

2025年度 学校推薦型選抜 適性検査 I
筆 記

設問 【1】～【8】

【1】～【4】 問1	マーク式解答番号	1	～	16
【4】 問2～問4	記述式			
【4】 問5～【5】 問4	マーク式解答番号	17	～	25
【5】 問5～問7	記述式			
【5】 問8	マーク式解答番号	26		
【6】	記述式			
【7】・【8】	マーク式解答番号	27	～	34

解答番号は、(1) 1 ～ (5) 5 。

1

2

3

4

5

【2】 次の(1)～(3)において、各組の空所に共通する動詞として最も適当なものを、下の①～⑧の中からそれぞれ選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。必要に応じて活用上の語形変化を考慮すること。

解答番号は、(1) ～(3) 。

(配点 12 点)

- (1) a. Anna () after her mother in many ways, especially in her kindness and commitment to helping others. They both share the same warm smile.
- b. It was raining heavily outside, so she decided to () an umbrella with her to stay dry during her walk to the bus stop.

- (2) a. The child's face () pale at the strange noises from the dark forest. He ran home, heart racing with fear.
- b. Tom found a small caterpillar in his garden and decided to keep it as a pet. As weeks went by, the caterpillar () into a beautiful butterfly.

- (3) a. Despite our efforts to reach a consensus, the negotiations () apart at the last minute, leading to a breakdown in communication and unresolved issues.
- b. During the storm, many trees () down due to the strong winds, causing significant damage to power lines and blocking several main roads.

Verbs : ① call ② fall ③ leave ④ look
 ⑤ put ⑥ shake ⑦ take ⑧ turn

【3】 次の(1)～(3)の対話を読み、各 Question に対する最も適切な答えを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 9 ～(3) 11。

(配点 12 点)

(1) John : Would you like to see a really adorable picture of my niece Julia?

Lena : Oh! What a cute little girl! How old is she?

John : Julia is six years old and has started to learn ballet and jazz dance. She loves dancing, just like her mother Sophie. They even look kind of similar, too.

Lena : Well, there is an expression, "The apple does not fall far from the tree".

Question : What is most likely the relationship between John and Sophie?

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- ① They are father and daughter.
- ② They are brother and sister.
- ③ They are niece and nephew.
- ④ They are mother and father.

(2) Rina : I am so impressed with your English skills! Can you give me some advice about how I can improve my speaking?

Mina : Oh, I feel so embarrassed that you mentioned that. I don't think I'm very good at it. I think I started to improve when I began thinking in English.

Rina : Thinking in English? How were you able to do that? I have to translate everything in my head before I say anything.

Mina : I'm not sure if this would work for you, but for me, I listen to a lot of English in the form of podcasts, audiobooks, and watch lots of online videos in English.

Question : What does Mina do to improve her English-speaking skills?

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- ① She listens to a lot of English and that helps her think in English.
- ② She reads a lot in Japanese and tries not to think so much in Japanese.
- ③ She speaks a lot in English while mainly thinking in Japanese.
- ④ She writes a lot in Japanese and then tries listening more in English.

(3) Makoto : Thank you for sharing your lunch with me. This is absolutely delicious! What is it?

Raji : It is called “mooli paratha” and it’s one of my mother’s special dishes. “Paratha” is a kind of Indian flatbread, like a tortilla, and “mooli” is a white root vegetable that you call “daikon” in Japanese.

Makoto : Do you mean you have “daikon” in your country, too?

Raji : Well, I could ask you the same question : Do you have mooli in your country, too?

Question : What does Raji explain about “mooli paratha”?

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- ① He explains to Makoto that although “mooli” and “daikon” look the same, they are quite different.
- ② He explains to Makoto that it contains a vegetable that is similar to one in Japan.
- ③ He tells Makoto that it is a dish that is similar to many dishes cooked in Japan, but his mother makes it, too.
- ④ He tells Makoto that his mother made this special dish without using any vegetables that are grown in Japan.

【4】 次の英文を読み、問1～問6に答えなさい。

(配点 51 点)

For the past 75 years in global public health, one of the major priorities has been exponential^{*1} population growth and Malthusian^{*2} concerns that the supply of food on the planet won't be able to keep up. In 1951, the world's population was 2.5 billion, which increased to 4 billion by 1975, 6.1 billion by 2000, and 8 billion by 2023. Governments in the two most populous countries, India and China, even ⁽¹⁾implemented, respectively, draconian^{*3} policies such as forced sterilisation^{*4} and a one-child restriction.

