令和７年度　帰国生入学試験問題

英　語　（５０分）

注　意

1　この問題用紙は、試験開始の合図で開くこと。

2　問題用紙と解答用紙に受験番号・氏名を記入すること。

3　答えはすべて解答用紙に記入すること。

4　印刷がわからない場合は申し出ること。

5　試験終了の合図でやめること。

受験番号		氏名	

東京都市大学等々力中学校

1 次の英文の空所 [1]〜[6] に入れるのに最もふさわしい語を下記から選び、必要に応じて文法的に正しい形（1語）にして答えなさい。ただし、同じ語は1回しか使えません。

[resemble / recognize / call / sort / look / read]

For thousands of years, people have looked at groups of stars in the night sky and found patterns. They have given names to these constellations and have used them as guides for travel on land and sea. One of the most recognizable groups of stars in the northern sky is [　1　] Ursa Major, the "Great Bear." Can you see how this constellation might [　2　] like a bear? Within the constellation is another famous group of stars called the Big Dipper. This group [　3　] a long-handled drinking cup. Can you find it? In fact, our brain helps us make sense of the world by [　4　] information into mental networks. These networks are organized in patterns, and we use those patterns to understand and remember what we see and experience. Recognizing the pattern of organization is an important part of [　5　] comprehension, since writers, too, use patterns to present their ideas in a way that makes sense. Once you [　6　] the pattern, you will understand and follow their ideas more efficiently.

2 次の日本文の意味を表すように、【 】内の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、英文を完成させなさい。解答は(a)(b)(c)に入れる記号のみを書くこと。ただし、文頭にくるべき語も小文字にしてあります。

1. 彼とはメールよりも対面でやり取りするほうが良い。
【 ア an　イ face　ウ rather　エ talk　オ to face　カ to him　キ than　ク would　ケ write 】

I (　　　)(a)(　　　)(　　　)(b)(　　　)(　　　)(c)(　　　) e-mail.

2. 日本の人口はフランスの人口よりもはるかに多いですか。
【 ア far　イ is　ウ larger　エ of France　オ of Japan　カ population　キ than　ク that
ケ the 】

(　　　)(　　　)(　　　)(a)(　　　)(b)(　　　)(c)(　　　)?

3. 予約を取り消すことはできますか。
【 ア be　イ cancel　ウ it　エ my　オ possible　カ reservation　キ to　ク would 】

(　　　)(a)(　　　)(　　　)(b)(　　　)(c)(　　　)?

4. 好きなだけお召し上がりください。
【 ア as　イ food as　ウ help　エ like　オ much　カ to　キ you　ク yourself 】

(　　　)(a)(　　　)(　　　)(b)(　　　)(c)(　　　).

5. だれも人前で笑いものにされるのは好まない。
【 ア be　イ fun　ウ in　エ likes　オ made　カ nobody　キ of　ク to 】

(　　　)(　　　)(　　　)(a)(　　　)(b)(　　　)(c) public.

6. 水のありがたさは井戸が干上がるまで分からない。
【 ア dry　イ miss　ウ never　エ runs　オ the water　カ the well　キ till　ク you 】

(　　　)(　　　)(a)(　　　)(b)(　　　)(c)(　　　).

3 次の英文【A】【B】を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

【A】

　A Brazilian official says water restrictions in Brasília will end by December, when an expanded supply system will be completed.

　United Nations officials say Brasília, the capital of Brazil, is one of a growing number of cities with water shortages. A U.N. report says water is in demand around the world as temperatures on Earth's surface rise and demand grows along with populations. The report was released this week at the World Water Forum in Brasília. The conference has been described as the world's largest water-related event.

　Federal District Governor Rodrigo Rollemberg spoke at a panel discussion on Tuesday at the forum. He described water shortages as a worldwide problem. "Here in Brasília, it is no different," he added. The public water supply has less water （　a　）low rainfall as well as fast and disorderly growth in Brasília, which is part of the Federal District, Rollemberg said. In January 2016, after three years of little rain, district officials began limiting how much water people could use. The governments of the Federal District and the nearby state of Goiás also gave $166 million to develop water infrastructure. When work is completed, the（　b　）water supply will provide 2,800 liters of water per second to the Federal District's 3 million people, and the same amount to Goiás, said Rollemberg.

　About 16 percent of Brazil's 5,570 cities have water problems, the federal government said. ［　ア　］Demand around the world is expected to increase by nearly one-third by 2050. By then, 5 billion people could be left with poor access to water, the U.N. warned in its 2018 World Water Development Report. ［　イ　］

　To avoid such a crisis, U.N. officials called for "nature-based solutions" that use or copy natural processes that should be used to increase water availability. They said solutions could include changing farming methods so fields keep more moisture and nutrients, collecting rainwater, and protecting wetlands. ［　ウ　］

　Such proposals will become more important as water industries grow. By 2025, the worldwide demand for agriculture is expected to rise by about 60 percent, and energy production by around 80 percent, the report also said. ［　エ　］

1. 空所 (a) と (b) に入るものの組み合わせとして最もふさわしいものをア～カから 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
   ア　(a) therefore　　　　　(b) less
   イ　(a) because　　　　　(b) expanded
   ウ　(a) therefore　　　　　(b) shrunk
   エ　(a) due to　　　　　　(b) expanded
   オ　(a) because　　　　　(b) more
   カ　(a) due to　　　　　　(b) shrunk

2. 次の英文が入る箇所として最もふさわしいものを [ア] ～ [エ] から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
   The officials also proposed reestablishing floodplains and said that plants could be grown on housetops.

