2月2日(日)

令和7年度 A日程入学試験問題

外国語

一注意事項一

- 1 問題は1ページから12ページ、解答用紙は1枚である。
- 2 解答はすべて別紙解答用紙に記入すること。
- 3 試験時間は60分である。

1 この問題は、解答欄 1 ~ 14 に解答すること。 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。(35点)

(1) Say you prefer bottled water because you believe it is more *sanitary than *tap water. You wouldn't be alone: Nearly half of bottled water drinkers buy the product partly or only because of concerns about tap-water safety. They are motivated not by white-coated *spokespeople quoting statistics about how superior bottled water is but by images like the one on the bottle of *Crystal Geyser Natural Alpine Spring Water sitting on my desk. One side shows the *unspoiled *Ossipee Mountains — (3) the water's source — while the other side *proclaims, "Always bottled at the spring to ensure quality, taste, and freshness. THERE IS A DIFFERENCE." Nearly every bottled water label boasts of a product that is "pure," "fresh," and/or "natural," which is visually illustrated, of course, with images of mountains, springs, *glaciers, and other *pristine water sources *tucked away in the wilds.

(4) The implication is that any [P packaged in / 1 impure and / 1 bottle / I unnatural / 1 is probably / 1 water not / 1 such a], perhaps dangerously so. This advertising strategy seems simplistic, but it has been enormously successful. In 1987, Americans drank 5.7 gallons of bottled water per year on average; 20 years later, that number has nearly *quintupled to 27.6 gallons, which is higher than the consumption of milk or beer.

Closer inspection reveals that the magic of bottled water is due mostly to (5) smoke and mirrors. Nothing on the Crystal Geyser bottle actually claims that its water is of higher quality, or tastier, or fresher than A comes out of your kitchen tap, or out of the bottles of competitors. There may be "a difference," but what is it and compared to what? The legal term for this *tactic is "puffery," which the *Federal Trade Commission (FTC) defines as (6) those *subjective claims that "ordinary customers do not take seriously." Puffery includes the *hyperbole of the *Energizer Bunny, as well as terms and phrases like "best," "revolutionary," "sophisticated," "gourmet," "you'll love it," "years younger," and a *legion of other *buzzwords that sound appealing but mean very B . Yet it's clear that people do take puffery seriously, at least enough to encourage *marketers to continue using it when they see how it boosts sales.

Bottled water customers certainly must have (7) bought into the puffery; they pay 1,000 times more on a per-gallon basis for the bottled "*elixir" than they do for tap water. It turns out, however, that a quarter of bottled water brands are tap water, drawn from the same municipal water sources that supply homes and public water fountains.

(8) As for the rest, their labels are technically correct, but the products often fail to live up to implied promises. *Poland Spring, for example, draws its water from man-made wells, including one beneath a parking lot and another squeezed between a

*dump and a former illegal *sewage disposal site. Though these are both "springs" (9) by definition — underground water sources that would have eventually come to the surface on their own — they sure aren't found in the *idyllic locations called to mind by the labels on the bottles. In fact, federal quality standards for tap water are more *stringent and more strongly enforced than the standards for bottled water, so (10) it's possible any given bottle of water will be "different" in the wrong way (though both tap and bottled water are perfectly safe in the vast majority of cases).

(出典: Sheena Iyengar. The Art of Choosing.)

sanitary 衛生的 注

tap water 水道水

glaciers 氷河

spokespeople 広報担当者

Crystal Geyser Natural Alpine Spring Water ボトル入り飲料水のブランド名

unspoiled 手つかずの Ossipee Mountains アメリカにある山脈

proclaim 公言する pristine 汚れのない tucked away in the wilds 自然に囲まれた

quintupled 5倍になった 作戦・戦略 tactic

Federal Trade Commission 連邦取引委員会(アメリカの行政機関)

hyperbole 誇張 subjective 主観的な

Energizer Bunny アメリカの電池会社のマスコット

legion of ~ 大量の~

buzzwords 専門用語のような響きをもった流行語

marketers マーケティング担当者 elixir 不老不死の薬

Poland Spring ボトル入り飲料水のブランド名

dump ごみ捨て場 下水 sewage

idyllic のどかな stringent 厳格な・厳しい

下線部(1)の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次の アーエ の中から1つ選 問 1 び、解答欄 1 にマークしなさい。

