

追検査

受検番号

令和 7 年度学力検査問題

英 語〔学校選択問題〕 (14 時 40 分～15 時 30 分)  
〈50 分間〉

注 意

1 解答用紙について

- (1) 解答用紙は 1 枚です。
- (2) 係の先生の指示に従って、所定の欄 2 か所に受検番号を書きなさい。
- (3) 答えはすべて解答用紙のきめられたところに、はっきりと書きなさい。
- (4) 解答用紙は切りはなしてはいけません。
- (5) 解答用紙の※印は集計のためのもので、解答には関係ありません。

2 問題用紙について

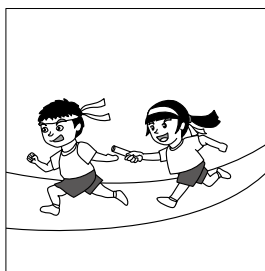
- (1) 係の先生の指示に従って、表紙の所定の欄に受検番号を書きなさい。
- (2) 問題は全部で 4 問あり、表紙を除いて 9 ページです。
- 最初に「放送を聞いて答える問題」を行います。
- 印刷のはっきりしないところは、手をあげて係の先生に聞きなさい。

# 1 放送を聞いて答える問題(28点)

問題は、No. 1～No. 7の全部で7題あり、放送はすべて英語で行われます。放送される内容についての質問にそれぞれ答えなさい。No. 1～No. 6は、質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、A～Dの中から一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。No. 7は、それぞれの質問に英語で答えなさい。放送中メモを取ってもかまいません。各問題について英語は2回ずつ放送されます。

## 【No.1～No.3】(各2点)

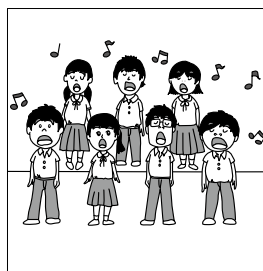
No.1



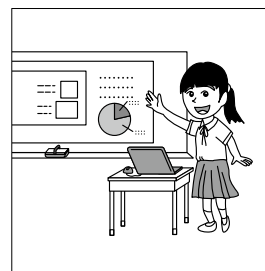
A



B



C



D

No.2



A



B

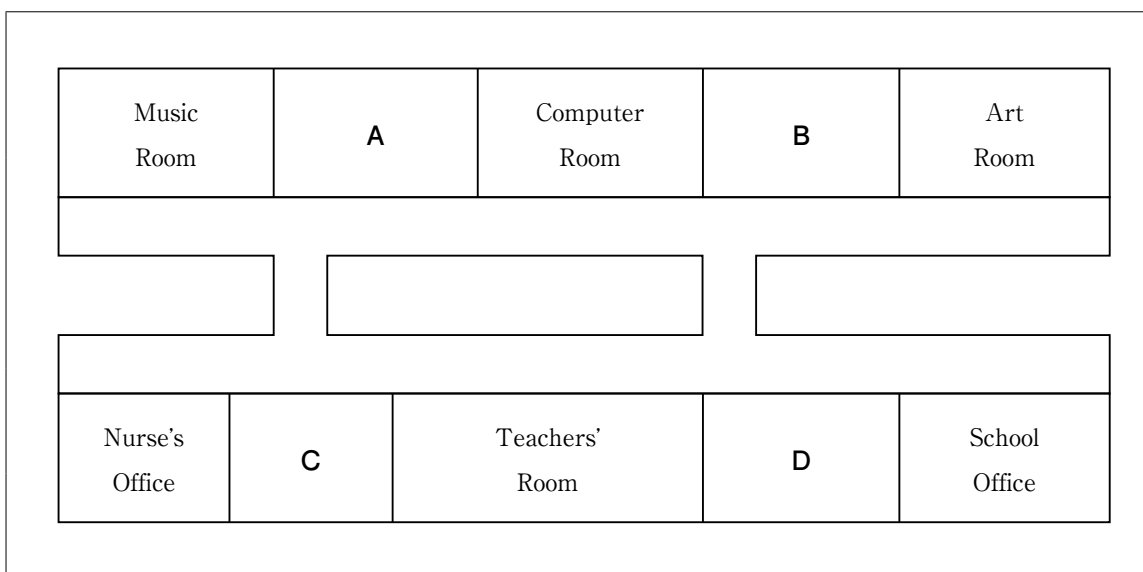


C



D

No.3



【No.4 , No.5】(各2点)

