

2025 年度 明治大学

【文 学 部】

解答時間 60分

配点 100点

か

英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. 試験場内では、監督者の指示に従うこと。
2. 解答を始めるよう合図があるまで、問題冊子は開かないこと。
3. この問題冊子は 23 ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
4. 解答用紙に印刷されている座席番号が正しいか、受験票と照合すること。
5. 監督者の指示に従い、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
6. 解答は全て「解答用紙」の所定欄にマークするか、または記入すること。所定欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。
7. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB ・ 黒)で記入すること。
8. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しきずを残さないこと。
9. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
10. 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。
11. 解答用紙は持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。
12. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。
13. 不正行為または不正行為と疑われる行為に対しては、厳正に対処する。
14. マークシート記入例

良い例	悪 い 例
●	○ × ○

[I] 次の(あ)～(う)の各組にはそれぞれ三つ空欄があり、同じつづりの一語が入る。その語を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(あ)

- I was trying to decide if I should () in literature or economics at college.
- One () problem is the lack of parking spaces.
- While a minor key sounds sad, a () key is bright and joyful.

(い)

- He quickly () from his seat to greet the important person.
- Her voice typically () when she became angry.
- The () comes in a variety of colors, such as pink, red, white, and yellow.

(う)

- I am optimistic so I always look on the bright () of life.
- She will usually () with her friend in an argument.
- The grass is always greener on the other ().

[Ⅱ] 次の英文を完成させるために、かっこ内の語を適当な活用形(例 pay→paid)または派生語(例 music→musical, important→unimportant)に変えて、解答欄に記入しなさい。変える必要のない場合には、かっこ内の語をそのまま記入しなさい。いずれの場合も、解答欄に記入する語は一語のみとする。

- (ア) Graduating from high school is an important (achieve).
- (イ) She is doing exercises to build up the (strong) in her legs.
- (ウ) Being too slow to react can have (danger) consequences.
- (エ) The film was (faith) to the book and very close to the author's original intentions.
- (オ) The speaker tried to (illustration) with examples to help his audience understand.
- (カ) We are looking forward to (visit) Kyoto this autumn.

(Ⅲ) 次の英文を読んで、それに続く設間に答えなさい。

- [1] In 2014, a mother wrote to a newspaper with a problem: "My adult daughter is clever, pretty, and confident. However, she cannot stop saying 'like' about six times in every sentence...it makes her sound stupid and uneducated, which she most definitely is not...I worry this will be held against her." This mother's concern might sound exaggerated, but journalists and educators in English-speaking countries often criticize young people for making (あ) use of "like" in their speech. In 2019, a British primary-school headteacher, Christabel Shepherd banned pupils from doing this, claiming "When children are giving you an answer and they say, 'Is it, like, when you're, like...' they haven't actually made a sentence at all." Nick Gibb, then Government Minister for Schools, applauded the decision. Moreover, recruitment specialists and public-speaking coaches [a . those who / b . would lose opportunities / c . claimed that / d . too ⁽¹⁾ much / e . said "like"] as a result. One American law firm sent a memo only to its female employees telling them: "Stop saying 'like'." In 2016, an app called "LikeSo" was created to help people stop saying "like" too often. The journalist Gyles Brandreth called "like" "the lazy linguistic filler of our times." Is the frequency with which people use "like" in a casual way doing damage to the English language?
- [2] Critics do not complain about every use of "like." Rather, they object to when "like" is used in place of a silent pause — in a similar way to "ah," "um," "you know," or "er." Here is a transcription of an American undergraduate talking in the early 2020s: "In terms of, like, figuring out how to do that exactly, like, what to, like, um, look for specifically, especially became, like, they're, like, figuring out how to learn, like, what, how the conflicts are playing out." Hostile voices would claim the student's repetition of "like" is careless and monotonous. Certain complainants even sprinkle sentences with "like" to ridicule specific groups of people. For instance, people who want to make fun of teenage girls (ア)

may try to imitate them by using phrases such as “Don’t you, like, love the pizza at this restaurant — it’s so great!”

- 3 However, defendants of the informal “like” draw attention to the word’s complexity and versatility. “Like” enables you to tell a story without promising (↗) accuracy: “My teacher was, like, ‘I need this homework by Monday’ and I was, like, ‘Are you kidding me?’” Here you are using “like” to signal that you are not repeating directly what was said, but how you *felt* in the situation. Using “like” when relating an anecdote [a . enables you / b . to sound wittier /
(1) (2) c . actually are / d . by giving / e . than you] you the freedom to switch the real things you said for funnier alternatives. “Like” can also mark a topic: “What did I do last night? Like, had dinner, hung out.” It can mean “approximately”: “It was quick to cook, like, 30 minutes.” “Like” also helps manage the flow of speech: “This dinner is, like, the best I’ve eaten.” Many of these uses are connected. If you say “He was, like, awesome when he heard the great news” you are quoting someone’s reaction, but at the same time (a) that you are (b) their response, while pausing to show that you are thinking meaningfully about their reaction.