1 Despite ア Talk ウ Suppose I As long as

問2 下線部 (2) の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次の ア〜エ の中から1つ選び、 解答欄 2 にマークしなさい。 ア You won't be missed.
1 No one would believe your way of thinking.
ソou would feel terribly lonely.
☐ There are many who think like you do.
問3 下線部 (3) の意味として最もふさわしいものを、次の ア〜エ の中から1つ選び、
解答欄 3 にマークしなさい。
7 the special sauce that looks like water but tastes great on some food
1 the place where you dispose of dirty water
ウ the healthy ingredients found in tap water
問4 下線部(4)が「これが暗に意味しているのは、そのようなボトルに詰められていな
い水は恐らく、場合によっては人体に危険なほどに、不純で不自然だということだ。」
という意味になるように []内の語句を並べ替えるとき、3番目と6番目にくる
ものは何か。次の アーキ の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、3番目にくるものを解答
欄 4 に、6番目にくるものを解答欄 5 にマークしなさい。
ア packaged in イ impure and ウ bottle エ unnatural
オ is probably カ water not キ such a
問5 下線部 (5) の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次の ア~エ の中から1つ選び、
解答欄「6」にマークしなさい。
7 something that deceives you 1 someone who is honest
ウ anything that is burning red エ anyone who makes you feel relaxed
問6 空欄 A に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次の ア ~オ の中から1つ選び、
解答欄「7」にマークしなさい。
ア it イ water ウ what エ how オ where

解答欄 8 にマークしなさい。
ア 一般人にとって受け入れやすい事実
イ 一般の客が言う、主観的な不平不満の文句
ウ 普通の人は真に受けないような主観的な主張
エ 客から寄せられる、聞くにたえない抗議の声
問8 空欄 B に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次の ア ~オ の中から1つ選び、
解答欄「9」にマークしなさい。
ア much イ best ウ none エ little オ most
, mach i best , none _ nette , most
問9 下線部 (7) の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次の ア~エ の中から1つ選
び、解答欄「10」にマークしなさい。
ア doubted イ been convinced by
ウ purchased from エ been ignored by
問10 下線部 (8) の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次の ア ~エ の中から1つ選
び、解答欄 <u>11</u> にマークしなさい。
ア Other than these イ As mentioned above
ウ As likely as not エ When it comes to having a rest
問11 下線部 (9) の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次の ア~オ の中から1つ選
び、解答欄 [12] にマークしなさい。
ア by chance イ in case ウ by no means
エ technically speaking オ on defining it

問7 下線部(6)の意味として最もふさわしいものを、次の アーエ の中から1つ選び、

- **問12** 下線部 (10) の内容として最もふさわしいものを、次の **ア〜エ** の中から1つ選び、 解答欄 13 にマークしなさい。
 - **7** tap water and bottled water are totally different in taste, price, and popularity.
 - 1 there is no difference between tap water and bottled water, except that the latter is way more tasty.
 - ウ tap water is, unlike bottled water, taken from rather dirty places.
 - bottled water can be less pure than tap water.
- 問13 本文の内容に合致するものを、次の P~キ の中から 2 つ選び、解答欄 14 に 2 つマークしなさい。
 - ア 消費者は、ボトルに描かれた画像にではなく、白衣を着た人物が統計を用いて 語る内容にひかれて、ボトル入り飲料水を買っている。
 - **イ** ほぼ全てのボトル入り飲料水のラベルには、その製品が「純粋」で「新鮮」で 「自然」であることが誇らしげに記されているが、画像も描かれているものはあ まりない。
 - **ウ** イメージで売ろうとする広告戦略は単純だが、それは圧倒的な成功を収めている。
 - エ 1987年には年間5.7ガロンの売り上げだったボトル入り飲料水は、30年後には ほぼ5倍の27.6ガロンを売り上げた。
 - **オ** 消費者が誇大広告を真に受けているのは明らかだったが、マーケティング担当 者はそれを使い続けようとは考えなかった。
 - **カ** ボトル入り飲料水ブランドの4分の1は、家庭や公共の水飲み場と異なり、地方自治体の管理する水源から引かれた水道水を使っていない。
 - **キ** Poland Spring は、例えば、ごみ捨て場と違法な下水処理施設だった場所の間に作られた井戸からの水を使っている。

