

2025年度
英 語
(問 題)

〈R07191118〉

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2～14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、HBの黒鉛筆またはHB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、試験開始後、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
 - (2) マーク欄には、はっ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	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い

5. 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。
6. 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。
7. 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。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I

次の 1～6 について、誤った英語表現を含んだ部分がある場合には a～d から誤りを一つ選び、誤りがない場合には e を選んで、マーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

1. Economists usually make the simplifying^a assumption that economic agents are^b predictable folk and will^c always maximise their^d utility or self interest within certain constraints. NO ERROR
e
2. The co-optation of liberalism by supporters of empire must^a be seen^b as a case of colonialism remarketing oneself^c as liberation in an age that no longer^d tolerated naked domination. NO ERROR
e
3. Half in^a the world's mangrove ecosystems, with trees whose roots stretch^b down into brackish water, are^c at risk of collapse^d. NO ERROR
e
4. The very^a use of the word “genocide” influences^b how we approach the issue of intervening^c to^d a crisis situation. NO ERROR
e
5. Due to^a variation^b in^c the degree of hearing and the age of onset, deaf children use a variety of mean^d to communicate. NO ERROR
e
6. A corollary to the mistaken^a belief that sustainable investing means sacrifice^b some financial return is the belief that fiduciary^c duty means focusing^d only on returns. NO ERROR
e

※WEB 掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

1. From The romantic economist. Richard Bronk. pp.3. Copyright © 2009 by Cambridge University Press and Assessment. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSClear.
2. From Radical orientalism. Gerard Cohen-Vrignaud. pp.10. Copyright © 2015 by Cambridge University Press and Assessment. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSClear.
3. ©2024 National Public Radio, Inc. Excerpt from a news report titled “Mangroves protect communities from storms. Half are at risk of collapse, report finds” by Julia Simon was originally published on NPR.org on May 22, 2024, and is used with the permission of NPR. Any unauthorized duplication is strictly prohibited.
4. From Genocide: A world history. Norman M Naimark. pp.4. Copyright © 2016 by Oxford University Press. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSClear.
5. National Association of the Deaf. Legal Rights: The Guide for Deaf and Hard of Hearing People. Gallaudet University Press, 2015, p. 2.
6. From The investor revolution in Harvard Business Review. Robert G. Eccles and Svetlana Klimentko. pp.2. Copyright © 2019. Reproduced with permission of Harvard Business School Publishing.

Across two millennia, the unicorn has accumulated a wealth of symbolism reflecting the history and A of the ages. But two qualities remain consistent—that the surreal horse-like creature with a single, spiralling horn protruding from its forehead is impossible to capture and that it possesses an extraordinary capacity to heal.

From the Roman author Pliny’s description of a beast with a bellowing roar, through its choice as an emblem of Scottish royalty to its contemporary adoption as an icon of diversity by the LGBTQ+ community, the unicorn is the subject of a major exhibition opening next weekend in Perth, Scotland. It is thus no longer just a mythical creature of the imagination.

The first UK exhibition to investigate the cultural history of this elusive, magical and well-loved creature will be the centrepiece of the opening celebrations at the new Perth Museum, in Scotland, after a £27m transformation of the former City Hall, where another object of enduring national B , the Stone of Destiny, will be on permanent display. “We’re exploring how people conceptualise an animal that they’ve never seen”, says the lead curator, JP Reid, as he contemplates a 700-year-old, 2.5-metre-long narwhal tusk on loan from the Wellcome Collection in London.

Throughout history, the tusks of Arctic whales were traded as unicorn horns, conferring great status and valued at about 20 times the equivalent weight in gold by the time of the Renaissance. Indeed, the existence of the narwhal, often described as the unicorns of the sea, convinced many that there was a land-bound equivalent. “For people in medieval and Renaissance Europe, the unicorn was just another animal that travellers would talk about”, says Reid. They were as real as rhinos, elephants or giraffes. Even at the end of the 19th century many people were under the impression that they were indeed real entities.

The unicorn acquired this hefty symbolism through its status in early Christianity, featuring in a selection of 13th-century bestiaries—collected descriptions of animals, real and imaginary, popular in the middle ages—which are part of the display in Perth. “The unicorn was a symbol of innocence and chastity and, in time, the story develops that the only way you can catch one is by ⁽¹⁾baiting it with someone who is completely pure and innocent”, says Reid. By the Renaissance this mythical creature had so much symbolic association that people were comfortable using their supposed horns for medicines, using pendants made of narwhal tusk to purify water and mixing scrapings for a curative treatment. In the 15th century, James I adopted the unicorn as the “branding” of the royal Stuarts, but always depicted in chains to recognise his own years of captivity in England before the union of the English and Scottish crowns.

