

試験開始の指示があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

共立女子大学・共立女子短期大学  
2025年度入試 全学統一方式  
2025年1月26日(日)  
**英 語**

注意事項

1. この問題冊子は19ページあります。
2. 万一、落丁などがある場合は直ちに申し出ること。
3. 解答は全てマークシート解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 解答用紙には座席番号・氏名を必ず記入すること。
5. 解答用紙に、正しく記入・マークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
6. マークシート解答用紙の記入に当たっては、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用すること。
7. マークシート解答用紙に記載の「記入上の注意」をよく読んでから解答すること。
8. 解答は、マークシート解答用紙の解答欄にマークしなさい。例えば、

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と表示のある問に対して㊦と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように、10の解答欄の㊦にマークしなさい。

(例)

解 答 欄	
10	㊦㊧㊨㊩㊪㊫㊬㊭㊮㊯㊰

9. 試験終了後、試験問題は持ち帰ること。

(解答番号  ~ )

I 次の英文1～5の下線部㉠から㉥のうち、**正しくないもの**を一つ選びなさい。

1. Could you please help us with my luggage, hers suitcase, his coat and this bag which is also hers?

2. If I had known it was going to rain, I would have cancel our appointment and stayed home, or contacted the group members and arranged an online meeting.

3. I bought a few bananas, any peach, a watermelon and apples at the supermarket.

4. Cooking the turkey for Christmas will be easy because to cook it well, we just have to follow the recipe from the cooking show that we used to cooked it last year.

5. I won't be able to help you because you haven't done the preparation that you should've done. But, you don't, so now I can't.

次の英文 6～10 の( )に入れるものとして、最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

6. Aren't there any people in this group ( ) remember how we handled this situation last year?

- ㉠ which
- ㉡ who
- ㉢ whom
- ㉣ whose

7. We'll be meeting ( ) 12:00 in room 415 on the 25th of July.

- ㉠ as
- ㉡ at
- ㉢ to
- ㉣ up

8. Lately, I've been ( ) to make a habit of walking at least 10,000 steps a day.

- ㉠ to try
- ㉡ tried
- ㉢ try
- ㉣ trying

9. We're going to have to be ( ) quiet while the baby is sleeping.

- ㉠ extreme
- ㉡ extremely
- ㉢ extremeness
- ㉣ most extreme

10. We (            ) just want to delay getting into that matter. It'll take more time than we have today. 

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- Ⓐ could
- Ⓑ might
- Ⓒ must
- Ⓓ should



Artist : I believe my paintings create a feeling of peace and connection with the natural world, which I think many people can appreciate.

Curator : I agree. Nature-themed art can be very impressive. Have you exhibited your work elsewhere before ?

Artist : Yes, I've had exhibitions in several smaller galleries and art fairs, but this would be my first time in a major museum.

Curator : We do have some space available next month. How would you like to arrange your exhibition ?

Artist : I imagine a peaceful, open space where visitors can take their time with each piece, perhaps with some soft background music to enhance the experience.

Curator : That sounds wonderful. What kind of support do you need from our team to make this happen ?<sup>(6)</sup>

Artist : I would need help with the installation and promotion of the exhibition. It would be great to have some media coverage as well.

Curator : We can certainly assist with that. Do you have any specific requests for the installation ?

Artist : Just that the lighting is soft but focused, to really highlight the details in each painting.

Curator : Understood. We'll make sure to create the perfect atmosphere for your work. Finally, do you have any questions for us?

Artist : Just one: How do you typically measure the success of an exhibition?

Curator : We look at visitor numbers, feedback from attendees, and media coverage to gauge the success. We also consider the artist's satisfaction with the event.

Artist : That makes sense. I'm looking forward to working with you and bringing this collection to your audience.

Curator : We are excited as well. Thank you for coming in today.

Artist : Thank you for the opportunity.