2 この問題は、解答欄 **21** ~ **34** に解答すること。 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。**(34**点)

Humans are changing the climate too rapidly for nature to keep up, according to a new United Nations (UN) report released on Monday. Unless greenhouse gas *emissions are quickly *slashed, both humans and wildlife will no longer adapt to the dangers of a warming planet.

The latest report from the *UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (1) is based on years of research from hundreds of scientists and follows previous *landmark assessments on the global threat of climate change. The new 3,675-page report A 270 researchers from nearly 70 nations, concluded that human-caused climate change is happening faster and causing more damage than researchers previously expected, according to Sara Kiley Watson for *Popular Science*. The report is the second of three reviews from the IPCC.

"With fact upon fact, (2) this report reveals how people and the planet are getting *clobbered by climate change," says UN *Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in a statement. "Nearly half of humanity is living in the danger zone — now. Many ecosystems are at the point of no return — now. *Unchecked carbon pollution is forcing the world's most *vulnerable *on a frog march to destruction — now."

(3) Climate change is not a future abstract threat, per the new report, and is already harming communities and ecosystems around the world. In 2019, extreme weather like storms and floods *displaced more than 13 million people across Asia and Africa, according to Brad Plumer and Raymond Zhong for the *New York Times*. Heat and *drought are threatening the food and water supply for millions of people, and rising sea levels are *encroaching on coastal communities.

In recent years, (4) more individuals [\mathcal{P} with / \mathcal{T} to / \mathcal{D} extreme weather events / \mathcal{I} deal / \mathcal{T} been / \mathcal{D} forced / \mathcal{T} have] linked to climate change, like the deadly heatwave that hit the western United States last summer. *Anthropogenic warming increased the likelihood of floods that swept through parts of Europe last year by up to nine times and made Australia's devastating fire seasons 30 percent more likely.

(中略)

The report found some regions are feeling the impacts of climate change more than others. Between 2010 and 2020, floods, droughts, and storms killed 15 times more people in very vulnerable parts of Africa, South Asia, and Central and South America, than in other parts of the world, per Matt McGrath for BBC. (5) A warmer planet also presents new health risks, including the spread of mosquito-borne illnesses like *dengue fever to billions more people.

(中略)

The new analysis comes roughly 100 days since the *COP26 climate summit in Glasgow, scientists and world leaders aimed to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees *Celsius and *stave off the worst effects of climate change. Since humans started burning fossil fuels in the 19th century, global temperatures have climbed an average of 1.1 degrees Celsius, or 2 degrees *Fahrenheit. Currently, the world is on pace to warm somewhere between 2 degrees and 3 degrees Celsius by the end of the century, and (6) a few degrees can have a big impact on the planet.

If global warming is limited to just 2 degrees Celsius by 2100, for example, around (7) a fifth of land species will be at high risk of extinction, per CNN's Rachel Ramirez. If that jumps to 4 degrees of warming, half of those animals will be threatened. Some animals, like *corals, may already be out of time to adapt.

C many of the impacts of global warming are "*irreversible," according to the report, scientists behind the assessment say that there is still time to act. Certain leaders, including U.S. President Joe Biden, have vowed to limit warming to (9) no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius to meet that goal, but few nations have offered specific plans. To limit warming to that *threshold, humans need to cut global greenhouse gas emissions nearly in half by 2030 and come close to eliminating their fossil-fuel emissions by 2050.

