# 令和7年度長崎県公立学校教員採用選考第1次試験問題

教科·科目

中学 英語

受験番号 氏名

実施日 令和6年6月16日(日)

# 令和7年度長崎県公立学校教員採用選考試験

# 英語

※解答はすべて解答用紙の該当欄に記入すること。

1 聞き取りテスト

問1 放送の指示に従って答えよ。

### No. 1



# No. 2



#### **No.** 3



# 問2 放送の指示に従って答えよ。

#### No. 1

- ア. Seriously
- ✓. Awfully
- ウ. Minimally
- 工. Inevitably

#### No.2

- 7. They can learn how business works.
- $\vec{A}$ . They can learn the necessity of making sacrifices for a future plan.
- ウ. They can learn what their parents expect of them.
- 工. They can learn the importance of giving to good causes.

#### No.3

- 7. Children learn what to pay for without any guidance from their parents.
- ✓. Children can get an understanding of how business works when they are paid for normal housework.
- ウ. Parents should advise their children to save their allowances because they learn the best that way.
- 工. Some people say that children should do usual housework without pay.

次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。



[Adapted from the Japan Times]

\*debasement: 堕落 \*secretariat: 事務局 \*the U.N. Charter: 国連憲章

問1 空所[X]と[Y]に入る語として最も適当なものを、次の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、 記号で答えよ。

[X] ア. convenience イ. horrors ウ. tents エ. achievement

[Y] ア. interesting イ. artificial ウ. reasonable エ. hopeless

問2 空所(A)  $\sim$  (E)に入る語として最も適当なものを、次の中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、同じ選択肢を複数回使わないこと。

ア. watchdog イ. birth ウ. limits エ. genuine オ. similar カ. neutral

問3 英文の流れに合うように、下線部の語を並べかえよ。

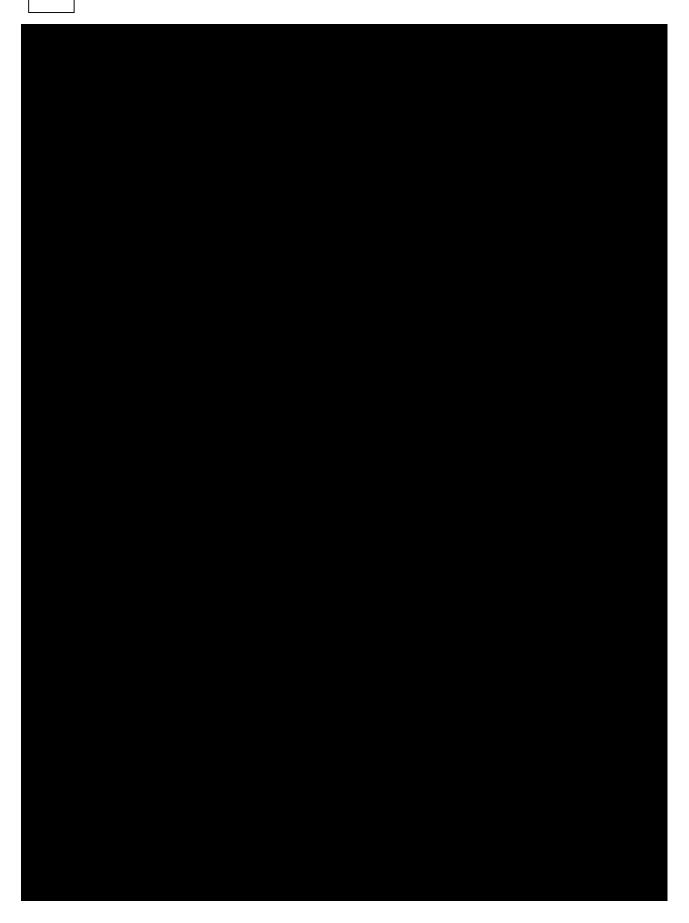
次の文章を読み、後の問いに答えよ。

(出典)「和泉伸一・著『フォーカス・オン・フォームとCLILの英語授業—生徒の主体性を伸ばす授業の提案』」

- 問1 下線部を英語に直せ。
- 問2 What would you advise students to do to make them active readers? Write your answer, including any special points to pay attention to, in around 80 words.

