

2025年12月6日

入学試験問題

英 語

I 次の問い（問1～3）に答えよ。

問1. 次の問い（1）～（10）の空所に入るのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- (1) I prefer to take the subway () it's faster than driving.
- ① due to ② because ③ despite ④ rather
- (2) Tatsuya and Hiroki decided that () taking a trip to Paris next month.
- ① them ② there ③ their ④ they're
- (3) The teacher explained the new lesson to us, () helped us understand it better.
- ① when ② why ③ which ④ what
- (4) I am scared of dogs. (), I have bad allergies.
- ① Moreover ② Unless ③ However ④ Although
- (5) The students are studying in the library, ()?
- ① isn't them ② don't they
③ are those ④ aren't they
- (6) The new tax system had a negative () on company profits.
- ① intent ② cause ③ forcing ④ impact
- (7) The ocean looked so () that I had to have a swim.
- ① inviting ② invited
③ invitingly ④ invitation
- (8) I () seen such a strange-looking cat before.
- ① didn't ② ever had
③ have never ④ have ever

(9) I'm going to the party tonight. It would be great if you came ().

9

- ① as well as ② with ③ too ④ to

(10) After working for hours without a break, Ayaka finally decided to (). **10**

- ① call it a day ② call to mind
③ call on ④ call out

問2. 次の問い(1)～(10)の英文を①～④の語や語句を使って完成するとき、
[] 内で3番目に来るものをそれぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。
ただし、文頭に来るものも小文字で示してある。

(1) あの山の上の家に宝物がある。 **11**

[① is located ② inside ③ the house that ④ on] that
mountain, you will find the treasure.

(2) 今度こそ、宿題を終わらせるのを忘れないように。 **12**

You [① better ② had ③ not forget ④ to] finish
your homework this time.

(3) 一人暮らしの利点は、好きなことが何でもできることだ。 **13**

The [① advantage ② alone ③ of ④ living] is that
you can do whatever you like.

(4) あなたは家族の中で一番年上ですか。 **14**

[① the ② you ③ eldest ④ are] in your family?

(5) 彼らはまだ完全には夕食を食べ終えていません。 **15**

They [① quite ② finished ③ haven't ④ their] dinner
yet.

(6) 会いたかった女性は休暇のため不在だった。 **16**

The woman [① whom ② wanted ③ I ④ to meet]
was away on holiday.

- (7) 私が食べたのはおにぎり一つだけです。 **17**
 [① I ② eaten ③ have ④ all] is a single rice ball.
- (8) 2024年、観測が始まって以来初めて、世界の平均気温が産業革命前の水準を1.5°C以上上回った。 **18**
 In 2024, for the [① since ② first ③ records ④ time] began, the average global temperature exceeded 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
- (9) 渋滞がひどいため、今夜は帰宅が遅くなりそうだ。 **19**
 I am [① likely ② late home ③ this ④ to be] evening due to some heavy traffic.
- (10) デンマーク政府は、国民の退職年齢を67歳から70歳に引き上げる方針を明らかにしたところだ。 **20**
 Denmark just announced it will [① age ② raise ③ retirement ④ the] for its citizens from 67 to 70.

問3. 次の問い(1)～(10)の空所に入るのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- (1) ユスuke、冗談だろう。あの小川を飛び越えるなんて絶対無理だよ。
21
 Yusuke, you () be joking! You'll never jump across that stream.
 ① must ② can ③ will ④ do
- (2) レンに電話したら、買い物に行けるよ。 **22**
 () phoned Ren, we can go to the shops.
 ① After I'd ② Once I'm
 ③ After I've ④ Until I'd