No.4

- A Sorry, how long have you been waiting for me?      B Sorry, you'll get better soon.  
C Is she at a restaurant?      D I can't buy it.

No.5

- A Your sister knows where to go.      B Do you want to learn how to swim?  
C How can I go to the pool?      D It's easy for his sister to swim.

【No.6】(各3点)

(1) Question 1

- A They will show the American students pictures of their school events.  
B They will talk about the recycling systems with the American students.  
C They will learn how to use computers from her students in English.  
D They will learn about the recycling systems with their families.

(2) Question 2

- A They will write e-mails to explain the systems of both countries.  
B They will say "Hello" to the American students.  
C They will read their English textbook to learn about the recycling system.  
D They will use pictures to show the recycling system in Japan.

(3) Question 3

- A Because Ms. Daisy talked about recycling systems to the American students.  
B Because the students find no differences between Japan and America.  
C Because Ms. Daisy can enjoy talking in English with her students.  
D Because the students will talk with the American students and learn something new.

【No.7】(各3点)

(1) Question 1 : Why did Yui look excited?

Answer : Because she ( ) for the Kobaton Music Festival.

(2) Question 2 : What kind of places does the festival have for families with children?

Answer : It has some nice ( ) pictures and playgrounds for them.

(3) Question 3 : What is John going to do?

Answer : He is going to ( ) with Yui.

2 次の [1] ～ [4] は、中学生の Honoka, Wataru と Beth の会話です。これらを読んで、問 1 ～問 8 に答えなさい。＊印のついている語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕があります。(32 点)

[1] 〈One day, the students are talking.〉

Honoka : What do you like to do in your free time, Wataru?

Wataru : I usually play tennis outside with my friends. How about you, Beth?

Beth : I like to play games on my smartphone.

Honoka : Me too. We can do many things on our smartphones. When I want to know something, I \*search the internet for it on my smartphone.

Wataru : Smartphones are really convenient. For example, I can \*control my smartphone with my voice. This is done with \*AI. That's cool, right?

Beth : I think so, too. Actually, I talked with my father about AI last week. He said we have been using it for a long time.

Wataru : Yeah. AI is used in many places. It makes our lives better.

Honoka : Is that so? I didn't know that. Can you tell me more?

Wataru : OK. For example, some people say that computers will be more \*intelligent thanks to AI.

Beth : What do you mean?

〔注〕 search ～ ～を検索する

AI 人工知能

control ～ ～を操作する

intelligent 知能が高い

問 1 下線部 This は、どのようなことをさしていますか。日本語で書きなさい。(4 点)

問 2 本文 [1] の内容と合うものを、次のア～エの中から一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。(3 点)

ア Honoka asked Wataru what he likes to do in his free time.

イ Beth usually plays tennis outside with her friends.

ウ Wataru said that he talked about AI with his father last week.

エ The students are using smartphones and playing games together.

2 〈Wataru shares his idea.〉

Wataru : AI can learn \*by itself from a lot of information.

Honoka : Really? Are there any examples of AI in our lives?

Beth : Well, a cleaning robot is an example. I have one in my house. It learns where things are in the house, such as chairs or tables. So, it can choose where to clean by itself. Then, it moves there.

Wataru : Here is another example. There is also \*automatic voice guidance. When a customer calls a store with some questions, it can \*respond to them like a store clerk. It learns and \*analyzes our words. So, it can decide how to respond.

Honoka : AI is amazing. With the help of AI, we will ( ) many things that we never imagined.

