ① arrange ② contain ③ include ④ accommodate

8 When the traffic light () yellow, all drivers should not speed up but instead prepare to stop.

- ① turns ② changes ③ replaces ④ substitutes

9 Upon hearing the loud noise in the woods, the () boys immediately ran home.

- ① frightened ② horrible ③ terrible ④ afraid

10 Many health problems like heart disease and high blood pressure can be () reduced by a careful diet.

- ① unusually ② prominently ③ significantly ④ faithfully

11 The professor gave the best () advice to help her assistant make the right choice.

- ① able ② capable ③ possible ④ probable

Ⅲ 次の 12 ～ 14 の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるように、() 内の ① ～ ⑥ を並べかえなさい。そして、4 番目にくるものの番号を選びなさい。

12 健康ほど貴重なものはない。

Nothing (① good ② so ③ is ④ precious ⑤ health ⑥ as).

13 新しい仕事についてから 5 年になる。

It (① been ② took ③ I ④ has ⑤ since ⑥ five years) on my new job.

14 私は彼女に心から謝るよう彼に提案した。

I (① apologize ② that ③ him ④ to ⑤ he ⑥ proposed) to her sincerely.

IV 次の会話文中の [15] ～ [22] に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Mai is getting ready to play an online game with her friend Namazzi, who lives in Uganda.

Mai: Hello... hello, can you hear me?

Namazzi: Hey hey, yeah, I can hear you. What time is it over there?

Mai: It's 10 p.m. I've just got in from work!

Namazzi: Oh, really? I didn't know you had started working. Have you [15] university?

Mai: No, no, I love being a student. It's just an after-school job. I'm working at a French restaurant. It's pretty exhausting, but the owner is [16], and I get to eat amazing French food every shift! It's about 5 over there, isn't it?

Namazzi: Not yet. It's just after [17], actually. I've just got back from college. OK, are you ready to start? What skin* are you going to go for today?

Mai: Hmm... I fancy something old school. I think I'll be Radical Raider. You?

Namazzi: Ohh, nice choice. I'll go with [18]. It's always worked for me before.

Mai and Namazzi start playing the online game:

Namazzi: Ohh, nice move! OK, I'm going to check inside this hut.

Mai: Alright, be careful. I'll stay outside and [19] the door. Did you find anything?

Namazzi: Yeah, there are some bandages and some food.

Mai: Nice! Let's go.

Namazzi: Quick, behind you!

Mai: Phew, thanks. That was close. Let's keep going. It looks like there's a chest in this abandoned apartment. [20].

Namazzi: OK, we should both watch out for traps though. What have you found?

Mai: I've got a shield and some invisibility gloves. Hey, I can hear a noise in the next room. Quick, let's [21].

Namazzi: Oh no... I [22] !

*skin ゲームキャラクターの衣装

[15]

- ① started working at a
- ② dropped out of
- ③ enrolled in
- ④ started studying at

16

- ① cool
- ② strict
- ③ hard-working
- ④ always late

17

- ① four o'clock in the afternoon
- ② four o'clock in the morning
- ③ six o'clock in the afternoon
- ④ six o'clock in the morning

18

- ① this new one
- ② your usual one
- ③ my unlucky one
- ④ my usual one

19

- ① find
- ② destroy
- ③ build
- ④ guard

20

- ① I'll go in by myself
- ② You go in by yourself
- ③ Let's go in together
- ④ Let's wait outside together

21

- ① wait inside
- ② look around for a bit
- ③ get out as soon as we can
- ④ take our time

22

- ① just avoided an enemy player
- ② can see a medical kit
- ③ stepped in a trap
- ④ found some more food

V 次の英文を読み、23 ～ 27 の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

These days, if you want to listen to a song, any song, you just tap an app on your phone and in a couple of seconds you can be enjoying the music. This is great for music fans, but how does this business model work out for bands, musicians and artists? Over the last few decades, the music industry has fundamentally changed, and as with most changes in business models, it has been driven almost completely by new technology. These changes are not just in how we listen to music, but also how musicians record and distribute the music that they create.

Under the old business model, the main way that artists (and the record companies that they were signed to) made money was selling singles and albums. The single acted as a way to generate interest in the album, and chart placings were seen as the key indicator of a band's popularity and success. In order to promote the album, bands went on tour. Playing live was often very expensive for record labels, especially if it involved a big stage show, but the main function of touring was not to make money. It was to allow the audience to hear the songs so that they would go and buy the album. At that time, the only ways to hear new music were by listening to the radio, going to a live concert, or actually buying a record or CD.

From the beginning of the modern rock era in the early 1960s to the late 2000s the way we listen to music underwent a number of changes, as technology progressed. Vinyl records were the main medium until the 1980s, but their popularity fell considerably as cassettes and compact discs (CDs) were introduced. Throughout the 1990s, CDs continued to dominate. This was good business not only for new artists releasing albums, but also for past artists, as their old, long out-of-print records were re-released on CD. Music lovers were purchasing the same album a second time as they replaced their old analogue media with new digital CDs. This was a boom time for the music industry.

