

一般選抜出題のねらい

国語

●出題のねらい

本学のAP（入学者受入れの方針）ならびに高等学校学習指導要領に示される国語の目標や内容に準拠し、知識・技能、思考力・判断力・表現力ならびに大学で必要とされる国語の基礎力を多角的・総合的に問う内容を出題します。

●出題形式・分野

現代文（論理的な文章、文学的な文章、実用的な文章など）から2題と古典より古文1題（漢文は除く）を、高校の学習範囲内で出題します。また一つの題材だけでなく、異なる種類や分野の文章などを組み合わせた複数の題材による問題が含まれます。

なお、解答の形式は、選択方式と記述方式を併用します。

英語

●出題のねらい

本学のAP（入学者受入れの方針）ならびに高等学校学習指導要領に示される英語の目標や内容に準拠し、知識・技能、思考力・判断力・表現力ならびに大学で必要とされる英語の基礎力を多角的・総合的に問う内容を出題します。

●出題形式・分野

異なるタイプの英文（会話、メールや手紙、物語、エッセイ、掲示物、図表等を含む説明文、その他）を使った問題を2問出題します。英文から必要な情報を読み取る力や、概要や要点を把握する力等を問うものとします。英文に則して、自分の考えを理由をつけて説明する設問も含まれます。なお、従来行ってきた「発音、アクセント、語句整序などを単独で問う問題」は出題しません。またリスニングテストは行いません。

歴史総合、日本史探究

●出題のねらい

本学のAP（入学者受入れの方針）ならびに高等学校学習指導要領に示される地理歴史の目標や内容に準拠し、基礎的な知識・技能の定着度を測るとともに思考力・判断力・表現力を問う内容を出題します。その際、歴史に関わる事象を多面的・多角的に考察する過程を重視し、用語などを含めた個別の事実等に関する知識のみならず、歴史的事象の意味や意義、特色や相互の関連等について、日本史を中心に総合的に考察する力を問います。

●出題形式・分野

日本史探究から2題、歴史総合から日本史分野と世界史分野それぞれ2題を高校の学習範囲内で出題します。なお歴史総合の2題については、どちらかを選択して解答するものとします。解答の形式は、選択方式と記述方式を併用します。

（大問1と2）日本史探究から出題（大問3-1）歴史総合のおもに日本史分野（大問3-2）歴史総合のおもに世界史分野

※大問3-1と大問3-2はどちらか選択

公共・政治・経済

●出題のねらい

本学のAP（入学者受入れの方針）ならびに高等学校学習指導要領に示される公民の目標や内容に準拠し、基礎的な知識・技能の定着度を測るとともに思考力・判断力・表現力を問う内容を出題します。その際、文章や資料を的確に読み解きながら基礎的・基本的な概念や理論、考え方等を活用して考察する力を問います。

●出題形式・分野

公共の領域から1題、政治・経済のうち政治的分野から1題、経済的分野から1題の3問構成とします。解答の形式は、選択方式と記述方式を併用します。

数学Ⅰ

●出題のねらい

本学のAP（入学者受入れの方針）ならびに高等学校学習指導要領に示される数学の目標や内容に準拠し、基礎的な知識・技能の定着度を測るとともに思考力・判断力・表現力ならびに大学で必要とされる数学の基礎力を多角的・総合的に問う内容を出題します。

●出題形式・分野

学習指導要領に基づき、数と式（集合と命題を含む）、図形と計量、二次関数、データの分析から各1題出題します。内容は、高校教科書の例題・練習問題レベルを中心に章末問題レベルまでを含みます。解答の形式は、答えのみの記述式とします。

情報Ⅰ

●出題のねらい

本学のAP（入学者受入れの方針）ならびに高等学校学習指導要領に示される情報Ⅰの学習の目的や内容に準拠し、基礎的な知識・技能の定着度を測るとともに思考力・判断力・表現力ならびに大学で必要とされる情報の基礎力を多角的・総合的に問う内容を出題します。

●出題形式・分野

学習指導要領に示された4つのカテゴリー（①情報社会の問題解決②コミュニケーションと情報デザイン③コンピュータとプログラミング④情報通信ネットワークとデータの活用）からそれぞれ大問形式で出題します。プログラミング言語はDNCL（共通テスト手順記述標準言語）を使用します。なお、解答の形式は記号記入式（数字か記号の記入）とします。