Wataru : I believe AI is changing our lives.

Honoka : I didn't know AI is already around me. It will make my life better in the future.

Wataru : Yeah. But at the same time, we should be careful.

Honoka : What do you mean?

〔注〕	by itself	それ自体で	automatic voice guidance	自動音声ガイダンス
	respond	反応する	analyze ~	~を分析する

問 3 下線部が「AIの助けで、私たちが想像もしなかった多くのことができるようになるでしょう。」という意味になるように、( )に適切な4語の英語を書きなさい。(4点)

問 4 本文 2 の内容に関する次の質問に、英語で答えなさい。(4点)

How can a cleaning robot choose where to clean in the house by itself?

3 〈Beth shares her idea.〉

Wataru : I'll tell you why we should be careful of AI. I don't think everyone will use it \*correctly.

Beth : I have a good example. Honoka, look at this picture. It's me in front of the famous tower in France.

Honoka : Wow! You went to France? I wish I could go there.

Beth : I didn't actually go there. By using AI, we can create anything, even pictures and videos. So, anybody can make something \*fake.

Honoka : Did you make this picture?

Beth : Yes. It was easy to make this picture. I just put an \*image of me and the famous tower in France together in an \*app. Then, the AI made this picture. So, some people [ AI / to / use / may / something / create ] fake with our \*personal information, such as our faces and voices. We have to understand how to use AI.

Honoka : Oh...I'm afraid of AI.

〔注〕 correctly 正しく

fake 偽物の

image 画像

app アプリ

personal 個人の

問 5 [ ]内のすべての語を, 本文の流れに合うように, 正しい順序に並べかえて書きなさい。

(4点)

4 〈The students keep talking.〉

Wataru : Don't worry too much about AI, Honoka. We just need to learn how to live with it.

Beth : We have talked about the good points and bad points of AI. It is convenient, but someone may use it for a bad \*purpose.

Wataru : Yes. I want to tell you one more example. When we search the internet for something, AI may give us some suggestions. They \*seem right at first. But you should not believe that all the suggestions AI gives are right.

Honoka : You said AI learns from a lot of information. So, I thought that the suggestions from the AI were \*factual.

Wataru : We cannot say AI is perfect. Sometimes it may give us wrong information. AI will be necessary in the future, so we need to learn how to use it correctly. That's the important point.

〔注〕 purpose 目的

seem ~ ~に見える

factual 事実の

問 6 次は、Honoka が本文 ① ～ ④ の内容をまとめたものです。空欄 ① にあてはまる最も適切なものを、下のア～エの中から一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。(3点)

Thanks to AI...

- > we will have a convenient life.
- > computers will be more intelligent.

We should be careful when we use AI because...

- > ①
- > someone may use our personal information.

Learning how to use AI correctly is important because...

- > it will be needed in the future.

- ア AI will be necessary in the future.
- イ AI learns where things are in the house.
- ウ AI gives only good things to humans.
- エ AI may be used for a bad purpose.

問 7 本文 ① ～ ④ の内容と合うように、次の(1), (2)の英語に続く最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。(各3点)

(1) According to the students,

- ア AI asks people to give a lot of information to be more intelligent.
- イ we should believe the suggestions that AI gives us are right.
- ウ it is important to learn how to use AI correctly.
- エ AI cannot learn by itself without apps.

(2) If we use AI,

- ア automatic voice guidance can clean a customer's house.
- イ we can create a picture taken in places we have never visited.
- ウ people will not need computers because it already has a lot of information.
- エ people will believe all suggestions from it because it always learns by itself.

問 8 次は、後日の Honoka と Beth の会話です。自然な会話になるように、( ) に適切な3語以上の英語を書きなさい。(4点)

Honoka : I enjoyed talking with you about AI. Thank you for sharing.

Beth : No problem. Can you imagine how AI will change in the future?

Honoka : I think that it ( ) more intelligent because it learns from a lot of information.

Beth : That would be nice.

