

湘南工科大学附属高等学校

令和7年度 入学試験問題

英 語

[注意] 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

 部分がマークシート方式により解答する解答欄です。

マーク上の注意事項

- 1 HB 又は B の鉛筆（シャープペンシルも可）を使って、○の中を正確に塗りつぶすこと。
- 2 答えを直すときは、きれいに消して、消しくずを残さないこと。
- 3 決められた欄以外にマークしたり、記入したりしないこと。

良い例	悪い例		
	 線	 小さい	 はみ出し
	 丸囲み	 レ点	 うすい

* 問題は 1 ～ 7 の7題です。

1 次の英文をよく読み、それに続く設問に答えなさい。

(In a classroom)

The news that a school had been destroyed in a war came on the classroom TV. On the screen, a girl spoke with a serious expression.

“I want to (①) as soon as I can. I'll (①) hard, make money, and take my parents to a peaceful country so we can live together.”

A high school student murmured* when she (②) the news.

“Japan is so peaceful that we think naturally that we can study without worrying... I'm like ③ that too.”

Her friend thought for a moment and replied,

“Yeah, maybe not many people in Japan think studying is that important.”

Their homeroom teacher, who had been listening to the ④ conversation, spoke slowly.

“That may be true, but there are people who feel differently.”

Then, he began to speak quietly—

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There was a student named Haru. She was a bright and active girl. Her hobbies were skiing and playing the piano. She had a positive personality\* and loved by around people. However, right after the entrance ceremony, she didn't come to school for a ( ⑤ ). She was in the hospital because she had a disease called osteosarcoma.(osteosarcoma: a type of bone cancer)

I went to visit her during the summer vacation, but I couldn't meet her very often because there were no visitors allowed. When she was feeling well, we could talk for a long time.

Haru came back to school in the second term. She quickly fit into the class, and made friends easily. She joined the drama club and was happy to make a play with her friends for the school festival. It was clear that she enjoyed attending classes, eating lunch, and laughing with her friends.

However, at the end of the second term, Haru's health started to get worse. The winter vacation ended and the third term started. A few days later, Haru passed away\*. She was only 16.

After a ( ⑤ ), her parents came to the school and shared some memories with me. They told me,“Though Haru was happy to come to school and spend time with her friends, she had a fever almost every day. ⑥ Sometimes, when she came home, she was so tired that she would fall down. But even then, she never gave up on going to school. She really wanted to be with her friends.”

I couldn't stop crying. I was so grateful\* that Haru had loved our class, our school, and our club activities. Even after she passed away, I would think of her and cried many times.

I remembered she tried her best to enjoy her school life.

Two years after..., at the graduation ceremony for Haru's class, when I was calling out the names of her classmates, I also called out her name, though it wasn't in the list. The principal allowed me to do this. The parents clapped\*, and both her classmates and I couldn't stop our tears.