But the unicorn’s reach extends well beyond the historic and at least half of the exhibition in Perth is dedicated to present-day incarnations. A mass display of crowd-sourced items—including My Little Ponies, novelty hats, rainbow-hued stuffed toys and clothing—reflects the creature’s ubiquity across pop and kid culture. With a nod to other antique examples of taxidermy in the museum’s permanent collection, the final section of the exhibition features six newly commissioned pieces exploring the ongoing challenges faced by the queer community globally, including transgender inclusion, conversion practices and institutional homophobia, transforming blank, lifesize horse

heads around the theme of “unicorn hunting in 2023”.

“Queer stories are so seldom told in museums”, says Jennie Grady, the community co-production officer who has worked in partnership with local LGBTQ+ groups on the exhibition. “Especially with the political climate, where young people feel it’s more of a struggle than ever just to exist, it felt so important to celebrate why the unicorn resonates with them, because it is beautiful and resilient, because it’s always been there, even if you can’t see it”.

For Ashleigh Hibbins, the head of audiences at the museum, there is a question of sustainability too. “This is a £27m project and an opportunity to tell stories in a different way. We’ve been telling the pale, male and stale stories in museums from time immemorial and for institutions to stay relevant we need to represent the people around us. It’s not just a moral consideration but a practical one”.

(Adapted from *The Guardian*)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. Which one of the following best fits A in the passage?
 - a. pressures
 - b. precautions
 - c. preliminaries
 - d. preoccupations

2. Which one of the following best fits B in the passage?
 - a. fascination
 - b. fantasy
 - c. fraternity
 - d. frequency

3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word ₍₁₎baiting?
 - a. tempting
 - b. nurturing
 - c. taunting
 - d. leading

4. Which of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
 - a. Many people around the world did not realise that unicorns were more fiction than real until very recently.
 - b. The new Perth Museum was created to display historical and cultural artefacts that tell us why some myths last for such a long time.
 - c. The imagined reality of unicorns reminds us of the situation of LGBTQ+ in so far as both have been ignored throughout history.
 - d. Although unicorns do not physically exist, they have had important meaning for different peoples across different periods.

※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

Copyright 2025 Guardian News & Media Ltd. theguardian.com story: 'Beautiful and resilient': exhibition explores cultural history of unicorns, Libby Brooks, Mar 24, 2024

5. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. The unicorn has endured for so long precisely because its symbolism is universal.
 - b. For about 2000 years, there have been some features of the unicorn that have not changed.
 - c. At times, some of the symbolism associated with the unicorn has been influenced by Christianity.
 - d. The Scottish interpretation of unicorns led to its subsequent affiliation with LGBTQ+.
 - e. James I was the only king who utilised unicorn symbolism.
 - f. In the Renaissance, people could always tell the difference between fictitious and real animals.

III 次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

The most important fact in world politics is that 19 months after Vladimir Putin challenged the so-called rules-based international order head-on by invading Ukraine, the defense of that order is not going well. The world is less stable today than in February 2022, the enemies of the order hammer away, the institutional foundations of the order look increasingly shaky, and Western leaders don't yet seem to grasp the immensity of the task before them.

This isn't just about the military threats to the international system in such places as Ukraine and the Taiwan Strait. Even as the global geopolitical crisis becomes more acute, the core institutions and initiatives of the American-led world order and the governments that back them are growing progressively weaker and less relevant.

The United Nations (U.N.) was supposed to be the crown jewel of the rules-based order, but lately the power and prestige of this perennial underperformer has sunk to new lows. Among the leaders of the five permanent members of the Security Council, only Joe Biden bothered to show up for the General Assembly in September 2023. Emmanuel Macron was too busy welcoming King Charles III on an entirely ceremonial state visit to Paris. Apparently, neither the British king nor the French president thought the U.N. important enough to affect his plans. Rishi Sunak blew off a letter from the A of more than 100 international development nongovernmental organizations urging him to attend, the first U.K. prime minister in a decade to skip the U.N. annual meeting.

Putin and China's Xi Jinping also ditched the U.N. meeting, but they weren't staying at home and washing their hair. Both ostentatiously demonstrated their contempt for Western norms by inviting international pariahs for high-profile visits. Just before the U.N. meeting, North Korea's Kim Jong Un headed to a Russian space-launch site, where Putin courted him and both leaders bragged about their deepening relations. And during the General Assembly, Xi welcomed Syria's beleaguered Bashar al-Assad to Hangzhou.

There was a time when people would have cared what the U.N. had to say about international crises. Nobody today thinks that the deadlocked Security Council or the farcical General Assembly has a constructive role to play in addressing global issues.

