

H6-2025-

学 科

(多肢選択式)試験問題

注 意 事 項

1. 問題は **26 題(19 ページ)**で、解答時間は **2 時間**です。
2. この問題集で単位の明示されていない量については、全て国際単位系 (SI)を用いることとします。
3. この問題集は、本試験種目終了後に持ち帰りができます。
4. 本試験種目の途中で退室する場合は、退室時の問題集の持ち帰りはできませんが、希望する方には後ほど渡します。別途試験官の指示に従ってください。なお、試験時間中に、この問題集を切り取ったり、転記したりしないでください。
5. 下欄に受験番号等を記入してください。

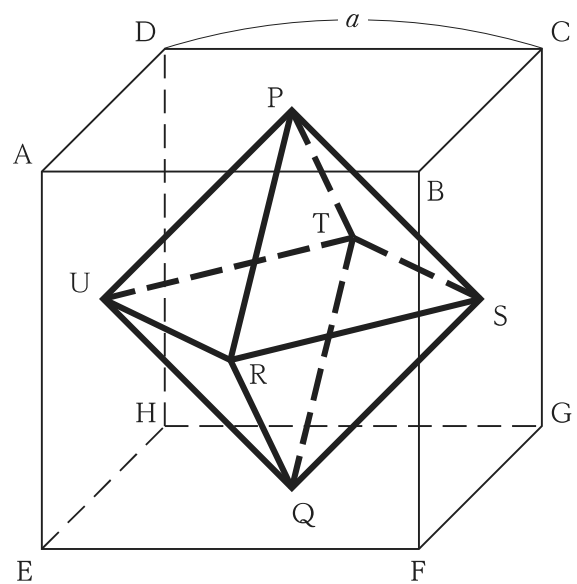
第1次試験地	受験番号	氏 名
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指示があるまで中を開いてはいけません。

【No. 1】 実数 a を定数とする 3 次方程式 $x^3+x^2-4x-a=0$ が $x=1+i$ を解にもつとき、 a の値はいくらか。ただし、 i は虚数単位とする。

1. -6
2. -3
3. -2
4. -1
5. 2

【No. 2】 図のように、一辺の長さ a の立方体 $ABCD-EFGH$ において、その各面の正方形の対角線の交点 P, Q, R, S, T, U を頂点とした正八面体を考える。この正八面体の体積はいくらか。



1. $\frac{a^3}{6}$
2. $\frac{a^3}{4}$
3. $\frac{a^3}{3}$
4. $\frac{a^3}{2}$
5. $\frac{\sqrt{2}a^3}{3}$

【No. 3】 次の記述の㉞、㉟に当てはまるものの組合せとして正しいのはどれか。

「1 から 6 までの目が 1 つずつ書かれたサイコロを 2 回投げ、その結果に基づいて、数直線上の原点 O にある 2 点 A , B を動かすことを考える。点 A は 1 回目に出た目の数だけ正の向きに動かし、点 B は 2 回目に出た目の数だけ負の向きに動かすとき、動かした後の 2 点 A , B の距離の期待値は ㉞ である。一方で、点 A は 1 回目に出た目の数だけ正の向きに動かし、点 B は 2 回目に出た目の数だけ正の向きに動かすとき、動かした後の 2 点 A , B の距離の期待値は ㉟ である。」

- | | ㉞ | ㉟ |
|----|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. | $\frac{7}{2}$ | 0 |
| 2. | $\frac{7}{2}$ | $\frac{53}{18}$ |
| 3. | 7 | 0 |
| 4. | 7 | $\frac{35}{18}$ |
| 5. | 7 | $\frac{53}{18}$ |

【No. 4】 次の記述の㉞、㉟に当てはまるものの組合せとして正しいのはどれか。

「 x についての 4 次方程式 $(x-m)(x+2m)(x^2-x-m) = 0$ の解が 3つの異なる実数 となるような定数 m を考える。そのような m の個数は 個であり、そのうち正のものの個数は 個である。」

- | | ㉞ | ㉟ |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | 1 | 0 |
| 2. | 1 | 1 |
| 3. | 2 | 0 |
| 4. | 2 | 1 |
| 5. | 3 | 1 |