- (3) 父は食事中にとっても耳障りな音を立てる。 **23**
 My father makes a really () sound when he's eating.
 ① angry ② annoying ③ scary ④ moving
- (4) ケンは2年前にサッカーをやめました。彼は15年間プレーしていました。
24
 Ken quit playing soccer two years ago. He () for 15 years.
 ① had been playing ② has been playing
 ③ had been played ④ has been plays
- (5) 私はその問題に対する解決策を思いついた。 **25**
 I have () a solution to the problem.
 ① set off by ② got back at
 ③ come up with ④ put down on
- (6) 農作物の収穫量は、さまざまな要因が影響するため不安定になることがある。
26
 Agricultural output can be () because many factors affect the harvest.
 ① impossible ② destroyed
 ③ improved ④ unstable
- (7) その会社は水曜日の午前中に、第1四半期の収益が急増したと報告した。
27
 The company reported Wednesday morning that its revenue () in the first quarter.
 ① surged ② enlarged ③ splashed ④ spread
- (8) 2025年3月、日本政府は高騰する価格に対処するために備蓄米を放出した。
28
 In March of 2025, the Japanese government () its rice reserves to address soaring prices.
 ① released ② received ③ reached ④ revised

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、下の問い（問1～4）に答えよ。

The Khmer Rouge was a radical communist group that controlled Cambodia (A) 1975 to 1979. During this period, the country went through one of the most horrible and devastating times in its history. Led by Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge wanted to create a society based on their interpretation of communism, but their methods were violent and extreme. The group's rule caused the deaths of nearly two million people, about a quarter of the country's population at the time.

The Khmer Rouge took control of Cambodia after years of civil war. The country had been struggling with political instability, and many people were unhappy with the existing government. The group promised to create a fairer, more equal society. They called the start of their rule "Year Zero," a time when everything in Cambodia would be restarted. However, their vision of an ideal society was cruel and led to severe suffering.

When the Khmer Rouge came to (B) in April 1975, they immediately began a total transformation of Cambodian society. They forced people out of the cities and into the countryside, where they were made to work in agricultural labor camps. The Khmer Rouge believed that cities were dishonest, and that the country could only be saved by returning to a rural lifestyle. This was the beginning of what is known as the "Great Exodus."

The Khmer Rouge also sought to eliminate any perceived threats to their power. They targeted intellectuals, teachers, doctors, and anyone who was seen as educated or influential. Wearing glasses, speaking a foreign language, or having a university degree could be enough to make someone a target for punishment. The group believed that these people were enemies of the revolution and needed to be removed from society. As a result, many Cambodians were abused, imprisoned, or killed.

Families were torn (C) during the Khmer Rouge's rule. People were often separated from their loved ones and forced to live in camps. In some cases, children were taken away from their parents and raised in Khmer Rouge-controlled institutions. This was part of the group's effort to create a new generation of loyal supporters. The Khmer Rouge also banned religion, education, and many forms of cultural expression, believing that these things were distractions from the revolution.

The conditions in the labor camps were terrible. People were given little food, and many were forced to work long hours in difficult conditions. The Khmer Rouge believed that hard (D) was the key to success, and they pushed people to their limits. As a result, many people died from exhaustion, disease, or starvation. Others were killed for not following orders or for being suspected of disloyalty.

The Khmer Rouge also carried out mass executions^{注1)} at sites across Cambodia. One of the most infamous locations is called the Killing Fields. This is where thousands of people were taken and murdered by the Khmer Rouge. Many victims^① were executed with simple tools, such as hoes or machetes^{注2)}, because the group did not want to waste bullets. The bodies were then buried in mass graves, and the Killing Fields became a symbol of the brutality^{注3)} of the Khmer Rouge.

In 1979, after four years of terror, the Khmer Rouge was overthrown by the Vietnamese army. The fall of the Khmer Rouge marked the end of a terrible chapter in Cambodia's history. However, the damage caused by the Khmer Rouge lasted for many years.⁽¹⁾ The country was left in ruins, and millions of people had lost their lives or been deeply (E) by the violence.