(注)

1 curator : 学芸員

1. Which of the following best summarizes the conversation? 

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- Ⓐ A curator explaining the history of the museum to an artist.
- Ⓛ A curator giving feedback on an artist's completed exhibition.
- Ⓜ An artist applying for a job at the museum.
- Ⓟ An artist discussing her work and exhibition requirements with a museum curator.

2. Which of the following is true based on the underlined part (1)? 12

- Ⓐ The visitor asked the curator to come to the meeting.
- ⓐ The visitor was asked by the curator to attend the meeting.
- Ⓥ They are meeting by chance.
- Ⓧ They have known each other for a long time.

3. Which of the following fits best in (2)? 13

- Ⓐ farthest
- ⓐ fastest
- Ⓥ latest
- Ⓧ longest

4. Which of the following is most appropriate in (3)? 14

- Ⓐ That can't be interesting.
- ⓐ That looks difficult.
- Ⓥ That must be boring.
- Ⓧ That sounds appealing.

5. Which of the following fits best in (4)? 15

- Ⓐ generally
- ⓐ hardly
- Ⓥ rarely
- Ⓧ unusually

6. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined part (5)?

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- Ⓐ That seems like a big task.
- Ⓑ That seems like a fun activity.
- Ⓒ That seems like a heavy defeat.
- Ⓓ That seems like a large failure.

7. Which of the following statements is true? 17

- Ⓐ The artist doesn't have any experience exhibiting her work.
- Ⓑ The artist hasn't shown her work in a major museum.
- Ⓒ The artist hasn't shown her work in any galleries.
- Ⓓ The artist isn't interested in showing her work in art fairs.

8. Which of the following can replace the underlined part (6)? 18

- Ⓐ advice can you have for our team
- Ⓑ assistance do you require from us
- Ⓒ feedback can you give our team
- Ⓓ suggestion do you have for us

9. According to the curator, which is **NOT** a measure of success? 19

- Ⓐ media attention
- Ⓑ number of attendees
- Ⓒ number of paintings sold
- Ⓓ responses from visitors

10. Based on the end of the conversation, which of the following is most likely true? 

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- Ⓐ The artist and the curator disagree on the exhibition details.
- Ⓑ The artist and the curator feel the exhibition will be successful.
- Ⓒ The artist is unsure about the exhibition.
- Ⓓ The curator is worried about the artist's work.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(A)から(N)は段落を表す記号です。(右上に数字を付した語句は、本文の後に注があります。)

(A) An orangutan<sup>1</sup> appeared to treat a wound with medicine from a tropical plant — the latest example of how some animals attempt to soothe<sup>(1)</sup> their own ills with remedies found in the wild, scientists reported.

(B) Scientists observed Rakus pluck and chew up leaves of a medicinal plant used by people throughout Southeast Asia to treat pain and inflammation<sup>2</sup>. The adult male orangutan then used his fingers to apply the plant juices to an injury on the right cheek. Afterward, he pressed the chewed plant to cover the open wound like a makeshift<sup>3</sup> bandage, according to a new study in *Scientific Reports*.

(C) Previous research has documented several species of great apes searching for medicines in forests to heal themselves, but scientists hadn't yet seen an animal treat itself in this way.

(D) “This is the first time that we have observed a wild animal applying a quite useful medicinal plant directly to a wound,” said co-author Isabelle Laumer, a biologist at the Max Planck Institute of Animal Behavior in Konstanz, Germany.

(E) The orangutan's curious behavior was recorded in 2022 by Ulil Azhari, a co-author and field researcher at the Suaq Project in Medan, Indonesia. Photographs show the animal's wound closed within a month without any problems.

(F) Scientists have been observing orangutans in Indonesia's Gunn Leuser National Park since 1994, but they hadn't previously seen this behavior.