【No. 5】 三角形 ABC において、角 A の二等分線が辺 BC と点 P で交わっている。 $\angle BAP = \angle PAC = 15^\circ$ 、 $AB = \sqrt{3}$ 、 $AC = 1$ のとき、線分 PC の長さはいくらか。

1. $\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$
2. $\frac{2\sqrt{6}-4}{3}$
3. $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$
4. $\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}$
5. $\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4}$

【No. 6】 あるクラスで、2つの小テストA, Bを実施した。図Iは、生徒のAの得点をヒストグラムにまとめたものであり、図IIはBの得点を横軸、Aの得点を縦軸とした散布図である。これらの図を作成して結果を確認したところ、Bにおいて4点だった生徒一人のAの採点に誤りが見つかったため、採点し直した。その結果、この生徒のAの正しい得点は7点であることがわかった。このとき、次の記述の空欄に当てはまるものとして正しいのはどれか。

「正しい数値に直すと、小テストAの修正後の平均点は、修正前より なる。」

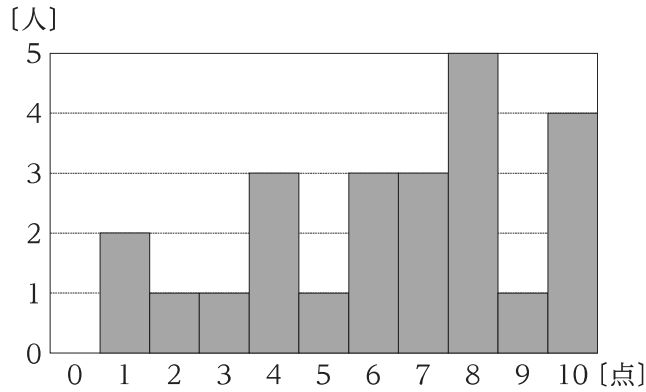


図 I

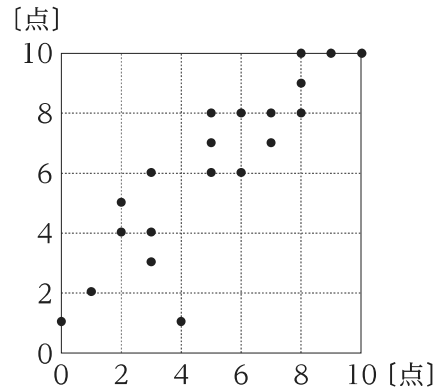


図 II

1. 0.125 点高く
2. 0.15 点低く
3. 0.2 点低く
4. 0.25 点高く
5. 0.3 点高く

【No. 7】 命題A～Dのうち真であるもののみを挙げているのはどれか。

A. 実数 x について、 $x + \frac{1}{x} \neq 2$ ならば、 $x \neq 1$ である。

B. 全ての正の実数 x に対し、 $x + \frac{1}{x} > 1$ である。

C. $x < 0$ のとき、 $x + \frac{1}{x}$ の最小値は -2 である。

D. x についての方程式 $x + \frac{1}{x} = k$ は任意の実数 k に対して実数解をもつ。

1. A、B
2. A、C
3. B、C
4. B、D
5. C、D

【No. 8】 実数 x, y が $(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 5$ を満たすとき、 $-x+2y$ の最小値はいくらか。

1. -3
2. -2
3. -1
4. 0
5. 1

【No. 9】 $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき、次の不等式を満たすような θ の範囲として正しいのはどれか。

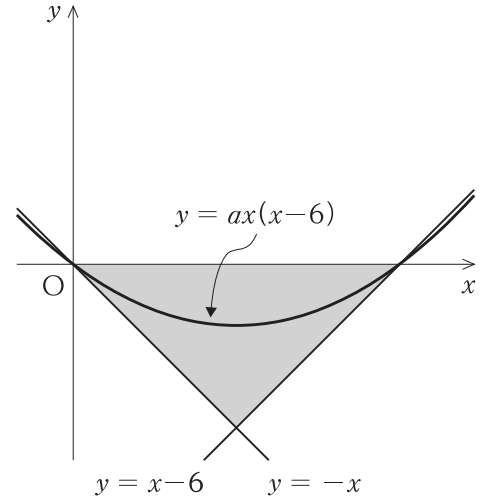
$$0 < \sin \theta - \cos \theta \leq 1$$