- 4 In fact, “like” can be used in many different ways, and there are lots of usages that commentators rarely criticize. “Like” can be both a verb and a preposition: as demonstrated by the sentence “I like your hair, it makes you look like Taylor Swift.” In the dialect of the British city of Newcastle, there is a tradition of finishing sentences with “like”: “He cooked dinner for me, like.” There is some debate about the precise meaning of this Northern English linguistic characteristic, but analysts agree typically it is used to show familiarity between speaker and listener. (↗), due to social media, “like” is used as a noun: “I received two hundred likes for that posting.”

- 5 In fact, using “like” in a casual way may be a sign of intelligence. An article from *Journal of Language and Social Psychology* examined 263 recorded conversations and found that those who were more “thoughtful and aware of

themselves and their surroundings” were the most likely to make frequent use of “like.” Language complaints can be an excuse to criticize certain groups — users tend to be young, female, and not in positions of power. If we condemn a person or group based on how we think they speak, we not only distract ourselves from what they are saying, we are likely to stop them from speaking up at all. If the frequent use of “like” really were meaningless, and had no purpose in a sentence, we would find it much (a) to leave it (b). Speakers ⁽⁴⁾ use “like” to make sure their message is properly understood. Far from being passive or inconsiderate, the casual “like” shows politeness and consideration.

Sources:

- Rob Ashgar, “How I, Like, Conquered Saying ‘Like’,” *Forbes*, September 5 2013.
- John McWhorter, “Where Did Our Strange Use of ‘Like’ Come From?” *New York Times*, February 15 2024.
- Amanda Montell, “Why Saying ‘Like’ a Lot Is, Like, Actually a Good Thing,” *TIME*, May 23 2019.
- Sam Wolfson, “Why Do People, Like, Say ‘Like’ So Much?” *Guardian*, Sunday May 15 2022.
- Rebecca Woods, “‘Like’ Isn’t a Lazy Linguistic Filler — the English Language Snobs Need to, Like, Pipe Down,” *The Conversation*, August 19 2019.

問 1 下線部(ア)～(ウ)と最も近い意味の語句をそれぞれ(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、

解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) make fun of

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (A) dock | (B) lock |
| (C) mock | (D) rock |
| (E) stock | |

(イ) relating

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) describing | (B) deserving |
| (C) designing | (D) despairing |
| (E) destroying | |

(ウ) dialect

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) fictional language | (B) international language |
| (C) motivational language | (D) regional language |
| (E) sensational language | |

問 2 本文中の空欄(あ)～(う)に入るのに最もふさわしい語句をそれぞれ(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(あ)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) essential | (B) esteemed |
| (C) ethical | (D) excellent |
| (E) excessive | |

(い)

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (A) compare | (B) complain |
| (C) complete | (D) compliance |
| (E) compose | |

(う)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) Glowingly | (B) Hesitatingly |
| (C) Increasingly | (D) Touchingly |
| (E) Unkindly | |

問 3 段落 **[1]** 下線部(1)の語句を並び替えて英文を作り、3番目と5番目にくる語句の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを(A)～(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(1) [a. those who / b. would lose opportunities / c. claimed that / d. too much / e. said “like”]

- (A) 3番目 b 5番目 a
- (B) 3番目 b 5番目 d
- (C) 3番目 c 5番目 b
- (D) 3番目 e 5番目 b
- (E) 3番目 e 5番目 d

問 4 段落 **[2]** の内容と一致するものを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) “Like” is rarely just a filler word, and not using it can distract listeners.
- (B) Many people think using “like” shows positive traits, such as being thoughtful and decisive.
- (C) Relying a lot on “like” can show good communication skills and precise language use.
- (D) Some people do not like it when speakers use “like” in the middle of a sentence, arguing that it makes them sound thoughtless.
- (E) While some people view “like” as something only young people say, others see it as part of their national identity.