^(A)It now seems that many nations have switched to (w) about the (o) problem. Findings published last month from the Global Burden of Disease study, which examines epidemiological^{*5} trends across the world, note that fertility rates are falling in most countries. This can be seen as a public health success: lower fertility rates tend to reflect fewer children dying in the first 10 years of life, and an environment that protects women's bodily autonomy^{*6} and access to birth control, as well as girls' education. Having mainly planned pregnancies is seen as societal^{*7} progress.

But if low fertility is ⁽²⁾sustained, as the Global Burden of Disease study discusses, population decline follows roughly a generation later. In 2021, 110 countries were below replacement-level fertility. By 2050, the authors estimate population numbers will be falling in 155 countries. ^(B)The problem is that with ageing populations, economies will struggle to have enough young workers to take up necessary jobs and to pay taxes and social security.

Yet the problem of low fertility isn't true for every part of the world: sub-Saharan Africa's population is expected to keep growing. That region will have too many young people, and the rest of the world will have too few. One rational response to this demographic imbalance is for countries in

population decline to encourage immigration from Africa. Does it matter where people come from, as long as they want to contribute (ア) the workforce of a country and assimilate themselves and their children into the community? Aren't we all human?

The immigration solution has faced ⁽³⁾pushback. For instance, the Hungarian prime minister, Viktor Orbán, has said, "Migration for us is surrender." If you feel uncomfortable with this notion of a growing black or brown population, it's worth asking what exactly this disquiet*⁸ is about: skin colour? External appearance? Fear of another culture, or religion, taking over?

The other proposed solution has been trying to encourage people to have more children: some countries have ⁽⁴⁾launched marketing campaigns encouraging people to have children while others have offered financial incentives. In Taiwan, a presidential candidate suggested giving people a free pet if they have a baby, while Italy and Greece have offered per-child baby bonuses. Since 2006, the South Korean government has invested \$270 billion (£214 billion) into social and economic programmes encouraging higher fertility.

So far, none of these efforts seem to have made fertility rates rise. In fact, South Korea's birthrate fell to a new record low in 2023. There are clear obstacles to ⁽⁵⁾address, such as the cost of raising a child (including childcare, food, education, clothes), the negative financial impacts of taking parental leave, the huge time investment of being an unpaid carer, including sleep deprivation — and the anxiety of bringing a child into an uncertain world, grappling with the climate crisis, war and conflict.

While public policy interventions have been used in an attempt to tackle some of the factors putting off potential parents, no one seems to have come up (イ) a programme that can reverse the overall trend. The basic fact is that women now have a choice that they didn't have in previous

generations: socially, it's now acceptable and feasible, with widespread birth control, to decide against child-raising. Studies have shown that women who are unmarried and childless are the happiest subgroup in the population. In addition, research indicates that people who don't have children tend to report higher life satisfaction; in short, "having children is bad for quality of life ... until they move out" (of course this picture becomes more complicated depending on the specific demographic and individual interviewed).

(c) While it's clear that there's a () demographic trend in decreasing fertility, seeing it only as a failure of public policy would be wrong. Lower fertility reflects the success of women's education and equal employment, gender equality, access to contraceptives and options, and people being able to make choices based on the kind of happy life they want to live.

But it's also true that if people want to have children, governments should remove the financial and practical blocks that often make it an impossible choice. So far, however, even extensive support hasn't put any rich country back on track to grow its population in the future. This means we must think about immigration as a solution, too, including tackling where resistance to immigration comes from — and how to have a nuanced and balanced debate without making racial concerns the focal point.

出典 : Devi Sridhar "When desperate measures to persuade women to have children fail, it's time for fresh thinking" *Guardian*, April 22, 2024. (一部改編)

*¹ exponential : 指数関数的。値が大きくなるにつれ程度や量が飛躍的に増すような状態。

*² Malthusian : マルサスの。Thomas Robert Malthusは、19世紀のイギリスの経済学者。人口が食料に比べて急激に増加するため、貧困が発生すると唱えた。

*³ draconian : 過酷な

*⁴ sterilisation : 不妊手術

*⁵ epidemiological : 疫学的

*⁶ autonomy : 自律性

*⁷ societal : 社会的な

*⁸ disquiet : 不安、心配

問1 下線部(1)～(5)に最も意味の近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) ・ (2) ・ (3) ・ (4) ・ (5) 。

- (1) ① printed out ② carried out ③ put off ④ killed off
 (2) ① imagined ② advertised ③ publicized ④ maintained
 (3) ① support ② success ③ resistance ④ achievement
 (4) ① begun ② abandoned ③ stopped ④ interrupted
 (5) ① speak ② sleep ③ handle ④ write