1. $\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta < \frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{7}{4}\pi < \theta < 2\pi$
2. $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi < \theta \leq \frac{5}{4}\pi$
3. $\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{5}{4}\pi$
4. $\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi \leq \theta < \frac{5}{4}\pi$
5. $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi, \frac{7}{4}\pi \leq \theta < 2\pi$

【No. 10】 $3^{222}, \left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^{2025}, 8.1^{100}$ の大小関係として正しいのはどれか。ただし、 $\log_{10}3 = 0.4771$ とする。

1. $3^{222} < \left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^{2025} < 8.1^{100}$
2. $3^{222} < 8.1^{100} < \left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^{2025}$
3. $\left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^{2025} < 3^{222} < 8.1^{100}$
4. $8.1^{100} < 3^{222} < \left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^{2025}$
5. $8.1^{100} < \left(\frac{10}{9}\right)^{2025} < 3^{222}$

【No. 11】 a を定数とする。図のように、 xy 平面上において、2次関数 $y = ax(x-6)$ のグラフが、 x 軸、直線 $y = -x$ 及び直線 $y = x-6$ で囲まれてできる三角形を、面積の等しい2つの図形に分けている。このとき、 a の値はいくらか。



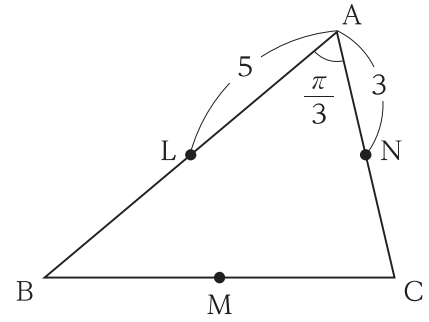
1. $\frac{1}{12}$
2. $\frac{1}{8}$
3. $\frac{1}{6}$
4. $\frac{1}{4}$
5. $\frac{1}{2}$

【No. 12】 α を定数とする。次のように定められた数列 $\{a_n\}$ に対し、 $b_n = a_n - \alpha$ で定まる数列 $\{b_n\}$ が等比数列となった。このとき、 b_5 はいくらか。

$$a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = -2a_n + 1 \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

1. $-\frac{16}{3}$
2. -5
3. $-\frac{1}{3}$
4. 10
5. $\frac{32}{3}$

【No. 13】 図のように、三角形 ABC において、辺 AB, BC, CA の中点をそれぞれ L, M, N とするとき、 $\angle BAC = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $AL = 5$, $AN = 3$ となっている。このとき、線分 AM の長さはいくらか。



1. $\sqrt{19}$
2. $\sqrt{31}$
3. 7
4. 8
5. $\sqrt{79}$

【No. 14】 次の㉗～㉞のうち、下線部の語句を各行右側の()内の単語に置き換えた場合においても、ほぼ同じ意味の文になるもののみを挙げているのはどれか。

- ㉗ The average annual rainfall in this region is 750 mm. (yearly)
㉘ What would be an appropriate course of action in such a situation? (attractive)
㉙ A fair justice system is a fundamental part of a civilized society. (initial)
㉞ The museum is full of rare and precious treasures. (uncommon)

1. ㉗、㉘
2. ㉗、㉙
3. ㉗、㉞
4. ㉘、㉙
5. ㉘、㉞

【No. 15】 次のA、B、Cの()内の㉗、㉘から、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. His latest film is (㉗ described ㉘ prescribed) as a 'romantic comedy'.
B. The exhibition will illustrate how life (㉗ evolved ㉘ revolved) from water.
C. She (㉗ admitted ㉘ submitted) that she had been wrong to criticize him.

- | | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | ㉗ | ㉗ | ㉗ |
| 2. | ㉗ | ㉗ | ㉘ |
| 3. | ㉗ | ㉘ | ㉘ |
| 4. | ㉘ | ㉗ | ㉗ |
| 5. | ㉘ | ㉘ | ㉘ |

【No. 16】 次のA、B、Cの()内の㉞、㉟から、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. He was eating one ice cream after (㉞ others ㉟ another).
B. There are trees on (㉞ either ㉟ both) side of the house.
C. (㉞ Most ㉟ Almost all) the passengers on the ferry were French.

