

令和 7 年度入学者選抜試験問題表紙

英 語（前期日程）

（注意事項）

- 1. 試験開始までに表紙の注意事項をよく読んでください。
- 2. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 3. 試験開始の合図があったら、すぐに用紙の種類と枚数を確かめ、受験番号をすべてに記入してください。
 - 表紙 1 枚
 - 英語その 1 1 枚
 - 英語その 2 1 枚
 - 英語その 3 1 枚
 - 英語その 4 1 枚
 - 英語その 5 1 枚
- 4. 配付された用紙の種類や枚数が異なる場合や印刷が不鮮明な場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 5. 試験終了後、すべての用紙を回収します。
- 6. 「問題並びに答案用紙」の裏面を草案に使用しても構いませんが、採点の対象にはなりません。

受 験 番 号



令和 7 年度入学者選抜試験問題並びに答案用紙（英語その 1）

I 次の英文を読み、次のページの設問に答えなさい。（*がついた語には脚注がある）

Someone recently asked me ⁽¹⁾ (important / rainforest / was / why / protect / Amazon / it / to / the) from oil drilling. The question made me angry. Can you imagine being questioned about the importance of protecting your home from being destroyed in a fire? Or about protecting your home, your extended family's homes, and all your people's homes from *demolition? Can you imagine being asked: Why is it important to protect your country from nuclear devastation?

Those questions seem absurd only when you take the existence of your home and your people (A) granted. Western civilization has always taken the destruction of my home and my people (A) granted. And now, this well-meaning question assumes that I must offer a (ア defend) of my existence. It also presents a false (イ innocent) about the asker's *complicity in the continued destruction of my home.

As a *Waorani leader tasked with communicating beyond our territorial borders to safeguard our land, I often face questions like this. Answering is part of the (ウ resist), and it is not easy. Yet, with Ecuador's government now pushing to ignore our hard-won ban on oil drilling in one of our most biodiverse forests, it remains an urgent question to answer. What I long for, and what the Amazon and Mother Earth demand, can be summed up in ⁽²⁾ what is missing in the questions and policies so often pointed at me and my people: respect.

Why is it important to protect the Amazon rainforest from oil drilling?

We Waorani like to walk. When we need to think, we head off walking in the forest. When we want to express our emotions, we walk and sing: our songs too are fruits of the forest. Wherever we walk, we are in communication with everything around us. ⁽³⁾ We know the plants and the birds in the way city dwellers know the names of streets and the logos of stores. But streets do not breathe and stores do not take flight.

The forest is our grocer, our pharmacy, our hardware store, our theater, our gym, our park. We cultivate our small orchards and walk the forest to hunt and to gather food, medicine, tools, and beauty and art supplies. Politicians and oil executives think that we are idiots, that we *plod among the trees picking things up that look yummy. They say that we don't even know the value of the resources beneath the ground. But that is how they show their own ignorance. The oil deep in the earth is the blood of our ancestors. ⁽⁴⁾ And we know better than to dig up a grave.

Why *pillage a grave when life is all around us? We don't need oil. The forest is life itself. We know which plants can heal and which songs to sing to ask (エ permit) for cutting them and using their cures. We know that the *petomo* palm fruits in January and February and that its oil is excellent for maintaining long, shiny hair and healthy skin. We know that the monkeys and the *tapirs time their reproductive cycles to coincide with fruit (オ abundant). We know that the peach palm makes the best *spears. We know not to use more than we need.

The first Europeans to enter the Amazon wanted only gold and power. They brought disease and murder. It is no wonder that all their tales of adventure describe the forest as a site of danger. I have had dreams of great dangers to come. *Unrestrained industrialization has poisoned the atmosphere. Burning down the Amazon will accelerate climate change beyond a point of no return. Uncontrolled warming will *imperil life on earth.

Mother Earth will not be saved. She does not need you or anyone to save her. She demands respect. And she will punish humanity for failing to give it. And yet, time and again, people in positions of governmental and industrial power refuse to do so; they insist (B) destruction.