(出典: Corryn Wetzel. "We Are Changing Climate Faster Than We Can Adapt, New IPCC Report Warns." Smart News.)

注 emission 排出

slash 削減する

UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 国連の気候変動に関する政府間パネル

landmark 重要な

clobber 痛手を与える

Secretary-General 事務総長

unchecked 野放しの

vulnerable 弱い、もろい

on a frog march 強制的に

displace 追いやる

drought 干ばつ

encroach 侵食する

anthropogenic 人為的な

dengue fever デング熱

COP26 国連気候変動枠組条約第26回締約国会議

Celsius 摂氏

stave off 避ける

Fahrenheit 華氏 coral サンゴ irreversible 元に戻せない threshold 境目

- **問1** 下線部 **(1)** の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次の **ア~オ** の中から1つ選び、解答欄 **21** にマークしなさい。
 - ア results from イ is concerned about ウ leads to
 - エ comes before オ is prior to
- **問2** 空欄 **A** に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次の **ア~オ** の中から1つ選び、 解答欄 **22** にマークしなさい。
 - ア authoring イ to author ウ authors of
 - エ authored by オ had authored
- **問3** 下線部 (2) の説明として最もふさわしいものを、次の **ア〜エ** の中から1つ選び、 解答欄 [23] にマークしなさい。
 - ア IPCC に2番目に提出された報告書
 - イ IPCC が初めて公表した報告書
 - ウ IPCC が2番目に公表した報告書
 - エ IPCC に提出された3番目の報告書
- **問4** 下線部 (3) の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次の **ア〜エ** の中から1つ選び、解答欄 24 にマークしなさい。
 - ア Climate change is yet to come
 - 1 Climate change is taking place now
 - ウ Climate change will stop in the future
 - I Climate change is getting less severe

問 5	下刹	泉部 (4) が	「より多	くの人が、	戾	候変動に関係した極端な気象現象に対処しなけ	
7	ればな	ならなくな	っている	」という	意味	になるように [] 内の語句を並べ替えると	
	غ 、3	8番目と6	番目にく	るものは	可か	。次の ア〜キ の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、	
	3番目	目にくるも	のを解答	F欄 25	こ、	6番目にくるものを解答欄 26 にマークしな	
,	えい。						
	ア	with	1 to		ウ	extreme weather events	
	オ	been	カ fo	rced	+	have	
問 6	下約	息部 (5) の	内容とし	て最もふ	され	っしいものを、次の ア〜エ の中から1つ選び、	
		版 27 に			C 112	- 0 1 W 9 1 - 20 1	
	ア	We don't l	nave to ch	nange our ci	ırreı	nt lifestyle even if we make the Earth hotter.	
	1	As the Ear	rth gets h	otter, huma	n he	alth concerns decrease.	
	プ The Earth will also be damaged if humans have trouble with their health.						
	I					vith the rise of the Earth's temperature.	
		Tion field	ii proorer	ns win app	Jui v	violi the rise of the Bartins temperature.	
問 7	空机	制 B	に入るの	つに最もふ	され	っしいものを、次の ア〜オ の中から1つ選び、	
j	解答机	第 28 に	マークし	んなさい。			
	ア	who	1 wh	ny ウ	v	where エ which オ what	
問 8	下約	息部 (6) の	内容とし	て最もふ	さぇ	っしいものを、次の ア〜エ の中から1つ選び、	
	解答標		マークし		C 42	201 0021 000 7 I 01 0 1 2 2 0 1	
	ア	If the Eart	th become	es warmer b	y se	everal degrees, it can be breaking news.	
	1					e of degrees, the Earth can be greatly affected.	
	ウ	,	•	•	•	perature, we will be able to cope with it.	
	-					r, r	

