

早稲田大学 商学部
2025 年度 入試問題の訂正内容

科目：英語

●問題冊子 5 ページ： II 設問 3. 1. (d)

(誤) (d) increased opportunities ...

(正) (d) many opportunities ...

以上

2025年度
英 語
(問 題)

⟨R07191116⟩

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 問題は2~11ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべてH Bの黒鉛筆またはH Bのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
 - (2) マーク欄にははつきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 良い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い
マークを消す時	<input type="radio"/> 良い	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 悪い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い

5. 記述解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1) 記述解答用紙の所定欄(2カ所)に、氏名および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
 - (2) 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
 - (3) 受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。

数 字 見 本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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6. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
7. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離さないこと。
8. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
9. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

Emily and Duncan are colleagues. They are talking and Duncan asks for advice.

- Emily:** Hey, Duncan.
- Duncan:** Hi, Emily. How have you been?
- Emily:** Pretty good, thanks. By the way, I had my performance review last week.
- Duncan:** Oh, really? How did it go?
- Emily:** It went really well. My team worked super hard last quarter, and we actually managed to increase our overall software sales by 40%. Our section manager, Dale, gave the review and he was over the moon about it.
- Duncan:** (1) It sounds like it went great.
- Emily:** In fact, it went so well that I ended up requesting a pay rise. I recently received an email from the CEO, and he gave it the thumbs up. How about you? Have you had your performance review for this quarter yet?
- Duncan:** My review is next Monday. I always get really nervous.
- Emily:** It'll be fine. (2) As far as I can tell, you've done a great job this year, Duncan. You learned the ropes really quickly in the first six months, and then you went above and beyond in the second half of the year. In fact, I think you should ask for a pay rise, too.
- Duncan:** Really? But I'm still pretty new here, so I don't want to rock the boat.
- Emily:** You should totally ask for a pay rise, Duncan. In my opinion, you've really shown that you're ahead of the pack. You were the only one of the new hires to land two major new clients this year. Besides, it's a hot job market now. They're [X] so that you don't look for another job.
- Duncan:** That's true. But you're a team leader, and you've been here a lot longer than me. So, it's easier for you to ask for a rise. (3)
- Emily:** I still think you should strike while the iron is hot. After your success this quarter, now is the perfect time to ask for a pay rise. You should ask while sales are up in our software division. It's a no-brainer.
- Duncan:** OK, I've decided. (4)
- Emily:** Great choice! If you'd like, I can help you to prepare for the review.
- Duncan:** Thanks a million, Emily! I'll think about it.
- Emily:** I'm free next Saturday. (5) The quicker the better.
- Duncan:** OK. I'll let you know.

(Original text)

設問1. 空所(1)～(5)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)～(j)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。ただし、各選択肢は一度しか使えない。

- (a) Don't sweat it!
- (b) Get back to me soon.
- (c) I'd better sit tight.
- (d) I'll give it a go.
- (e) It's my fault.
- (f) That doesn't ring a bell.
- (g) That's a shame.
- (h) You're on thin ice.
- (i) You've got money to burn.
- (j) Way to go!

設問2. 下線部(イ)～(ハ)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| (イ) | (a) delighted | (b) humbled | (c) humored | (d) motivated |
| (ロ) | (a) did more than expected | | (b) did too much work | |
| | (c) slacked off | | (d) travelled a lot | |
| (ハ) | (a) a legitimate choice | | (b) an obligatory choice | |
| | (c) an obvious choice | | (d) a senseless choice | |

設問3. 空所【X】を埋めるために、〔 〕内の語を適切に並べ替えて、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。ただし、〔 〕の中には不要な語が一つ含まれている。

〔 a / give / likely / raise / require / to / you 〕

|| 次の英文を読み、下記の設間に答えよ。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載ができません。

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設問1. 下線部(1)～(4)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) | (a) mandated | (b) modified | (c) regained | (d) sustained |
| (2) | (a) abandoned | (b) denounced | (c) penalized | (d) threatened |
| (3) | (a) arbitrary | (b) fixed | (c) infinite | (d) outrageous |
| (4) | (a) formulated | (b) integrated | (c) invalidated | (d) revoked |

