

2025年度 北陸大学一般選抜(本学独自方式)A日程問題  
(2月3日実施)

英 語

(注 意)

1. 問題冊子は本文10ページ、問題Ⅰ～Ⅵ、解答数47。
2. 解答用紙はマークシート1枚、解答はマークシートのそれぞれの解答欄の  
当てはまる選択肢の枠内をぬりつぶすこと(複数解答は無効)。
3. 解答用マークシートは、持ち帰ってはならない。
4. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。
5. コピー及び二次利用は行わないこと。



問題 I A に対する B の応答として、もっとも適切なものを選びなさい。

1. A: Is this train headed for Boston?

B: ( )

- ① I think the head is made in Boston.
- ② No, it doesn't have a heading.
- ③ The arrival time is 10:30.
- ④ Yes, it leaves in an hour.

2. A: Why don't you make a to-do list to help you get ready for your trip to New Zealand next week?

B: ( )

- ① I did, but I lost it.
- ② I haven't decided yet.
- ③ When are you going to New Zealand?
- ④ Would you like to go with me?

3. A: I was fired from my job today!

B: ( )

- ① Do you work for the fire department?
- ② That's too bad. What happened?
- ③ What time did you arrive at work?
- ④ Wonderful news! When do you start?

4. A: I can't find James, have you seen him?

B: ( )

- ① He is John's brother.
- ② James can't see.
- ③ Where is she?
- ④ Who is James?

5. A: There are a lot of strange gadgets here. I don't know if anyone wants them.

B: ( )

- ① Do normal people like strange gadgets, too?
- ② How many kinds of people are there?
- ③ Perhaps you shouldn't tell anybody.
- ④ Well, you never know. There are a lot of strange people, too.

問題Ⅱ 次の対話が成立するように、( )内に入れるのにもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。

Alex: Why did you join the reading club?

Jane: For me, there's nothing like reading a book. ( 6 )

Alex: You really like to read.

Jane: How about you? Do you like reading?

Alex: Yes, I do. Instead of reading paper books, I've recently started to read a lot from my smartphone. I wonder what the difference is between reading from screens and from paper.

Jane: When reading from screens, we often skim too quickly, looking only for vocabulary and main ideas. That's why ( 7 ) Reading paper books, on the other hand, allows readers to understand their full meaning and be critical and analytic.

Alex: I didn't know that.

Jane: Reading from displays really isn't good for your eyes either.

Alex: Sounds like ( 8 )

Jane: Also, it's important to read for pleasure. It is said that children who read for the joy of it have a higher possibility of later economic success.

Alex: ( 9 )

Jane: It's never too late to start something.

Alex: Thanks for your great input!

Jane: No problem. ( 10 )

Alex: I will think about it. Bye!

6. ① I get excited turning the pages and thinking about what's coming next.  
② I have never been to the new library in town.  
③ I rarely read books unless I have to.  
④ I would rather join a baseball club than a reading club.
7. ① we can be critical and analytical readers.  
② we can buy e-books at a cheaper price.  
③ we can easily miss out on details.  
④ we can get a better understanding of the reading.
8. ① reading e-books gives you a deeper understanding of the content.  
② reading e-books gives you more accurate knowledge.  
③ reading paper books has more advantages over reading e-books.  
④ reading paper books no longer fits the modern times we live in.
9. ① Bookstores are having economic hardships these days.  
② Having money will make you a better person.  
③ I might have read more books if I were economically successful.  
④ I should have read more books when I was a child.
10. ① Let me know if you would like to join the reading club.  
② That would help me develop reading skills.  
③ We are no longer looking for new members.  
④ You will be interested in reading e-books.

問題Ⅲ ( ) 内に入れるのに、もっとも適切な語句を選びなさい。

11. Many readers found this book ( ) for students and exciting for English teachers.  
① help  
② helped  
③ helpful  
④ helping
12. You've caught influenza, ( ) you have to stay in bed until you feel better.  
① because  
② if  
③ so  
④ while
13. The test was not as difficult as I had expected. I ( ) have worried about it so much.  
① could  
② couldn't  
③ should  
④ shouldn't
14. There are not enough chairs, so we need to add ( ) three chairs to accommodate all of the visitors in this room.  
① another  
② other  
③ others  
④ the others
15. John and his wife could not find suitable bookshelves, so he decided to build one by ( ).  
① him  
② himself  
③ them  
④ themselves
16. It has been ( ) for university students to get a job than it was about 20 years ago.  
① difficult  
② less difficult  
③ not as difficult  
④ the least difficult
17. Professor Yamada's recent research paper has been published in the ( ) journal in December.  
① late  
② lately  
③ later  
④ latest