※この2025年度入学試験問題集には、2026年度入学者選抜の試験科目で実施予定の「国語」「英語」「歴史総合、日本史探究」「公共・政治・経済」「数学Ⅰ」「情報Ⅰ」を掲載しています。「地理総合、地理探究」と「歴史総合、世界史探究」の試験問題をご希望の方は、入試・広報班（TEL：092-925-3591）へお問い合わせください。

〔1〕 次の英文を読み、後の問 1～5 に答えなさい。

Have you ever wondered why people choose to be vegetarian*? Basically, being a vegetarian means you don't eat certain types of meat, like beef, pork, or chicken. Sometimes people also skip fish and animal products like eggs or milk. People may do it for health, religion, or concerns about animal rights, but did you know that a lot of people are now going vegetarian to help protect our planet? [ア] take a closer look at how choosing more plant-based meals can make a big difference for the environment.

Most people know that greenhouse gases* are a major cause of climate change, but you may be surprised to learn that meat [イ] is a big part of the problem. Raising animals, especially cows and sheep, produces a lot of methane*. It's a greenhouse gas that traps much more heat than CO₂. In fact, ①livestock farming produces more greenhouse gas than all the cars, planes, and trains in the world! By choosing a vegetarian ②diet, even part-time, you can help reduce the demand for meat, which can cut down on methane production. It's something everyone can do to help slow global warming.

Saving water is another environmental benefit of becoming vegetarian. Raising animals for food takes a tremendous amount of water. For example, producing just one kilogram of beef requires nearly 15,000 liters of water. It takes more than 900 liters of water to produce one liter of milk for drinking or making other ③dairy products like butter. Compare that [ウ] growing vegetables like potatoes, which only need about 300 liters of water per kilogram. Can you see the difference? Fresh water is becoming ④scarce in many parts of the world, but switching to more plant-based meals is a simple way for people to reduce their water consumption.

Animal farming is also a significant source of pollution. ⑤Runoff from farms, including chemicals and animal waste, can flow into rivers and oceans, harming

marine ecosystems. This pollution can create "dead zones" in oceans where no marine life can survive. Additionally, dust and the chemical waste from raising livestock [エ] to air pollution. By reducing the amount of meat you eat, you can help reduce these harmful effects and contribute to cleaner air and water.

Finally, let's talk about land use. Growing crops for direct human consumption is much more efficient than raising animals for meat. It takes far more land to produce a kilogram of beef [オ] it does to produce the same amount of vegetables or grains. With more people on Earth than ever before, it's crucial to use [カ] resources wisely. A plant-based diet allows us to grow more food with less land. It's much more efficient.

In conclusion, choosing a vegetarian diet is a simple but powerful way to help protect the environment. There are many compelling* reasons to make the switch, from reducing greenhouse gases to conserving* water, using land more efficiently, and cutting down on pollution. Even if you're not ready to give up meat entirely, starting with just a few plant-based meals each week can still have a significant impact. Every small step counts when it comes to taking care of the planet.

注 * vegetarian: 菜食主義者 compelling: 説得力のある
greenhouse gas: 温室効果ガス conserve: 大切に使う
methane: メタン

問 1 本文中の [ア] ～ [カ] に入る適切な語を、それぞれに与えられた選択肢 (A) ～(D) の中から一つ選び、対応する記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

[ア] (A) Let's (B) Shall (C) To (D) We are
[イ] (A) produce (B) product (C) production (D) productive
[ウ] (A) by (B) from (C) like (D) with
[エ] (A) contribute (B) contributed (C) contributes (D) had contributed
[オ] (A) because (B) than (C) then (D) therefore
[カ] (A) his (B) my (C) our (D) us

問 2 下線部①～⑤の各単語の文脈上の意味として、適切な表現をそれぞれに与えられた選択肢 (A) ～(D) の中から一つ選び、対応する記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

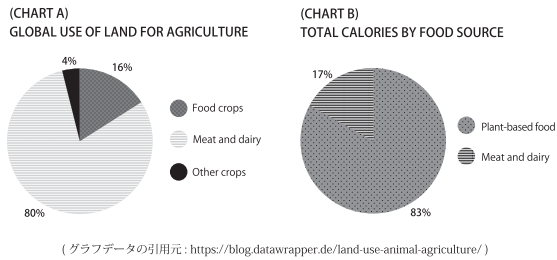
- ① livestock
(A) Animals raised for food, like sheep and chickens
(B) Wild animals living in forests
(C) Plants grown for humans to eat
(D) Machines used in farming
- ② diet
(A) A limited amount of food eaten to lose weight
(B) The group of people who make laws in Japan
(C) The food and drink that a person usually consumes
(D) An activity that a person does regularly
- ③ dairy
(A) Drinks made from water
(B) Plant-based foods
(C) Meat from farm animals
(D) Food products like cheese and yogurt
- ④ scarce
(A) Clean and pure
(B) Easily available
(C) Limited in supply
(D) Easily renewable
- ⑤ runoff
(A) Extra water that flows from farmland
(B) Rainwater that disappears into the soil
(C) Water that people take from rivers
(D) Water that is stored under the ground