Haru always had a bright smile like the sun, but behind it, she was fighting her illness. Even so, she loved the time she spent with her family, friends, and teachers. It wasn't just studying—she treasured\* everything.



~~~~~  
(In the classroom)

The students asked,

“Is that a story from a novel?”

The teacher answered,

“No, it's a true story. It's about one of your ⑦ SENPAIs.

Actually, I have something precious* to show you.”

He said and took out his smartphone and showed them a photo.

“This is something Haru wrote after she lost her right arm. She used her left arm. Her parents gave it to me. It says, 'Life is limited, but there is hope.' These are the precious words I received from a 16-year-old girl.”

注) murmur つぶやく
grateful 感謝する
precious 大切な

personality 性格
clap 拍手する

pass away 亡くなる
treasure 大切に

1. 本文の空所 (①)に入る共通の語を次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. marry

2. sleep

3. study

4. run

2. 本文の空所 (②)に入る語句を次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. watched

2. will watch

3. is watching

4. watch

3. 下線部③の表す内容を次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. 戦争を憎んでいること。
2. 何の不安もなく勉強できていること。
3. 当たり前のように平和を求めていること。
4. テレビに出てインタビューを受けたということ。

4. 下線部④とほぼ同じ内容を表す語を次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. war
2. news
3. dream
4. talk

5. 本文の空所(⑤)に入る共通の語を次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. while
2. vacation
3. test
4. party

6. 下線部⑥を日本語にしたものとして、適切なものを次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. 家に帰ってからも学習を継続し、そのまま寝てしまう日もありました。
2. 帰宅途中で、ストレスで物を壊してしまったこともありました。
3. 帰宅後は、倒れてしまうほど疲れをためてしまう日はありませんでした。
4. 帰宅後に疲労で倒れてしまう日もありました。

7. 下線部⑦の意味を述べているものを次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. children of your aunt or uncle
2. older students in a school
3. persons who are or were in the same class as you at school
4. persons whose job is teaching

8. Haruについての記述で、間違っているものを次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. 勉強も含めて、友人たちと過ごす高校生活に、全力で取り組む生徒だった。
2. あまり社交的ではなかったが、とても真面目な生徒だった。
3. 体調がすぐれなくても登校したがる学校が好きな生徒だった。
4. 人と触れ合うことが好きで、部活動にも積極的な生徒だった。

9. 担任の先生がHaruの話をした理由を次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. Haruのことを思い出して、演劇部で頑張っていた日々を伝え、部活動の大切さを生徒にわかってほしかったから。
2. Haruという生徒に教わった「日々を大切にする」という生き方で、自分が教師として生徒と向き合っていることを伝えたかったから。
3. 日々の高校生活を大切にしていたHaruという生徒の話で、勉強も大切にしていた高校生もいたことを伝えたかったから。
4. 高校生活の楽しみ方を忘れかけている生徒達に、必死に学んで親と海外に行って平和に暮らすという夢を持たせたかったから。

10. 本文の内容と一致する英文を、次の1～4から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

1. The teacher met Haru very often at her house during the summer vacation.
2. With her left arm, Haru wrote her words, 'Life is limited, but there is hope.'
3. A high school student and her homeroom teacher talked about 'studying' on a TV show.
4. The teacher did learn about the war from Haru.

□2 次の【A】、【B】の各設問に答えなさい。

【A】次の会話文を読み、その会話の流れから考えて、空欄(A)～(D)に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1～4の中から一つ選び、マークしなさい。

Lisa: Hey, Ken! Are you coming to the dance club after school today? We're learning some new moves for the school festival.

Ken: Hmm, I'm not sure. I'm not really good at dancing, and I feel a bit embarrassed. (A)

Lisa: Don't worry about that! You don't have to be a great dancer. Everyone in the club started as beginners, and we all try to improve ourselves. You'll feel more confident as you practice.

Ken: Really? That's good! So, (B)

Lisa: We do a variety of dances, like hip-hop, jazz, and even some traditional dances. Recently, we've been focusing on hip-hop because it's really popular, and we're preparing a performance for the festival.

Ken: Hip-hop? That's sounds cool, but isn't it really difficult? I've seen people dance hip-hop, and it looks so fast and difficult.

Lisa: At first, it can feel difficult, but once you learn the basic steps, it becomes a lot of fun. You can add your own style to the moves, and that makes it really creative. The more you practice, the better you'll get. (C)

Ken: Hmm, I've always thought dancing looked fun, but I was afraid of messing up* in front of others. I didn't want people to laugh at me.

Lisa: Everyone makes mistakes when they start something new, even the best dancers! The most important thing is to enjoy yourself and keep trying. No one in the club will laugh at you. We're all there to learn and have fun together.

Ken: Ok. I think I'll give it a try. It sounds like a good opportunity to try something new. When does the dance club meet?

Lisa: We meet every Tuesday and Thursday after school in the gym. It's a great way to relax after classes, and we're practicing hard for the festival. (D) The earlier you start, the more time you'll have to learn the moves for the performance.

Ken: Alright, I'll come by and check it out. I'm still a bit nervous, but it sounds like fun. Thanks for inviting me, Lisa!

Lisa: No problem, Ken! I'm sure you'll have a great time. See you at the club later!

注) messing up 恥をかく

(A)

1. I guess I'll give it a try then.
2. I want to dance in front of everyone soon.
3. I've never danced in front of a group before.
4. I've never seen a dance performance.

(B)

1. what kind of dance do you usually practice?
2. where do you usually practice many kinds of dance?
3. when do you usually practice so many kinds of dance?
4. how do you usually practice your various kinds of dance?

(C)

1. Let's practice to be able to dance perfectly!
2. No one expects you to be perfect from the start.
3. I think this dance is difficult for beginners.
4. Did you think dancing was fun?

(D)

1. You should definitely come today!
2. Can you come next week?
3. When do you have free time?
4. What kind of dances do you want to dance?

【 B 】 次の英文を読み、空欄(ア)～(エ)に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 ～ 4 の中から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。

