

2025年度

一般入試 B日程

英 語

各学科受験生の解答する問題番号は次の通りです。

全員解答 【1】【2】【3】
選択して解答 【4 - A】あるいは【4 - B】

注 意

- 1 試験開始の指示があるまで開いてはいけません。
- 2 問題冊子は10ページあります。
- 3 解答用紙は1枚です。
- 4 試験開始と同時に解答用紙に座席番号と氏名を記入しなさい。
- 5 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された欄に記入しなさい。
- 6 解答の記入にあたっては、正確かつていねいに記入しなさい。
数字や英字等が判読できない場合は、採点対象外とすることがあります。
- 7 問題冊子は持ち帰ってもかまいません。

【1】 次の対話をよく読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Sue: Amy! Hi! I'm glad I ran (ア) you; can I talk to you for a moment?

Amy: Sue! Hi, sure, there's still a few minutes before classes start. What's (イ)?

Sue: Ok, thanks. I really need some help with Mr. Smith's social studies class, and I know you took his class last year. I was wondering if you could give me (ウ) hand with my assignment.

Amy: Yeah, I loved his class! He is a great teacher to study with because he knows a lot. I'd love to help if I can. What are you having trouble with?

Sue: Well, I have to analyze a historical event and I'm having trouble with the report. I don't know how to write it well.

Amy: I remember his assignments were quite challenging. Maybe we could go through it together and (エ) out how to make a basic outline for your report.

Sue: Oh, wow! That would be a big help. Thank you! I've done the reading for the assignment, but I just don't know how to put it all together.

Amy: No problem, I'd be glad to help. Do you have time later today? I'm free this evening. We could study at my house; my mom doesn't mind my high-school friends turning (オ) suddenly to study together and there's always enough food in our house!

Sue: That would be so great! I am free as well. Are you sure she wouldn't mind?

Amy: Yeah, no problem! She hasn't seen you for a long time. She'll be happy to have you over!

Sue: Fantastic! Thanks! I'll call my mom and tell her I'll be at your house for dinner then.

Amy: Cool! Let's meet outside school after the last class.

Sue: Great! See you later. You're the best!

- (1) 本文中の空所 (ア) ～ (オ) を補うのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 ～ 4 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

(ア)

1. around
2. into
3. through
4. with

(イ)

1. about
2. down
3. here
4. up

(ウ)

1. a
2. some
3. your
4. the

(エ)

1. figure
2. shape
3. form
4. read

(オ)

1. up
2. out
3. around
4. in

(2) 次の問 a ～ e に対する回答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 ～ 4 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

a. What is Sue and Amy's relationship?

1. Sisters.
2. Friends.
3. Teacher and student.
4. Strangers.

b. Where are Sue and Amy?

1. At Sue's house.
2. At Amy's house.
3. At school.
4. At a sports club.

c. What does Amy say about Mr. Smith?

1. She had trouble with him.
2. He does not know how to write well.
3. He gave her a good grade.
4. He is a good teacher.

d. What will Sue and Amy do this evening?

1. They will eat out.
2. They will study with Mr. Smith.
3. Sue will help Amy with the dinner.
4. They will work together.

e. What do we learn about Amy's mother?

1. She has met Sue before.
2. She is a high school teacher.
3. She does not like to have guests.
4. She took Mr. Smith's social studies class.

【2】 次の英文をよく読んで、設問に答えなさい。

When Sean Rafferty first worked in a food store 40 years ago, anything that was not sold got thrown out.

But on a recent day at his store near the New York City area, he was preparing boxes of bread, vegetables, and milk products to be picked up by a food bank. It is part of a program in New York State requiring larger businesses to donate food, and, if possible, reusing small, leftover pieces of food.

New York is among a growing number of states trying to limit food waste. They are concerned that it is taking up space in landfills and adding to global warming. A landfill is a place for putting garbage.

Food waste (イ) meat and vegetables releases methane^{*1} gas after being put in a landfill. And saving unwanted food helps to feed hungry families.

Worldwide, about a third of food is wasted. In the United States, it is 40 percent. The U.S. spends about \$218 billion each year growing and producing food that is wasted. About 57 million metric tons^{*2} goes to waste, (イ) 47.5 million metric tons that ends up in landfills.

“What’s shocking to people often is not only how much we waste ... but also the impact,” said Emily Broad Leib. She is a Harvard University professor and director of the school’s Food Law and Policy Clinic. “Food waste causes about 8 percent to 10 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions^{*3}.”

In 2015, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency^{*4} announced a goal of 50 percent food waste reduction by 2030.

That has led to a number of state government efforts, along with smaller, nonprofit efforts.

Ten American states and Washington, D.C. have passed legislation or created policies to reduce, compost^{*5} or donate waste.

The states of California and Vermont have programs for turning people’s food waste into compost or energy. Connecticut requires businesses, (イ) larger food sellers and supermarkets, to reuse food waste. Farmers in Maryland can get a tax credit^{*6} of up to \$5,000 per farm for food they donate.