	A	B	C
1.	㉞	㉞	㉞
2.	㉞	㉟	㉞
3.	㉞	㉟	㉟
4.	㉟	㉞	㉞
5.	㉟	㉞	㉟

【No. 17】 次のA、B、Cの()内の㉞、㉟から、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. The car broke down, and we (㉞ had to take ㉟ must have taken) the bus.
B. He's rather shy, although he's not as bad as he (㉞ would be ㉟ used to be).
C. You (㉞ had not better ㉟ had better not) be lying to me.

	A	B	C
1.	㉞	㉞	㉞
2.	㉞	㉞	㉟
3.	㉞	㉟	㉟
4.	㉟	㉞	㉞
5.	㉟	㉟	㉞

【No. 18】 次のA、B、Cの()内の㊦、㊧から、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. I was lucky (㊦ if that ㊧ in that) my parents allowed me a lot of freedom.
B. (㊦ Had hardly ㊧ Hardly had) a moment passed before the door creaked open.
C. It was (㊦ so ㊧ such) a long and difficult exam that I was completely exhausted at the end.

- | | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | ㊦ | ㊦ | ㊧ |
| 2. | ㊦ | ㊧ | ㊦ |
| 3. | ㊧ | ㊦ | ㊦ |
| 4. | ㊧ | ㊧ | ㊦ |
| 5. | ㊧ | ㊧ | ㊧ |

【No. 19】 次のA、B、Cの()内の㊦、㊧から、より適切なものを選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

- A. (㊦ To ㊧ For) her surprise, there were two police cars parked down the street.
B. Sota is younger than he (㊦ by ㊧ at) two years.
C. The hurdle was so low that they could jump over it (㊦ of ㊧ with) ease.

- | | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | ㊦ | ㊦ | ㊧ |
| 2. | ㊦ | ㊧ | ㊦ |
| 3. | ㊧ | ㊦ | ㊦ |
| 4. | ㊧ | ㊦ | ㊧ |
| 5. | ㊧ | ㊧ | ㊦ |

【No. 20】 次の英文の空欄A、B、Cに当てはまるものを㉞、㉟、㊱から選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

Some of the ocean's smallest and most plentiful creatures may contribute as much to the circulation of heat in the world's largest bodies of water as tides and wind, according to an article in *Nature* magazine. Krill^{*1}— a type of minuscule shrimp, and among the creatures studied — is already known as , an important foodstuff that provides sustenance for numerous species to flourish, including enormous creatures like the blue whale.

However, another role these tiny animals play may be just as important to the health of the oceans. As they rise toward the ocean's surface to feed, they bring that follows them like a tail. Being so small, it's hard to imagine that having much of an effect, but these creatures are so plentiful that the cumulative effect is substantial. In fact, despite their small individual size, krill are so numerous that they are said to have the largest mass collectively of any animal, in the water or on the land.

In addition to krill, jellyfish and many other species contribute to the mixing of warmer and cooler waters in the seas. Scientists estimate that as much as a trillion watts of energy is generated in this way on an annual basis. We tend to think of inanimate things like lava flows, winds, oceanic currents, etc. as influencing the temperature of the ocean, but it is now clear that .

*1 krill: オキアミ

- ㉞ colder water with them
- ㉟ a vital part of the oceanic food chain
- ㊱ living things, even very tiny ones, play an equally significant part

- | | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | ㉞ | ㉟ | ㊱ |
| 2. | ㉞ | ㊱ | ㉟ |
| 3. | ㉟ | ㉞ | ㊱ |
| 4. | ㉟ | ㊱ | ㉞ |
| 5. | ㊱ | ㉞ | ㉟ |

【No. 21】 次の文の内容に合致するものとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

A recent report by the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that 8 million people die annually from smoking related complications^{*1}. Despite efforts by governments and various organisations to create awareness about the dangers, around 1.3 billion people still use some form of tobacco and 80% of them live in low to middle income countries.

There is no safe level of smoking. Even second-hand smoke can lead to serious complications such as cardiovascular^{*2} disease and cancer.

The mouth (oral cavity) is the first port of entry to the rest of the body and is home to a complex and diverse community of microorganisms^{*3}, known as the oral microbiome. These organisms live in harmony with one another. They protect the normal oral environment, aid digestion, regulate the immune system and promote health.

