

英 語

(1～12ページ)

注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答は解答用紙にマークしなさい。ただし、使用しない解答欄があります。
3. 解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入しなさい。
受験番号は、下記の「受験番号欄記入例」に従って正確にマークしなさい。
4. 試験時間は **60 分** です。
5. 試験開始後、問題用紙に不備(ページのふぞろい・印刷不鮮明など)があったら申し出なさい。
6. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じられません。

解答用紙の受験番号欄記入例

数字の位置	受 験 番 号				
	万	千	百	十	一
	2	/	9	0	/
0	/	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
2	0	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	0	9	9

数字の位置に注意してマークしなさい

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

1. 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
《マーク例》
良い例 ●
悪い例 ○ × ◐ ◑
2. 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消し取りなさい。
3. 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。
4. 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

I 次の英文を読み、その文章に沿って ～ の英文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを、
 からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

As far back in history as records go, people have gathered to study. In the ancient world, a small number of people were trained as scribes, whose job was to record important ideas of law, religion and history. These texts were collected in libraries which also served to train and educate people. One example was the Academy of Gondishapur, a renowned center of medical learning. The first place to use the word “university” was the University of Bologna, which was founded around 1088 and has been operating ever since.

Although the number of universities in Europe grew greatly from 1500 to 1800, they still educated only a tiny percentage of the population. In fact, most of the expansion in university student numbers worldwide has happened since 1900. In that year, there were about 500,000 university students around the world, less than 1% of university-age people. By 2000, however, the number of university students worldwide increased to around 100 million people (20% of university-age people), and in 2022 it stood at 256 million. What explains this?

One important factor is that education at all levels has improved dramatically around the world. In 1820, an estimated 12% of the world’s population could read and write; by 2023 this had reversed, and only 12% could *not* read and write. Our ideas about education have also changed. Before World War II, university education was only considered necessary for a small elite of teachers, doctors, and scientists. Science was not central to the economy. Compare this to today, when, with the exception of a few fashion industry CEOs, the world’s richest people made their money in technology.

Another factor is that as economies become more complex, they require workers who have a range of specialized skills. We need to train workers who can communicate in writing, possibly in more than one language, and who are able to teach themselves new skills using written materials. Workers with these skills improve their job prospects, and in OECD countries university graduates earn on average 43% more than non-graduates.

In developed countries such as Canada, the United States, South Korea, Japan and the United Kingdom, over 50% of people aged 25 to 64 years old have received some further education after high school. This is not true worldwide; according to the Asian Development Bank, less than 7% of the world’s population has an undergraduate degree from a university. In the future, as economic development continues and global populations become more educated, it is likely that university education will expand further.

This is not without problems. Many developed countries are facing declining birth rates. This means a smaller number of potential students, which means less money for universities to function.

These costs are often passed on to students. Tuition fees in the United States nearly tripled from 1963 to 2022, while the cost of dormitories doubled, an overall increase of 230%. While there are still European universities where students pay nothing, these students must be paid for from taxes. Some countries have tried to balance their finances by attracting more international students, who often pay higher tuition than local students.

Universities also face challenges in supporting the needs of their students. Students may feel overwhelmed by academic pressure, their new surroundings, and high costs of living. Many struggle to manage their time effectively. New technologies such as AI could benefit students by providing targeted personal learning, but many professors worry that students will rely too much on AI to complete their assignments and not develop necessary thinking skills. There is also concern over which jobs AI might replace, and how to train students whose skills will be needed in the future economy.

Looking to the future, our increasingly high-technology societies will continue to require flexible and highly-skilled graduates who can fulfill necessary tasks. With a smaller working population, it is important to maximize skills by providing opportunities for lifelong learning. Universities and governments also need to consider sustainable ways to train people without placing too much stress and financial burden on individual students.

(書き下ろし)

1 In the ancient world,

1. people had to learn literacy skills by themselves.
2. a few people worked to write down important things.
3. most people had some medical training.
4. scribes trained at the University of Bologna.

2 Since 1900,

1. the size of university campuses has remained tiny.
2. the percentage of people going to university has not changed.
3. the number of university students worldwide has greatly increased.
4. the growth in university student numbers has slowed.

3 Before World War II, studying at university

1. changed many ideas about education.
2. was required only for a few jobs.
3. created powerful fashion industry leaders.
4. produced a small elite in the field of technology.

4 Workers in complex economies

1. improve their chances of a good job with university study.
2. should focus exclusively on their writing skills.
3. no longer need to learn from teachers.
4. are not able to earn as much as in the past.

5 Japan is one example of a country where

1. economic development has no relation to education.
2. one in ten people has an undergraduate degree.
3. the majority continue education past high school.
4. the Asian Development Bank provides generous scholarships.

6 The cost of university education

1. is especially high for students in European countries.
2. has increased overall, but accommodation is less expensive than it was.
3. is cheaper for international students than for local students.
4. has risen in many countries partly because there are fewer students.

7 Technologies like AI tools

1. make it easier for professors to assess their students.
2. may cause some jobs to disappear.
3. mean that students no longer need thinking skills.
4. are likely to raise the cost of living.