Several states have joined New York in creating systems for food donation. Rhode Island requires food sellers servicing schools and universities to donate any unused food

to food banks. And Massachusetts limits the amount of food that businesses can send to landfills.

(□) of late October, New York had sent 2.3 million kilograms of food, about 4 million meals, through its Feeding New York State program. The program supports the state's 10 area food banks and is hoping to double that number next year.

"Certainly, we should be reducing the amount we waste to start with, but then we should be feeding people before we throw food away ..." said Sally Rowland. She is with the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

Despite New York's success, some worry not enough is being done to meet the ^(A)2030 goal. Broad Leib and others have (ハ) for a national effort to coordinate the various state and local policies.

Kathryn Bender is a University of Delaware assistant professor of economics. She said donation programs are helpful. But she worries they might put the responsibility on nonprofits, instead of businesses.

"The best solution for food waste is to not have it in the first place," Bender said. "If we don't need to produce all that food, let's not put all the resources into producing that food."

(VOA Learning English の記事による)

(注)

*¹ methane : メタン

*² metric ton : メートルトン (1,000kg)

*³ greenhouse gas emission : 温室効果ガス排出

*⁴ the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency :

米国農務省・環境保護庁

*⁵ compost : 堆肥にする、堆肥

*⁶ tax credit : 税額控除

[設問]

- (1) 下線部 it が指す内容を日本語で解答用紙に記入しなさい。
(あ)
- (2) 下線部(A)を日本語に訳し、解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- (3) 本文中の空所 (イ)、(ロ)、(ハ) を補うのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1～4 から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。ただし、(イ) には三カ所とも同じ単語が入ります。

(イ)

1. including
2. included
3. getting
4. got

(ロ)

1. Since
2. As
3. When
4. Like

(ハ)

1. made
2. taken
3. sent
4. called

(4) 次の1～8の各文について、本文の内容に合っていれば○、合っていなければ×を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. Sean Rafferty の店では、今でも売れ残りの食料品を廃棄している。
2. ニューヨーク州の大規模な店は、売れ残りの食料を寄付することを求められている。
3. アメリカでは毎年約2180億ドルのお金が、廃棄処分となる食料を生産するために使われている。
4. 廃棄される食料は、アメリカの温室効果ガス排出の約8～10%の原因となっている。
5. メリーランド州の農家は、食料を寄付すると税額控除を受けることができる。
6. ニューヨーク州に続いて、ロードアイランドなどの州も、廃棄処分となる食料を減らす努力をしている。
7. ニューヨーク州の食料供給プログラムでは、来年は10カ所のフードバンクに食料を提供することを目指している。
8. 食料廃棄に対する最良の解決策は、不要になった食料を寄付することである。

【3】 次の各文の空所を補うのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ1～4から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

(1) It has been _____ since we met here last.

1. ages 2. times 3. a lot 4. fast

(2) Only recently _____ our company started online meetings.

1. was 2. were 3. did 4. has

(3) He was unable to account _____ the reason.

1. by 2. in 3. for 4. with

(4) Among _____ present at the party yesterday were several famous people: a couple of actors, a famous baseball player and a rock musician.

1. that 2. what 3. whose 4. those

(5) Would you mind _____ to work in one of our branches abroad?

1. go 2. being going 3. going 4. went

(6) Mike didn't hear the doorbell when his visitors arrived because he _____ a shower.

1. was taking 2. has been taking
3. took 4. has taken

(7) A: Could you lend me the textbook?

B: _____.

A: Thank you! I'm awfully sorry to trouble you.

1. Certainly not 2. Why not 3. Nothing else 4. No way

(8) A: I like sushi very much. I want to eat sushi during my stay in Japan.

B: What kind of sushi do you like?

A: Basically I like all kinds, but in _____, I like salmon.

1. case 2. hope 3. particular 4. chance

(9) A: He looks very scary, so I don't want to have anything to do with him.

B: _____. He's actually really kind.

1. You had better stay away from him
2. Do as many people do here
3. Yes, that's right. He's a devil
4. Don't judge a book by its cover

(10) A: Are you going to see the movie with us tonight?

B: No, I will have to work _____ the night.

1. between
2. long
3. through
4. since

【4－A】あるいは【4－B】のどちらかを選択

【4－A】 次のテーマについて解答用紙に英語で書きなさい。

あなたがリラックスできる場所とその理由

【4－B】 [] 内の語（句）を並べ替えて次の各文を最も適切に完成させ、その順番通りに解答用紙に活字体（ブロック体）で記入しなさい。

1. He spoke so fast that [no / you / it / wonder / is] couldn't understand what he wanted to say.
2. The poor little boy [his hat / in / off / got / blown] the strong wind.
3. I can't [the holidays / to / for / come / wait].
4. An hour in the morning is [the / in / two / worth / evening].
5. You're [to / not / smoke / allowed / at] the gas station.