(G) “It’s a single observation,” said Emory University biologist Jacobus de Roode, who was not involved in the study. “But often we learn about new behaviors by starting with a single observation.”<sup>(2)</sup>

(H) “Very likely it’s self-medication,” said de Roode, adding that the orangutan applied the plant only to the wound and no other body parts.<sup>(3)</sup>

(I) It’s possible Rakus learned the technique from other orangutans living outside the park and away from scientists’ daily scrutiny,<sup>(4)</sup> said co-author Caroline Schuppli at Max Planck.

(J) Rakus was born and lived as a juvenile outside the study area. Researchers believe the orangutan got hurt in a fight with another animal. It’s not known whether Rakus earlier treated other injuries.

(K) Scientists have previously recorded other primates<sup>4</sup> using plants to treat themselves.

(L) Bornean orangutans rubbed themselves with juices from a medicinal plant, possibly to reduce body pains or chase away parasites<sup>5</sup>.

(M) Chimpanzees in multiple locations have been observed chewing on the shoots of bitter-tasting plants to soothe their stomachs. Gorillas, chimpanzees and bonobos swallow certain rough leaves whole to get rid of<sup>(5)</sup> stomach parasites.

(N) “If this behavior exists in some of our closest living relatives,<sup>(6)</sup> what could that tell us about how medicine first evolved?” said Tara Stoinski, president and chief scientific officer of the nonprofit Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund, who had no role in the study.

[Adapted from “A wild orangutan used a medical plant to treat a wound, scientists say” by Christina Larson, May 3, 2024, Associated Press, <<https://apnews.com/article/orangutan-medicinal-plant-self-medicate-68d4e94359ac95eaa873c64349d4abb7>>]

(注)

- 1 orangutan : オランウータン
- 2 inflammation : 炎症
- 3 makeshift : 間に合わせの
- 4 primate : (オランウータン, チンパンジー, ボノボなどの)霊長類
- 5 parasite : 寄生虫

1. Choose the word that best replaces each of the underlined expressions (1), (4), and (5).

(1) soothe

- ㉠ cure
- ㉡ damage
- ㉢ erase
- ㉣ touch

(4) scrutiny

- ㉠ chase
- ㉡ feeding
- ㉢ observation
- ㉣ training

(5) get rid of

- ㉠ find
- ㉡ hide
- ㉢ keep
- ㉣ remove

2. What does the underlined sentence (2) indicate? 24

- Ⓐ A young, immature animal is always the one that starts new behaviors.
- Ⓑ Old animals do not necessarily learn behaviors from younger ones.
- Ⓒ One small example can often lead to a great discovery.
- Ⓓ Researchers cannot draw a conclusions with only one example.

3. What does the underlined part (3) suggest about Rakus? 25

- Ⓐ He does not know the plant can be used for different parts of his body.
- Ⓑ He is experimenting which body part is the best to apply the plant.
- Ⓒ He is still not used to using medical plants without help from other orangutans.
- Ⓓ He knows exactly what he has to do to treat his wound.

4. According to the text, why is it important to study the use of plants by the underlined part (6)? 26

- Ⓐ Because it might inform human beings about the origin of their own medicine.
- Ⓑ Because it proves that some primates are as intelligent as human beings.
- Ⓒ Because it shows how new knowledge is transferred among some primates.
- Ⓓ Because it tells the different characteristics among various primates.

5. According to the text, what may be concluded from the study of Rakus ?

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- Ⓐ He can skillfully use leaves of a medical plant in more than one way to treat his wound.
- Ⓑ He is probably less experienced than other primates in using medical plants.
- Ⓒ He is the smartest animal that scientists observed using plants for medical purposes.
- Ⓓ He must know how to use medical plants more effectively than human beings.

6. Which **TWO** statements are true according to the text ?

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- Ⓐ As far as researchers know, Rakus is not the first ape to seek medicinal plants.
- Ⓑ Chimpanzees swallow medicinal plants only when they want to ease stomach pain.
- Ⓒ Isabelle Laumer is the first scientist who discovered primates using medical plants.
- Ⓓ Orangutans generally use medicinal plants more effectively than chimpanzees.
- Ⓔ Orangutans that use medicinal plants have been seen only in limited regions in Asia.
- Ⓕ People in South East Asia have learned the effects of medicinal plants from orangutans.
- Ⓖ Scientists do not know how Rakus learned the effective use of medicinal plants.

