

令和 7 年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 受験番号を解答用紙の所定の欄（4 か所）に記入すること。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
3. 解答用紙の他に、下書き用紙を配付するので、取り違えないように注意すること。
4. 解答時間は、100 分である。

1 次の英文を読み、各問に答えなさい。(30点)

In September, a South African business person was tragically shot and killed. In August, two Indian villagers lost their lives in a violent gun battle. And in June, a Mexican environmental activist*¹ met a similar fate. Despite the geographical distances between these events, they share a surprising similarity. They are all part of a growing trend of violence fueled by the pursuit of one of the 21st century's most vital yet often overlooked resources: ordinary sand.

[X] Sand may seem unimportant, but it plays a crucial role in our daily lives. It is the primary raw material that modern cities are made from. The concrete used to construct shopping malls, offices, and apartment blocks are largely just sand and gravel*² glued together. The glass in every window and smartphone screen is made of melted-down sand. And even the microchips*³ inside our phones and computers are made from sand. It is the most-consumed natural resource on the planet besides water. Every year people use some 50 billion tons of “aggregate,” the industry term for sand and gravel. That's more than enough to cover the entire United Kingdom.

And you may be wondering what the problem is. As you know, sand is everywhere on our planet. There are huge deserts from the Sahara to Arizona. Beaches around the world are lined with sand. But believe it or not, the world is facing a shortage of sand. How can we possibly be running low or running out of a substance found in virtually every country on earth? Something that seems essentially limitless?

The problem lies in the type of sand we are using. Desert sand is largely useless to us. Most of the sand we harvest goes to make concrete, and for that purpose, desert sand grains*⁴ are the wrong shape. Eroded*⁵ by wind rather than water, they are too smooth and rounded to lock together to form stable concrete. The sand we need has a rougher shape and is found in the beds and banks of rivers, as well as in lakes and on seashores. The demand for it is so intense that around the world, riverbeds*⁶ and beaches are being stripped*⁷ bare, and farmlands and forests are getting torn up to get the precious grains. And in a growing number of countries, criminal gangs have created an illegal market in sand.

The main cause of this crisis is rapid urbanization. Every year, more and more people are moving from the countryside into cities. Cities are expanding at a pace and on a scale far greater than any time in human history. The number of people living in urban areas has grown to 4.2 billion since 1950, and the United Nations predicts another 2.5 billion will join them in the next three decades. That's the equivalent of adding eight cities the size of New York every single year.

Building housing for all those people, along with the necessary roads, requires great quantities of sand. In India, the amount of sand used annually has more than tripled since 2000 and is still rising fast. China alone has likely used more sand this decade than the United States did in the entire 20th century. But sand isn't only used for buildings and infrastructure.*⁸ Increasingly, it is also used to create land itself. From California to Hong Kong, millions of tons of sand from the sea floor are vacuumed up each year to create land. Dubai's palm-tree-shaped islands are perhaps the most famous example of artificial land built in recent years. According to a Dutch research group, human beings since 1985 have added 13,563 km² of artificial land, an area about as big as Jamaica. Most of it is built with sand.

This new real estate is valuable, but it often creates enormous costs. Ocean dredging*⁹ has damaged coral reefs*¹⁰ in Kenya, the Persian Gulf and Florida. It tears up the bottom of the sea, which can affect marine life. Fishermen in Malaysia and Cambodia have lost their jobs. In China, land reclamation*¹¹ has ruined coastal wetlands, destroyed habitats*¹² for fish and shorebirds, and increased water pollution.

Mining sand, if anything, is even more destructive. Sand is most often mined from rivers. It's easy to get with pumps or even buckets, and simple to transport once you've got a full load. But dredging a riverbed can destroy the habitat. The water can become cloudy, killing fish and blocking the sunlight necessary for underwater plants.

Taking sand from rivers has caused enormous damage to infrastructure around the world. Removing all that material from riverbanks leaves the foundations of bridges exposed and without support. In 2001, 70 people were killed in Portugal when a bridge collapsed.

The competition for sand has grown so intense that criminal gangs are digging up huge quantities to sell on the black market.*¹³ According to human rights groups, children are forced to work in sand mines in parts of Latin America and Africa. The gangs pay police and government officials to ignore their illegal activities. They even assault*¹⁴ and kill those who get in their way.

