

# 英 語

## 英語コミュニケーションⅠ・Ⅱ・Ⅲ 論理・表現Ⅰ・Ⅱ・Ⅲ

(注意事項)

1. 解答開始の指示があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子と解答用紙は別になっています。解答はすべて解答用紙に記入下さい。
3. 解答用紙の各ページの所定欄に受験番号、氏名を記入下さい。
4. 試験終了後は問題冊子を持ち帰り下さい。

**Part 1 Read this article and answer the questions that follow.**

**Japan's Geography**

Japan is an archipelago. This means it is made up of different islands. The Japanese archipelago consists of 14,125 of them, but fewer than 500 are inhabited. Japan stretches roughly 3,220 kilometers from north to south. Because of its long and narrow shape, no place in the country is farther than 150 kilometers from the ocean. The Sea of Japan, to the west and north, and the Pacific Ocean, to the east and south, are both within **relatively** easy reach of inland areas. It is possible to drive from coast to coast in three hours.

The four biggest islands in Japan are Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku. These make up most of Japan's land mass, which is about 378,000 square kilometers. In the southwestern part of Japan, there is the Okinawa archipelago. This is a chain of approximately 150 subtropical islets. A lot of these are surrounded by coral reefs. Japan is the sixth-largest island nation on Earth by land area. It has one of the longest coastlines, measuring over 29,000 kilometers. The shoreline has countless beaches, bays, and peninsulas, each of which supports a great diversity of marine life.

Japan is a particularly mountainous country. Mountains and volcanoes cover about 73% of the land. The Japan Meteorological Agency lists 110 active volcanoes. There are another 159 volcanoes that are either dormant or **extinct**. The most iconic volcano is the world-famous Mount Fuji. Japan is also covered in forest. About 70% of the total land area is forested. Most of the country's estimated 122 million people live in large cities along the Pacific coast. The Greater Tokyo Area is the most populous metropolitan area in the world, with around 41 million residents.

Japan sits on the Pacific Ring of Fire. This is an area with lots of seismic and volcanic activity. Because of **its** location, the country experiences many natural disasters. Every few years, a major earthquake strikes Japan. Examples of these are the 2024 Noto Peninsula Earthquake, and the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami. Japan spends a lot of money on disaster preparedness. Schools and offices hold regular earthquake drills to help people prepare for the worst. Houses, residential buildings, and office towers are built with special technology to survive even the most powerful quakes.

The weather in Japan varies greatly from region to region. The north has freezing cold winters with heavy snowfall. In contrast, the south experiences boiling hot, humid summers. In some areas, summer temperatures have **exceeded** 40°C. In August 2025, a town in Gunma Prefecture saw a national record high of 41.8°C. Japan gets a lot of typhoons. These violent storms usually start in late September, bringing heavy rain, damaging wind, floods, and landslides. One huge storm was Typhoon Hagibis, which caused over ¥1.8 trillion in damage in 2019.

Japan does not have an abundance of natural resources, so it needs to import raw materials

like oil and metals from other countries. Because of this, the country is trying to develop its own sources of energy. Wind turbines and solar panels are a common sight in the countryside. Japan is blessed with geothermal energy, which comes from heat deep inside the Earth. This is why there are tens of thousands of hot springs all over the country. Researchers in Japan's universities are looking into how the country's few natural resources can meet more of its energy needs.

Japan's seas are full of marine life, so fishing is a major industry. A large share of the world's fish catch comes from Japanese waters. Unsurprisingly, seafood is a key part of Japanese cuisine. Sushi and sashimi are cultural exports consumed across the globe. Each coastal region of Japan is proud of its local seafood. Hokkaido is renowned for salmon and scallops; Tohoku, for bluefin tuna; Tottori, for high-quality crab; and Kyushu, for sea bream. Many port towns hold annual festivals to celebrate **their** catches. These events attract tourists from all over the world.