**IV** 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(A)から(G)は段落を表す記号です。(右上に数字を付した語句は、本文の後に注があります。)

(A) Japan's traditional culture, including ikebana, samurai and geisha, is no longer the exclusive representation of the country in North America, Europe and Asia. Its popular culture has received widespread worldwide acclaim<sup>1</sup> over the past 20 years, particularly from younger customers. At first, only anime, comics, and video games could inspire such<sub>(1)</sub>fascination. Now, this attraction has grown to include TV dramas, J-pop music, cuisine, and clothing. Is "Cool Japan" behind this attraction?

(B) Cool Japan<sub>(2)</sub> is Japan's branding strategy to export its uniqueness to the rest of the world. The decision was not to educate the world about Japan but rather to develop Japan's image as a friendly, *kawaii* and harmless country concerned with Pokemon, sushi and animated movies to change the perception of Japan and to drive up international demand and tourism. The primary purpose of Cool Japan was to promote domestic products and services abroad. Due to long-term deflation, declining population and decreasing domestic demand, Cool Japan sought to break Japan out of its economic slump by tapping into global demand. Supporters of Cool Japan would claim that many foreigners' fascination with Japan can be traced back to the government's carefully planned strategies to advertise its music, movies, food, technology, customs and culture abroad. However, critics today would claim that the Cool Japan campaign has stagnated<sup>2</sup> due to inefficiency and lack of alignment<sup>3</sup> with its target market's needs or wants.

(C) The Cool Japan Fund was established in 2013 to invest in companies that support the market's growth for Japanese goods and services. Over the last nine years, the fund has invested more than \$100 billion in about 50

initiatives.<sup>(3)</sup> Initially, Japanese cultural export began in the 1980s when the bubble economy was still thriving, and Japan's growth was at record highs, but the term "Cool Japan" was not officially coined until much later in the early 2000s by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)<sup>4</sup>. Due to their efforts, Japanese staples like Ghibli movies and karaoke have become household phenomena in many countries.

(D) In 2020, a staggering<sup>5</sup> \$24 billion was spent on the Japanese animation industry, rising from \$13 billion in 2011. Since 2014, the majority of the market's growth has come from abroad, according to information from the Association of Japanese Animators.

(E) The budget for Cool Japan projects has increased dramatically, from \$20 billion in 2011 to \$55 billion in 2020. While it is true that Cool Japan has made Japanese culture more mainstream worldwide, especially in the West, many claim that Cool Japan is becoming increasingly inefficient, with the budget steadily rising without significant results. For example, the Japanese government has invested extensively in exporting pottery and lacquerware designs abroad, despite there not being much interest in them in the first place and the campaigns not yielding results.

(F) It's important to note that not all cultural industries have enjoyed the same level of success as anime and food. Combining traditional crafts with anime and manga has drawn some criticism from consumers, especially when it appears on overt promotional materials. Japanese movies and music suffer abroad, despite garnering<sup>6</sup> attention from Cool Japan, particularly when contrasted to South Korean exports. Japanese innovators in various creative professions struggle with low pay and unfavorable working circumstances. The pandemic<sup>7</sup> caused by the coronavirus had reduced demand worldwide. Cool Japan has been concentrating on keeping the creative industries alive over

the past year by making direct funding available to businesses, entrepreneurs<sup>8</sup>, and independent contractors. On the flip side, some initiatives have focused on translating Japanese media abroad, serving as examples of modest programs that go unnoticed yet are extremely effective in promoting Japanese creative arts.

(G) Has Cool Japan failed to orient profitability with policies? Some would argue that the Japanese government has been unable to understand its target market and has invested in whatever it deems fit without much research to back it up. This artificial manufacturing of demand has not been easy, especially when consumers begin to doubt its authenticity<sup>9</sup>. Despite the government's investment failures, there is no doubt that soft power is a powerful tool for any country, and that Cool Japan has landed some effective campaigns throughout the years.