設問2. 下線部(ア)～(ウ)の内容にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- (ア) (a) a model for organizing children's sports which doesn't authorize resentful adult Olympians
(b) a representation of childhood sports that more efficiently selects the best performers
(c) a structure for kids' sports that doesn't focus intensely on turning children into Olympic athletes
(d) a system for youth sports that estimates the effects of hellish training on young players
- (イ) (a) It's difficult not to get fascinated by talented child athletes.
(b) It's easy to overlook the talent of young Olympic athletes.
(c) It's tough not to feel pressured by the amazing performances of athletic prodigies.
(d) It's troublesome when people get too crazy about child sport stars.
- (ウ) (a) an administration that helps children play a sport which they have not yet explored
(b) an arrangement for youth sports that squeezes players into the most accessible sport
(c) an organization that offers plenty of space for children to play a variety of sports
(d) a way of organizing youth sports that gives children few chances to try different sports

設問3. 次の1.~3.について、本文の内容に合うものを(a)~(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as suitable for children, including future Olympians?
 - (a) an engaging approach to youth sports
 - (b) exposure to a diverse range of sports
 - (c) good communication with their coaches
 - (d) increased opportunities for outdoor play
2. The stories of Michael Phelps, Gracie Gold, and Dominique Dawes were introduced
 - (a) to demonstrate how successful athletes need very pushy parents
 - (b) to illustrate the emotional and physical damage experienced by young Olympians
 - (c) to praise the world records achieved by these young Olympians
 - (d) to show the range of athletic fields that young athletes take part in
3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - (a) About a fifth of parents of children in competitive sports spend twenty hours or more per week supporting their children's athletic endeavors.
 - (b) Both World Athletics and World Aquatics have set the same guidelines in terms of competitors' age regulations.
 - (c) Child participation in the Olympics is a recent trend due to the introduction of skateboarding to the games.
 - (d) Norway setting an age limit is a good example of prioritizing children's rights, even though it led to a reduced medal count in the 2022 Winter Olympics.

設問4. 本文のタイトルとしてもっとも適当なものを(a)~(d)から一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- (a) Abolishing Minimum Age Requirements for the Olympics
- (b) Keys to Winning for Young Athletes: Stories from Former Olympians
- (c) No Pain, No Gain: How Can We Build Resilience in Child Olympians?
- (d) Why in the World Are We Sending 11-Year-Olds to the Olympics?

設問5. 空所【あ】を埋めるために、〔 〕内のすべての語を適切に並べ替えて、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。ただし、〔 〕の中には不要な語が二つ含まれている。

〔 children's / interests / letting / putting / start / the / to / victory 〕

次に次の英文を読み、下記の設間に答えよ。

Like many teenagers, I was once plagued with angst and dissatisfaction—feelings that my parents often met with bemusement rather than sympathy. They were already in their 50s, and, having grown up in postwar Britain, they struggled to understand the sources of my discontentment at the turn of the 21st century.

“The problem with your generation is that you always expect to be happy,” my mother once said. I was baffled. Surely happiness was the purpose of living, and we should strive to achieve it at every opportunity. I simply wasn’t prepared to accept my melancholy as something that was beyond my control.

The ever-growing mass of wellness literature would seem to suggest that many others share my view. As a writer covering the latest research, however, I have noticed a shift in thinking, and I⁽¹⁾ am now coming to the conclusion that my mother’s judgment was spot on. Over the past 10 years, numerous studies have shown that our obsession with happiness and high personal confidence may be making us less content with our lives, and less effective at reaching our actual goals. Indeed, we may often be

happier when we stop focusing on happiness altogether.

Let's first consider the counterintuitive ways that the conscious pursuit of happiness can influence our mood, starting with a study by Iris Mauss at the University of California, Berkeley. The participants were first asked to rate how much they agreed with a series of statements such as: "I value things in life only to the extent that they influence my personal happiness" and "I am concerned about my happiness even when I feel happy". The people who scored highly should have been seizing each day for its last drop of joy, yet Mauss found they tended to be less satisfied with their everyday lives, and were more likely to have depressive symptoms even in times of relatively low stress.

Various factors may have caused that link, of course, but a second study suggested a strong causal connection. In this experiment, Mauss asked half the participants to read a paragraph expounding the benefits of feeling good, and then had them watch a feelgood film about a professional figure skater. (イ) enhancing their enjoyment of the inspirational story, the focus on their own happiness had muted their joy—compared with the second group of participants, who had been given a dry article to read about the importance of rational judgment.