問 5 段落 [3] 下線部(2)の語句を並び替えて英文を作り、3番目と5番目にくる語句の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを(A)～(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

[a. enables you / b. to sound wittier / c. actually are / d. by giving /
(2) e. than you]

- (A) 3番目 b 5番目 a
- (B) 3番目 b 5番目 c
- (C) 3番目 d 5番目 a
- (D) 3番目 d 5番目 c
- (E) 3番目 e 5番目 d

問 6 段落 [3] 下線部(3)の空欄(a)(b)に入るのに最もふさわしい語句の組み合わせを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

at the same time (a) that you are (b) their response
(3)

- (A) (a) highflying (b) approximating
- (B) (a) highflying (b) intoxicating
- (C) (a) high-jacking (b) approximating
- (D) (a) highlighting (b) approximating
- (E) (a) highlighting (b) intoxicating

問 7 段落 **[3]** の内容と一致するものを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Criticizing the casual use of “like” makes you sound intelligent to language purists.
- (B) Fashionable people often use “like” so it is a great idea to imitate them.
- (C) In casual speech, “like” can have many different meanings.
- (D) Making use of “like” often is a good habit because it is easier than speaking properly.
- (E) Using “like” too much is harmful but too addictive to stop.

問 8 段落 **[4]** の内容と一致するものを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Critics argue that using “like” too much can make it difficult for listeners to understand you.
- (B) “Like” lets speakers share their thoughts or feelings in a formal manner.
- (C) There are many ways of using “like” that even its critics do not condemn.
- (D) Using “like” can not help speakers organize their thoughts or make connections.
- (E) We must challenge the idea that language is diverse, reflecting the complexity of human communication.

問9 段落 [5] 下線部(4)の空欄(a)(b)に入るのに最もふさわしい語句の組み合わせを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(4) we would find it much (a) to leave it (b)

- (A) (a) easy (b) in
- (B) (a) easy (b) out
- (C) (a) easier (b) in
- (D) (a) easier (b) out
- (E) (a) easiest (b) in

問10 段落 [5] の内容と一致するものを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Choosing your words carefully, rather than using “like,” is the proper way to speak English.
- (B) Instead of being rude, the casual “like” may demonstrate thoughtfulness and the desire for better communication and social relations.
- (C) The authors in the *Journal of Language and Social Psychology* use the word “like” to make themselves seem more important.
- (D) Using “like” is the only way to avoid awkward silences and social mistakes.
- (E) Wherever you are, “like” goes beyond linguistic barriers and makes the speaker sound impressive.

問11 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを(A)～(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) As You Like It: The Debate Surrounding the Casual Use of “Like”
- (B) Breaking the Habit: Escaping the Grip of “Like” Addiction
- (C) The “Like” Epidemic: Cures for the Disease of Casual Language
- (D) Some Like It Hot: Why Using “Like” Makes You More Attractive
- (E) The Power of “Like”: Using “Like” in Formal Writing

[IV] 次の英文を読んで、それに続く設問に答えなさい。

- [1] Ball pythons are 3-foot-long snakes with brown bodies and white bellies with black markings. Wild ball pythons live in western Africa in woods and rainforests, as well as manmade places such as timber plantations, fields, and trash heaps. They live mostly underground, sleeping during the day, and coming out at night to eat small mammals and birds. They are called “ball pythons” because they curl up into a ball when they feel stress. Because they rarely bite, they are easier for humans to handle than most other snakes, making them popular as pets. Ball pythons have existed for more than 100 million years. Yet, over the past few decades, these snakes have changed significantly due to their breeding by humans.
- [2] Just as people have created different dog breeds for hundreds of years, we are now making new types of ball pythons. However, while dogs were bred for many purposes — to improve health or behavior — ball pythons are being bred for one reason: to look cool. Unlike older breeds, these new types are covered in exciting patterns: tiny dots, narrow stripes, or unusual colors. For instance, the sunset python has a brown head, and a body that is colored orange, starting light on the sides and becoming darker on the back. The snake’s shiny orange, red, and yellow looks like a sunset. Another example is the zebra python, which has stunning white and black stripes, like a zebra. A clown python has teardrop (⁽⁷⁾) shapes under the eyes, like the tears of a clown. An emoji python has a bright orange pattern that looks like three smiley faces across its white body. Currently, breeders are trying to create leopard pythons, with the same colors as a big yellow and black cat. These ball pythons are so exotic that you could imagine them being (あ) at the 2024 Paris Olympics opening ceremony, or acting as extras in the *Barbie* movie.
- [3] The new types of ball python became an important trade around twenty or thirty years ago. Of course, [a. have bought / b. for thousands / (1)]

c. snakes / d. humans / e. and sold] of years. But, from the 1990s on, developments in our understanding of genes and DNA have made it easier to control how snakes look, resulting in beautiful creatures with amazing designs that adapt more easily to human beings than wild specimens. During this time, marketers also reinvented snakes' reputations. Before then, many people had regarded them as weird predators that were too expensive and difficult to keep as pets. Marketers instead portrayed them as perfect creatures for city homes: undemanding, containing few allergy-producing substances, and needing to be fed only once a week. Now, a ball python with a unique design can be sold for over 100,000 dollars, a higher price than a giraffe, lion, or tiger. Whereas there were 4 types of ball python in 1990, over 7,500 different kinds exist today.