Awareness of the damage caused by our dependence on sand is growing. Scientists are working on ways to replace sand in concrete with other materials such as plastic and crushed oil palm shells. Others are developing concrete that requires less sand and uses recycled*¹⁵ concrete.

[Y] In many Western countries, river sand mining has already been eliminated. Getting the rest of the world to do the same will be tough, though. The construction industry is going to have to reduce such practices, says a recent report by the Worldwide Wildlife Fund.*¹⁶ A coastal geographer at the University of Colorado, is calling for the United Nations and the World Trade Organization*¹⁷ to act. At present, no one even knows exactly

how much sand is being pulled out of the earth, nor where, nor under what conditions. It is simply not being reported. “We just know that the more people there are, the more sand we need,” the geographer said.

Adapted from Beiser, V. (2019) Why the world is running out of sand. British Broadcasting Corporation. *BBC*. Retrieved in 2024 from <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20191108-why-the-world-is-running-out-of-sand>

注

- *1 activist 活動家
- *2 gravel 砂利
- *3 microchip マイクロチップ
- *4 grains 粒子
- *5 erode 侵食する
- *6 riverbed 川底
- *7 be stripped ~ (中の物すべてを取り除いて) ~の状態にされる
- *8 infrastructure 電気やガス, 水道, 道路, 公共交通機関など, 社会や経済, 国民の生活の基盤となる社会資本のこと。インフラ。
- *9 dredge (水底の土砂を) さらう
- *10 coral reef サンゴ礁
- *11 reclamation 埋め立て
- *12 habitat 生息地
- *13 black market 闇市
- *14 assault 襲う
- *15 recycled リサイクルされた
- *16 Worldwide Wildlife Fund 世界動物基金 (現在は World Wide Fund for Nature)
- *17 World Trade Organization 世界貿易機構

問1 次の(1)~(2)の各問に日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

(6点)

(1) According to paragraph [X], why is sand important in our daily lives?

(2) Based on paragraph [Y], what is presently NOT certain about river sand mining?

問2 次の(1)～(7)の各問について、本文の内容に合致する最も適切な答えをa～dの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(14点)

- (1) What happens when desert sand is used to make concrete?
- a. The concrete becomes less durable because of the sand's rough texture.*
 - b. The concrete becomes less stable because of the sand's smooth and rounded grains.
 - c. The concrete becomes more durable because of the sand's fine grains.
 - d. The concrete becomes more stable because of the sand's smooth and rounded texture.
- *texture (岩石などの)きめ, 質感
- (2) Which of the following is NOT mentioned?
- a. Sand is being collected from beaches.
 - b. Sand is being gathered from farmlands.
 - c. Sand is being stolen from ponds.
 - d. Sand is being taken from riverbeds.
- (3) What impact has rapid urbanization had on the demand for sand?
- a. Rapid urbanization has decreased the demand for sand as cities expand.
 - b. Rapid urbanization has had barely any effect on the demand for sand.
 - c. Rapid urbanization has increased the demand for sand due to increased construction.
 - d. Rapid urbanization has led to the elimination of sand resources.
- (4) What are the environmental implications of land reclamation projects using sand?
- a. They can contribute to the preservation of marine habitats.
 - b. They can damage coral reefs, marine habitats, and coastal wetlands.
 - c. They can improve marine habitats and coastal wetlands.
 - d. They can ruin urban infrastructure in coastal areas.

- (5) What is most likely to happen to sand consumption?
- a. Sand consumption is expected to continue rising due to urbanization and construction demands.
 - b. Sand consumption is expected to decrease due to urbanization and construction demands.
 - c. Sand consumption is expected to increase due to environmental protection laws.
 - d. Sand consumption is expected to remain constant due to illegal sand mining.
- (6) Which country is NOT mentioned as having troubles related to sand?
- a. Cambodia
 - b. Kenya
 - c. Portugal
 - d. United Kingdom
- (7) Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- a. Alternative materials for sand
 - b. Child labor in sand mines
 - c. Developing recycling techniques
 - d. Police eliminating gangs' illegal activities

問3 次の英文は本文の要約です。本文の内容と合致するように、空欄(1)～(5)に与えられた文字で始まる最も適切な一語を英語で書きなさい。ただし、解答欄に与えられている文字に続けて書くこと。 (10点)

Sand is in high demand worldwide which has caused serious environmental damage and violence. It is the s⁽¹⁾_____ most consumed natural resource because it is necessary to produce glass and microchips in c⁽²⁾_____. The world is experiencing a sand shortage despite being easily found in deserts and on beaches. It is because the t⁽³⁾_____ of sand that is required for construction cannot be found in deserts. The use of sand has increased due to rapid urbanization. Also, because of the growing demand, gangs have been running i⁽⁴⁾_____ sand mining operations. Efforts are being made to find alternatives and to raise global a⁽⁵⁾_____ of the issue. According to one researcher, international cooperation is necessary to cope with this crisis.