【下書き用紙】

4 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。

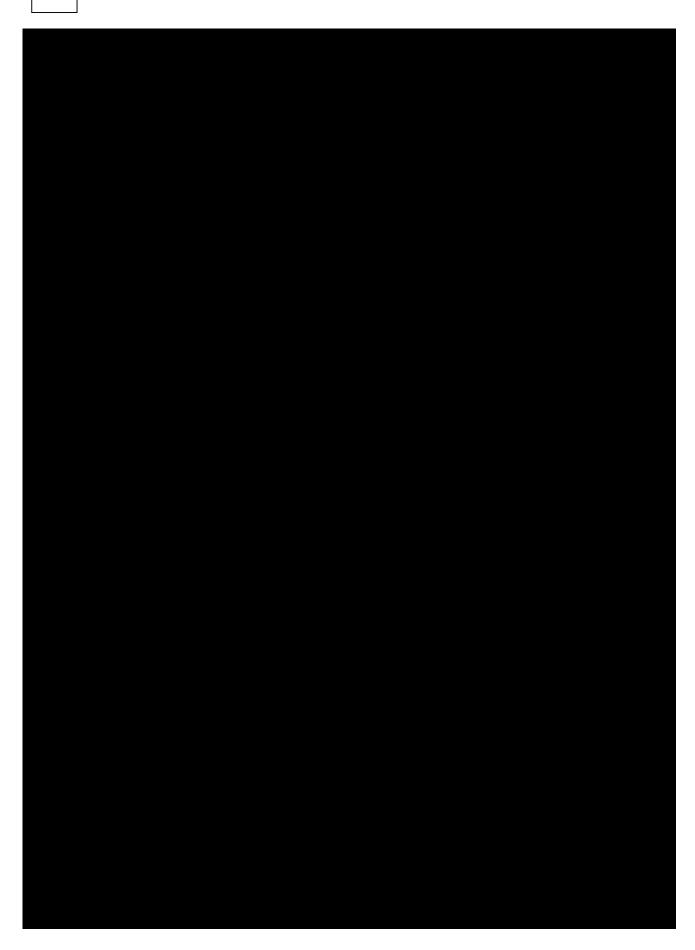


[Adapted from *blink* by Malcolm Gladwell]

[Adapted from blink by Malcolm Gladwell]
*medical malpractice protection:医療過誤保険 *credentials:資格 *shoddy:粗雑な
*metastasize:転移する *adamant:頑固な
問1 次の(1)、(2)が本文の内容と一致する英文となるように、( )に入る最も適当
なものを次の中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。
(1) If you try to find out which doctors are most likely to be sued, you will find that ().
${\mathcal T}_{\cdot}$ all you have to do is examine their training and career background
$\checkmark$ . the risk of being sued for malpractice has a lot to do with their mistakes
$\dot{\text{\textit{D}}}_{\text{-}}$ patients file lawsuits because they have suffered from careless medical mistakes
$oldsymbol{\pm}$ . there is another factor besides shoddy medical care when doctors are sued
(2) Alice Burkin once had a client who ( ).  ア. complained that her internist didn't take the time to talk to her about her condition  イ. had a breast tumor spotted by her radiologist before it spread ウ. was so adamant that she sued her radiologist for shoddy medical care エ. insisted on suing the internist who was at fault
問2 次の英文が入るのに最も適当な箇所を、本文中の空所 A ~ D の中から1つ 選び、記号で答えよ。
It's how they were treated, on a personal level, by their doctor.
問3 次の文は下線部の具体的内容についてまとめたものである。本文の内容に合うように日本語を入れよ。
<ul><li>・患者が( ① )や( ② )がわかるような患者を落ち着かせるコメント。</li></ul>

- 問4 本文の内容に合うものを次の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。
  - 7. Highly skilled doctors are less likely to be sued by patients.
  - ✓. Primary care doctors tend to be more negligent than specialists.
  - ウ. Alice Burkin has never met a potential client who liked their doctors but wanted to sue them.
  - ☐. The doctors who had been sued provided more details and information to their patients.

次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えよ。



Adapted from <i>Grit</i> by Angela Duckworth	1]

問 1 A	\\\_\\_\\_	Bに入る詞	語句として最も	適当なものを、次のロ	中からそれぞれ1つずつ
選び、詞	記号で答え	えよ。			
A	ア.	productive	イ. tough	ウ. enjoyable	工. profitable
В	ア.	Nevertheless	√. Therefore	e ウ. Furthermore	工. In conclusion

- 下線部(1)について、次の質問に対する答えを次の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。 Who are the "overachievers"?
  - T. The students who are talented in mathematics.
  - ✓. The students who did better at the start but now are struggling
  - ウ. The students who achieve more than expected.
  - 工. The students who give up studying easily.
- 問3 下線部(2)を日本語に直せ。
- 問4 下線部(3)の具体例として本文に述べられている内容について、次の日本語に合うよう にそれぞれ25字程度で答えよ。

• ( ) ということ。 • ( ) ということ。

- 下線部(4)について、筆者がこのように考えた理由を、本文に即して20字程度の日本 語で説明せよ。
- 問6 本文の内容に合うものを次の中から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。
  - 7. The author left McKinsey because she would rather lead a relaxed life than work at McKinsey.
  - ✓. The author enjoyed teaching her brilliant students, who needed little help to solve math problems.
  - ウ. The author was surprised that the achievement gap between naturals and the rest of the class didn't change.
  - 工. The author thinks that her weak students couldn't talk about complicated ideas.