These findings have now been (口) many times, with many more experiments revealing a dark side to the pursuit of happiness. As well as reducing everyday contentment, the constant desire to feel happier can make people feel more lonely. We become so absorbed in our own wellbeing, we forget the people around us—and may even resent them for inadvertently bringing down our mood or distracting us from more “important” goals.

The pursuit of happiness can even have strange effects on our perceptions of time, as the constant “fear of missing out” reminds us just how short our lives are and how much time we must spend on less than thrilling activities. In 2018, researchers at the University of Toronto found that simply encouraging people to feel happier while watching a relatively boring film meant that they were more likely to endorse the statement “time is slipping away from me”. The same was true when the participants were asked to list 10 activities that might contribute to their happiness: the reminder of all that they could be doing to improve their wellbeing placed them in a kind of panic, [X] all.

Perhaps most important, paying constant attention to our mood can stop us from enjoying everyday pleasures. Surveying participants in the UK, Dr Bahram Mahmoodi Kahriz and Dr Julia Vogt at the University of Reading have found that the people who scored highest on Mauss's questionnaire felt less excitement and anticipation for forthcoming events, and were less likely to (ハ) the moment during the events themselves. They were also less likely to look back fondly on a fun event in the days afterwards—it just occupied less of their headspace. “They have such a high standard for achieving happiness that they don't appreciate the small and simple things that are really meaningful in their life—and they are more unhappy as a result,” says Mahmoodi Kahriz.

These lessons may be especially important in the pandemic. The peaks in our mood may be few and far between, but a simple appreciation of the small pleasures amid the stress could help ease us through the day-to-day anxieties, Mahmoodi Kahriz says. That will be much harder for people who are constantly thinking about their happiness, since they'll always be lamenting the loss [Y] doing.

(Adapted from *The Guardian*, January 10, 2021)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

設問1. 下線部(1)～(3)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) | (a) confusion | (b) indifference | (c) pity | (d) ridicule |
| (2) | (a) inefficient | (b) irrelevant | (c) unavoidable | (d) unexpected |
| (3) | (a) accidentally | (b) deliberately | (c) incrementally | (d) strategically |

※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

From Why it's time to stop pursing happiness. David Robson. Copyright © 2021 by The Guardian.

設問2. 空所(イ)～(ハ)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| (イ) | (a) Besides | (b) Far from | (c) On account of | (d) Similar to |
| (ロ) | (a) criticized | (b) doubted | (c) refuted | (d) replicated |
| (ハ) | (a) dismiss | (b) reminisce | (c) savour | (d) surrender |

設問3. 次の1.～5.について、本文の内容に合うものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. According to the passage, the author

- (a) always agreed with their parents about chasing happiness in life.
- (b) changed their mind about achieving happiness in life.
- (c) eventually disagreed with their mother about the importance of happiness in life.
- (d) remained consistent in their idea of happiness, which is backed up by research.

2. What does my view refer to?

- (a) ⁽ⁱ⁾ the view that achieving happiness is within the realm of our control
- (b) the view that different generations have different ideas about happiness
- (c) the view that pursuing happiness too eagerly can actually cause people to be unhappy
- (d) the view that younger generations have high expectations of happiness

3. Which of the following is NOT true about the participants in Mauss's first study?

- (a) Participants asked each other questions about happiness in their lives.
- (b) Participants responded to statements about their attitudes towards happiness.
- (c) Participants with higher and lower scores tended to show different levels of depressive symptoms.
- (d) Participants with lower scores were more likely to be content with their daily life.

4. What does that link refer to?

- (a) ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ the link between authors of wellness literature and those who do psychological research
- (b) the link between different generation's ideas of the importance of happiness
- (c) the link between mental health issues like depression and people's lives
- (d) the link between valuing happiness highly and the failure to achieve happiness

5. What advice can we take away from the passage to achieve a happier life?

- (a) to abandon the idea of always wanting to be happy
- (b) to participate in a study on happiness such as those mentioned in the passage
- (c) to set a high standard for achieving happiness
- (d) to think about many activities which would make people feel happier

設問4. 空所【X】を埋めるために、〔 〕内のすべての語を適切に並べ替えて、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。ただし、五番目の語は与えられている。

〔 achieve / as / had / how / it / recognised / they / they / time / to 〕

設問5. 空所【Y】を埋めるために、〔 〕内のすべての語を適切に並べ替えて、記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

〔 activities / been / could / exciting / have / many / more / of / that / the / they 〕

IV 次の英文を読み、下記の設間に答えよ。

As the world celebrates Earth Day 2024, it's important to note that the restaurant industry is beginning to make progress in embracing green technology solutions. This shift is not only a response to the growing global concern for the environment but also a strategic move to enhance operational

efficiency and customer satisfaction.