18. Would you mind (       ) on the air conditioner because it's hot here?
- ① to turn
  - ② turn
  - ③ turned
  - ④ turning
19. The famous restaurant expanded its variety of desserts including freshly (       ) cakes.
- ① preparation
  - ② prepare
  - ③ prepared
  - ④ preparing
20. Jessica was angry because Kim kept her (       ) for more than one hour at the café.
- ① to wait
  - ② wait
  - ③ waited
  - ④ waiting
21. Meg wanted to go on a trip with her friends, but her father didn't (       ) her go.
- ① allow
  - ② get
  - ③ let
  - ④ want
22. By the end of the year, I have to read these books, most of (       ) are written in English.
- ① that
  - ② what
  - ③ which
  - ④ whom
23. I returned to the park today where I (       ) my bag before.
- ① am leaving
  - ② had left
  - ③ have left
  - ④ was leaving
24. One of the executives noticed that she would not be able to attend the meeting, so they (       ).
- ① are put off
  - ② had put it off
  - ③ put it off
  - ④ will have put it off

25. If Tom had more time, he (        ) the draft to make it even better.

- ① had revised
- ② revises
- ③ will revise
- ④ would revise



問題Ⅳ 次の各文で、①～⑤の語句を並べ替えて日本語に対応する英文にしたときに、空欄の 26～35 に入る語句を答えなさい。

新しいアパートへの引っ越し、手伝うよ。

I (     )(     )( 26 )( 27 )(     ) a new apartment.

- ① help    ② move    ③ to    ④ will    ⑤ you

あまりに自由すぎるとかえって身動きしづらく感じることもある。

Too ( 28 )(     ) can ( 29 )(     )(     ) trapped.

- ① freedom    ② you    ③ feel    ④ make    ⑤ much

私のメガネどこにあるか、誰か知らない？

( 30 )(     ) know (     )(     )( 31 )?

- ① anyone    ② are    ③ does    ④ my glasses    ⑤ where

もう 5 時間ぐらい運転しています。

We ( 32 )(     )( 33 )(     )(     ).

- ① been    ② driving    ③ for    ④ five hours    ⑤ have

4 本の弦があって、ヴァイオリンよりも大きくチェロよりも小さめの楽器は、ヴィオラといいます。

The musical instrument ( 34 ) four strings ( 35 )(     ) larger than a violin (     ) smaller than a cello (     ) a viola.

- ① and    ② is called    ③ is    ④ with    ⑤ that

問題Ⅴ 以下の英文と図表を読んで、各設問に対して、もっとも適切なものを選びなさい。

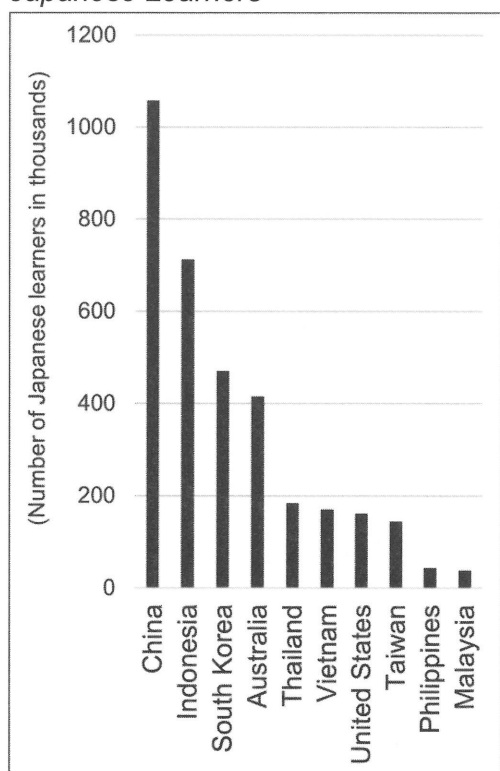
Generally, in Japan, elementary school students aged 9-10 learn, or at least start to learn other languages, mainly English at school. Furthermore, according to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, more than 97% of junior high school students go on to high school. Since students generally study English in junior high school and high school, they will have studied it for 10 years by the time they graduate.

Now let us consider the case in other countries. According to a survey conducted by the Japan Foundation (2021), the number of people studying Japanese in other countries is 3,794,714 worldwide. As shown in Figure 1, the country with the largest number of Japanese learners is China. The Japan Foundation also reports that, [ A ] the number of people studying Japanese in Korea decreased by 11.5%, those in China increased by 5.2% between 2018 and 2021.