Rice is one of the most important foods in the world. It is a main food for more than half of the world's population. (ア) in Asia, rice is a key in daily meals. Countries like Japan, China, and India grow a lot of rice and have many traditional dishes made from it. In these countries, people eat rice almost every day, and many families consider it to be their main source of carbohydrates*.

There are many different types of rice, such as white rice, brown rice, and sticky rice. White rice is the most common type of rice found in supermarkets and is eaten by millions of people. (イ) , brown rice is healthier because it contains more fiber, vitamins, and minerals*. Sticky rice is often used in special dishes and desserts because of its unique texture*.

Rice farming requires a lot of water and warm temperatures. In Japan, rice is usually planted in the spring and harvested in the fall. Farmers grow rice in wet fields called “paddies*,” which are flooded* with water. After the rice is harvested, it (ウ) and processed before being sold in stores. The process of growing and harvesting rice takes months of hard work.

Rice is not only a food, but it is also important in culture. In Japan, rice has a special role in ceremonies such as weddings and New Year celebrations. It is often given as a gift during special occasions* because it is symbol of health and happiness. (エ) , rice has

been used to make traditional Japanese sake, a popular alcoholic beverage* made from fermented* rice.

As a result, rice is necessary for many people around the world. Not only is it a key food source, but it also has deep cultural meaning in many countries. Whether as a daily meal or a ceremony's gift, rice remains a central part of the lives of millions of people.

注) source of carbohydrates 炭水化物源

fiber, vitamins, and minerals 食物繊維、ビタミン、ミネラル texture 食感

paddies 田んぼ flooded 水をはった occasions 機会

alcoholic beverage アルコール飲料 fermented 発酵した

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| (ア) 1. Recently | 2. Especially | 3. Carefully | 4. Rarely |
| (イ) 1. So | 2. For example | 3. Suddenly | 4. However |
| (ウ) 1. dry | 2. dried | 3. is dried | 4. was dried |
| (エ) 1. In those days | 2. In total | 3. In addition | 4. In my opinion |

3 次の (1) ~ (5) の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語を、それぞれ 1 ~ 4 から選び、マークしなさい。

1. My sister [] the cookies yesterday.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. solved | 2. baked | 3. protected | 4. attacked |
|-----------|----------|--------------|-------------|

2. Turn in your report as soon as [], or you won't get a grade.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. possible | 2. impossible | 3. national | 4. hardly |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|

3. I'm [] to have you in my class. You are such a talented person.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1. familiar | 2. glad | 3. afraid | 4. thirsty |
|-------------|---------|-----------|------------|

4. There are about 7.9 [] people in the world.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. billion | 2. narrow | 3. thousands | 4. smart |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------|

5. A: Mom, do you know [] Dad is?

B: He is going out now.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. which | 2. what | 3. when | 4. where |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|

- 4 次の (1) ~ (5) の各組の英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、[] 内に入る最も適切な語 (句) を、それぞれ 1 ~ 4 から選び、マークしなさい。

1. The songs which John Lennon wrote are still popular.

The songs [] by John Lennon are still popular.

1. writing 2. are written 3. written 4. which written

2. They have not changed the way to make violins for over one hundred years.

The way to make violins has not been changed for over a [].

1. centimeter 2. decade 3. long 4. century

3. History is easier than science for me.

Science is [] difficult than history for me.

1. much 2. most 3. best 4. more

4. Can you tell me how I should tell him the story?

Can you tell me how [] him the story?

1. to telling 2. telling 3. to tell 4. I told

5. What did they sell at the market?

What [] sold at the market?

1. are 2. they 3. to 4. was

- 5 次の (1) ~ (5) の日本語の意味になるようにそれぞれの 【 】 内の語 (句) を並べかえ、英文を完成させなさい。そのとき、【 】 内で 3 番目と 5 番目にくる語 (句) の番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で記してある。

(1) これは、私が今までに読んだ中で最も興味深い本です。

This 【 1. have ever 2. I 3. is 4. interesting 5. the most 6. book 】 read.

(2) 夏休みがいつ始まるのか知っていますか。

Do 【 1. the 2. when 3. know 4. starts 5. summer vacation 6. you 】?

(3) 彼らは、有名な建築家によって建てられた家に住んでいます。

They 【 1. by 2. in 3. a famous 4. a house 5. live 6. built 】 architect.

(4) 兄は私に冒険の物語をしてくれた。

【 1. the adventure 2. me 3. the story 4. told 5. of 6. my brother 】.

(5) 祖母のことを助けてくれるなんて、あなたたちはとても親切だった。

It 【 1. help my grandmother 2. you 3. to 4. of 5. very kind 6. was 】.

6 次の各英文には 内の語が入る箇所がある。その箇所を、空所[1] ～ [4] から1つずつ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) Her [1] advice [2] helped [3] us to [4] the game.

(2) I am sorry [1] keep [2] you [3] waiting [4] so long.

7 次の (1) ～ (5) の英文の説明が表す最も適切な英単語を、それぞれ 1 ～ 4 から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) a tool you use for cutting things such as paper and cloth

1. calendar 2. board 3. scissors 4. slider

(2) to say 'Hello' or shake hands with someone

1. greet 2. discover 3. generation 4. wonder

(3) a large animal with a long nose called a trunk which it uses to pick up things

1. giraffe 2. elephant 3. snake 4. whale

(4) a son of your sister or brother

1. nephew 2. niece 3. cousin 4. neighbor

(5) to design or invent a new product and make it

1. hit 2. instrument 3. economic 4. create

