

総合型選抜(適性検査型) サンプル問題

英 語

(試験問題：70 分)

1 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

In 1975, an American car company famously 1 coined the phrase, “baseball, hot dogs, and apple pie,” identifying* these as fundamental elements of American culture and updating the earlier saying, “as American as mom and apple pie.” Many people worldwide may regard* hot dogs as “homegrown American” food items, but their history goes back to Europe—perhaps even further.

Johann Georg Lahner, a butcher* who moved to Vienna* from Frankfurt in the early 19th century, is often 2 credited with selling a new sausage that became popular in his new city. Lahner called his sausages “Frankfurters,” which eventually became “wieners” outside Vienna. Americans sometimes use the words “wiener,” or “Frankfurter” for hot dogs.

However, Lahner did not invent the sausage or skin-covered meat. The idea of such meat 3 dates back centuries. Gaius, the chef to Roman Emperor Nero, may have been among the first to use skin from inside the pig as sausage covers. However, Homer’s *Odyssey* references* roasting* sausages, so ancient Greeks may have been the true pioneers of this technique. However, it is uncertain whether the Romans or Greeks served their sausages on bread—which 4 is a distinctive feature of modern hot dogs.

The transformation of sausage meals into the hot dog we know today—a sausage set within a sliced* roll—was an American innovation.* The American hot dog form evolved* as a 5 collaborative effort, and there are conflicting accounts about who contributed “most” and “when.” Some say Ignatz Frischmann, an Austrian immigrant,* modified the bread slice from a Vienna roll. The New York Times cited him as a hot dog bun* innovator in his 1904 obituary.*

However, Charles Feltman is said to have sold sausages in bread around 1870 at Coney Island. According to lifestyle writer Hannah Selinger, Feltman and Nathan Handwerker, who likely first served the sausage in a sliced bun, made hot dogs a “major cultural moment.” She also noted, “Charles Feltman developed a hand-sliced, elongated* bun that set the precedent for the modern hot dog bun.” Inserting the sausage into sliced bread made it a convenient finger food, ideal for outdoor activities like picnics and sports events, increasing its popularity.

American hot dogs have diversified to include regional styles and toppings. For instance, Coney Island hot dogs are topped with chili and cheese, New York style with sauerkraut and spicy brown mustard, Chicago style with chopped onions, relish, pickles,* and tomatoes, Seattle style with cream cheese and grilled onions, and Alabama style with a variety of creamy sauces and side dishes. Hot dog sausages are typically made of beef, pork, chicken, and various chemicals, while the buns are often white bread—all made at food processing* centers. Medical experts have criticized hot dogs for these reasons. However, non-meat hot dogs have been available for health-conscious consumers or vegetarians since 1949.

Approximately 78 countries export hot dogs, while 136 countries import them. Experts attribute* the increasing global appeal of hot dogs to their simplicity: They are easy to prepare, portable, inexpensive, and convenient for busy lifestyles. Apart from a sausage and bun, there are no restrictions on hot dog creations. The dish is flexible,* continuing to evolve to meet various tastes worldwide, from spicy, Mexican-style “perros calientes” hot dogs to Chinese-style “cheung zai bao” varieties. Hot dogs are a tasty treat, but developing healthier future varieties is a continuing challenge. Healthier hot dogs could be based on plant products instead of beef and served in whole-grain bread instead of white bread. Avoid hot dogs with processed bread or meat if possible, and use vegetable toppings instead of sugary sauces. For now, enjoy your hot dogs—but not too many or too often.