【B】

Cancer is now the leading cause of death in wealthy countries. Researchers say cancer has replaced heart disease as the top killer in the industrial world. If the trend continues, they predict cancer could become the leading cause of death worldwide later in this century. However, the news is not that cancer deaths are (a) but that deaths from cardiovascular disease (CVD) are (b). Cardiovascular disease, or CVD, is a group of medical conditions that include heart failure, heart attack and stroke. It remains the leading cause of death among middle-aged adults worldwide. But when you only look at deaths in industrial economies — that is not the case. In those countries, the new report shows that cancer now kills two times as many people as cardiovascular disease.

Salim Yusuf is a researcher on the PURE (the Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiology) study and a professor of Medicine at McMaster University. He also serves as head of the Population Health Research Institute. Yusuf explained the study's findings in a statement to the press. "The fact that cancer deaths are now twice as frequent as CVD deaths in high-income countries," Yusuf said, "shows a change in the main cause of death in middle-aged people." He added that "as CVD declines in many countries because of prevention and treatment, cancer mortality will likely become the leading cause of death globally in the future."

Data from the PURE study has been used in several reports over the years. For this most recent report, the researchers followed more than 162,500 adults for 9 ½ years. All of these men and women were between 35 and 70 years old. The subjects came from 21 countries.

Gilles Dagenais helped to prepare the report. He is a professor at Laval University in Quebec, Canada.

Speaking on a Canadian radio show, Dagenais explained that the world is experiencing a "transition" in disease trends. [　ア　]

Dagenais noted that there is no increase in cancer rates. If anything, he said, there is a decrease. [　イ　] However, over the past 20 years, there has been a sharp decrease in cardiovascular disease. [　ウ　] He said the two main reasons are developments in medicine and technology, and changes in personal behavior. One lifestyle change, he said, is that (c) people in high-income countries are smoking cigarettes. But he warned that more people in these areas are becoming overweight. He says researchers do not know how rising obesity rates will affect deaths from cardiovascular disease in the future. [　エ　]

Both Dagenais and Yusuf add that higher heart-disease death rates in low-income countries could be mainly the result of lower quality healthcare. In recent years, several factors have greatly lowered the rate of heart disease in high-income countries. They include (d) treatment for heart disease and medicines for blood pressure.

1. 空所 (a) と (b) に入るものの組み合わせとして最もふさわしいものをア〜エから 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

　　ア　(a) increasing　　　　 (b) increasing
　　イ　(a) increasing　　　　 (b) decreasing
　　ウ　(a) decreasing　　　　 (b) increasing
　　エ　(a) decreasing　　　　 (b) decreasing

2. 空所 (c) と (d) に入るものの組み合わせとして最もふさわしいものをア〜エから 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

　　ア　(c) more　　　　　　 (d) better
　　イ　(c) more　　　　　　 (d) worse
　　ウ　(c) fewer　　　　　　 (d) better
　　エ　(c) fewer　　　　　　 (d) worse

3. 次の英文が入る箇所として最もふさわしいものを [ア] 〜 [エ] から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

The main reason, he added, is the fact that cardiovascular disease rates have gone down in high-income countries.

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

The internet has dramatically reshaped education in the digital age, transforming how people access, share, and apply knowledge. Its vast resources have redefined learning for both students and teachers, affecting all parts of how information is shared and remembered. In this article, we explore how the internet has fundamentally altered education, enriching the learning experience and broadening access on a global scale.

One of the most significant educational contributions of the internet is its unmatched access to information. In the past, students were limited to classroom resources or library materials. Today, they can access academic journals, multimedia tutorials, and online courses on virtually any subject. This depth of resources has empowered students to explore their interests and learn more about a wide range of subjects outside the confines of the traditional curriculum. The abundance of information online, however, also presents challenges, as students must now learn to identify trustworthy sources and handle the large amount of information available.

Collaborative learning is an educational approach where students work together in groups to solve problems, complete tasks, or create projects. This method has evolved as one of the internet's most transformative contributions to education, as collaborative learning encourages students to actively engage with their peers to solve problems and build their understanding together. Through online forums, real-time collaboration tools, and video conferencing, students and teachers can connect and contribute to shared goals regardless of location. This not only develops essential skills such as teamwork and communication but also exposes students to different viewpoints that help improve critical thinking and adaptability. Collaborative learning online, while offering broad flexibility, also demands digital literacy and discipline, as students must balance online freedom with productive teamwork.