8 The writer argues that in the future,

1. societies will need skilled workers so it is important to support students.
2. governments should encourage people to have more children to ensure there are enough workers.
3. technology will reduce the need for skilled workers.
4. universities and governments will compete to train people.

Ⅱ 次の英文(1)～(7)の空所 **9** ～ **15** を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、下の からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) I would appreciate (**9**) help you can offer me.

1. how	2. which	3. if	4. whatever
--------	----------	-------	-------------

(2) We would like to welcome (**10**) students who saw our ad through their SNS.

1. interest	2. interests	3. interested	4. interestingly
-------------	--------------	---------------	------------------

(3) “The new hamburger at the school cafeteria looked nice so I tried it, but I could not finish it.”
“(**11**) could I, it was too oily.”

1. Neither	2. Either	3. So	4. Also
------------	-----------	-------	---------

(4) I always wear a shirt that doesn't need to (**12**).

1. iron	2. ironing	3. be ironing	4. be ironed
---------	------------	---------------	--------------

(5) All of the hotel guests were able to evacuate safely, (**13**) a quick decision by the staff.

1. although	2. despite	3. thanks to	4. so that
-------------	------------	--------------	------------

(6) At concerts overseas, fans (**14**) to take photos with their smartphones and post them on social media.

1. allow	2. allowed	3. are allowing	4. are allowed
----------	------------	-----------------	----------------

(7) I wonder who it was (**15**) talked to me just now at the party.

1. whoever	2. that	3. which	4. what
------------	---------	----------	---------

Ⅲ 次の [16] ～ [21] の英訳文を完成させるように、() 内の 1 ～ 7 を並べかえ、その 7 つの中で 5 番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。なお、文頭に来るものも小文字で表記してある。

[16] 映画はとても感動的だったので、人前で涙をこらえるのに苦労した。

The movie was very (1. back 2. so 3. I 4. hold 5. to
6. touching 7. struggled) tears in public.

[17] その本は学生にもわかりやすいので、レポート作成のために読む価値があるかもしれない。

As the book is easy for students to understand, it might (1. to 2. worth 3. be
4. write 5. reading 6. report 7. your).

[18] 高温多湿の日本の夏を乗り切るには熱中症対策が欠かせない。

(1. indispensable 2. taking 3. against 4. is 5. heatstroke 6. for
7. precautions) you to survive the hot and humid summer in Japan.

[19] 彼は決断力がある人なので、すぐに事業を拡大させた。

He is such (1. person 2. that 3. he 4. a 5. his business
6. expanded 7. decisive) quickly.

[20] 娘を保育園に迎えに行くので、何が何でも 6 時に退社しなければならない。

Since I need to pick up my daughter at nursery school, I (1. must 2. at
3. the office 4. leave 5. no 6. six 7. matter) what.

[21] 彼は毎食後 30 分以内に薬を飲むことになっている。

(1. every 2. after 3. within thirty minutes 4. take his medicine 5. is
6. he 7. supposed to) meal.

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、空所 [22] ～ [25] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、下の [] からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。

The government and ruling parties are considering raising the International Tourist Tax, which is currently ¥1,000 per person and levied on people leaving Japan as a “departure tax.” The government intends to expand the purposes for which the tax revenue is used, such as measures against overtourism, which has become a problem in many areas [22] the rapid increase of foreign visitors.

Members of a subcommittee of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party have begun gathering opinions on how much the tax should be increased and how it should be used. [23] other countries imposing higher departure taxes, such as about ¥3,750 in Egypt and about ¥7,000 in Australia, there have been proposals to raise the tax in Japan to ¥3,000 and to ¥5,000. Currently, the use of the tax revenue is limited to measures for the promotion of international tourism, such as inviting foreign visitors and resort development. As a measure against overtourism, the members expect that the tax revenue will also be used to expand transportation facilities and improve airports.

The tax, introduced in January 2019, is added to ticket fees for airplanes and cruise ships departing from Japan. It is [24] not only to foreign visitors but also to Japanese departing the country.

According to the Japan Tourism Agency, the number of foreign visitors to Japan in 2024 was 36.87 million, while the number of Japanese leaving the country was 13.01 million. The number of foreign visitors to Japan is expected to continue to increase. The government is [25] for 60 million visitors in 2030.

However, some airports and tourist spots have not been able to keep up with such increases in visitor numbers, and if there are further increases, there is a risk that overtourism may become more serious. The government intends to increase financial resources by raising the International Tourist Tax and using them to improve the environment to achieve its goal.