(注)

*identify 特定する

*regard ～ as ... ～を...と見なす

*butcher 肉屋

*Vienna ウィーン《オーストリアの首都》

*reference 言及する

*roast (オーブンや直火で) 焼く, ローストする

*slice 薄く切る

*innovation 新しい発明

*evolve 進化する, 発展する

*immigrant 移民

*bun パン (特にハンバーガーやホットドッグ用の丸いパン)

*obituary (新聞などの) 死亡記事

*elongated 細長い

*pickle ピクルス

*process 加工する, 処理する

*attribute ～ as ... ～の原因は...にあると考える

*flexible 融通の利く

問1 本文の内容を考え、下線部 1～5 の内容の説明として最も適切なものを①～④から1つずつ選び、その数字を□1～□5にマークしなさい。

1. coined the phrase □1

- ① advanced the concept
- ② created the saying
- ③ patented the idea
- ④ set a new rule

2. credited with □2

- ① forced to deny
- ② given recognition for
- ③ made to explain his role in
- ④ offered awards for

3. dates back □3

- ① ended after
- ② has existed for
- ③ refers to
- ④ updates every few

4. is a distinctive feature of □4

- ① attracts many visitors to
- ② continues to be valuable as
- ③ creates a special appeal for
- ④ exists as a unique point of

5. collaborative effort □5

- ① individual achievement
- ② shared responsibility
- ③ joint work
- ④ team rivalry

問2 本文の内容を考え、次の問い6～10の正しい答えになるものを①～④から1つずつ選び、その数字を□6～□10にマークしなさい。

6. According to paragraph 3, why is it difficult to determine whether the Romans or Greeks created hot dogs?

□6

- ① It is uncertain what skin covered the sausages.
- ② The Odyssey uses ancient Greek terms for buns.
- ③ No one knows how Gaius roasted the meat.
- ④ It is unclear whether bread was part of the meal.

7. What is one way that American hot dogs vary regionally? □7

- ① Different meats are used for different occasions.
- ② Only certain regions import hot dogs.
- ③ Specific toppings have emerged in different places.
- ④ States control their design with various food laws.

8. Why have hot dogs become a global dish? □8

- ① American brands license them.
- ② European firms market them.
- ③ They are convenient and cheap.
- ④ They are healthy and nutritious.

9. Why are hot dogs considered a flexible food item? □9

- ① People can customize them as they like.
- ② Simpler versions require more creativity.
- ③ Their meats can differ but taste the same.
- ④ They can be eaten cooked or uncooked.

10. Which statement best summarizes the main point of the passage? □10

- ① Hot dogs are definitely an American dish.
- ② Various nations import and export hot dogs.
- ③ People enjoy hot dogs more often.
- ④ Hot dogs have a complex past but a bright future.

2 次の英文を読んで、問いに答えなさい。

Educational Technology (EdTech), combining education with digital tools like apps and online classes, has grown into a multi-billion dollar global industry. This has attracted heavy investment (11) companies, governments, and families. Some educational institutions are based entirely on intelligent systems. For instance, Alpha School in Austin, Texas, uses these tools (12) personal learning. Unlike traditional institutions, Alpha School has no teachers. Instead, Alpha School adults 16 function like guides. This trend is expanding throughout North America. The AI-based school systems are faster, more accurate, and more customized than human instructors. In China, AI monitors student engagement during lessons, tracking factors like eye contact and motivation. Chinese intelligent education systems have also proven to be highly flexible, changing as they learn.

Studies show early exposure to EdTech can help kids build problem-solving skills through interactive Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) projects. They can also develop mental strength (13) tackling complex challenges, from puzzles to equations. Experts call this the “building block effect” or “education technology value chain.” Learning basics like algebra or simple coding* early makes advanced skills such as calculus* easier later. This foundation is crucial as most well-paying future jobs will likely 17 turn out to be technical. Therefore, job applicants will require cutting-edge* STEM skills—those who (14) experience in these fields from their youth may struggle.

With such a range of benefits, many people are eager to bring more intelligent systems into classes. However, many teachers and students do not know how to use EdTech effectively. Additionally, U.S. kids already average four to six hours of daily screen time.* Adding more screen time could harm their social skills. Moreover, it is unclear how much these systems help learners across various countries. For instance, U.S. students still rank below their global peers on the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). Japan and Ireland have regularly scored much higher on PISA despite (15) much less classroom tech than the U.S.