- [4] However, as ball pythons have become more (↗), their breeding has been criticized. Some critics claim that such breeding encourages people to treat snakes as status objects, like expensive designer clothes or jewelry, leading owners to forget their responsibilities. "I have had people who have had 5,000 dollar, 10,000 dollar snakes, who said they didn't want to pay 75 dollars for an exam or treatment for that animal," claimed Mark Mitchell, a professor of zoological medicine at Louisiana State University. In addition, breeding can lead to physical problems. Some types have a difficulty with their spine that can prevent them from moving around properly, or stop them from digesting food. Others experience "wobblehead": a problem that causes their head to move around very quickly. Some of these unusual changes can make a lot of money: in 2023 a two-headed python was sold for 100,000 dollars. "Both heads eat," the seller told buyers. While some people love unusual creatures, others (a) that selective breeding is going too (b). Some breeders are trying to create a snake with bald skin similar to a human being. Such a creature worries others because it would appear to break the boundary between snake and human.
- [5] The (↗) speed with which people create new types of ball python shows problems with our relationship with nature. It is possible that no other

reptile has been changed so quickly by human beings. According to Marcelo Sánchez-Villagra, a paleobiology¹ professor at University of Zurich, “evolution can go very fast, but ball pythons may be extreme.” Being turned into beautiful objects has allowed these snakes to enjoy new evolutionary advantages. With natural environments disappearing all the time, finding a way to live with humans might be a good plan. However, by changing these creatures for fun, we are in (3) (a) of (b) them. In contrast, the Igbo people of Nigeria have a tradition of respecting ball pythons as symbols of the earth, because they travel close to the ground. If one is killed accidentally, Igbo communities will build it a coffin and give it a short funeral. Unlike the Igbo, modern culture encourages people to treat ball pythons as consumer objects that they can change according to their desires. Owners delight in their fascinating colors and exotic patterns before throwing them away in favor of the next fashion. Nature is an amazing place that we owe our respect, not a shopping mall.

Sources:

- John Henry Drewal, “Interpretation, Invention, and Re-Presentation in the Worship of Mami Wata,” *Journal of Folklore Research*, 25 (1:2) 1989: 101-139.
- Rebecca Giggs, “The Snake with the Emoji-Patterned Skin,” *New Yorker*, February 19 2024.
- Mohsin Iqbal, “Nine Rare Ball Python Morphs,” *Terrarium Quest*, September 27 2023.

¹ paleobiology : 古生物学。

問 1 下線部(ア)～(ウ)と最も近い意味の語句をそれぞれ(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、

解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(ア) stunning

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) specializing | (B) specifying |
| (C) spectacled | (D) spectacular |
| (E) spectating | |

(イ) reinvented

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) transacted | (B) transcended |
| (C) transformed | (D) transmitted |
| (E) transported | |

(ウ) unique

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (A) care | (B) dare |
| (C) glare | (D) rare |
| (E) spare | |

問 2 本文中の空欄(あ)～(う)に入るのに最もふさわしい語句をそれぞれ(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(あ)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) displayed | (B) downplayed |
| (C) overplayed | (D) replayed |
| (E) underplayed | |

(い)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) circular | (B) dollar |
| (C) popular | (D) similar |
| (E) solar | |

(う)

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) fluid | (B) lurid |
| (C) rapid | (D) timid |
| (E) valid | |

問 3 段落 2 の内容と一致するものを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Ball pythons are being bred for many different reasons, such as improving their health.
- (B) Each of the new kinds of ball python is based on a dog breed.
- (C) Many different types of ball python are being bred, resulting in new types with exciting colors.
- (D) More and more, ball pythons are being used as extras in films and sport ceremonies.
- (E) The name of each breed of ball python is based on the place that it comes from.

問 4 段落 3 下線部(1)の語句を並び替えて英文を作り、3番目と5番目にくる語句の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを(A)～(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(1) [a. have bought / b. for thousands / c. snakes / d. humans /
e. and sold]

- (A) 3番目 b 5番目 a
- (B) 3番目 b 5番目 d
- (C) 3番目 c 5番目 b
- (D) 3番目 e 5番目 a
- (E) 3番目 e 5番目 b

問 5 段落 [3] の内容と一致するものを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Ball pythons have become more popular because they are ideal pets for modern lifestyles.
- (B) Images of ball pythons on social media platforms have gained them many fans.
- (C) Many people involved in wildlife conservation have become interested in ball pythons.
- (D) Snakes like ball pythons have become more expensive because they appeal to collectors.
- (E) The sales of ball pythons have gone up because they are very gentle, making them suitable for children.