問9 下線部(7)の意味として最もふさわしいものを、次のアーエの中から1つ選び、

ア 5分の1 イ 5パーセント ウ 50 エ 第5番目

解答欄 30 にマークしなさい。

- 問10 下線部 (8) の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次の ア〜エ の中から1つ選び、解答欄 31 にマークしなさい。
 ア unable to keep up with climate change
 イ ready to live with climate change
 ウ likely to resist climate change
 - 空欄 **C** に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、次の **ア〜オ** の中から1つ選び、

ア Because of イ Regardless of ウ Though

accustomed to coping with climate change

エ Unfortunately オ But

解答欄 | 32 | にマークしなさい。

工

問11

問12 下線部 (9) の言い換えとして最もふさわしいものを、次の $P \sim I$ の中から1つ選び、解答欄 $\boxed{33}$ にマークしなさい。

ア above イ as well as ウ at last エ at most

- **問13** 本文の内容に合致するものを、次の **ア~オ** の中から1つ選び、解答欄 **34** にマークしなさい。
 - ア 多くの生態系は、まだ取り返しのつかない状況にまでは達していない。
 - イ 2019年に嵐や洪水によって、アジアやアフリカで130万人以上の人が土地を追 われた。
 - ウ 人間が原因の温暖化によって、オーストラリアが壊滅的な山火事に見舞われる 可能性が最大 9 倍になった。
 - エ 人類が化石燃料を使い始めた19世紀以降、地球の温度は平均で摂氏1.1度(華氏2度)上昇した。
 - **オ** 温暖化に歯止めをかけるためには、人類は温室効果ガスの排出を2050年までに 約半分にする必要がある。

- 3 この問題は、解答欄 41 ~ 45 に解答すること。
 次の 1~5 の文には、それぞれ誤りが1箇所ある。その誤りを含む下線部を、(ア)
 ~ (エ) の中から1つずつ選び、解答欄 41 ~ 45 にマークしなさい。(15点)
- 1. An army of (\mathcal{P}) sheeps (\mathcal{I}) led by a lion would (\mathcal{P}) defeat an army of lions led (\mathcal{I}) by a sheep.
- 2. Fear is (7) like fire: (7) if it controlled, it will help you; (7) if uncontrolled, it will (1) rise up and destroy you.
- 3. There is (7) no such thing on earth (1) as of an uninteresting (7) subject; the only thing (1) that can exist is an uninterested person.
- 4. It is not the strongest (\mathcal{T}) nor the most intelligent of the species (\mathcal{T}) what survive, (\mathcal{T}) but the ones (\mathcal{T}) the most open to change.
- 5. Perfection (ア) $\frac{\text{is not}}{\text{away.}}$ (イ) $\frac{\text{when there is}}{\text{away.}}$ (ウ) $\frac{\text{no more to add, but no more to}}{\text{away.}}$ (エ) $\frac{\text{take it}}{\text{away.}}$

4 この問題は、解答欄 61 ~ 68 に解答すること。 次の 1~8 の文の空欄に入るのに最もふさわしいものを、 ア ~エ の中から1つ 選び、解答欄 61 ~ 68 にマークしなさい。(16点)
1. 61 if there's something wrong with the proposal? ア Who イ What ウ Which エ How
2. John should not 62 the door open but he did. $\mathcal P$ to keep 1 be kept 2 kept 2 have kept
3. She was in trouble at the store because she was 63 of cash. ア want 1 need ウ short エ lack
4. We don't have enough bread for the party. Remember 64 more on your way home. ア to buy 1 bought ウ buy エ being bought
5. The neighbor has to move that big box; it's really 65 the way! ア during イ by ウ on エ in
6. Where in the United States 66? ア were you grown up イ were you risen up ウ did you grow up エ did you raise up
7. The word " 67 " means the money you pay to travel by train, airplane, bus, etc. ア fare イ fee ウ salary エ tax
8. Spicy chicken is delicious when 68 with salad. ア eating 1 eaten ウ to eat エ been eaten