Why do people in other countries study Japanese? In Japan, some students might say that learning English is *obligatory*, and therefore, unavoidable. However, this is not the case for those studying Japanese in the countries listed in Figure 1. In fact, Figure 2 shows that among a great variety of responses, the most popular reasons for studying Japanese were an interest in the language itself and in Japanese culture such as anime, manga, and fashion, each accounting for 60% of the survey respondents. It seems that those people are highly motivated by an interest in the Japanese language and culture. While learning a foreign language is a common endeavor, the motivations behind it can vary greatly.

**Figure 1**

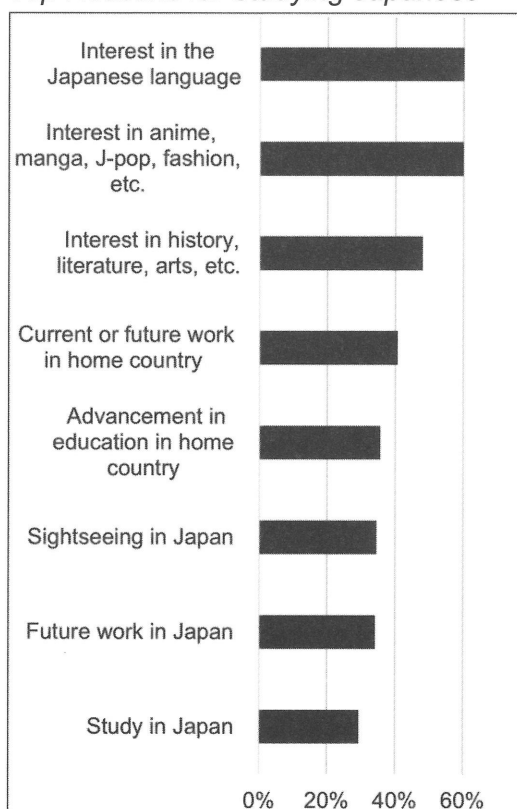
*Top 10 Countries/Regions by Number of Japanese Learners*



Data source: The Japan Foundation

**Figure 2**

*Top Reasons for Studying Japanese*



Data source: The Japan Foundation

Multiple answers were allowed.



36. Which of the following is most suitable for [ A ]?

- ① likewise
- ② so
- ③ therefore
- ④ while

37. What does the word “**obligatory**” in paragraph 3, line 2 mean?

- ① allowed
- ② expected
- ③ qualified
- ④ required

38. According to the passage and figures, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① In Japan, most students study English as a part of the curriculum.
- ② People living in Europe seem less likely to study Japanese than those in Asia.
- ③ The number of institutions teaching Japanese has consistently increased until 2021.
- ④ The number of students studying Japanese in Taiwan is smaller than in Indonesia.

39. According to the passage and figures, which of the following is true?

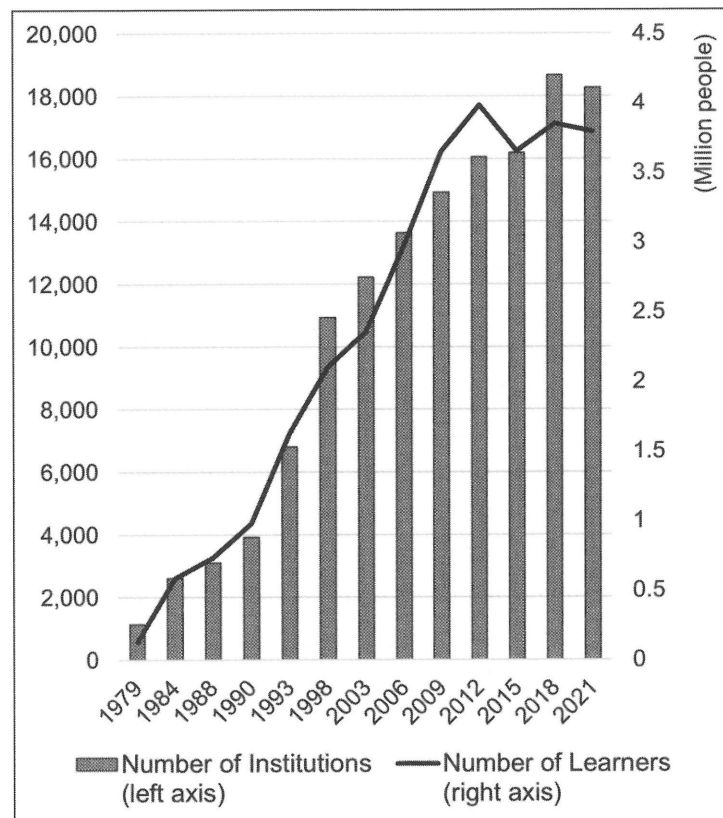
- ① Australia is the only English-speaking country that made it into the top 10.
- ② Many aspects of Japanese culture seem to attract attention throughout the world.
- ③ No students studying Japanese in other countries want to work in their own countries.
- ④ Until the 21st century, the total number of Japanese learners had been less than two million.