3 次は、高校1年生のKotaがart restoration (美術修復) について書いた英文です。これを読んで、問1～問6に答えなさい。\*印のついている語句には、本文のあとに[注]があります。(30点)

Last week, I joined an art tour at a museum with my friends. A tour guide showed us a lot of paintings from a long time ago. During the tour, we watched a video. In the video, the staff was cleaning the paintings to return them to their original condition. The staff \*removed the \*dirt by using a lot of tools. The tour guide said the \*process is A “art restoration.” Paintings are not always kept in good condition. Some of them are sold to \*ordinary people or even sent to other countries, and ① That’s why art restoration is done again and again.

Art restoration became common in the 1800s and 1900s, and people have developed these \*techniques for a long time. In the past, paintings which needed restoration were first covered with \*wood-ash and then \*wiped off with water. That was a \*simple process. However, wood-ash makes an \*alkaline substance which is not good for the painting. I didn’t know that \*scientific techniques are used in modern art restoration. The goal is to keep \*artworks in good condition. Through the process of art restoration, B facts sometimes appear.

In the last part of the art tour, the tour guide showed us a famous painting by an artist from \*the Netherlands. Have you ever heard of \*Johannes Vermeer? He is one of the most famous artists in the world. He was an artist in the seventeenth century. Art and science were developed a lot in the Netherlands at that time. Vermeer created only thirty-seven paintings in his life, but many people say that his paintings are great. The tour guide told [ painting / I / me / the / saw / was ] called *Girl Reading a Letter at an Open Window*. The tour guide said that it became more popular because ②

*Girl Reading a Letter at an Open Window* was painted between 1657 and 1659 by Johannes Vermeer. In the painting, we see a girl reading a letter in a room. There is a white wall behind the girl. \**Cupid* was first found on the wall in 1979, during an \*X-ray analysis of the painting. \*Conservators first believed that Vermeer painted a different color over the *Cupid* because they knew that Vermeer did things like that to his other paintings. However, when they began cleaning the painting, they found that was not true. During the restoration, they found that a part of the wall in the painting was a different color, and that the \*surface felt different when they touched it.

In 2017, a conservator found dirt between the \*layers of paint. This shows that someone else added the paint much later. So, the conservators decided to bring it ③ In the first stage of restoration, an old layer of \*varnish was removed. To remove only the varnish, they decided to use a special tool \*with 120 times magnification. They removed it little by little every day, and the process took two and a half years. When the varnish was removed, they could see the original colors of Vermeer’s painting. They also realized that the painting was in good condition though it was 360 years old. During this restoration, researchers found that someone painted a different color on the *Cupid* after Vermeer died. Why was such a thing done? No one knows.

This *Cupid* is similar to the one in Vermeer’s other painting. That’s why we believe that it is his original painting. But what does the *Cupid* mean? A researcher says, “The *Cupid* may mean that the letter the girl is reading is a love letter.” When I heard that, I thought that it was very interesting. But I still have some questions. Who sent the letter to her? What was written in the letter? How was the girl feeling? It was fun for me to think about the story of the painting. Scientific techniques can also show us the stories behind paintings. I didn’t know that art and science are connected to each other. After seeing *Girl Reading a Letter at an Open Window*, I was surprised to learn that scientific techniques help us enjoy art more.



〔注〕 remove ～ ～を取り除く	dirt 汚れ
process 工程	ordinary 一般の
technique 技術	wood-ash 木灰
wipe off ふき取る	simple 単純な
alkaline substance アルカリ性の物質	scientific 科学的な
artwork 芸術作品	the Netherlands オランダ
Johannes Vermeer ヨハネス・フェルメール	
<i>Cupid</i> キューピッド(ここではローマ神話の愛の神)	
X-ray analysis X線分析	conservator 保存修復技術者
surface 表面	layer 層
varnish ニス	
with 120 times magnification 倍率120倍の顕微鏡で	