2

次の英文を読み、各問に答えなさい。(30点)

The Kite^{*1}-Maker

In 1947 a war divided India into two countries. Villages and families were torn apart. It was safer to stay at home and not travel anywhere. Only a bird could fly freely over war-torn countries.

Or a kite—a toy made of brightly painted paper and wood, climbing high into the sky, turning and dancing on the wind, as light as the air, as free as a bird . . .

Weeks before *Utraan*^{*2}, the village's annual kite-flying festival, Ahmed Rasool stayed up late and worked nights. He was determined to make the finest kite he had ever made. His only company was an old oil lamp. Zaheera, his wife, no longer stayed up with him while he worked, because recent events had left her terribly unhappy. Their village had almost been destroyed by riots, their son had disappeared without leaving a note, and Zaheera had lost her previous enthusiasm for life.

Now she laughed bitterly at Rasool for his plans.

"When there is so much hate, do you think people will fly kites?"

"The violence happening now in our country is just madness," said Rasool. "It can't go on. In the end, people get tired of war, and I refuse to lose hope. The kite I make will be for peace. It will fly high into the skies and even the gods will listen to our prayers."

Later, Zaheera agreed it was the finest kite he had ever made. It was shaped like a dove^{*3} holding an olive branch, both of which are symbols of peace. Rasool had even fixed silver bells on its legs to make it sing with the wind.

But no one else thought it was any good. "It won't fly very far," they all said. "It's heavy, and look, there isn't any wind yet."

The night before *Utraan*, Zaheera painted eyes on both sides of the kite, white in deep black.

Rasool laughed at her. "Do doves really have eyes like that? I think they look rather like chicken's eyes." _(Y)

"Be quiet," she replied, half angrily, half smiling. "In my grandfather's house, he kept doves, so I know what their eyes look like. I used to take care of them."

An old pain returned with that memory. Zaheera's grandfather's house was on the other side of the border.

Like many other families, hers was also divided by the war, one of history's strange turns. _(T)

"Maybe there's a little wind now," Rasool said, quickly changing the mood. "Shall we try and fly it, just once?" Together they went up the stairs, taking the kite with them. Zaheera laughed quietly to herself as she remembered a time when they were young and she had often climbed up to that flat roof to meet Rasool.

On the roof, the wind had suddenly become very strong. It almost pulled the kite away from Zaheera's fingers.

"Careful, careful!" Rasool warned.

The kite turned and danced in the air, its bells ringing in alarm. The wind became even stronger. A thick, cold cloud wrapped around them as the fog came in from the desert, and they could see the kite no more. The sound of its bells was lost in the wild desert wind.

"It's gone, just like our son," Zaheera said bitterly. She cried herself to sleep that night.

In the morning, when the festival started, the children flew kites outside. Their kites fought other kites, the stronger ones winning and the weaker ones breaking into pieces before falling to the ground. And Rasool tried to cheer Zaheera up.

"Eid*4 is nearly here, and that's a time to be happy," he said. "I'll buy you a young goat, the best in the market."

But Zaheera's face was empty of all feeling.

A week before Eid, they heard a knock at the door.

Several soldiers stood outside. They wore uniforms from the neighboring country, their enemy.

"Is this yours?" they asked. And in the glow of the flashlight, Rasool saw his lost kite. Its body had been torn and all its bells were gone, but the eyes Zaheera had painted still shone.

"We found it across the border," one of the men said.

Then they pushed someone forward, someone who looked very hungry, with an untidy beard.

Zaheera fell to her knees, crying and thanking Allah*5 at the same time.

"We believe this is your son. We found him very ill. He couldn't remember a thing, but the moment he saw this kite he began talking about his village and the kite festival." The men laughed, shaking their heads. "Then he started begging us to take him home."