問 3 次の英語の質問 1 ～ 4 に対して、本文の内容と一致するものを (A) ～(D) の中から一つ選び、対応する記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. How does a plant-based diet help reduce global warming, according to the essay?
(A) By increasing the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere.
(B) By lowering the amount of methane from livestock farming.
(C) By promoting the use of renewable energy.
(D) By reducing the carbon production of processed plant foods.
2. What environmental problem is associated with animal agriculture's impact on oceans?
(A) Dead zones due to water pollution
(B) Melting ice caps
(C) Overfishing
(D) Plastic waste causing problems for fish and marine animals
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an environmental reason to become vegetarian?
(A) Conserving water resources
(B) Protecting animal rights
(C) Reducing air and water pollution.
(D) Reducing greenhouse gas production
4. Which is the best title for the text?
(A) Don't Be Cruel: Let Animals Live
(B) How to Become a Vegetarian
(C) Save the Planet: Put Less Meat on Your Plate
(D) The Health Advantages of a Plant-Based Diet

問4 日常生活であなたがしている環境に良いことを述べなさい。解答は英語で3文以上で書きなさい。

問5 下の2つのグラフ及び文章は、本文の内容に関連した情報を提供しています。グラフの情報をもとに、1～6に入る適切な表現または語を、それぞれに与えられた選択肢(A)～(C)の中から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄で答えなさい。



There is a limited amount of land in the world that can be used for agriculture; that is, to grow plants and animals for humans to eat. When you think of using land to grow food, you may imagine large wheat or rice fields, or beautiful green fields of vegetables. However, the majority of the land we use for growing food is used to produce (1). You might expect that we get a high percentage of our total daily calories from animal products like (2) since we use so much land to produce them. However, just (3) of our total calories come from such products, even though (4) of agricultural land is used to produce them. It seems unbalanced, doesn't it? If we can greatly reduce the amount of (5) we eat by adopting a vegetarian diet, more agricultural land can be used to produce (6), giving us many more total calories from the same amount of land. It will help to provide everyone in the world with enough energy to live.

1. (A) cows (B) fruit (C) meat and dairy
2. (A) beef, pork, chicken, cheese and yogurt (B) honey and eggs (C) paper, glass and plastic
3. (A) seventeen percent (B) sixteen percent (C) eighty percent
4. (A) seventeen percent (B) eighty percent (C) eighty-three percent
5. (A) fish (B) meat (C) vegetables
6. (A) cows (B) food for animals (C) plant-based food

〔Ⅱ〕次の会話文を読み、後の問1～7に答えなさい。

Yuka: I finally got my license! I can drive! I didn't think I would ever do this!

Sarah: Really? What changed your mind?

Yuka: Well, when I was around 20, I didn't think I needed a license. Public transport is so good here in Japan, you know? It's easy to get around without driving. However, (あ) my parents often said it would be more convenient for me to have my own car, especially if I wanted to travel outside the city. [A]

Sarah: It's different in Australia. In most places, you really need a car to get around, so most people try to get their license when they're still in high school. I heard that getting a license in Japan is really difficult.

Yuka: Oh, it is! You have to (ア) a lot of training at a driving school. And it's so expensive!

Sarah: Wow, really? Getting a license is ①almost free in Australia. Maybe just a few hundred dollars for the tests.

Yuka: I had to go through classroom lectures, driving simulations, and actual driving lessons on the road. [B] And the driving test itself is super-strict. They check everything, even small details like how smoothly you press the brakes.

Sarah: In Australia, it's more relaxed. We don't have to go to a driving school; we can learn from a parent or guardian*. My mom taught me to drive.

Yuka: Really? Are there no driving schools in Australia?

Sarah: There are, but most people take only a few lessons with a professional instructor just to make sure they know how to pass the test. That's what I did. But most of my practice was driving with my mom or dad on the weekends. [C] Parallel parking was the most difficult thing!