[Adapted from “A Closer Look at Cool Japan” by Afia Ibnat, December 9, 2022, Guidable, <<https://guidable.co/culture/a-closer-look-at-cool-japan/>>]

(注)

- 1 acclaim : 大好評, 絶賛
- 2 stagnate : 沈滞する
- 3 alignment : 合致
- 4 Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) : 経済産業省
- 5 staggering : 驚異的な, 驚くほどの
- 6 garner : 獲得する
- 7 pandemic : (病気などの)大流行
- 8 entrepreneur : 企業家, 起業家
- 9 authenticity : 本物であること, 信頼できること

1. 段落(A)の下線部 fascination の意味に最も近いものを一つ選びなさい。 29

- ㊦ appeal
- ㊧ contents
- ㊨ fashion
- ㊩ satisfaction

2. 段落(A)の内容として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 30

- ㊦ 今や、ドラマ、音楽、料理、衣服は日本の伝統文化として海外で受け止められている。
- ㊧ 海外の若者にとって、日本の文化と言えばアニメ、マンガ、ゲームを指すようになった。
- ㊨ 「クールジャパン戦略」により、ポピュラーカルチャーは日本の伝統文化と誤解されるようになった。
- ㊩ 日本の伝統文化は今や、北米、ヨーロッパ、アジアにも広がりつつある。

3. 段落(B)の下線部 Cool Japan の説明として適切ではないものを一つ選びなさい。

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- ㊦ 日本のイメージを親しみやすいものにする戦略である。
- ㊧ 日本の文化について学んでもらうことを目的としている。
- ㊨ 日本製品の海外での需要を高め、日本への観光客の増加を促進させる戦略である。
- ㊩ 日本製品の海外での需要を理解した上で運営されているとは言えない部分もある。

4. 段落(C)の下線部 initiatives の意味に最も近いものを一つ選びなさい。 32

- ㊦ enterprises
- ㊧ letters
- ㊨ openings
- ㊩ opinions

5. 段落(C)と(D)の内容として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 33

- ㊶ 1980年代の好景気に乗って、「クールジャパン戦略」は始まった。
- ㊷ 2000年以降20年間に渡り、日本のアニメ産業は世界のトップを走ってきた。
- ㊸ 2020年には、それまでにない多くの資金が日本のアニメ産業に使われた。
- ㊹ クールジャパン機構は開始からの9年間に100億ドルに渡る投資をしてきた。

6. 段落(E)と(F)の内容として適切なものを二つ選びなさい。 34

- ㊶ 「クールジャパン戦略」のおかげで、日本のクリエイターたちは、新型コロナウイルスの感染拡大の影響を受けなかった。
- ㊷ 「クールジャパン戦略」の予算は、2011年以降の10年間で2倍以上に増えた。
- ㊸ 「クールジャパン戦略」は日本の音楽や映画を海外に広めるために大きな役割を果たした。
- ㊹ 陶器や漆器の海外輸出を促進するための政府の投資は、大いに功を奏した。
- ㊺ 日本のクリエイターたちの苦しい状況は、韓国の状況と対照的である。
- ㊻ 日本のメディアを海外向けに翻訳する取り組みは目立たないものの、効果を挙げている。

7. 「クールジャパン戦略」についての評価で、本文の内容として最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。 35

- ㊶ 「クールジャパン戦略」の予算は年々膨らみ、それに見合う最大限の効果を得た。
- ㊷ 政府が適切に投資してきたとは言えないが、ある程度の効果を得ることはできた。
- ㊸ 政府は海外市場の需要を十分に把握した上で、適切に投資をしてきた。
- ㊹ 伝統工芸とポピュラーカルチャーの両方で、「クールジャパン戦略」は著しい効果を挙げた。