One of the most notable trends is the adoption of energy-efficient appliances. Restaurants are increasingly replacing traditional equipment with Energy Star-rated appliances, which use less electricity and water. For instance, high-efficiency fryers and steam cookers can reduce energy use by up to 50%, according to the National Restaurant Association's 2023 report.

Another trend is the use of smart technology for energy management. Restaurants are implementing systems that monitor and control energy use in real-time, reducing waste and lowering costs. These systems can adjust lighting, heating, and cooling based on occupancy and time of day, further enhancing energy (i).

Restaurants are also turning to renewable energy sources. Solar panels are becoming a common sight on restaurant rooftops, providing a sustainable source of power. Wind turbines are also being installed by restaurants located in areas with consistent wind patterns. In 2023, the Sustainable Restaurant Association reported a 20% increase in the number of restaurants using renewable energy sources compared to the previous year.

Of course, food waste continues to be a major issue in the restaurant industry, with far-reaching environmental, economic, and social implications. According to the Food Waste Reduction Alliance's 2023 report, approximately one-third of all food produced in the United States is wasted, and restaurants contribute significantly to this problem. In 2023, the National Restaurant Association reported that the average restaurant produces 25,000 to 75,000 pounds of food waste annually. This waste not only represents a significant loss of resources but also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions when it decomposes in landfills.

The economic impact of food waste is also substantial. The Food Waste Reduction Alliance estimates that food waste costs the restaurant industry approximately \$25 billion per year. This figure includes the cost of the wasted food itself, as well as associated costs such as labor, energy, and water. Food waste also has social implications. While millions of pounds of food are wasted each year, one in eight Americans struggles with food insecurity, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 2023 report. This (ii) highlights the need for more efficient food use and distribution in the restaurant industry.

The problem of food waste in the restaurant industry is complex and multifaceted, but recent trends suggest that it is beginning to be (iii). The adoption of green technology solutions, such as smart waste management systems, is a promising step towards reducing food waste and its associated impacts. A growing number of restaurants are implementing smart waste management systems that sort and track waste, making recycling and composting easier. Some restaurants are even using technology to convert food waste into energy. According to a 2023 study by the Waste Management Association, restaurants that implemented these systems reduced their waste by an average of 30%.

Water (iv) is also a focus for many restaurants. Water-saving technologies, such as low-flow faucets and toilets, are becoming standard. Some restaurants are going a step further by installing greywater systems, which recycle water from sinks and showers for use in landscaping or flushing toilets.

Digital menus are another green technology being adopted by restaurants. These not only reduce paper waste but also allow for real-time updates, reducing the need for reprints. According to a 2024 survey by the Green Restaurant Association, 70% of restaurants now use digital menus, up from 50% in 2023.

The use of locally sourced food is another trend being facilitated by technology. Restaurants are using digital platforms to connect with local farmers and suppliers, reducing the carbon footprint associated with food transportation. This also supports local economies and provides customers with fresher, more sustainable food options.

(Adapted from *Restaurant Technology News*, April 22, 2024)

設問1. 次の(1)～(7)について、本文の内容に合うものはマーク解答用紙のTの欄に、合わないものはFの欄にマークせよ。

- (1) Due to the implementation of wind turbines in areas with unpredictable wind patterns, the number of restaurants using renewable energy sources increased by a fifth from 2022 to 2023.
- (2) With an average restaurant producing as much as 75,000 pounds of food waste every year, the total annual cost of food waste amounts to about \$25 billion for the restaurant industry.
- (3) The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported in 2023 that over 95% of the U.S. population had enough food.
- (4) The attempt by restaurants to use smart waste management systems to reduce waste by converting food waste into energy did not come to fruition.
- (5) Technologies which allow us to lessen the amount of water used for flushing toilets are becoming commonplace in the restaurant industry.
- (6) A 2024 survey by the Green Restaurant Association revealed that restaurants using digital menus, which promote efficiency and eco-friendliness, became the majority.
- (7) The use of digital platforms by restaurants increases the freshness of restaurant food, decreases the carbon footprint, and stimulates local economies.