They've had so many opportunities to respect us, and they've *squandered them all. Just in recent years, Ecuador's political class could have *upheld *Indigenous peoples' rights to free, prior, and informed consent—the right to decide what happens in their territories, as *enshrined in international law by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. But they didn't. They made us fight. In 2019, my people achieved a historic legal victory protecting a half-million acres of Waorani territory, and setting a legal precedent to protect millions more. The government could have respected that court victory and complied with the ruling, but instead, it has failed to respect it, and continues to have its eye (B) drilling oil from our lands.

Source: "Nemonte Nenquimo." *Time Magazine International Edition*, 8 Apr. 2024（一部改変）

注：demolition＝破壊，complicity＝共犯，Waorani＝ワオラニ族（アマゾンの先住民族），plod＝とほとほ歩く，pillage＝略奪する，tapirs＝バク（動物），spears＝槍，unrestrained＝制御されていない，imperil＝危険にさらす，squandered＞squander＝みすみす無駄にする，upheld＞uphold＝支持する，indigenous＝先住の，enshrined＞enshrine＝正式に記す

受 験 番 号

令和 7 年度入学者選抜試験問題並びに答案用紙（英語その 2）

1. 下線部(1)の括弧内にある単語を正しい順番に並び替えなさい。

Someone recently asked me _____
_____ from oil drilling.

2. 空欄（ A ）に共通して入る前置詞を記入しなさい。

3. 文の内容に合うように、（ ア ）～（ オ ）の中の動詞または形容詞を名詞形にしなさい。

（ ア ） _____ （ イ ） _____ （ ウ ） _____

（ エ ） _____ （ オ ） _____

4. 下線部(2)について、what の内容がわかるよう具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

5. 下線部(3)について、the plants と the birds にはあって、streets と stores にはないものを表す、最も適切な 1 語を本文全体から選び、記入しなさい。

6. 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

7. 空欄（ B ）に共通して入る前置詞を記入しなさい。

8. 以下の（ a ）～（ e ）の文について、本文の内容と合っているものには T、合っていないものには F に○をしなさい。

- （ a ） T ・ F Western civilization has been indifferent to the destruction of the writer's homeland.
（ b ） T ・ F According to the writer, the oil deep in the earth is not considered by the Waorani people to be a resource.
（ c ） T ・ F The Waorani people view the forest as a source of raw materials only for their daily needs.
（ d ） T ・ F The writer believes that Mother Earth requires humanity's help to be saved from destruction.
（ e ） T ・ F Politicians in Ecuador seem to be reluctant to follow international law.

受 験 番 号

小 計

令和 7 年度入学者選抜試験問題並びに答案用紙（英語その 3）

II 次の英文を読み、次のページの設問に答えなさい。（*がついた語には脚注がある）

English-language learning constitutes a focus of debate about how Japan should ‘internationalize’ and represents an activity that goes beyond formal school education. At one end of the spectrum, some opinion leaders argue that, ⁽¹⁾given that English is the **lingua franca* of global communications, it should be the second official language in Japan to enable future generations of Japanese to manage international dealings without difficulty. English is the transnational communication tool in Asia on which Japan’s economy increasingly relies. At (あ) end of the spectrum, critics maintain that the Japanese should be mindful of what they see as English-language **imperialism*, in which English is the cultural (ア) of Anglo-American dominance in the world. They argue that the allocation of excessive amounts of time for English teaching at school will not only reduce hours allocated for Japanese reading and writing but also lead to the virtual (イ) of Japanese culture.

A hypothetical picture reveals the cultural power of the English language. ⁽²⁾If Japanese were the dominant language of international communication, Japanese pupils and students would not have to learn English, and non-Japanese would need to study Japanese. Viewed from a (ウ) perspective, however, non-native learners of English, under many circumstances, might **relish* the bilingual and bicultural experiences that are largely unavailable to native English speakers.

Either way, in reality, business ⁽³⁾firms with global interactions **implement* programs to compel their employees to communicate in English. Some, including UNIQLO (a casual clothes shop chain) and Rakuten (an internet mall management company), go so far as to make it a corporation rule for staff to speak English within the company setting. Most large companies rely on an English-language test, the Test of English for International Communication (TOEIC), initially developed in the United States (for non-native speakers, with a focus on business English) at the request of the Japan Business Federation and the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. In 2012 more than 205 million people took the test in Japan. There is every indication that the number will keep rising, because an increasing number of enterprises use the TOEIC score for employment and promotion.