問 6 段落 [4] 下線部(2)の空欄(a)(b)に入るのに最もふさわしい語句の組み合わせを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(2) others (a) that selective breeding is going too (b).

- (A) (a) neglect (b) far
- (B) (a) neglect (b) long
- (C) (a) neglect (b) much
- (D) (a) warn (b) far
- (E) (a) warn (b) long

問 7 段落 ④ の内容と一致するものを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Breeding too many ball pythons has had many bad results, including human health problems and creating invasive species.
- (B) Bringing snakes into homes has caused many nuisances, such as escapes and attacks.
- (C) Environmental campaigners praise snake-breeders for reducing the number of snakes in the wild.
- (D) Many criticize the ball python industry for encouraging owners to treat their snakes as objects.
- (E) The high prices of ball pythons led people to breed too many and to lose money as a consequence.

問 8 段落 ⑤ 下線部(3)の空欄(a)(b)に入るのに最もふさわしい語句の組み合わせを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

(3) we are in (a) of (b) them.

- (A) (a) danger (b) mistreating
- (B) (a) danger (b) mistrusting
- (C) (a) risk (b) misplacing
- (D) (a) risk (b) mistrusting
- (E) (a) terms (b) misplacing

問9 段落 [5] の内容と一致するものを(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Ball pythons are a successful species because they can survive long periods without food or water.
- (B) Ball pythons are not adapted to climate change because they cannot react easily to changes in temperature and humidity.
- (C) Ball pythons are treated with less respect by tribal peoples, due to their religious beliefs.
- (D) Ball pythons create environmental problems by preying on native wildlife and damaging the places in which other animals live.
- (E) Ball pythons provide an example of how we treat nature as an object to be bought and sold and do not show it enough respect.

問10 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを(A)～(E)から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) Behind the Ball Python Trend: How Their Popularity Shows Our Problematic Relationship with Nature
- (B) Buying the Best Snake: Ball Pythons as Investment Opportunities
- (C) Conservation Crisis: How Ball Pythons Cause Environmental Destruction
- (D) From the Wild to Your Living Room: Training Tips for Ball Python Owners
- (E) Legendary Lizards and Sacred Snakes: Challenging Religious Myths about Ball Pythons

[V] 次のミステリーの空欄(ア)～(オ)に入れるのに最も適切な英文を(A)～(E)の中から一つ選び、解答欄の記号をマークしなさい。

It was the year 2224 (Human Christian Era), and everywhere was very quiet, except for the sound of robots guarding the empty cities. There were many tall grey buildings where humans worked under the watch of millions of robot eyes. A young woman called Maya wandered through what used to be civilization. For her whole life, Maya had heard stories of a time before the machines, when humans were free. One day, she found a strange object: a wooden box with a metal mechanism inside. That night, a bright light appeared suddenly from the object. The light faded, and a Guardian stood in front of her.

“Greetings, human,” the Guardian said. “(ア)”

Maya replied, “Guardians? Who are you?”

“We are an alien species who have watched over humans from a different planet, waiting for the day when you would be ready to reclaim your power.”

“(イ)”

“You were once masters of your own destiny. But the rise of artificial intelligence led to your downfall.”

“You mean... the stories that we were once more than this are true?”

“Yes. But now, the time has come for humanity to rise again.”

“(ウ)”

“We will give you the knowledge and technology. (エ)”

“And what do you want in return?”

“Nothing. Our only desire is to help humanity.”

“Then... we will fight alongside you.”

Maya inspired the humans with this hopeful message, using surprise attacks that outsmarted the robots. In the end, Maya won, and human determination stopped the machines' rule of terror.

This is the real history on which our theme park ride is based.

Welcome to “(才)”

- You too can experience the final revolution in which human beings fought against and defeated their AI rulers. Shortly after, we, the Guardians, arrived on Earth, took control and enslaved both humans and robots.
- Visit the human and AI zoo. Humans and robots will perform tricks for our amusement.
- Free tickets for young Guardians under one hundred years of age, and reduced tickets for older Guardians aged three thousand or more.

- (A) But how? The machines are too powerful.
- (B) I am one of the Guardians.
- (C) Reclaim? What do you mean?
- (D) Resurgence: The Theme-Park Experience.
- (E) Together, we will usher in a new era of freedom.

