

2025 年 度

# 英 語

## 注 意

1. 監督者の合図があるまでは問題冊子と解答用紙を開かないでください。
2. 別紙の解答用紙は、マーク用解答用紙(1)と記述用解答用紙(2)とに分かれています。指定された解答欄をまちがえないように注意してください。
3. 解答用紙(1)は直接コンピューターにかけますので、折りまげたり、よごしたりしないでください。また、枠で囲まれた部分以外には記入しないでください。
4. 解答用紙(1)にマークするときは該当する○にはっきりとマークしてください。

マークのしかた (良い例) ●  
(悪い例) ⊖ ⊗ ⊙ ⊕

(万年筆, ボールペンなどは使用してはいけません)

5. 解答用紙(1)に誤ってマークした場合には、消しゴムで跡が残らないようにていねいに消し、消しかすをきれいに払ってください。
6. 試験開始後、解答用紙(1)には、氏名、受験番号を記入し、さらにその受験番号をマークしてください。なお、受験番号を記入するときには解答用紙(1)の〔**受験番号記入上の注意**〕をよく読んで、まちがいのないようにしてください。  
解答用紙(2)には、氏名、受験番号を記入してください。
7. 試験問題はこの冊子の 1～9 ページに記載されています。  
問題冊子の余白部分は、メモとして利用して構いません。  
各問題はほぼ同じ配点になっています。それを念頭に時間配分してください。
8. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

- 1 次の文章を読み、設問(a)～(e)にもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

The Philippines and Japan are both Asian countries. They are located relatively close to each other, and there is a one-hour time difference. These two countries have many things in common. Both are made up of many islands, have large populations (over 100 million), and experience many typhoons and earthquakes. For example, in 2023 there were 11 typhoons in the Philippines and seven in Japan. Also, there were 19 major earthquakes in the Philippines and six in Japan during the same year.

In addition, these countries share a long history. The relationship between them began in the late 16th century. At that time, people in Japan (mostly from Kyushu) began trading with people in Southeast Asian countries, for example, Cambodia, Thailand, and the Philippines. Some of the Japanese moved to these places and built towns there. This made it easier for them to trade with local people. These towns were called “Japantowns.” Historical records also show that some samurai were hired by local governments to fight in battles in Southeast Asia.

Around the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, the Philippines received immigrants from Japan. Most of them were men who cultivated land or built roads in these new places. Some of them got married to local people and had children.

During World War II, the Philippines was invaded by Japan. At that time, it was controlled by the United States. The Japanese army forced the Japanese immigrants and their children to help fight against the United States. Many of those immigrants lost their lives during the war. After the war, the Japanese immigrants who survived were forced to return to Japan. However, their second-generation children, called “*nisei*,” had to remain in the Philippines together with their mothers. These *nisei* kept their Japanese roots a secret

because there were strong negative feelings toward Japan. Some of them even hid in the mountains for a long time. As a result, they could not receive a good education and remained poor. However, the Japanese nisei have gradually started to claim their identity, and Japanese groups and organizations both in the Philippines and Japan have worked to support them.

Negative feelings toward Japan slowly decreased after the war. The Philippines has received more and more financial and technological support from Japan, and the relationship between these two countries has improved. About 10% of the foreign residents in Japan are from the Philippines, working in various fields such as the food, hotel, and nursing industries. Many Japanese go to the Philippines on holiday, for study, or for business. More recently, people in Japan have been able to take online English lessons with Filipino teachers, without even having to leave their country.

( a ) According to the passage, both the Philippines and Japan \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1 . are in the same time zone
- 2 . are small in population
- 3 . have a lot of natural disasters
- 4 . have the same number of islands

( b ) How did “Japantowns” develop in the Philippines?

- 1 . Japanese immigrants moved to the Philippines in the 19th century.
- 2 . Local governments brought Japanese people to live there.
- 3 . Samurai were hired to fight battles in the Philippines.
- 4 . Traders from Japan started living there.

( c ) Which of the following is true about World War II?

- 1 . Japan attacked the Philippines.
- 2 . Japan protected the Philippines.
- 3 . The Philippines attacked Japan.
- 4 . The Philippines controlled the United States.

( d ) What does the passage say about the Japanese nisei?

- 1 . All of them are afraid to reveal their identity even today.
- 2 . All of them lived in mountainous areas in the past.
- 3 . Some of them returned to Japan with their mothers after the war.
- 4 . Some of them suffered from poverty after the war.

( e ) How has the relationship between the Philippines and Japan changed since the war?