If this balance is disturbed however, it can lead to the development of periodontitis (gum disease), inflammation^{*4} and serious diseases, such as heart disease, cancer, liver and renal^{*5} disease.

〈中略〉

One common chemical found in cigarettes is nicotine. This toxin can increase the number of proteins on the surface of certain harmful bacteria such as *P. gingivalis*.

These proteins or receptors give the bacteria an advantage over the normal microorganisms and allows them to attach firmly to surfaces where they multiply into colonies and form biofilms. Dental biofilms are a complex community of microorganisms which can form on the teeth and other hard surfaces. If not controlled, they can lead to plaque formation, periodontitis, gum disease and tooth decay.

These abnormal colonies can influence the immune system, leading to slow healing, inflammation and even antibiotic resistance. The chronic inflammation caused by gum disease can lead to tooth loss and the destruction of gum tissue, which has been linked to systemic diseases such as cardiovascular disease.

Another bacterium, *Streptococcus mutans*, can also become abundant in people who smoke heavily. This organism is often present in healthy conditions but when the environment is disrupted, it can multiply and form part of dental biofilms, leading to tooth decay and oral cancer.

Electronic cigarettes or vapes operate with a battery and heating element which heats up a liquid. This produces an aerosol^{*6} which is inhaled by the user. The liquid contains different flavourings as well as harmful chemicals such as nicotine and lead.

Early research seems to suggest that e-cigarettes are not a good alternative to smoking tobacco. Although their effects on the oral microbiota have not been well studied, the

increased growth of bacteria such as *Fusobacterium* and *Bacteroidales* has been observed in people who vape.

Both of these bacteria can cause periodontitis (gum disease).

It is clear that the harmful chemicals in cigarettes and other forms of tobacco can lead to serious diseases which often begin in the oral cavity. The good news is that these can be prevented and the risk reduced.

Although it may take time, the healthy diversity of the oral biome can be restored by quitting smoking. This reduces the risk of gum disease, promotes the production of saliva and improves health.

Prevention is better than cure and governments and organisations such as the WHO need to continue to create awareness around the dangers of smoking, particularly among the youth.

*¹ complication: an extra medical problem that makes it more difficult to treat an existing illness

*² cardiovascular: relating to the heart and blood vessels

*³ microorganism: a living thing that on its own is too small to be seen without a microscope

*⁴ inflammation: swelling and pain in part of your body

*⁵ renal: related to the kidneys

*⁶ aerosol: エアロゾル(粒子とそれが含まれる液体又は気体の混合物で、空気中に広がることがある)

1. 口の中には、口腔マイクロバイームと呼ばれる複雑で多様な微生物の集まりが形成されているが、これらの微生物がタバコの煙に乗って心臓に移動することで心臓病の原因となる。
2. タバコに含まれるニコチンはジンジバリス菌などの有害な菌に作用して、歯の表面でのバイオフィルムの形成を促し、これが歯周病や虫歯の原因となる。
3. ミュータンス菌は健康な人の口中では通常みられないが、タバコを大量に吸うことで口中環境が乱されると増殖し、虫歯や口腔がんを引き起こす可能性がある。
4. 電子タバコは液体を加熱して発生するエアロゾルを吸入する仕組みで、液体に含まれるニコチンなどの有害物質を分解してフレーバーにするため、紙タバコより害の少ない代替品である。
5. 禁煙によって、口腔マイクロバイームは健康的な状態に戻ることが明らかになり、各国政府や WHO の取組によって、喫煙者の数は若者を中心に減少し続け、現在は世界で約十億人となった。

【No. 22】 次の文の内容に合致するものとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

Fruit and vegetables have long fallen into one of two categories: sellable, or waste. But in recent years, awareness has been building around saving so-called ugly produce, which has historically contributed to food waste.

Food waste exists across the food supply chain, thanks to pests and mold, poor climate control and household waste. “Imperfect” produce is often turned away by grocery stores for not meeting strict cosmetic standards*¹ — making up around 40% of total food waste.

According to Philip Behn, the CEO of X company, a company that is on a mission to eliminate food waste, there are many reasons this could happen: “It could be a small quirk in appearance based on shape, size, or color that has no impact on flavor or nutrition. Beyond produce, perfectly good grocery items often go to waste for similarly illogical reasons. Grocers won’t purchase or stock goods that are close to expiration or going through packaging changes, regardless of quality.”