It isn't only the United Nations. Xi and Putin also ditched the Group of 20 summit in New Delhi. Meantime, China was busy demonstrating its utter contempt for an international court ruling against its territorial claims in the South China Sea. Beijing continues to develop military facilities on Mischief Reef, part of the internationally recognized Exclusive Economic Zone belonging to the Philippines, and increasingly polices its claimed maritime boundaries in B of Western protests.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a shadow of its former self. As protectionist sentiment intensifies around the world, the WTO is largely toothless and voiceless. The Doha Round of trade talks collapsed years ago, and there is no prospect of a revival of the free-trade agenda that was an ⁽¹⁾integral element of the rules-based order from the Bretton Woods negotiations during World War II.

Arms-control and disarmament negotiations, another pillar of the rules-based order, are off the agenda. China has launched a massive nuclear buildup. Russia seems more

interested in threatening the use of nuclear weapons in Ukraine than in disarmament. As Iran nears the nuclear threshold, the early signs of a proliferation cascade are visible in the Middle East. Kim's trip to Russia signals the final collapse of U.S. attempts to constrain North Korea's nuclear program through U.N. sanctions. South Korea, where a majority of voters favor developing nuclear weapons, is paying attention. The development of hypersonic missiles, cyber attacks and biological weapons persists, with no meaningful attempt to address these problems through multilateral institutions, arms talks or anything else this side of the law of the jungle.

Threatened by powerful and relentless adversaries from without, undermined by political decadence and institutional decay from within, the rules-based international order has not been this imperiled since the 1930s.

(Adapted from *The Wall Street Journal*)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. Which one of the following best fits A in the passage?
 - a. arms
 - b. heads
 - c. hands
 - d. faces

2. Which one of the following best fits B in the passage?
 - a. default
 - b. defeat
 - c. defiance
 - d. deference

3. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word ₍₁₎integral?
 - a. indefinite
 - b. independent
 - c. indicative
 - d. indispensable

4. Which of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
 - a. China and Russia are forming an alliance against Western countries.
 - b. The risk of nuclear war has increased significantly in recent years.
 - c. International institutions created after World War II are facing existential threats.
 - d. The United Nations is no longer capable of resolving global geopolitical crises.

※WEB 掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

Used with permission of Dow Jones & Company from "World disorder is spreading fast" in "The Wall Street Journal Eastern Edition", Mead, Walter Russell, 2023, A.13; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

5. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. China refused to comply with an international court ruling that rejected its territorial claims in the South China Sea.
 - b. Extensive efforts have been made to control weapons of mass destruction, but more needs to be done.
 - c. None of the permanent members of the Security Council attended the U.N. General Assembly in September 2023.
 - d. South Korea has decided to develop nuclear weapons to counter North Korean threats.
 - e. U.S. efforts to prevent North Korea from developing nuclear weapons have proven futile.
 - f. The Doha Round negotiations started during World War II and continued until a few years ago.

IV 次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

To understand how Japan is changing, consider the 7-Eleven convenience store in Minami-Azabu 1-chome, in central Tokyo. At first glance, it appears to be like any other *konbini*, as such shops are known locally—a paragon of A Japanese service culture. Clerks shout “Irasshaimase”, a greeting to customers, each time the doors open. Yet all the staff are Burmese, including the owner, May Zin Chit, the first person from Myanmar to own a Japanese 7-Eleven franchise.

Konbini are the lifeblood of modern Japan. Since emerging in 1969, they have outgrown their American ⁽¹⁾antecedents, becoming an essential part of the country’s social infrastructure—and a \$77bn-a-year industry. The four main chains—7-Eleven, FamilyMart, Lawson and MiniStop—boast a total of 55,700 branches. Japanese rely on them as places to buy fresh food, pay bills, pick up sumo tickets, send parcels, and much more, 24 hours a day. Foreign tourists marvel at the range of their offerings; famous international chefs praise their egg sandwiches.

Yet there are ever fewer Japanese to make the *konbini* magic happen. Japan’s working-age population peaked at 87m in 1995 and is projected to fall to 55m by 2050. Bringing more women and elderly Japanese into the workforce can help B the trend, but only to a limited extent. Japanese politicians are loth to say it out loud, but immigration is also part of the answer.

Ms May first came to Japan as an exchange student. When she began working at 7-Eleven in 2008, there were just 500,000 foreign workers in Japan. People would stare at her. Customers often asked to speak with Japanese staff. While avoiding talk of an official “immigration policy”, the Japanese government has quietly opened the door for more foreigners to enter the country in recent years. The number of foreign workers has quadrupled since 2008, reaching the 2m mark for the first time last year. On March 29th, the government expanded the list of fields eligible for skilled-worker visas.