- 1 . Strong negative feelings toward Japan have decreased.
- 2 . Strong negative feelings toward Japan have increased.
- 3 . Visitors from Japan are unwelcome in the Philippines.
- 4 . Visitors from the Philippines are unwelcome in Japan.

- 2 次の対話文を読み、設問(a)～(e)にもっとも適切なものを1～4の中から1つ選びなさい。

*A conversation between an exchange student and her host brother.*

Andrew: Guess what! My dad said he could take us to Hershey next Thursday since we don't have classes that day.

So Jin: Hershey? Is that a place?

Andrew: Yeah. You know "Hershey's kisses," right? Those small pieces of chocolate wrapped in foil. They're made in a town called Hershey. It's in Pennsylvania, about a two-hour drive from here. The town is named after Milton Hershey who built his famous Hershey's Chocolate Factory there.

So Jin: I've had some of their chocolate, but never a Hershey's kiss. Milton Hershey and the town sound interesting.

Andrew: Milton Hershey is an interesting person in American history. Not only did he start a chocolate factory, but he built a whole town around it. Unlike other factory owners in the early 1900s who only cared about their businesses, Milton Hershey wanted to build a community around his factory. He wanted his employees and their families to have a nice town to live in, so he built houses, schools, a transportation system, and a park for them to enjoy.

So Jin: That's amazing! What are we going to do there?

Andrew: There's an amusement park nearby which is a lot of fun, but first I think we should go on the chocolate tour ride. It's a tour through the factory where you can learn about how chocolate is made. Then at the end of the tour, they give you some free chocolates.

So Jin: That sounds great!

Andrew: Yeah, when I was a child, visitors sat in giant-sized teacups, which moved around the factory. You could see large containers of chocolate, and of course, smell it, too. It's one of my favorite childhood memories.

So Jin: I can't wait!

( a ) What is this conversation mainly about?

- 1 . A special kind of amusement park.
- 2 . A successful businessman named Hershey.
- 3 . An interesting childhood memory.
- 4 . An unusual town in Pennsylvania.

( b ) According to the conversation, what is a "Hershey's kiss?"

- 1 . A chocolate factory.
- 2 . A famous town.
- 3 . A large company.
- 4 . A small sweet.

( c ) According to the conversation, Milton Hershey is different from other factory owners because he \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1 . cared about his employees and their families
- 2 . cared only about his chocolate business
- 3 . gave his factory employees free chocolates
- 4 . managed schools, theaters, and playgrounds

(d) Based on the information in the conversation, we can infer that So Jin \_\_\_\_\_.

1. has never been to the Hershey's Chocolate Factory
2. has never eaten Hershey's chocolate
3. knows a lot about the history of chocolate
4. visited a chocolate factory when she was a child

(e) Which of the following statements would Andrew most likely agree with?

1. Hershey is a good place to work but maybe not to live.
2. Hershey's Chocolate Factory will be interesting for So Jin.
3. The chocolate smell at the factory will be too strong for So Jin.
4. The factory tour ride is more fun for children than for adults.

- 3** SNSと注意力との関係について次の文章はどのように説明しているか、150～180字の日本語でまとめなさい。解答には(1)問題点、(2)実験の方法、(3)実験の結果と考察の3点を必ず含めること。

Checking social networking services (SNSs) can be fun, but can also make it difficult to focus on important tasks like schoolwork. Imagine you are working on a project with a great idea for what to do next. Then your friend sends you a funny video. When you return to the assignment, you have lost track of what you are doing. It takes a while to get back into the work and you might forget part of your useful idea.

In 2022, Teun Siebers studied 383 junior high school students, and found a strong link between SNS use and how distracted\* people felt. Siebers researches SNSs and teen behavior at the University of Amsterdam. Teens in the study installed an app on their phones. Several times a day, the app prompted them to answer questions, which focused on SNS use and distraction during the previous hour.

Teens who reported spending more time on SNSs said they generally were more distracted. What is more, teens reported feeling less distracted when they were not. As they spent more time on their phones, their distraction climbed. That was true for 83% of the participants.

However, teens who used them the most reported feeling less distracted. Although it is possible that they were less distracted, it is more likely that they just did not recognize distractions for what they are. According to Siebers, they might not even realize that messages from SNSs are distractions because they are using them so much.



Adapted from: Stevens, A. P. (2024, April 4). You're too distracted. Here's why that matters and what to do about it. *Science News Explores*. Retrieved from <https://www.snexplores.org/article/distracted-attention-brain-health>

〔注〕 distracted 気を取られて

- 4 次のテーマで100～150語程度のエッセーを，具体例を挙げながら英語で書きなさい。

What do you think should be discounted or free for all university students and why?