Sources: 1. Adapted from "Geography of Japan," Wikipedia, accessed August 1, 2025.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography\\_of\\_Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Japan)

2. [https://www.data.jma.go.jp/vois/data/filing/souran\\_eng/appendices/volcano\\_list.pdf](https://www.data.jma.go.jp/vois/data/filing/souran_eng/appendices/volcano_list.pdf)

1. How many of Japan's islands have people living on them?
  - a. more than 14,000
  - b. fewer than 500
  - c. about 14,125
  - d. over 500
  
2. The article says Japan is \_\_\_\_\_ long.
  - a. considerably more than 3,220 kilometers
  - b. exactly 3,220 kilometers
  - c. approximately 3,220 kilometers
  - d. well under 3,220 kilometers
  
3. The word "**relatively**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. very
  - b. fairly
  - c. unbelievably
  - d. familiarly

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4. The main idea of paragraph 2 is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- explain why Japan's four largest islands are important
  - tell readers that there are many island nations on Earth
  - compare Japan with other island nations
  - provide a brief description of Japan's land mass
5. The article says Japan's many beaches, bays, and peninsulas support \_\_\_\_\_.
- many diverse marinas
  - beautiful villages
  - lots of sand and rocks
  - a wide variety of fish and sea creatures
6. How much of Japan does the article say is covered in mountains?
- nearly three quarters of it
  - two thirds of it
  - close to two fifths of it
  - not quite 27% of it
7. The word "**extinct**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- waking
  - growing
  - dead
  - dangerous
8. What does the article say covers about 70% of Japan's land?
- moss
  - trees
  - people
  - cities

9. According to the article, the Pacific Ring of Fire is an area with lots of \_\_\_\_\_.
- typhoons and floods
  - earthquakes and volcanic activity
  - fires and droughts
  - dangerous coastlines
10. The word "**its**" in paragraph 4 refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".
- the country
  - a major earthquake
  - volcanic activity
  - natural disasters
11. How often do people in schools and offices practice earthquake drills, according to the article?
- every now and then
  - hardly ever
  - frequently
  - once a decade
12. According to paragraph 5, what differs a lot in Japan?
- floods
  - regions
  - storms
  - the weather
13. The word "**exceeded**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- gone above
  - equaled
  - recorded
  - cooled to

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14. When do typhoons usually start in Japan?
- toward the end of September
  - in early October
  - early to mid-September
  - at the start of September
15. What is the main idea of paragraph 6?
- Japanese universities are struggling to develop sustainable technologies.
  - Japan needs imported oil and metal for all its energy needs.
  - Geothermal energy from hot springs is the biggest energy source in Japan.
  - Japan is focusing on creating its own energy.
16. According to paragraph 6, what does Japan need to buy from overseas?
- solar panels
  - hot springs
  - raw materials
  - wind turbines
17. According to paragraph 6, the source of Japan's geothermal energy is \_\_\_\_\_.
- heat from the sun
  - the country's many hot springs
  - the oceans
  - far underground
18. According to the seventh paragraph, which of the following is true about fishing in Japan?
- Japan contributes a large portion of the world's fish catch.
  - Fishing is not such big business.
  - The country actually has very few coastal regions.
  - Japan's seas have very little marine life.

19. According to paragraph 7, what comes from Japan that people enjoy worldwide?

- a. annual sea bream festivals
- b. sushi and sashimi
- c. proud coastal regions
- d. attractive markets

20. The word "**their**" in paragraph 7 refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- a. annual festivals
- b. fish
- c. port towns
- d. celebrations

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## Part 2 Writing Task

What is your favorite subject in high school, and why? How will this subject help you in the future? Write 150 words or more.

**Part 3** Fill in the blank with a suitable choice from ① to ④ for each conversation.

- ① The door of opportunity is opened by pushing.
- ② You can make more friends with your ears than your mouth.
- ③ If you can dream it, you can do it.
- ④ It's much more difficult to judge oneself than to judge others.

1. A: Whose fault do you think it is?

B: It's all his fault. I've done nothing wrong.

A: Well, think carefully. \_\_\_\_\_

2. A: I've finished school, and now I just need to wait for a good chance.

B: Don't wait.

A: Well, what else can I do?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

3. A: I want to become a photographer and travel around the world.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Thanks for the encouragement.

4. A: I'm having difficulty making friends.

B: I think you need to listen more.

A: You do?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Part 4 Read the article below and answer the question that follows (80~100 words).

#### **English Is Changing**

No language stays the same over time. The English spoken 1,000 years ago was not the same as the English spoken today. If you had a time machine and you travelled to England in the year 1000, you would probably not understand a thing! There are many things that cause a language to change. Centuries ago, Shakespeare had a huge influence on English. Today, technology has given us words like upload and download. In the future, the biggest thing causing English to change will be people speaking English as a second language. In fact, it is already happening. A new kind of English is emerging, Global English, which is also called World English or International English, and it is simpler than the English spoken by native speakers.

(Adapted from ‘What Is Global English and Does It Really Matter?’ published by Leonardo English, leonardoenglish.com. Used with permission.)

**Do you think Global English is important? Why or why not?**