Rasool remembered his manners. "Come in," he said to the men, "for tea . . ."

"No," they said, "we must go. We didn't get permission to cross the border. *Eid Mubarak*,*6 Happy Eid."

Adapted from Clare West (2008) *Oxford Bookworms Library Level 4: Land of my Childhood: Stories from South Asia*, pp. 30-34.

注

*1 kite 凧(たこ)

*2 *Utraan* 「ウタラーン(またはウッターヤン)」として知られているインドの重要な祭りで、通常、収穫期の始まりと見なされている毎年1月14日に行われる。

*3 dove ハト

*4 Eid イード(イスラム教の二大祭の一つであるイード = アルアドハー)

*5 Allah 「神」を意味するアラビア語の言葉。

*6 Eid Mubarak 「祝福されたイード(祝祭)となりますように」を意味するアラビア語の慣用句。

問1 選択肢A～Eの出来事を起こった順序に並べ、の中に記号を書きなさい。(5点)

- A. Rasool and Zaheera test the kite, but it disappears in the wind deepening her sadness.
- B. Rasool stays up late making the kite for the festival despite Zaheera's sadness.
- C. Their missing son saw the kite and regained his memory of home.
- D. Villagers doubt the kite will fly, thinking it is too heavy.
- E. Zaheera paints eyes on the kite remembering doves from her grandfather's house.

問2 下線部(X)は、Rasool のどのような様子を表現していますか。日本語で答えなさい。(3点)

問3 下線部(Y)の指す内容を日本語で答えなさい。(2点)

問 4 次の(1)～(10)の各問について、本文の内容に合致する最も適切な答えをa～dの中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(20点)

- (1) Why is Zaheera initially unhappy and doubtful about Rasool's plan to make a kite?
 - a. She dislikes the design of the kites.
 - b. She has found out the festival has been canceled.
 - c. She has lost hope due to recent events in the village.
 - d. She thinks the kite is too heavy to fly.

- (2) What did Zaheera think of the kite that Rasool made when it was done?
 - a. She agreed it was a fine kite despite her initial doubts.
 - b. She believed it was too heavy and had no chance of success.
 - c. She thought it was poorly made and wouldn't fly.
 - d. She was not interested and refused to look at it.

- (3) What did the kite made by Rasool look like?
 - a. A dove with an olive branch
 - b. A dove with bright patterns
 - c. A dove with colorful feathers
 - d. A dove with silver paint

- (4) Explain what one of history's strange turns refers to.
(7)
 - a. The recent disappearance of the country's border
 - b. The separation of Zaheera's family due to the war
 - c. The strong winds that almost destroyed their village
 - d. The unexpected arrival of a strong wind during the festival

- (5) What did Rasool promise Zaheera for Eid?
 - a. A new house
 - b. A new kite
 - c. A trip to the market
 - d. A young goat

- (6) When did Rasool and Zaheera's son return home?
- a. some morning after Eid
 - b. some morning before Eid
 - c. some night after Eid
 - d. some night before Eid
- (7) What feature of the kite particularly stands out and helps in their son's return?
- a. The brightly painted paper
 - b. The eyes Zaheera painted
 - c. The shape of the dove
 - d. The silver bells on its legs
- (8) What did the men do when Rasool invited them in for tea?
- a. They accepted the invitation because they were thirsty.
 - b. They asked for directions because they were lost.
 - c. They explained they had to return to the other side of the border.
 - d. They stayed for dinner because they wanted to be friends.
- (9) Choose the reason why Zaheera fell to her knees near the end of the story.
- a. She was delighted because the lost kite Zaheera made was returned to her.
 - b. She was relieved because the enemy soldiers at their door were her acquaintances.
 - c. She was surprised because her missing son was in front of her alive.
 - d. She was tired because she was tired from working on the kite all night long.
- (10) Which of the following statements is true about the story?
- a. A soldier visited Rasool and Zaheera's house to return their son.
 - b. Rasool and Zaheera spent time together on the roof before their marriage.
 - c. The kite was lost but it still had bells with it when it was found.
 - d. Zaheera was not confident about telling the difference between doves' and chickens' eyes.