出典： *The Japan News*. February 27, 2025. (一部改変)

[22]	1. unless	2. due to	3. regardless of	4. although
[23]	1. With	2. Against	3. In	4. Despite
[24]	1. spent	2. utilized	3. specialized	4. applied
[25]	1. searching	2. aiming	3. increasing	4. exploring

V 次の英文 [26] ～ [33] の下線部に最も近い意味を表すものを、下の [] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

[26] I can clearly see that his son takes after his younger brother.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. looks | 2. respects | 3. resembles | 4. stimulates |
|----------|-------------|--------------|---------------|

[27] Tom was overjoyed that his long-cherished dream had finally come true.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. been fulfilled | 2. become established |
| 3. been desired | 4. got started |

[28] I must speak against the opinion that people in Japan have to keep working until they are 70.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. point out | 2. approve of | 3. convert to | 4. object to |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|

[29] I couldn't sleep until late that night and consequently overslept and missed my exam.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. in other words | 2. as a matter of fact |
| 3. that is to say | 4. as a result |

[30] Evidently, he is unaware that introducing new tariffs would ruin the economy of his own country.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Seriously | 2. Obviously | 3. Eventually | 4. Significantly |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|

[31] The government should take prompt measures to control the rise in rice prices.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. immediate | 2. justified | 3. prosperous | 4. protective |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|

[32] We are competing with company A for the top share of the wine market.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. cooperating | 2. working | 3. in a battle | 4. at one |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|

[33] The politician remarked that we should import rice to cover the shortage.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. agreed | 2. assumed | 3. stated | 4. expected |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|

VI 次の英文を読み、**34** ～ **36** の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、下の からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。

Just Like Bikes

Perhaps you've heard people say something is "just like riding a bicycle." Once you've learned to ride, you never really forget. But what about people who don't learn to ride a bicycle when they are young? Perhaps they feel embarrassed to tell people that they don't know how to ride. Is it too late for them?

Here at Just Like Bikes, our answer is "it's never too late!" We offer training for adults of all ages, completely free of charge. If you still feel nervous, please consider the following.

- Most people learn to ride in under an hour.
- We offer instruction 1-1 or in small groups.
- Adults learn with other adults.
- We offer refresher courses to people who have ridden a bicycle before but don't feel confident.
- No bike, no problem! You can borrow a bicycle from CityBike for free with proof of a class booking. There is a CityBike stand 100 meters from City Hall.

Still not sure? Think of all the things you can do on your bicycle!

- Keep fit and avoid traffic — get to work in the cycle lane
- Save money on parking, gas and car maintenance
- Save the environment and keep our air clean
- Clear your mind and reduce stress
- Explore your local area
- Take part in events and races

We also support disabled people to take part in cycling activities. This program is supported by donations to Disability Active Network.

For more information,

- Book classes through our online portal at justlikebikes.org/booking
- Email : info@justlikebikes.org
- Phone : 01-2345-6789
- Find us in The BackYard @ City Hall (10:00-17:00; 10:00-20:00 on event days)

(書き下ろし)

34 Who is Just Like Bikes' training intended for?

1. People who ride bicycles for their job.
2. Adults who are not confident riding bicycles.
3. People who are organizing cycling events.
4. Children who are cycling to school.

35 What can you do at CityBike?

1. You can teach children to ride bicycles.
2. You can take a refresher course.
3. You can rent a bicycle for \$5 per hour.
4. You can use their bicycles to take the class.

36 According to the text, which of the following is TRUE?

1. Cycling has physical and mental health benefits.
2. Classes must be booked by telephone.
3. It takes several classes to learn to ride a bicycle.
4. Everyone should learn to ride a bicycle as a child.

VII 次の対話文の空所 [37] ～ [41] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、下の [] からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選びなさい。

Shun: Lian? Hi!

Lian: Oh, Shun, long time no see!

Shun: Yeah! [37] So, how have you been? What have you been up to?

Lian: Oh, not much. I've been working part-time in a restaurant lately.

Shun: Oh, yeah? [38]

Lian: It's pretty good. I can work flexibly and the people I work with are all nice and friendly. So, how about you? What's new with you?

Shun: Nothing much. [39] I sell drinks and snacks.

Lian: Oh, really? I remember you were a big fan of the Giants. Are you still a member of the fan club?

Shun: Of course I am. I go to see the game three times a week. So, are you still jogging every day?

Lian: No, not really. I can't get up in the morning lately. But instead, I work out at the gym twice a week. How about you? Do you work out?

Shun: No, [40]

Lian: Oh, so that's why you're getting a bit.... Anyway, did you make it to Italy for sightseeing? [41]

Shun: Actually, I used the money to go to Australia to study English for a month. It was an excellent experience.

Lian: Oh, that's great!

(書き下ろし)

[37]

1. I haven't seen you since last summer.
2. I saw you last year.
3. I visited your house before.
4. I've never seen you.

[38]

1. When do you work?
2. What's your work?
3. How do you like your work?
4. How often do you work?

39

1. I will be working part-time at the Tokyo Dome from next month.
2. I've been visiting the Tokyo Dome to see baseball games.
3. I've always wanted to work at the Tokyo Dome so that I can see baseball games.
4. I've just started working part-time at the Tokyo Dome.

40

1. I don't play any musical instruments.
2. I just watch sports, never do sports.
3. I like to do sports for fun.
4. I use my computer to work it out.

41

1. You were spending money on working out.
2. You were good at making Italian food.
3. You were saving money for that.
4. You were fond of making Italian things.

