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A

2025年度

英語

問題冊子（1～6ページ）

注意事項

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〔解答用紙記入例（選択式の場合）〕

例1. 〔語群〕が二桁で 11 大阪 12 佐賀 13 長崎 14 東京 とある場合

	A		B		C	
問 X	16	17	18	19	20	21
	/	2	/	4	/	/

Aの解答が佐賀の場合

Bの解答が東京の場合

Cの解答が大阪の場合

例2. 〔語群〕が一桁で 1 大学 2 中学校 3 高校 4 小学校 とある場合

	a	b	c
問 X	51	52	53
	/	4	2

aの解答が大学の場合

bの解答が小学校の場合

cの解答が中学校の場合

〔 I 〕 次の英文の空所 (A) ~ (F) を埋めるのに最も適当なものを下の 1 ~ 9の中から選び、その番号を記入せよ。

When you first begin reading, you read out loud. Reading aloud can make the text easier to understand when you are a beginning reader or when you are reading something that is challenging. Listening (A) helps with understanding.

After that, you might “mumble read.” That’s when you mumble, whisper or (B) as you read. But this practice slowly disappears as your reading skills develop, and you start to read silently “in your head.” That’s when your inner voice comes into play.

Experts in reading and language see this transition from reading out loud to reading (C). It is a normal part of the development of reading skills. Usually, kids are good at reading silently by the fourth or fifth grade. The shift from reading out loud to reading silently is very similar to how kids develop thinking and speaking skills.

Young children often speak to themselves as a way to think through challenges. Lev Vygotsky, a Russian psychologist, called this “private speech.” Kids are not the only ones who (D). Just watch an adult try to put together a new vacuum cleaner. You might hear them talking to themselves as they try to understand the assembly instructions. As kids become better thinkers, they shift to talking inside their heads instead of out loud. This is called “inner speech.”

Once you are a good reader, it is a lot easier (E). Reading becomes faster because you don’t have to say each word. You can jump back to reread parts without interrupting the flow of reading. You can even skip over short familiar words. Silent reading is more flexible, and it allows you to focus on what is most important. It is during silent reading that you may discover (F).

注	mumble	つぶやく
	transition	推移
	vacuum cleaner	電気 [真空] 掃除機

[出典：Meisinger, Beth and Roger J. Kreuz. “What Is That Voice in Your Head When You Read?” *The Conversation*. 2024. <https://theconversation.com/what-is-that-voice-in-your-head-when-you-read-203379> に基づく]

1. try to fix things
2. to read silently
3. your physical message in
4. silently all the time
5. to yourself as you read
6. reading word by word
7. talk to themselves
8. your inner voice
9. move your lips

〔Ⅱ〕 次の(a)～(h)の各文の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を一つずつ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

(a) () the states in the US, California has the largest population.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. All of | 2. For all |
| 3. Of all | 4. All |

(b) Feeling tired from the school trip, his son fell sound ().

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. asleep | 2. sleepy |
| 3. of sleep | 4. sleep |

(c) I might see my mother tomorrow. If (), I will see her on the weekend.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. any | 2. not |
| 3. only | 4. ever |

(d) An angle of 90 degrees () called a right angle.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 1. are | 2. is |
| 3. what is | 4. be |

(e) I can't imagine () so far away from my hometown.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. living | 2. to live |
| 3. lived | 4. to be lived |

(f) I did not know how to () my uncle after I crashed his new car.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. cheek | 2. eyes |
| 3. nose | 4. face |

(g) We looked and looked, but the ring was () to be found.

1 . nothing

2 . none

3 . nowhere

4 . nobody

(h) She spends () of her time watching baseball games on TV.

1 . most

2 . almost

3 . lot

4 . many

〔Ⅲ〕 次の(a)～(d)において、下線部の発音が見出し語と同じものを1～4の中から一つ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

(a) bullet

1. other

2. two

3. shoe

4. goods

(b) compromise

1. Scottish

2. coming

3. appropriate

4. including

(c) gear

1. prepare

2. clearly

3. declare

4. bear

(d) handle

1. basis

2. neighborhood

3. camera

4. son

〔Ⅳ〕 次の日本文の意味を伝えるように英文の (a) ～ (f) の空欄に 1 ～ 7 の語(句)を入れ、その番号を記入せよ。なお、使わない語(句)が各問に一つずつある。

A. 彼女は、飛行機での移動を好まないので、秘書にパリ行きの列車の切符を手配するように頼んだ。

She asked her secretary (a) (b) (c) to Paris as she (d) (e) (f).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. tickets | 2. to make a reservation | 3. not |
| 4. train | 5. to fly | 6. to arrange |
| 7. preferred | | |

B. わが社は、10年を超える期間、革新的な製品をどうにか販売してきた。

Our company has (a) (b) (c) products for (d) (e) (f).

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1. to release | 2. a | 3. managed | 4. 10 years |
| 5. revolutionary | 6. decade | 7. over | |

C. 大学は、金銭的支援が必要な学生のために、さまざまな奨学金を提供している。

The university (a) (b) (c) for students who (d) (e) (f).