Reducing food loss has been identified as one of the most effective ways to improve food security — a pressing challenge as the global population grows. Food waste also hugely contributes to global warming and our carbon footprint.

In response, ugly food is fighting back. More and more companies are selling ugly produce and using it in their products, helping reverse the fate of ugly food from waste to delicious, perfectly edible and nutritious food. The burgeoning ugly produce movement also has the potential to improve food inequality by passing lower prices onto customers, and tackling public perception.

*¹ cosmetic standard: the outside appearance of something and its basic characteristics

1. 食品廃棄全体の約 40 % を占める規格外農産物を有効活用するため、化粧品の原料として活用する取組が始まっている。
2. 規格外農産物は、規格を満たした農産物に比べ、味や栄養が異なることが課題となっている。
3. Behn 氏によると、食料品店では、食品ロスの削減のため賞味期限の近い商品やパッケージの変更中の商品であっても、品質が良い場合は仕入れる取組が急速に広まっている。
4. 食品ロスの削減は、世界の人口増加に伴う課題である食料安全保障を強化する最も効果的な方法の一つとして認識されている。
5. 規格外農産物は安全に食べられるにもかかわらず、規格外農産物を販売したり、自社製品に使用したりする企業はいまだに増えていない。

[Nos. 23 and 24] Answer the two questions No.23 and No.24 about the following passage.

Recently, I found a letter my mum had written me years ago when she was on holidays in Vietnam. The paper is thin and ratty^{*1} on the edges, but the handwriting and the turn of phrase^{*2} is unforgettably hers. In looping, cursive^{*3} black ink, she has described pages and pages of wondrous observations about her travels, immediately transporting me to another place and another time. If this had been sent as an email, it might have been lost in the endless updating of laptops and operating systems. But because it was a letter, I added it to a box in the cupboard some years ago, knowing I would want to read it again and again and again.

Letters like these become even more valuable after someone dies, when you go hunting for a record of their voice. And knowing that the person held a pen to write the words elevates the correspondence far beyond something sent via phone or computer. But it is not just the words they write or the expressions they use; it is also the very particular form their lettering takes. I can recognise the slightly rounded N that my mum always used, remembering all those times I tried to forge her signature and failed dismally^{*4}.

. I write almost entirely on a laptop and am lucky if I scribble^{*5} out a barely legible^{*6} shopping list (and even they are often typed on my phone these days). But when I was at school, in an era predating digital technology, we wrote everything by hand. We sat for our pen licence^{*7} and, if we failed, had to keep using pencils until we could form our letters legibly and on the line. Now many children are spending much of their day on computers, and much of their learning is being done not with a pencil but with a keyboard.

It may be easier for students to write on a keyboard, and many enjoy being able to correct their work immediately and learn from spelling and grammar apps when their sentences do not take the suggested form, but I fear we may be losing something. When I am not working as a writer, I run writing workshops in schools. It used to be that students would panic if they made a mistake when handwriting and then use whiteout^{*8} to make changes as they went, and I would try to encourage them just to cross it out and keep going, telling them it was their first draft. Now, in most of the workshops I run, many students are working directly on to computers, unless I give them planning sheets that they have to do by hand.

I met a year 6 boy whose writing was as neat as a typeset page. He told me that at the country primary school he had gone to before he moved, the students all had to sit for their pen licence, and that most days they spent hours writing by hand. What struck me about this was that in comparison to so many students typing on a keyboard, I could see where he had crossed out mistakes and fixed them. And most importantly his sentences were not in the dictated form of a grammar app but, rather, an expression of his own. Imperfect, incomplete, rambling^{*9} and sometimes lyrical^{*10}. Amazingly, he had found his own voice,

and that was almost impossible to teach in a creative writing exercise.

We know there are many benefits to writing by hand. We know that it aids and shapes creativity. We know that it improves memory. We know that taking notes by hand rather than on a computer allows us to process the information more deeply. And we know that handwriting is a tool to represent personality.