問2 下線部(A)が「今では多くの国が反対の問題を心配するように変わってきているように思われる。」という意味になるとき、それぞれの()に入る最も適当な語を記述解答用紙(A)に記入しなさい。ただし、最初の1字は()内に示してあるので、それに続けて単語を綴ること。

問3 下線部(B)を日本語で説明するとき、以下の 、 に入る言葉を答えなさい。解答は記述解答用紙(A)に記入しなさい。

問題は、 が老齢化していく中で、各国の経済において必要な仕事を担い、税金と の費用を負担できる十分な数の若い労働者を確保することが難しくなる、ということである。

問4 本文の空所(ア)、(イ)に入る適当な語を記述解答用紙(A)に記入しなさい。

問5 下線部(C)が「出生率の低下という懸念すべき人口の傾向がみられることは明らかであるが、これを単なる公共政策の失敗とだけ見ることは、誤りであろう。」という意味になるとき、()に入る最も適当な語を①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、。

- ① surprising ② delightful ③ concerning ④ playful

問 6 本文の内容と一致するものを、①～④の中から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、18。

- ① ある国では出生率の低下がみられるが、韓国などでは人口の増大はなお勢いをましており、食料の増産が間に合わなくなる危険がある。
- ② 多くの国で出生率の低下が加速しており、背景には、子供を持たない女性が幸福と感じている現象もある。人口が増えている地域からの移民が解決策の一つである。
- ③ 出生率の低下の原因は、子育ての支援を政府が怠っているためであり、抜本的な対策がない限り、海外からの移民が大量に流入する危険がある。これはその国の伝統や宗教を破壊する恐れがある。
- ④ 出生率が低下し人口が減少する国と、人口が爆発的に増加する国とが存在しているため、長期的にみれば深刻な問題にはならない。

【5】 次の英文を読み、問1～問8に答えなさい。

(配点 51 点)

The vast trade networks of the Silk Roads carried more than just merchandise and precious commodities. In fact, the constant movement and mixing of populations brought about the widespread transmission of knowledge, ideas, cultures and beliefs, which had a profound impact on the history and civilizations of the Eurasian peoples. Travellers along the Silk Roads were attracted not only by trade but also by the intellectual and cultural exchange taking (ア) in cities along the Silk Roads, many of which developed into ⁽¹⁾hubs of culture and learning. Science, arts and literature, as well as crafts and technologies were thus shared and ⁽²⁾disseminated into societies along the lengths of these routes, and in this way, languages, religions, and cultures developed and influenced (イ) another.

Silk is a textile of ancient Chinese origin (ウ) from the protein fibre (エ) by the silkworm as it makes its cocoon. The cultivation of silkworms for the process of making silk, known as sericulture, was, according to Chinese tradition, developed sometime around the year 2,700 BCE. Regarded as an extremely high value product, silk was reserved for the exclusive usage of the Chinese imperial court for the making of cloths, drapes, banners, and other items of prestige. Its production technique was a fiercely guarded secret within China for some 3,000 years, with imperial decrees^{*1} sentencing to death anyone who revealed to a foreigner the process of its production. Tombs in Hubei province dating from the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE contain the first complete silk garments as well as outstanding examples of silk work, including brocade, gauze and embroidered silk.

(3) At some point (d) the 1st century BCE, silk () (i) to the Roman (), where it was considered an exotic luxury that became extremely popular, with imperial edicts*² being issued to control prices. Silk's popularity continued throughout the Middle Ages, with detailed Byzantine regulations for the manufacture of silk clothes, illustrating its importance as a quintessentially royal fabric and an important source of revenue for the crown. Additionally, the needs of the Byzantine Church for silk garments and hangings were substantial. This luxury item was thus one of the early impetuses for the development of trading routes from Europe to the Far East.

Knowledge about silk production was very valuable and, (4) despite the efforts of the Chinese emperor to keep it a closely guarded secret, it did eventually spread beyond China, first to India and Japan, then to the Persian Empire and finally to the west in the 6th century CE.