問 1 空欄 **A** , **B** にあてはまる最も適切なものを、次の中から一つずつ選び、必要に応じて、それぞれ正しい形にかえて書きなさい。(各3点)

sell	surprise	keep	clean
cheap	draw	call	busy

問 2 空欄 **①** ～ **③** にあてはまる最も適切な文を、次のア～カの中から一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。なお、同じ記号を2度以上使うことはありません。(各3点)

- ア Vermeer tried to teach people who saw the painting.
- イ something interesting was found during its restoration.
- ウ up to make a better artwork.
- エ the paintings don't need any restoration.
- オ back to the original painting Vermeer created.
- カ their conditions change with time.

問 3 [ ]内のすべての語を、本文の流れに合うように、正しい順序に並べかえて書きなさい。(4点)

問 4 本文の内容に関する次の質問に、英語で答えなさい。(4点)

Why can we believe that the *Cupid* found by the conservators is part of Vermeer's original painting?

問 5 本文の内容に合うように、次の英文の( )にあてはまる適切な英語を、2語で書きなさい。(3点)

Kota didn't imagine the ( ) scientific techniques in modern art restoration at first.

問 6 本文の内容と合うものを、次のア～カの中からすべて選び、その記号を書きなさい。(4点)

- ア Art and science were developed a lot in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century.
- イ Scientific techniques help us know why someone painted a different color on the *Cupid*.
- ウ Kota learned from the video how art restoration is done.
- エ Art restoration is the process of cleaning paintings by the artists who drew them.
- オ The conservators removed old varnish little by little, and this took a few days to finish.
- カ Vermeer used a lot of scientific techniques to finish painting the *Cupid*.

- 4 次の英文を読んで、下線部の質問に対するあなたの考えを、その理由が伝わるように、〔記入上の注意〕に従って 40 語以上 50 語程度の英語で書きなさい。\*印のついている語には、本文のあとに〔注〕があります。(10 点)

Everyone studies at different times. Some people like studying early in the morning before going to school, and others \*prefer studying before going to bed at night. Which do you like better, studying early in the morning or at night?

〔注〕 prefer ～ ～を好む

〔記入上の注意〕

- ① 【記入例】にならって、解答欄の下線 \_\_\_\_\_ の上に 1 語ずつ書きなさい。
  - ・ 符号(, . ? ! など)は語数に含めません。
  - ・ 50 語を超える場合は、解答欄の破線 \_\_\_\_\_ で示された行におさまるように書きなさい。
- ② 英文の数は問いません。
- ③ 【下書き欄】は、必要に応じて使ってかまいません。

【記入例】

Hi!	I'm	Nancy.	I'm	from
Canada.	Where	are	you	from?
~~~~~				
is	April	2,	2009.	It
is Ken's birthday, too.				

(以上で問題は終わりです。)

【下書き欄】

[illegible]

1



No. 1 ※		No. 2 ※		No. 3 ※	
No. 4 ※		No. 5 ※			
No. 6 ※	(1)		(2)		(3)
No. 7 ※	(1)	Because she ( ) for the Kobaton Music Festival.			
	(2)	It has some nice ( ) pictures and playgrounds for them.			
	(3)	He is going to ( ) with Yui.			

2

問 1 ※				
問 2 ※				
問 3 ※	With the help of AI, we will ( ) many things that we never imagined.			
問 4 ※				
問 5 ※	So, some people [ ] fake with our personal information, such as our faces and voices.			
問 6 ※				
問 7 ※	(1)		(2)	
問 8 ※	I think that it ( ) more intelligent because it learns from a lot of information.			

## 1. 2の計

受 検 番 号			
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(切りはなしはいけません。)

(ここには何も書いてはいけません。)

3



問 1 ※	A		B	
問 2 ※	①		②	③
問 3 ※	The tour guide told 〔  〕 called <i>Girl Reading a Letter at an Open Window</i> .			
問 4 ※				
問 5 ※				
問 6 ※				

4

[illegible]1. 2の計

得 点		※
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受検番号				
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