However, in recent years as CDs have given way to MP3s and now streaming services, the previous business model has been turned upside-down. Streaming services, which are essentially just tech companies, pay so little to musicians (around 0.47 yen per stream) that for small and medium-sized artists, revenue from album sales is now minimal. Playing live and selling merchandise are now far more profitable for bands and labels than selling albums. This means that instead of touring to promote an album, bands are now making albums to promote their tours.

So, where does this leave the artists? On the one hand, they have a lot more freedom. New technology means that new bands no longer need to sign to a record company. They can create, record, and produce music by themselves and post it to the internet. On the other hand, unless they are global superstars, it is difficult to make a living as a musician. As fans, the best way we can support artists is with our money: buying CDs, paying for downloads, going to concerts, and purchasing merchandise. If we don't, there may be no new artists to support in the future.

- 23 What is the main topic of this article?
- ① a history of popular music over the decades
 - ② the changing business model of the music industry
 - ③ the evolution of technology and music
 - ④ how to support musicians in the digital era
- 24 What was the main purpose of playing songs live under the old business model?
- ① to generate revenue
 - ② to make fun of the music
 - ③ to advertise the album
 - ④ to put on a big stage show
- 25 Which format(s) was/were the most popular in the 1990s?
- ① vinyl records
 - ② cassettes
 - ③ CDs
 - ④ cassettes and CDs
- 26 What is the core of the new business model?
- ① Albums are promotional tools for live concerts.
 - ② Playing live helps artists to sell albums.
 - ③ Streaming services pay money to tech companies.
 - ④ Medium-sized artists generate the most revenue.
- 27 Who can make a lot of money from music?
- ① very famous musicians only
 - ② mainly medium sized bands
 - ③ some small artists
 - ④ all musicians regardless of fame

Ⅵ 次の英文を読み、28 ～ 32 に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Have you ever found that your smartphone is too big for your hand? Have you ever been to the doctor and found that they couldn't help you? Have you ever sat in a car and had the seatbelt rub against your neck? If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, there is a high chance that you are 28. In her 2019 book *Invisible Women*, Caroline Criado Perez uses the new field of data science to show that the society that we all live in is a world that is mostly created and designed by men, for men. This bias can have serious consequences for our daily lives.

Let's start with smartphones. Over the last few years, as more people watch videos and movies on their phones, screens have got bigger and bigger. However, on average, women have smaller hands than men. This can lead to problems like muscle strain, which may lead to injuries in the long-term. In an emergency, it can also be deadly. If we are in a dangerous situation and can only use one hand, it may be difficult for 29 to call for the police or an ambulance.

How about going to the doctor? Well, when doctors are in training, medical schools use models based on the male body. Also, most medical and biological research uses men as the default subject. This means that scientists and doctors do not have much knowledge about the female body. So, when women go to the doctor, it is often the case that they are unable to diagnose the problem. This can lead to women being given entirely 30 medicine, which makes the problem worse.

Finally, what's the problem with seatbelts? According to the data, women are 47% more likely to be seriously injured in a car crash. Again, this is because the average male body is used when designing the size and shape of cars. As women are often smaller than men, the seatbelt can be too high on their body. This means that if there is a crash, men may suffer minor injuries, but will be protected by the seatbelt. 31, women are not protected well by the seatbelt and are far more likely to suffer serious injuries or even be killed.

So, as we can see, gender bias is built into our everyday lives in a world that is designed for men. The problem is that this discrimination is often 32. However, as awareness of these issues increases, it is up to the designers, scientists, and doctors of the future, and all of us, to change this situation for the better.

28

- ① invisible ② visible ③ female ④ male

29

- ① women ② men ③ officers ④ medics

30

- ① correct ② incorrect ③ more ④ less

31

- ① In addition ② In contrast ③ Likewise ④ Nevertheless

32

- ① hidden ② biased ③ designed ④ apparent

VII 次の英文 33 ～ 37 の () に入る最も適切なものを, 選択肢 ① ～ ④ からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。

33 Will you find out if the newly hired secretary () our next staff meeting tomorrow?

- ① attend ② attends ③ will attend ④ be attending

34 My roommate is planning to purchase () table.

- ① an Italian wooden beautiful ② a beautiful Italian wooden
③ a wooden Italian beautiful ④ an Italian beautiful wooden

35 I haven't met () of Lucy's twin brothers, but judging from the one I have met, the other one must be a great athlete too.

- ① both ② all ③ either ④ any

36 Look at those dark clouds coming this way! It ().

- ① rains ② will rain ③ is raining ④ is going to rain

37 In the absence of an internet connection, these devices are of no ().

- ① use ② useful ③ useless ④ usefulness

英語の問題はここまでです