EdTech investments often target advanced students. Although apps for kids with autism* or learning disabilities exist, they 18 pull in less funding. On the other hand, schools like The London Acorn School ban screens, focusing on hands-on learning. Ironically, many tech executives send their kids to such low-tech schools.

Does EdTech help average students or just those already ahead? Can screen-based learning replace or complement social interaction? These questions highlight the ongoing debate about the effectiveness and fairness of intelligent systems in classrooms.

(注)

*coding プログラミング

*calculus (数学) 微分積分

*cutting edge 最先端

*screen time (PC などの) 画面を見ている時間

*autism 自閉症

問 1 本文の内容を考え、空欄 () ～() に入る最も適切なものを①～④から 1 つずつ選び、その数字を～にマークしなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. | ① without | ② from | ③ behind | ④ outside | <input type="text" value="11"/> |
| 12. | ① except | ② outside | ③ for | ④ among | <input type="text" value="12"/> |
| 13. | ① before | ② by | ③ into | ④ beside | <input type="text" value="13"/> |
| 14. | ① confirm | ② promote | ③ lack | ④ block | <input type="text" value="14"/> |
| 15. | ① will install | ② installs | ③ installing | ④ has installed | <input type="text" value="15"/> |

問 2 下線部 16～18 を言い換えた場合、最も意味が近いものを①～④から 1 つずつ選び、その数字を～にマークしなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 16. | ① act as | ② give out | ③ call on | ④ come up with | <input type="text" value="16"/> |
| 17. | ① end up as | ② put away for | ③ hand over to | ④ set back by | <input type="text" value="17"/> |
| 18. | ① consider | ② learn | ③ watch | ④ receive | <input type="text" value="18"/> |

問 3 本文の内容と一致するものを①～④から 2 つ選び、その数字を～にマークしなさい。

- ① As AI improves, EdTech similarly becomes more valuable.
- ② EdTech affects nearly all countries in the same way.
- ③ Low-tech schools are quickly converting to AI-based EdTech.
- ④ Revenues flow equally across a broad range of EdTech companies.
- ⑤ Some technology company executives prefer low-tech schools.
- ⑥ The author fears longer screen time will affect children's ability to interact with others.

3 次の会話文の空欄 (21) ～ (25) に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つずつ選び、その数字をマークしなさい。

Ted: Hey, Maria. Can I talk to you? (21), and I need advice.

Maria: What's going on, Ted?

Ted: I borrowed my roommate's laptop yesterday. He (22) to use it to take notes, but it fell out of my backpack, and its screen cracked.

Maria: Can it still be used?

Ted: Not really. I don't (23) or what I should do next.

Maria: You obviously need to replace it.

Ted: Yeah, but (24). It'd be cheaper to have the screen repaired.

Maria: Right, or you could buy him a gently-used model.

Ted: Then I'll need to find a bargain somewhere.

Maria: Check out some online discounts. (25).

Ted: You're right, but I feel embarrassed about bringing this issue up with him.

21. ① I lost something important
② I have a big problem
③ I want an update
④ I need some more time
22. ① signed over the rights
② loaned me the money
③ deleted all the data
④ gave me permission
23. ① know how to tell him
② like what he said
③ believe he understood me
④ think this has happened to you
24. ① this is not what he agreed to
② he rarely used the device
③ that thing was expensive
④ maybe he won't notice it
25. ① You've certainly done the right thing
② Please wait until I feel a little better
③ Anyway, you need to talk to him first
④ Try to forget all about it as soon as you can

4 次の〔A〕〔B〕に答えなさい。

〔A〕 次の英文の空欄(**26**)～(**35**)に入る最も適切なものを①～④から 1 つずつ選び、その数字をマークしなさい。

26. “I’m not feeling well. Perhaps, I have a cold.”

“I hope it’s (**26**) serious.”