出典：Zhaowen, Guo. “About the Silk Roads.” Silk Roads Programme, UNESCO, 2023, <https://en.unesco.org/silkroad/about-silk-roads>. (一部改編)

*¹ decree(s)：(政府などによる)命令、法令

*² edict(s)：(国王などが発布する)布告、勅令

問1 本文の空所(ア)、(イ)に入る最も適当な語を、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(ア) 19 ・(イ) 20 。

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| (ア)① part | ② people | ③ place | ④ power |
| (イ)① all | ② both | ③ each | ④ one |

問2 下線部(1)、(2)を言い換えるとき、前後の文脈から判断して最も意味の近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。解答番号は、(1) ・(2) 。

- (1) ① basics ② centers ③ features ④ eras
(2) ① controlled ② divided ③ split ④ spread

問3 本文の空所(ウ)、(エ)に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。解答番号は、(ウ) ・(エ) 。

- (ウ) ① has been weaving ② weaves
 ③ weaving ④ woven
(エ) ① having produced ② produces
 ③ producing ④ produced

問4 シルクロードの交易網により運ばれたものとして、本文に書かれていないものを、①～④の中から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。解答番号は、 。

- ① 貨幣 ② 商品 ③ 信仰 ④ 知識

問5 下線部(3)が「紀元前1世紀の間のある時点で、絹はローマ帝国に伝えられた」という意味になるとき、それぞれの()に入る最も適当な語を、記述解答用紙(A)に記入しなさい。ただし、最初の1字が()内に示してあるものは、それに続けて単語を綴ること。

問 6 本文の内容を問う次の質問に対する答えを、それぞれそのまま英語で本文中から抜き出し、記述解答用紙(A)に記入しなさい。

- (1) What is the term for breeding silkworms to produce silk?
- (2) Approximately how long was the technique of silk production kept confidential in China?

問 7 下線部(4)を、“it”の指す内容を明確にして日本語に訳し、記述解答用紙(A)に記入しなさい。

問 8 本文の内容と一致しないものを、①～④の中から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、26。

- ① シルクロードは貿易だけでなく、知識や文化が行き交う経路となり、ユーラシア大陸の歴史と文明に影響を与えた。
- ② 中国において、絹は高価なものとして、宮廷のみで使用され、宮廷外で使
用した者は死刑となる勅令もあった。
- ③ 中世、ビザンチン帝国において、絹は皇帝の重要な収入源となり、さらに
教会では衣服や壁掛けとして用いられた。
- ④ ローマに伝わった絹は、贅沢品とみなされ、価格管理の勅令が出されるほ
ど、大人気となった。

【6】 次の(1)、(2)の文章を読み、その中にあるそれぞれの質問に対する正しい答えを、算用数字で記述解答用紙(A)に記入しなさい。(配点 8 点)

- (1) Last year, at a school, students received gold, silver, or bronze awards for their academic achievements. Of all the awards, one-third were silver, with fifteen students receiving silver awards. The number of bronze awards received was five times the number of gold awards. How many students received bronze awards?
- (2) A rectangular floor measures 8 meters by 6.4 meters. It is to be precisely covered with square wooden boards, each with an area of 0.16 square meters. How many boards will be needed to cover the floor?



0.16m²

【7】 次の(1)～(4)の表現に関連する例文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ①～⑧の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。

解答番号は、(1) 27 ～(4) 30 。

(配点 16 点)

(1) 以心伝心

27

(2) 虚心坦懐

28

(3) 点滴穿石

29

(4) 付和雷同

30

- ① Everything is ever-changing in this world.
- ② I found his overtly polite manner really offensive.
- ③ Let's discuss the matter with an open heart.
- ④ She has a tendency to exaggerate minor issues.
- ⑤ Small efforts add up to the achievement of great things.
- ⑥ The room was filled with agonizing cries.
- ⑦ They tend to go along with the majority opinion.
- ⑧ We can understand each other without words.

【8】 次の各組の()内の語を並べ換えて、日本語とほぼ同じ意味の英文を作るとき、並べ換えた語について、問題文の後の[]内の数字の順位にくる語を、それぞれ①～⑧の中から選び、マーク解答用紙(1)にマークしなさい。ただし、()内には不要な語が1語含まれています。

解答番号は、(1) 31 ～(4) 34 。 (配点 20 点)

(1) 放っておいてください、だってこれは君には関係ないことです。[4]

Please leave me alone because (① business ② do
③ has ④ nothing ⑤ this ⑥ to ⑦ with ⑧ you).

31

(2) 私は姉に、トムを駅まで送ってもらいました。[5]

(① drive ② my ③ to ④ Tom ⑤ got ⑥ sister
⑦ I ⑧ was) to the station.

32

(3) 医者には私に、甘いものを減らして、もっと運動するようにと助言した。[6]

The doctor (① advised ② cut ③ down ④ me ⑤ on
⑥ sweets ⑦ that ⑧ to) and do more exercise.

33

(4) もっとゆっくり話してください。誰もあなたの言っていることについていけません。[4]

Please talk more slowly. No one (① are ② can ③ follows
④ keep ⑤ up ⑥ what ⑦ with ⑧ you) saying.

34