設問2. 下線部(1)～(3)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (a) aspirations | (b) consequences | (c) security | (d) support |
| (2) | (a) complicated | (b) considerable | (c) essential | (d) fundamental |
| (3) | (a) assisted | (b) controlled | (c) initiated | (d) licensed |

設問3. 空所(i)～(iv)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (i) | (a) costs | (b) demand | (c) efficiency | (d) waste |
| (ii) | (a) consistency | (b) conspiracy | (c) disparity | (d) equality |
| (iii) | (a) addressed | (b) adopted | (c) implemented | (d) maintained |
| (iv) | (a) conservation | (b) contamination | (c) damage | (d) leakage |

V 次の英文を読み、下記の設間に答えよ。

It seems entirely likely that the list of A.I.'s capabilities will only grow—and so it's tempting to wonder what, exactly, people are good (1). In the past, theologians and philosophers compared us with animals and identified the ways in which we surpassed them. Now the tables aren't so much turned as upended. In some cases, we seem to be looking (2) at the machines (no human being can write with an A.I.'s fluidity and speed, for example). In others, we scratch our heads at their stupidity (no person would advise you to make a daily habit of eating "at least one small rock," as Google's A.I. did not long ago, when asked "How many rocks should I eat each day?"). In still other cases, we're simply confused by the divergences between artificial and organic reasoning. An A.I. can't fall in love, but it can express the idea of love; it can't be an artist, but it can (maybe) create a kind of art; it can't agonize over a consequential decision, but it can still decide. We know that there are crucial differences between a thinking computer and a person, but defining those distinctions isn't easy.

And yet this abstract conundrum has practical implications. As artificial intelligence proliferates, more and more hinges (3) our ability to articulate our own value. We seem to be on the cusp of (iii)

a world in which workers of all kinds—teachers, doctors, writers, photographers, lawyers, coders, clerks, and more—will be replaced with, or to some degree sidelined by, their A.I. equivalents. What will get left out when A.I. steps (4)?

In “A.I. Snake Oil: What Artificial Intelligence Can Do, What It Can’t, and How to Tell the Difference,” two computer scientists, Arvind Narayanan and Sayash Kapoor, approach the question on a practical level. They urge (5), and argue that the blanket term “A.I.” can serve as a kind of smoke screen for underperforming technologies. “Imagine an alternate universe in which people don’t have words for different forms of transportation—only the collective noun ‘vehicle,’” they write. Such a world sees “furious debates about whether or not vehicles are environmentally friendly, even though no one realizes that one side of the debate is talking about bikes and the other side is talking about trucks.” Similarly, they write, the term “A.I.” encompasses a variety of technologies with wildly different levels of competence.

Narayanan and Kapoor are particularly wary of predictive artificial intelligence, which is designed to make guesses about the future. Unlike generative A.I.—the relatively new technology used in ChatGPT and the like—predictive A.I. is already integrated into our lives to a surprising extent. Human-resources departments use it to suggest which candidates will succeed on the job; hospitals employ it to help decide who should be sent home or admitted for a stay. And yet predictive A.I. systems are almost never rigorously and independently tested; when they are, they often fail. Narayanan and Kapoor recount the findings of researchers investigating an A.I. system called Retorio, which claims to predict future on-the-job behavior, and thus performance, by analyzing video interviews with job candidates. It turned out that wearing glasses or a scarf, sitting in front of some bookshelves, or sending a résumé in the form of a PDF could drastically change a candidate’s score. Wearing glasses “obviously does not change someone’s capability to perform well at a job,” the authors write. In their view, the system is A.I. snake oil.