Yuka: That sounds a lot easier! I wish we had that (イ) here. I felt like I was ②constantly under pressure at the driving school. (い) Every time I made a small mistake, my instructor pointed it out immediately.

Sarah: That sounds so stressful. Did you feel ready when you took the test?

Yuka: Not really! I was so nervous. [D] So, tell me more about the system in Australia.

Sarah: Well, I grew up quite far from the city, so I really needed a car to get around. I got my learner's permit* as soon as I was 16. We have to take a road rules test on a computer to get that. Once we get our learner's permit, we just have to drive with a ③licensed driver for a certain number of hours within one year, and then we can take the final driving test and get a proper license.

Yuka: I see. So, what's it like to drive in Australia?

Sarah: It's pretty easy, to be honest. The roads are wide, unlike in Japan. Driving in the city can be a bit stressful during rush hour, but I love just getting out onto the open road. It's one of my favorite things to do—driving along the seacoast or into the mountains.

Yuka: That sounds so nice. My friend told me that driving around Hokkaido is amazing, with all the open roads and beautiful nature.

Sarah: Hokkaido? Maybe you should plan a road trip up there.

Yuka: I've been thinking about it. Maybe I'll go next summer. [E]

Sarah: You should do it! Once you get (ウ) with it, driving can be so much fun. Hey, maybe next year I'll come back to Japan and we can take a road trip together. You can show me around!

Yuka: That sounds like a great plan. Let's make it happen!

注 * guardian : 後見人 learner's permit : 自動車運転仮免許証

問1 本文中の[A]～[E]に入れるのに適切な文を1～6の中からそれぞれ選び、対応する数字を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、正解でない選択肢が一つ含まれています。

- 1. By that time my driving will be better.
- 2. I started thinking that they were right.
- 3. I wish I had done it sooner.
- 4. The test itself wasn't too hard, either.
- 5. But when I passed, I was so relieved and excited.
- 6. There's even a written test that covers all the traffic rules.

問2 本文中の下線部(あ)と(い)を日本語に直しなさい。

問3 本文中の空欄(ア)～(ウ)に入る適切な単語を、それぞれに与えられた選択肢(A)～(C)の中から一つ選び、対応する記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- (ア) (A) complete (B) ensure (C) maintain
- (イ) (A) activity (B) example (C) system
- (ウ) (A) confident (B) licensed (C) used

問4 下線部①～③の各単語の文脈上の意味として適切なものを、それぞれに与えられた選択肢(A)～(C)の中から一つ選び、対応する記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- ① almost (A) altogether (B) nearly (C) reasonably
- ② constantly (A) always (B) personally (C) unfairly
- ③ licensed (A) mature (B) qualified (C) related

問5 次の英文1～5について、本文の内容に一致しているものには○を、一致していないものには×を選び、対応する記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- 1. Yuka was satisfied with the public transportation options available to her.
- 2. Yuka was persuaded by her parents to obtain her license.
- 3. Sarah's parents taught her how to pass the driving test.
- 4. Yuka approached her driving test with confidence.
- 5. Sarah learned to drive at a driving school when she was 16.

問6 次の英文1～4の質問に対して、本文の内容と一致する返答を選択肢(A)～(D)の中から一つ選び、対応する記号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

- 1. Why does Yuka feel that driving school was stressful?
 - (A) The instructors were very strict.
 - (B) The classes were too difficult to understand.
 - (C) She didn't have enough practice time before taking the test.
 - (D) The driving test was much easier than the lessons.
- 2. What aspect of driving in Japan does Sarah find different from Australia?
 - (A) The driving schools are more relaxed in Japan.
 - (B) Japanese driving instructors don't need a license.
 - (C) Japanese drivers have fewer lessons than Australian drivers.
 - (D) It's more difficult to drive in Japan because the roads are narrower.
- 3. What motivates Yuka to consider driving more in the future?
 - (A) Her parents offered to buy her a new car.
 - (B) Her friend recommended that she drive around Hokkaido.
 - (C) Sarah suggested that she practice more.
 - (D) The public transportation system in Japan is getting worse.

- 4. What do Sarah and Yuka plan to do together next year?
 - (A) Sarah is going to teach Yuka how to parallel park.
 - (B) They intend to take a road trip around Australia.
 - (C) They want to travel together by car in northern Japan.
 - (D) Sarah will return to Japan to help Yuka learn to drive.

問7 もし自動車を運転できるとしたら、あなたはどこにドライブに行きたいですか。行きたい場所と、そこに行きたい理由を述べなさい。解答は英語で3文以上で書きなさい。

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