- 3** 次の英文は、Aさんと、コンビニエンスストアで働いている友人Bさんの会話です。よく読んで、各問に答えなさい。(10点)

- A: How (A) _____ your new job?
- B: It's pretty good.
- A: You work at a convenience store, right?
- B: Yeah, some of the work can be (1) b _____, like cleaning the floors, but I like it.
- A: So, (B) _____ there? Are you a cashier*1?
- B: Well, yes, I have to work the cash register, and (2) h _____ customers find things, but there are lots of other things we need to do. For example, I need to receive all the goods that come into the store.
- A: Receive the goods. Isn't it all done by computer? You know, automatically?
- B: Well, yes, but I still need to check everything that comes into the store and get things (3) r _____ to sell. So, I open the boxes, check everything and count everything. I (4) f _____ what you call it. It's a list of the things that are in the box. It tells you what is there and how many there are, and
- A: Do you (5) m _____ a packing*2 list?
- B: That's it. A packing list. So, you know, you check that, count everything, make sure everything is there, then after that, you need to . . . what can I say, you know, use that barcode*3 thing. It reads barcodes, what do you call that?
- A: Oh, you mean a scanner*4? To scan in the barcode?
- B: Yeah, we need to scan in the barcode, then put the things on the shelf. And, of course, when you sell something, you scan that into the cash register as well.
- A: So, you have to keep track of everything. You scan each item as it (6) e _____ the store and as it leaves the store.
- B: Yeah, that's right.

注

*1 cashier レジ係

*2 packing 包装

*3 barcode バーコード

*4 scan スキャンする

問 1 空欄(A)と(B)に入る適切な語句を英語で書きなさい。ただし、一つの下線につき一語が入る。
(各 2 点)

問 2 空欄(1)～(6)に入る最も適切な一語を、解答欄に与えられている文字で始まる英語で書きなさい。
(各 1 点)

- 4 以下の図1 (Figure 1) と図2 (Figure 2) は、ペットの飼育に関する調査の結果です。これらの二つの図に示された数値や内容から読み取れることを参考にしながら、ペットの飼育についてあなたが考えたことを150語程度の英文で書きなさい。なお、文法や綴りも採点の対象となるので注意しなさい。 (30点)

※以下の語彙も参考にしなさい。

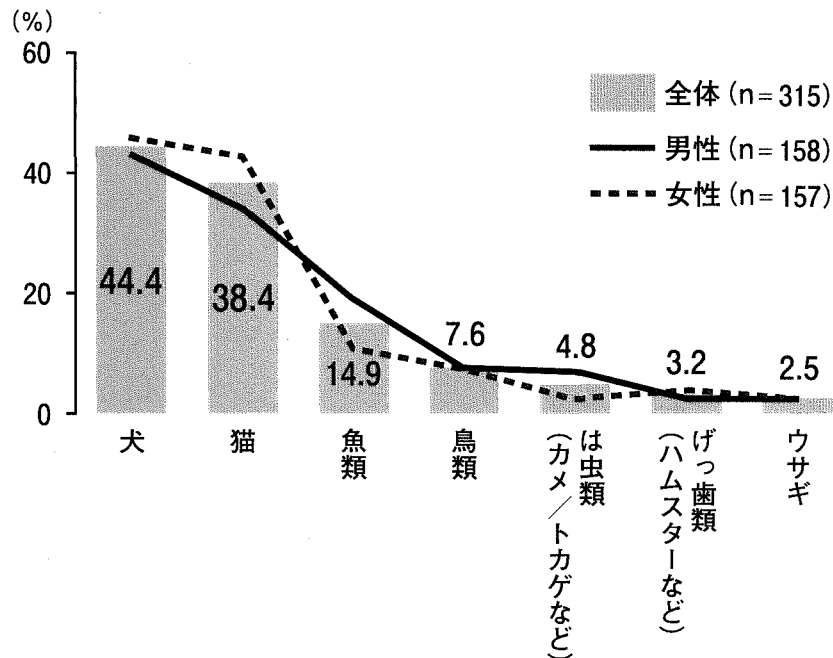
は虫類 reptiles トカゲ lizard げっ歯類 rodents ハムスター hamster

<図1> ペット飼育状況 (単一回答：回答者数 n=1,100)



<図2> 図1の「ペットを飼っている」という回答のうち飼育しているペットの種類 TOP7 (2024年)

(複数回答：回答者数 n=315)



出典：クロスマーケティング「ペットに関する調査(2024年)」<https://www.cross-m.co.jp/report/life/20240424pets/> より転載 (一部改変)。2024年閲覧。