The number will have to rise faster. Japan needs 4.2m foreign workers by 2030 to sustain even its modest GDP growth targets. Though wariness about large-scale immigration is still widespread, the labour crunch has convinced many business leaders and officials of the necessity of a more multicultural Japan. Foreigners make up roughly 2.5% of Japan’s population today, but according to the government’s own projections, the ratio will exceed 10% by 2070, similar to current levels in France. As Yasui Makoto, who leads efforts on multicultural coexistence at 7-Eleven, notes, that era falls within the lifetime of today’s children.

Inside Japan’s *konbini* that era has already arrived. Some 80,000 foreigners work in the industry, accounting for 9% of the workforce; in many big cities, half of 7-Eleven staff are foreigners. At Ms May’s shop, she seeks to “provide a Japanese level of service”, stressing to staff the importance of the “little details”, such as how to bag products and not squish them. At 7-Eleven, Ms May is held up as a model the company hopes to replicate. Yet too many roadblocks remain for others to follow in her path. Many of the students who work at *konbini* struggle to get visas to continue working there after graduation. Relatively few rise to the level of store manager, much less an owner. Ms May had to secure permanent residence, an arduous process, and a line of credit in order to achieve her dream of owning a shop. For all the government’s tweaks to the

migration rules, it is still far too difficult for prospective migrants to put down roots in Japan.

Ms May hopes to stay in the country for good. She is raising two young children, who speak Burmese at home and Japanese at school. “Now that I have a family here, Japan feels like home”, she says. Like many native-born Japanese, she enjoys travelling to *onsen* (hot springs) and has a favourite *konbini* snack of her own: *gyu meshi*, a rice bowl topped with stewed beef. Becoming a store manager gave her confidence. “It made me think that it doesn’t matter if I’m a foreigner, as long as I work hard”, she says. Japan, slowly but surely, may be learning the same lesson.

(Adapted from *The Economist*)

※ページ下部に出典を追記しております。

1. Which one of the following best fits A in the passage?
 - a. imaginative
 - b. improbable
 - c. impeccable
 - d. imprecise

2. Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word ⁽¹⁾antecedents?
 - a. predecessors
 - b. competitors
 - c. successors
 - d. icons

3. Which one of the following best fits B in the passage?
 - a. facilitate
 - b. counteract
 - c. accelerate
 - d. balance

4. Which of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
 - a. The rising presence of foreign workers in Japan’s convenience stores stands as a clear indication of the country’s labour shortage.
 - b. Foreign students now account for a large portion of the total number of foreign workers in Japan.
 - c. Japan’s convenience stores need to train their employees regardless of their nationalities.
 - d. It is important for Japan’s convenience stores to offer products that attract foreign customers in order to survive.

※WEB 掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

Used with permission of Economist, from "For a glimpse at Japan's future, look at its convenience stores", 2024; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

5. According to this passage, which TWO of the following are true?
- a. It is becoming easier for foreign workers to own convenience stores in Japan.
 - b. Foreigners work in convenience stores only in big cities in Japan.
 - c. Many business leaders today are very aware that Japan needs more foreign workers.
 - d. Convenience stores have become an essential element of the social infrastructure in America, following Japan's example.
 - e. Japanese politicians and business leaders disagree on Japan's immigration policy.
 - f. The number of women and elderly Japanese will not be enough to solve Japan's labour shortage.

V

次の英文を読んで下の問いに答えよ。解答はマーク解答用紙にマークせよ。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

※この部分は、著作権の関係により掲載できません。

1. Which one of the following is closest in the meaning to the word (1)spearheaded?
 - a. punctured
 - b. circumvented
 - c. led
 - d. denounced

2. Which one of the following best fits A in the passage?
 - a. underestimated
 - b. twofold
 - c. challenged
 - d. vague

3. Which one of the following best fits B in the passage?
 - a. divert
 - b. locate
 - c. conserve
 - d. sidetrack

4. Which of the following best describes the main point of this passage?
 - a. Indigenous Polynesian communities have recently given whales a special legal status in order to protect them.
 - b. Discussions between Polynesian experts and governments about new scientific measures to track whales in the vast Pacific Ocean are being conducted in a culturally-sensitive way.
 - c. Many Indigenous groups across Polynesia believe that whales possess an ancient sacredness and spirit that connects all life.
 - d. Whales must be legally protected because they may be able to help remove a noticeable amount of unwanted carbon from the atmosphere.

5. According to this passage, which ONE of the following is true?
- a. Polynesian conservationists have already persuaded world leaders to support their whale conservation initiatives.
 - b. New Zealand is well known for several laws that grant personhood status to various things in nature including the Whanganui River.
 - c. Conservationists believe that whales are being given adequate protection in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary set up by the International Whaling Commission.
 - d. Māori people believe that they can trace their ancestry directly back to whales.

[以 下 余 白]