The problems with predictive A.I. can run deeper than mere inaccuracy. In an early experiment, researchers built a system for guessing whether pneumonia patients arriving at a hospital would need overnight care. The system examined the data and discovered that patients with asthma tended to recover from pneumonia faster; this made it more likely to recommend that asthmatic patients be sent home. That’s a crazy recommendation, of course; the correlation on which it’s based reflects the fact that asthmatic people with pneumonia are often admitted directly to the I.C.U., where they receive high levels of care. (The system was never used.) “A good prediction is not a good decision,” Narayanan and Kapoor write. Among other things, being a capable decision-maker means not just interrogating the origins of your intuitions, but also imagining how your upcoming decisions might render those intuitions (6). It’s highly unlikely that candidates who Zoom while sitting in front of bookshelves will be better employees—but, even if that prediction were true, acting on it repeatedly would simply teach interviewees to sit in front of bookshelves. As human beings, we have a sense of the (iv) fallibility of our thinking; it’s one of our strengths.

(Adapted from *The New Yorker*, August 6, 2024)

設問1. 下線部(i)～(iv)の意味にもっとも近いものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

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|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| (i) | (a) arbitrarily decide | (b) carefully consider | | |
| | (c) correctly answer | (d) quickly conclude | | |
| (ii) | (a) breakthrough | (b) development | (c) dilemma | (d) pitfall |
| (iii) | (a) at the opposite side of | (b) at the tipping point of | | |
| | (c) in an imaginary situation of | (d) in the middle of | | |
| (iv) | (a) imperfection | (b) maliciousness | (c) reflexivity | (d) virtue |

設問2. 空所(1)～(6)を埋めるのにもっとも適当なものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

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|-----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) | (a) about | (b) by | (c) for | (d) to |
| (2) | (a) downward | (b) inward | (c) outward | (d) upward |
| (3) | (a) at | (b) beyond | (c) on | (d) over |
| (4) | (a) across | (b) away | (c) down | (d) in |
| (5) | (a) affirmation | (b) endorsement | (c) skepticism | (d) tolerance |
| (6) | (a) compatible | (b) invalid | (c) predictable | (d) useful |

設問3. 次の1.～4.について、本文の内容に合うものを(a)～(d)からそれぞれ一つ選び、マーク解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. Which of the following best summarizes the point about the relationship between animals, humans, and A.I.?
 - (a) Because we have evolved from animals, we were able to become better than them, but A.I. does not evolve.
 - (b) In the past people saw themselves as superior to animals, but recently humans see A.I. as being undoubtedly superior to them.
 - (c) Previous thinkers suggested that people were seen as superior to animals; however, in relation to A.I., there are some ways in which humans are inferior, as well as superior.
 - (d) While differences between humans and animals have existed for a long time, there are now no differences between what a human can do, and what A.I. is capable of.
2. According to the passage, the author's view on A.I.'s impact upon jobs is
 - (a) generally positive.
 - (b) neutral.
 - (c) potentially negative.
 - (d) undetermined.
3. Arvind Narayanan and Sayash Kapoor use the analogy of vehicles to show
 - (a) how debates about technology in society can often involve very strong opinions.
 - (b) how the environmental impacts and the dependence on oil are common to both vehicles and A.I.
 - (c) some of the practical applications of A.I. as an environmentally friendly technology in recent times.
 - (d) that the term A.I. covers a wider range of meanings and applications than we often think.
4. Which of the following is NOT true in the passage about predictive A.I.?
 - (a) It has been in use for longer than generative A.I.
 - (b) It has been shown to be potentially problematic in making employment decisions.
 - (c) It has been utilized in medical contexts concerning patients.
 - (d) It is often thoroughly tested before being applied to high-stakes situations.

設問4. 下線部(A)の内容を具体的に書いた箇所を本文中より抜き出し、9語以上14語以内で記述解答用紙の所定欄に書け。

[以 下 余 白]

〈2025 R 07191116〉

受 験 番 号	万	千	百	十	一
	8	8	8	8	8
氏 名					

(注意) · 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入してはならない。
記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
· 受験番号・氏名は左右の両欄に記入すること。
· 解答はすべてH Bの黒鉛筆またはH Bのシャープペンシルで所定の解答欄に記入すること。

英 語

記述解答用紙

〈2025 R 07191116〉

受 験 番 号	万	千	百	十	一
	8	8	8	8	8
氏 名					

(注意) · 所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入してはならない。
記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。

英 語

(この欄には解答を書かないこと)

I 設問 3.

II 3.

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II 設問 5.

III 5.

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III 設問 4.

little			

III 4.

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V 設問 5.

V 5.

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V 設問 4.

V 4.

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