If we continue on this path of primarily using keyboards to write, I also wonder how we will archive our lives for the future. Perhaps others are more organised than I am, but sadly I haven't kept precious emails sent to me from parents, friends, and lovers. But letters are treasured in my house. From the notes passed back and forth in high school to the first attempts at declarations of love, to the sweet cards my children made me when they were young, I can trace my history through the handwriting of others and remember moments in my life that I had long forgotten.

*¹ ratty: in bad condition

*² the turn of phrase: a particular way of describing something

*³ cursive: with letters joined together

*⁴ dismally: in a way that makes you feel very sad

*⁵ scribble: to write something quickly and carelessly

*⁶ legible: (of writing or print) able to be read easily

*⁷ pen licence: certificates that are awarded for consistently good handwriting

*⁸ whiteout: a type of white liquid used for painting over something, for example mistakes, in a piece of writing or drawing

*⁹ rambling: too long and confused

*¹⁰ lyrical: expressing strong emotion in a way that is beautiful and shows imagination

[No. 23] Select the most suitable words from those below to fill in the blank space .

1. I rarely received letters at that time, but wrote them even more
2. I rarely receive letters these days and write them even less
3. I rarely receive letters these days, but write them even more
4. I receive many letters these days and write them even more
5. I received many letters at that time, but wrote them even less

[No. 24] Select the statement which best corresponds to the contents of the passage.

1. PCs can convert letters into voice files these days.
2. I pray that my students pass their handwriting test.
3. Handwriting is not an effective method for teaching vocal training.
4. Writing by hand helps us to express our own character.
5. There is no doubt that keyboard-based writing will keep letters well-organized.

【No. 25】 次の会話の空欄A、B、Cに当てはまる文を㉖～㉙から選び出したものの組合せとして最も妥当なのはどれか。

Andy: That movie was great.

Lisa: Yeah, it was so good. . I would like to be able to fly.

Andy: That would be very cool.

Lisa: Just imagine it. You could fly up above the buildings and trees and over the mountains and cities at night, too.

Andy: Excellent.

Lisa: You would feel so free and I would never have to use a busy train ever again.

Andy: I would like to be super strong. Then, . I wouldn't be scared of a flu shot.

Lisa: That would be nice, too.

Andy: I wish I could run superfast, too. If I were superfast, I could become a world-famous athlete. And I would never be late for school.

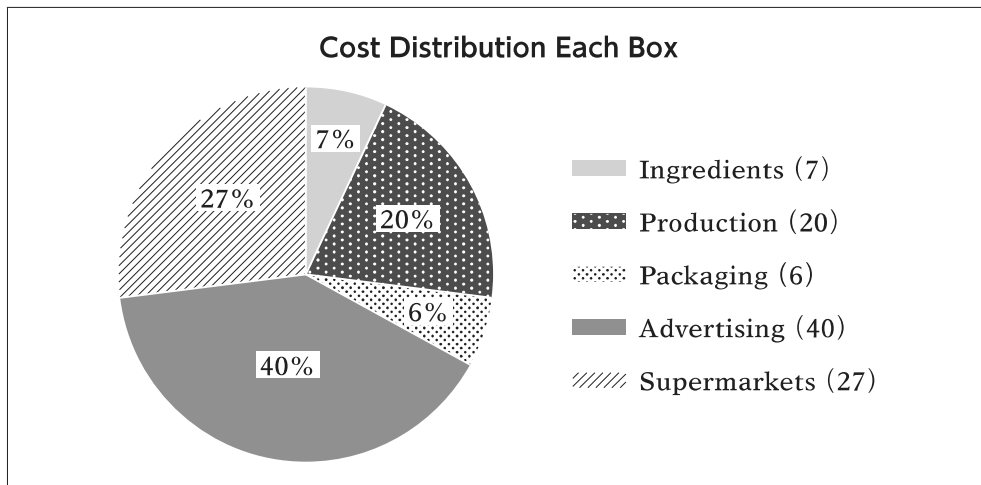
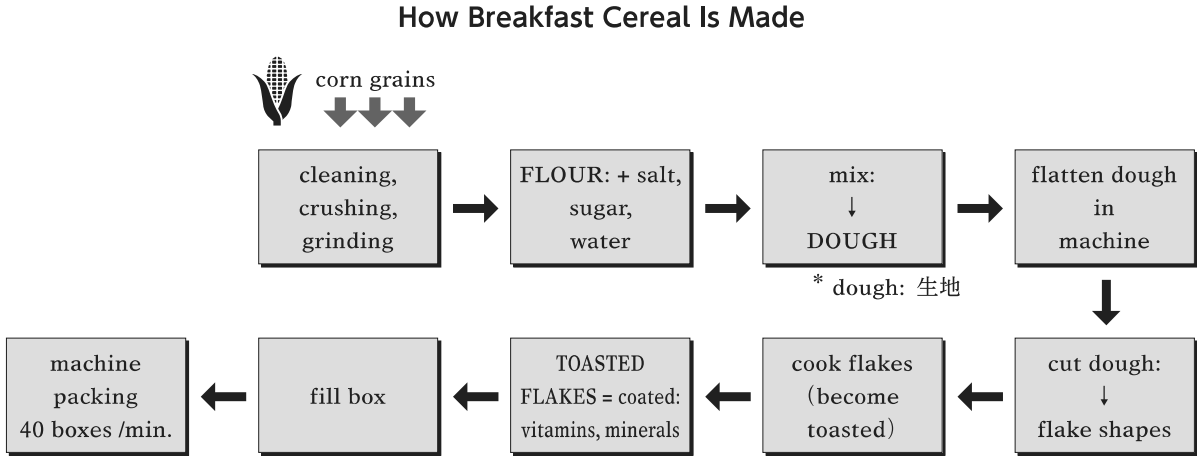
Lisa: Hey, you can't have two superpowers!