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. assistance | 2. a variety of | 3. need | 4. provides |
| 5. financial | 6. scholarships | 7. with | |

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A

2025年度

英語

(医学部医学科受験者用)

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aの解答が大学の場合

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cの解答が中学校の場合

〔 I 〕 次の英文の空所 (A) ～ (F) を埋めるのに最も適切なものを
下の 1 ～ 9 の中から選び、その番号を記入せよ。

Salt preserves. Until modern times it provided the principal way to preserve food. People used salt to make mummies in Egypt. This ability (A), as well as to sustain life, has given salt a broad symbolic importance.

Bread and salt are often associated. Bringing bread and salt to a new home is a Jewish tradition dating back to the Middle Ages (the medieval period of European history). The British stopped bringing bread, but for centuries they carried salt to a new home. In 1789, when the poet Robert Burns moved to a new house in Scotland, he was accompanied there (B).

Because salt prevents decay, it protects from harm. In the early Middle Ages, (C) from a terrible infection called ergot, which is poisonous to humans and cattle, by placing the grain under salted water. So it is not surprising that some farmers included salt in the magic ingredients placed in the plow as they called upon the earth goddess and sang for “bright crops.”

Evil spirits hate salt. In traditional Japanese theater, (D) before each performance to protect the actors from evil spirits. In Haiti, the only way to break a magic spell and bring a zombie back to life is with salt. In parts of Africa and the Caribbean, it is believed that (E) at night and travel in the dark as balls of fire. To destroy these spirits their skin must be found and salted so that they cannot return in the morning. In Afro-Caribbean culture, salt’s ability to break spells is not limited to evil spirits. Therefore, salt is not eaten at ceremonial meals because (F).

注 mummies ミイラ
plow (耕作用の) すき
spell(s) 呪文

[出典：Excerpted from Salt: A World History ,
© Mark Kurlansky 2002 , Bloomsbury Publishing. Inc.]

1. by relatives carrying a bowl of salt
2. evil spirits are disguised as women who take off their skin
3. farmers in northern Europe learned to save their grain harvest
4. it will keep even the good spirits away
5. of salt in the corners of the house
6. to reduce the amount of salt consumed every day
7. salt was scattered on the stage
8. they require a climate suited for salt production
9. to preserve and protect against decay

〔Ⅱ〕 次の(a)～(h)の各文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語(句)を1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

(a) Compared to last year, the number of workers participating in the strike in Paris () fewer.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. become | 2. come to be |
| 3. were | 4. was |

(b) He just does () he pleases and never thinks about anyone else.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. whichever | 2. if ever |
| 3. whatever | 4. whenever |

(c) Now that he lives in a different country, Tom may encounter situations () never experienced before.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. which has | 2. he has |
| 3. that have | 4. that |

(d) We are trying to () money for poor children in Africa.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. rise | 2. have risen |
| 3. raise | 4. raising |

(e) The famous singer was seen () the hotel.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. entering | 2. to enter into |
| 3. to be entered | 4. entering into |

(f) Eating () bag of chips without stopping is not good for your health.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. almost all | 2. large |
| 3. a lot | 4. a whole |

(g) Sound travels () faster in water than in air.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. four more times | 2. four much time |
| 3. four hours | 4. four times |

(h) The parents () the children to wash their hands before lunch.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. talked | 2. remembered |
| 3. reminded | 4. said |

〔Ⅲ〕 次の(a)～(d)の各組の語について、最も強く発音する音節の母音がA欄と同じものをB欄の中から一つ選んで、その番号を記入せよ。

A 欄	B 欄	
(a) on-ly	1. se-cret	2. op-pose
	3. cop-y	4. some-time
(b) reg-is-ter	1. sur-pris-ing	2. in-dus-try
	3. ne-go-ti-a-tion	4. in-ev-i-ta-ble
(c) high-way	1. in-di-cate	2. mer-chant
	3. eve-ry-day	4. mi-nor
(d) a-ward	1. cer-tain-ly	2. door-way
	3. large-ly	4. no-ble

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A. 歯がぐらぐらするんだ。すぐに歯医者さんに行って抜いてもらう方がいいかな？

I've (a) (b) (c). Should I go to the dentist to have (d) (e) (f) right away?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| 1. a loose | 2. remove | 3. it | 4. out |
| 5. got | 6. pulled | 7. tooth | |

B. 売り上げが減少している主な理由は顧客の心がつかめなかったことである。

The primary (a) (b) (c) sales is (d) (e) (f) the hearts and minds of the customers.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 1. decreasing | 2. for | 3. no | 4. our failure |
| 5. reason | 6. to | 7. win | |

C. 心に大きなストレスがかかると心的障害が起こることがある。ストレス対策に旅行をするといいいよ。

Severe psychological stress may (a) (b) (c) the appearance of a mental disorder. You should travel (d) (e) (f) your stress.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------|---------|
| 1. to | 2. with | 3. by | 4. deal |
| 5. followed | 6. cause | 7. be | |

D. あなたの三人の子供達がけんかをして、どの子の味方もせずにできるだけ中立でいるように心がけてください。

Whenever your three children quarrel (a) (b)
(c), try to remain as neutral as you can (d) (e)
(f).

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. each | 2. making | 3. other | 4. sides |
| 5. taking | 6. with | 7. without | |