40. Which of the following would be the best title for this article?

- ① Japanese and Its Popularity
- ② Japanese Education in Junior High and in High School
- ③ Learning Japanese and Personal Motivation
- ④ No Motivation, No Language-learning

**Figure 3**

*Japanese Language Educational Institutions and Students*



Data source: The Japan Foundation

問題VI 以下の英文を読んで、各設問に対して、もっとも適切なものを選びなさい。

- 1 If you play “rock-paper-scissors” with a friend just once, what are the chances that you will win? There are three possible outcomes: you win, you lose, or it ends in a draw. If no cheating occurs, you have a one-in-three chance of winning. Now, if you buy a lottery ticket, what are the chances of winning? Let’s assume we are not concerned with the amount of money you win. There are two possibilities: you either win something, or you don’t. In this case, can we say you have a one-in-two chance of winning? Of course not. There are far more losing tickets than winning ones. There is a possibility of winning the lottery, but the probability is very low. This clearly demonstrates the difference between “possibility” and “probability.”
- 2 Our daily lives are filled with countless probabilities, some of which are calculated in surprisingly counterintuitive ways. One example is the “probability of precipitation,” from which we learn how likely it will rain. On the eve of the Hokuriku University entrance exam, if you hear a weather reporter say, “The chance of precipitation in Ishikawa Prefecture tomorrow is 10%,” how would you feel? Many of you might think, “It won’t rain,” and might not bring an umbrella, believing that the chance of rain is one in ten, as the chances of no rain seem nine times higher. However, precipitation probability [ A ]. The “10%” might mean that there is a one-in-ten chance of rain across the entire Ishikawa Prefecture, but it could also mean there is a 100% chance that rain will fall in just 10% of Ishikawa Prefecture. Actually, the probability of precipitation is derived by multiplying the likelihood of rainfall by the percentage of the area where rain is expected.
- 3 Not only is the calculation method surprising, but the results themselves can also be unexpected. Let’s say your class has 30 students. What are the chances that two students share the same birthday? The answer is about 70%. If the class has 40 students, the probability increases to around 90%. Here’s another example of surprising probabilities: Imagine a lottery draw that contains one rare card out of every 100. If you draw 100 lots, what are the chances of getting one or more rare cards? The probability is lower than you might expect—it’s about 64%. This means that 36% of people will not get any rare cards even if they try 100 times. For someone who believes they are guaranteed a 100% chance if they try 100 times, this may be shocking.
- 4 When you have to choose something or take action from a number of options, you will consider the outcome of your choice. However, no one can calculate the probability of something specific happening in their lives. We have also seen that our intuition is not always reliable. Someone once said that life is “a series of choices.” That might be true, and no choice guarantees any particular outcome. While probability may help in the decision-making process, it should never dictate or force those decisions. The good news is that you can decide what happiness means to you, as there is no “rare card” or “win” defined by someone else. Our lives are shaped by a combination of our desires and will, probability, and coincidence. Ultimately, you can define and value your life as you wish.



41. As for possibility or probability, which statement is NOT true?
- ① Possibility refers to whether something could happen but is not certain.
  - ② Probability cannot be worked out by mathematical calculations.
  - ③ When you flip a coin, there is a possibility that it lands on its edge.
  - ④ When you roll a six-sided dice, each face has a probability of  $1/6$ .
42. Which of the following is the best to fill in [ A ]?
- ① cannot be trusted
  - ② is getting more accurate and reliable
  - ③ is updated daily
  - ④ should not be interpreted that way
43. Based on paragraph 3, which of the following would be correct?
- ① Twenty-one students share the same birthday in a class of 30.
  - ② Two students share the same birthday in a class of 40.
  - ③ You can be sure of getting one or more rare cards in 100 lottery draws.
  - ④ You have a 64% chance of getting one or more rare cards in 100 lottery draws.
44. Which of the following is the author of this passage likely to agree with?
- ① Calculating the probability of winning or succeeding is important for achieving happiness.
  - ② Happiness can be measured by how many “wins” and “rare cards” you have gained in your life.
  - ③ Probability is only one of many factors that shape our lives.
  - ④ You should follow your intuition when making a big decision.
- 45-47. Choose the best summary of each paragraph.

Paragraph	Summary
<b>1</b>	Probability and possibility
<b>2</b>	( 45 )
<b>3</b>	( 46 )
<b>4</b>	( 47 )

- ① Probability and choices we make
- ② Probability unexpectedly high or low
- ③ Unexpected process of showing probability