**Career-track* **bureaucrats* must acquire (エ) English. From 2015, applicants for employment examinations for national bureaucracy elite paths must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), which is used internationally to assess a person’s ability to study at universities in the United States and other English-speaking countries. This is a move away from examinations that focus on English reading ability towards more balanced **appraisals* that include speaking, listening, and writing.

In schools, English teaching faces a (オ). English classes at secondary schools have long focused on book learning, with an emphasis on grammar and translation, to enable high school students to prepare for university entrance examinations which tend to test their grammatical and vocabulary knowledge rather than communication skills in English. Under the initiative of the Ministry of Education, elementary English is introduced at the primary school level in an attempt to **immerse* children into the conversational English environment at early ages. Since 2011, all pupils around the nation in grades five and six have been taught English at least once a week.

⁽⁴⁾Many school teachers are (enough / spoken English / to / competent / teach / not). In their school and university days, an overwhelming majority of them were brought up in ‘bookish’ English and have not mastered communicative English. To ⁽⁵⁾meet the classroom demand, the government-initiated Japan Exchange and Teaching Program, in operation for nearly three decades, has increased the number of young teaching assistants recruited from English-speaking countries to help Japanese teachers in English sessions. Thus, a wide range of Japanese business and education leaders are **galvanized* to improve the level of English proficiency in companies and schools.

Source: *An Introduction to Japanese Society*, Fourth Edition by Yoshio Sugimoto
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注：lingua franca=共通語，imperialism=帝国主義，relish=楽しむ，implement=実施する，career-track=出世コースの，
bureaucrats=官僚，appraisals=評価，immerse=浸らせる，galvanized>galvanize=刺激する

受験番号

令和 7 年度入学者選抜試験問題並びに答案用紙（英語その 4）

1. 下線部(1)の意味内容として最も適切なものを下から 1 つ選び、記号に○をなさい。

- (a) been that (b) if that (c) considering that (d) having that

2. 空欄（ あ ）に入る最も適切な語句を下から 1 つ選び、記号に○をなさい。

- (a) other (b) the other (c) the others (d) another

3. 空欄（ ア ）～（ オ ）に入る最も適切な語を下からそれぞれ 1 つ選びなさい。ただし、同じ語を 2 回以上使用してはならない。

challenge, arm, practical, colonization, different

（ ア ） _____ （ イ ） _____ （ ウ ） _____

（ エ ） _____ （ オ ） _____

4. 下線部(2)の文を日本語に訳しなさい。

5. 下線部(3)とほぼ同じ意味を表す 1 語を本文全体から選び、記入しなさい。

6. 下線部(4)の括弧内にある単語を並び替えて、全体として意味の通る英文を作りなさい。

Many school teachers are _____.

7. 下線部(5)の意味に最も近いものを下から 1 つ選び、記号に○をなさい。

- (a) How can we meet the needs of all the different people?
(b) The committee meets on Fridays.
(c) Do the two rivers meet the ocean here?
(d) I've met a few examples of people like this before.

8. 以下の（ a ）～（ e ）の文について、本文の内容と合っているものには T、合っていないものには F に○をなさい。

- (a) T · F Having English as the second official language in Japan will help preserve Japanese culture.
(b) T · F Companies like UNIQLO and Rakuten have adopted English as a required language for internal communication.
(c) T · F The TOEIC test was created by the Japan Business Federation and the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
(d) T · F The writer believes that in the future there will be a reduction in the number of Japanese people taking the TOEIC test.
(e) T · F The Japanese government has only recently started the Japan Exchange and Teaching Program to help Japanese teachers in English sessions.

受 験 番 号

小 計

令和 7 年度入学者選抜試験問題並びに答案用紙（英語その 5）

Ⅲ 次の問いに対するあなた自身の考えを導入、本文、結論を含め、150語程度の英語で書きなさい。なお、あなたの考えの根拠を少なくとも3つ挙げて書きなさい。

Are libraries important in today's digital age, or are they no longer needed?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

受験番号

小計