In the years that followed, Cambodia began to rebuild. Many survivors struggled to cope with the trauma of the Khmer Rouge period. The country faced difficult challenges, including poverty^②, a broken education system, and

the need for justice for the victims. In 2006, the United Nations helped establish the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) to try senior Khmer Rouge leaders for their crimes. Several individuals, including Pol Pot's main supporters, were put on trial, although many others had already died by the time the trials began.

Today, Cambodia is a peaceful country, but the legacy of the Khmer Rouge is still felt. Many Cambodians continue to struggle with the memories of the past, and the country's history remains a difficult subject for many families. The Khmer Rouge period serves as a reminder of the (F) of extremism^{注4)} and the importance of remembering history to prevent such tragedies from happening again.

注1) mass executions 大量処刑

注2) hoes or machetes 農具の鋤(くわ)や大鉞(おおなた)

注3) brutality 残虐性

注4) extremism 過激主義、(政治的・宗教的・思想的に)極端な立場や行動を取ること

問1. 空所 (A) ~ (F) に入るのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----|
| (A) ① through | ② at | ③ with | ④ from | 31 |
| (B) ① power | ② call | ③ attend | ④ find | 32 |
| (C) ① shreds | ② pieces | ③ apart | ④ around | 33 |
| (D) ① command | ② mental | ③ trouble | ④ work | 34 |
| (E) ① affected | ② effected | ③ proved | ④ closed | 35 |
| (F) ① benefits | ② dangers | ③ causes | ④ excuses | 36 |

問2. 下線部①～⑧の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

① **37**

- ① 野蛮な ② 過激な ③ 巨大な ④ 残虐な

② **38**

- ① 苦しんでいる ② 批判している
③ 観察している ④ 受け入れている

③ **39**

- ① 都会の ② 農村の ③ 最新の ④ 伝統的な

④ **40**

- ① 放置され ② 監禁され ③ 差別され ④ 虐げられ

⑤ **41**

- ① 利用した ② 制限した ③ 禁止した ④ 推進した

⑥ **42**

- ① 犠牲者 ② 目撃者 ③ 犯罪者 ④ 統治者

⑦ **43**

- ① 貧困 ② 虐殺 ③ 略奪 ④ 暴動

問3. 下線部(ア)～(イ)の日本語訳として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(ア) **44**

- ① 命令に従わなかったり、忠誠心の欠如を疑われたりしたことで殺された人もいた
② 目上の人に従わない人々は殺されたり、忠誠心の欠如を疑われたりした
③ 他の人々は権力者を支えず、不敬であったために殺されてしまった
④ 順番を守らず、不敬を疑われた人々の中には殺された人もいた

(イ) 45

- ① このような損害は、何年かかけてKhmer Rougeを衰退させた
- ② このような損害は、Khmer Rougeを長年に渡って存続させた
- ③ Khmer Rougeによって引き起こされた被害は、何年もかけて終わった
- ④ Khmer Rougeによって引き起こされた被害は、その後も長きに渡って残り続けた

問4. 本文の内容から判断して、(1)～(5)の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

(1) What does the word “Exodus” in paragraph 3 probably mean? 46

- ① change
- ② departure
- ③ suffering
- ④ farming

(2) Who defeated the Khmer Rouge? 47

- ① Pol Pot
- ② The Vietnamese army
- ③ The UN
- ④ The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)

(3) Which of the following was one way that the Khmer Rouge maintained power? 48

- ① They emptied the cities of people.
- ② They buried bodies in mass graves.
- ③ They gave people little food.
- ④ They killed educated people.

- (4) According to the passage, what lesson can be learned from the Khmer Rouge period? 49
- ① That intelligent people can still be victims
 - ② That war is sometimes necessary
 - ③ That by knowing history we can avoid making similar mistakes
 - ④ That the UN helps to punish world leaders for their crimes
- (5) What is this reading mainly about? 50
- ① How Communism spread to Cambodia
 - ② Why Cambodia became an economically poor country
 - ③ The political conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam
 - ④ What happened in Cambodia under the rule of the Khmer Rouge