Andy: Why not? .

- ㉖ It's my fantasy
- ㉗ I should feel scared
- ㉘ I could fly when I was a child
- ㉙ I wish I could have a superpower
- ㉚ I wouldn't feel pain

- | | A | B | C |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | ㉖ | ㉗ | ㉘ |
| 2. | ㉖ | ㉙ | ㉘ |
| 3. | ㉘ | ㉗ | ㉖ |
| 4. | ㉙ | ㉘ | ㉙ |
| 5. | ㉙ | ㉙ | ㉖ |

[No. 26] The following information is the process of making breakfast cereal and its cost distribution. Select the statement which best corresponds to what can be read from the information.



1. After nutrients are added, workers put the flakes into boxes by hand to keep their shape safe. Then machines close the boxes and put labels on them.
2. Cereal production begins with shaping the flakes from dough that has already been flattened, followed by mixing in sugar and salt to finalize the base.
3. Preparing the cereal includes both collecting the ingredients and processing them into flakes, and these two parts seem to require about the same level of cost.
4. Even though mixing and shaping the dough seem important, more money is used for advertising and selling the product in stores than for making the cereal.
5. Packaging, due to its dual function of protection and presentation, is described as carrying a cost on par with that of transforming ingredients into ready-to-eat cereal.

<出典>

・No.20

長尾和夫、アンディー・バーガー、「英語で読む力。54のサンプル・リーディングで鍛える!」、三修社

・No.21

Smokers have a higher level of harmful bacteria in the mouth – new study by Yvonne Prince, Glenda Mary Davison, Tandi Matsha-Erasmus. Originally published on The Conversation, Oct 6, 2024.

<https://theconversation.com/smokers-have-a-higher-level-of-harmful-bacteria-in-the-mouth-new-study-239250>

・No.22

The Time Is Ripe For Ugly Fruits And Vegetables, by Brian Kateman “From Forbes. © 2020 Forbes Media LLC. All rights reserved. Used under license.”

・No.23, No.24

We know there are many benefits to writing by hand – in a digital world we risk losing them. by Nova Weetman, Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2025

・No.25

「NHK ラジオ中高生の基礎英語 in English 2021 年 5 月号」、NHK 出版 2021 年

・No.26

Anthony Allan、「新セルフスタディ IELTS ライティング完全攻略」、ジャパンタイムズ出版

H6-2025 学科 (多肢選択式)

正答番号表

No	正答	No	正答
1	1	21	2
2	1	22	4
3	4	23	2
4	2	24	4
5	3	25	5
6	4	26	4
7	1		
8	2		
9	4		
10	5		
11	2		
12	5		
13	3		
14	3		
15	1		
16	5		
17	3		
18	5		
19	1		
20	3		