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ① something | ② everything |
| ③ anything | ④ nothing |

27. We had the impression that Nancy was a very shy girl, so we were really surprised that she (**27**) a lot with so many people at the reunion party yesterday.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| ① said | ② spoken |
| ③ was told | ④ talked |

28. Vehicles can maintain higher constant speed when (**28**) is reduced.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ① festival | ② freedom |
| ③ friction | ④ fund |

29. The hostess was quite (**29**) since fewer people came to the party than she had expected.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① debated | ② decided |
| ③ disappointed | ④ disturbed |

30. Space flight affects the entire body, but bone structure receives (**30**) impact.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① comfortable | ② convenient |
| ③ critical | ④ cultural |

31. Even though many towns are named after early leaders of the United States, only George Washington is (**31**) in the name of a state.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| ① relied | ② remembered |
| ③ reserved | ④ reviewed |

32. The meeting room was so crowded and hot that some of the members (**32**) their jackets.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ① put off | ② wore out |
| ③ took off | ④ kept on |

33. (**33**) age or sex, everyone is at risk of contracting the new coronavirus.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| ① In spite | ② Regardless of |
| ③ According to | ④ Though |

34. Jim now () care of three kittens that have been abandoned by their owners.

① takes

② makes

③ keeps

④ looks

35. Jack was too careless. He () out of gas on his way to the office yesterday.

① ran

② came

③ lost

④ found

5 以下の英文が、和訳の意味になるように、示された 7 つの単語をカッコ内に適切な順序に並べなさい。そのうえで前から 5 番目にくる単語の番号を①～⑦の中から選んで、マークしなさい。(各単語をそれぞれ 1 回だけ使うこと。また、文頭にくる文字も小文字になっている。)

46. According to a recent survey, 16% of Americans believe that the earth is flat, but [① the ② that ③ no ④ is ⑤ denying ⑥ fact ⑦ there] the earth is round. **46**

和訳

「最近の調査によれば、アメリカ人の 16%は地球が平らだと信じている。しかし、地球が丸いという事実は否定しようがない。」

47. [① bee ② it ③ had ④ for ⑤ pandemic ⑥ not ⑦ the], the Second Tokyo Olympics would have been held in 2020. **47**

和訳

「もしその感染症の世界的流行がなかったならば、二度目の東京オリンピックは 2020 年に開催されていたことだろう。」

48. [① children ② getting ③ the ④ of ⑤ with ⑥ smaller ⑦ number], Japan cannot help but expect more women, older people and foreigners to join the workforce in the near future. **48**

和訳

「子供の数が減少しているので、日本は、近い将来もっと多くの女性、より高齢の人々や外国人が労働力に加わるよう期待せずにはいられない。」

49. [① careful ② should ③ father ④ more ⑤ been ⑥ my ⑦ have]. He slipped because the floor was too wet. **49**

和訳

「父はもっと注意すべきだった。床が濡れすぎていて足がすべってしまった。」

50. They speak kindly, but something feels wrong to me. [① could ② wish ③ words ④ I ⑤ I ⑥ their ⑦ believe]. **50**

和訳

「彼らは親切に話してくれるが、私にはどこか違和感がある。彼らの言葉を信じることさえできたらなあ。」

英 語		
問題	解答番号	正解
1	1	2
	2	2
	3	2
	4	4
	5	3
	6	4
	7	3
	8	3
	9	1
	10	4
2	11	2
	12	3
	13	2
	14	3
	15	3
	16	1
	17	1
	18	4
	19	5
	20	6
3	21	2
	22	4
	23	1
	24	3
	25	3
4 A	26	4
	27	4
	28	3
	29	3
	30	3
	31	2
	32	3
	33	2
	34	1
	35	1
4 B	36	1
	37	3
	38	4
	39	3
	40	1
	41	4
	42	2
	43	3
	44	1
	45	2
5	46	1
	47	4
	48	1
	49	5
	50	7