The internet has also facilitated more individualized, adaptive learning. Data analytics and responsive online platforms enable students to tailor their studies to match their unique strengths and areas of interest, breaking from the one-size-fits-all approach. By using these tools, students receive feedback and resources that suit their needs, helping them gain mastery over subjects that may have been challenging in a traditional setting. This level of personalization, while invaluable, does raise questions about data privacy and the potential loss of personalized feedback from teachers, which is a crucial component of traditional education.

In terms of research capabilities, the internet has transformed how students and researchers gather, analyze, and interpret data. Where research once required hours in physical archives, today's digital tools allow instant access to vast academic databases, government publications, and up-to-date studies. This has made research faster and more comprehensive, but it also requires stronger analytical skills to interpret the information critically. Additionally, the ability to collaborate with experts worldwide has facilitated interdisciplinary studies, bringing fresh insights to traditional fields and sparking innovation. However, with this access comes the challenge of navigating paywalls, verifying data

authenticity, and avoiding confirmation bias, skills now essential for the modern researcher.

On an international scale, the internet has helped develop extraordinary levels of cultural exchange, providing students with a broader range of perspectives and enhancing their understanding of diverse cultures. As students engage with peers from different countries and gain insights into various customs, values, and worldviews, they develop the empathy and cultural awareness necessary in an interconnected world. These exchanges also prepare students for worldwide challenges and encourage inclusivity, equipping them with social skills that are increasingly valued in the workplace. However, the depth of understanding required to genuinely appreciate other cultures demands careful guidance, as exposure to international content can sometimes lead to the reinforcement of stereotypes.

Due to the internet's radical changes in education, a new era of learning in the digital age has begun: advancing research, promoting collaboration, expanding knowledge access, and encouraging personalized learning. Furthermore, it has facilitated connections across borders, helping to shape students into well-rounded citizens of the world. As digital technology continues to evolve, institutions and educators will need to ensure reliable internet access and promote critical thinking and responsible use to fully harness these transformative tools, preparing students to excel in an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

1. According to the first and second paragraphs, which is true?
   ア The internet has helped students around the world all study in the same way, using one set curriculum.
   イ Students can use the internet to explore a wide range of information beyond the traditional curriculum.
   ウ Paper books are no longer available in schools as they are not needed now due to the internet.
   エ The internet has changed education, although some educators find these changes challenging to manage.

2. Which statement best captures the articles view of collaborative learning?
   ア Students must be careful about collaborative learning as while it offers a lot of flexibility it is mainly useful for independent learning.
   イ Collaborative learning only became possible because of the internet.
   ウ While collaborative learning has always been possible, the internet has made sharing ideas across different perspectives and cultures easier and more dynamic.
   エ Collaborative learning encourages students to focus on individual tasks rather than teamwork.

3. Which of the following accurately describes individualized and adaptable learning as enabled by the internet?
   ア It relies on data analytics and adaptive platforms to help students learn at their own pace and based on their personal needs.
   イ It allows students to learn entirely without feedback from teachers or classmates.
   ウ This approach is designed to quickly move students through the curriculum by skipping topics they already understand.
   エ While personalized, this learning approach lacks flexibility, making it harder for students to access content on their own schedule.

4. How has the internet enhanced research capabilities for students and researchers?
   ア The internet gives researchers strong analytical skills by making them research vast databases.
   イ The internet provides researchers with instant access to vast databases, making research faster and more comprehensive.
   ウ The internet has facilitated collaboration between researchers worldwide, enabling them to focus solely on their own field of expertise.
   エ While researchers can use the internet to advance their work, students often struggle to navigate it without assistance.

5. Which statement is NOT accurate regarding the internet's role in cross-cultural learning?
    ア Exposure to different cultures online fosters a deeper awareness of global issues.
    イ Engaging with ideas from other cultures can help students become more tolerant and globally aware.
    ウ The broader worldview students gain from the internet may hinder their ability to navigate workplace dynamics.
    エ The internet has facilitated the exchange of diverse cultural perspectives, promoting cross-cultural understanding.

6. According to the passage, which capability of students has been improved in the digital age?
    ア Research abilities, allowing access to vast online resources.
    イ Collaboration, enabling teamwork across digital platforms.
    ウ Cross-cultural awareness, expanding students' understanding of global perspectives.
    エ All of the above.

5 Please write an essay of 100-120 words on the following topic.

Some people say we need to move to a paperless society. Do you agree with this opinion?

評価点

≪注意事項≫
・解答は解答欄の枠内に濃くはっきりと記入して下さい。
・解答欄以外の部分には何も書かないで下さい。

用紙タテ 上 こちらを上にしてください

1

1		2		3	
4		5		6	

2

	(a)	(b)	(c)		(a)	(b)	(c)		(a)	(b)	(c)
1				2				3			
	(a)	(b)	(c)		(a)	(b)	(c)		(a)	(b)	(c)
4				5				6			

3

【A】 1 　 2 　 【B】 1 　 2 　 3 　

4

1	2	3	4	5	6

5

（記述欄）

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