

外国語(英語) (2025)

- (注意事項)
- 1 問題文は18ページあります。
 - 2 解答は解答用紙の所定欄に記入してください。下書きは、問題冊子の余白を利用してください。ただし、回収はしませんので採点の対象とはなりません。
 - 3 解答はすべてマークセンス方式となっていますので、解答用紙の注意事項をよく読み解答してください。
 - 4 受験番号・氏名・フリガナは、監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙の所定欄に丁寧に記入してください。
 - 5 解答用紙にマークセンス方式の受験番号欄があります。受験番号をマークする際は濃く丁寧にぬってください。
 - 6 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページ落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。

I 次の英文の空所に入る語句として最も適切なものを、空所 **1** ~ **6** については Set A, 空所 **7** ~ **13** については Set B の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。なお、Set A と Set B 内の番号はどちらも一度ずつしか使えないが、不要な選択肢がそれぞれ二つずつ含まれている。

Chen: You got a great score on the latest test in our history class, didn't you? How were you **1** to do so well? Do you have any special study **2** ?

Alex: I don't think so. I just go to class and do my homework like everyone else.

Chen: Are you sure? You must be **3** something differently. Even though I pay attention in class and do all the homework, I still never seem to be able to remember things clearly when it's time to take a test.

Alex: Do you take notes?

Chen: Yes. I bring my laptop to class each time and take notes during lectures, and I also type important quotes from the textbook and save them in a separate file, so I can go back and **4** them later.

Alex: Those are good strategies, but I can see now that there is something different about how we study. I write all of my notes by hand.

Chen: By hand? You mean you use paper and pen for everything? You don't use a computer?

Alex: I use a computer to write essays and things like that, but when I go to lectures or read books and articles for class, I write out my notes by hand in a notebook.

Chen: Do you think that **5** a difference in how well you do on tests?

Alex: I think so. I started doing this during my second year of high school, and although it took me a little while to get used to it, I started to see a difference in my test scores **6** quickly.

Set A

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| ① able | ⑤ making |
| ② doing | ⑥ pretty |
| ③ going | ⑦ review |
| ④ makes | ⑧ secrets |

Chen: Why do you think that helped you?

Alex: For one thing, I can't write as fast as I can type.

Chen: How does that help? Isn't that a bad thing?

Alex: It I can't write as much when I write by hand, so I need to think a little more carefully about what I write. My words are more carefully , and my notes are shorter, which makes it easier to study before a test. I don't have as many notes, but everything I include in them is important.

Chen: That makes sense. Sometimes when I'm reading my own notes, I get so bored that I don't really think about the words I'm reading.

Alex: Another good thing about taking notes by hand is that I don't always have an electronic device in front of me while I'm studying, so I don't get easily.

Chen: That's a good point. So many times when I'm taking notes on my computer in class, I end up checking my social media without even thinking about it. Suddenly, I that I'm not paying attention to the class, and by then I don't know how much I've already missed.

Alex: That used to happen to me too. Actually, it sometimes still happens, but it happens less often these days.

Chen: You're starting to me to take notes by hand myself.

Alex: I can give you one more reason, if you need another one. I recently read that scientists have that people remember things more clearly if they write them down by hand than if they type them.

Chen: So not only does writing by hand help you avoid distraction and choose your words more carefully, it also helps your memory?

Alex: That's what I've , and it seems to be working for me.

Chen: Maybe I should start doing that too!

Set B

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| ① chosen | ⑥ heard |
| ② convince | ⑦ means |
| ③ decide | ⑧ realize |
| ④ distracted | ⑨ thoughts |
| ⑤ evidence | |

II 次の英文を読み、各設問に答えなさい。なお、文章の左にある [1] ~ [6] は各段落の番号を表したものである。また、[...] は「中略」を意味する。

[1] The Banff/Lake Louise region of the Canadian Rockies is truly among the natural wonders of the world. The combination of snow-capped peaks, *floral-laden mountain valleys, ice fields, and *glacier-fed clear blue lakes is breathtaking. Many travelers believe that Lake Louise is the most picturesque spot on earth, and the mountains near Banff have some of the world's best skiing.

[2] Every year, tens of thousands of tourists visit the region from all over the world. ^(a) Many are fortunate to stay at the Chateau Lake Louise and the Banff Springs Hotel. The two resorts are situated less than an hour apart and have a combined 1,270 beds. They are frequently listed among the finest resorts in the world — ^(b) and for good reason. Not only do they offer ⁽⁷⁾ spectacular natural scenery, but both resorts have several fine restaurants, spa facilities, horseback riding, hiking trails, and everything else required for a complete vacation. [...] Golfers are especially attracted by the prospect of launching 300-plus-yard drives from the mile-high tees in Banff.

[3] Until the late nineteenth century, the region around Banff/Lake Louise was known only to a few *intrepid ⁽¹⁾ explorers and naturalists. The area is accessible by the Bow River, which is fed by Lake Louise glacial waters and flows 400 miles past Calgary before feeding into the Saskatchewan River (and eventually Hudson Bay). During the 1880s, the Bow River Valley proved to be a perfect location for the Canadian Pacific (CP) Railroad as it ^(c) laid a section of the transcontinental railroad between Calgary (just east of the Canadian Rockies) and Vancouver. In 1883, CP railway workers discovered natural hot springs at the base of Sulphur Mountain, near the *conjunction of the Bow and Spray rivers. Shortly thereafter, Canada established Banff National Park — the nation's first — including the hot springs and the surrounding region. Today, Banff National Park stretches for 2,564 square miles and includes all of Banff and Lake Louise.

[4] Despite the new rail line and national park, few tourists came, mainly because there was no place for them to stay. William Van Horne, the general manager of the Canadian Pacific, ⁽⁷⁾ struck on ^(d) a novel idea. ^(x) Fueled by the philosophy, "If we can't export the scenery, we will import the tourists," he ordered the construction of the Banff Springs

Hotel at the base of Sulphur Mountain, as well as a series of other resorts on or near the rail line, to include the Chateau Lake Louise. With CP controlling access to the region, it had no choice but to build these hotels itself. No one else would risk such massive investments when the rail line owned the only means of access.

[5] Once Van Horne's vision was realized, the trains and the resorts filled up. Through the mid-twentieth century, CP continued to build new resorts in the Rockies, as well as expand its *flagship resorts in Banff and Lake Louise. The Trans-Canada Highway opened in 1962, creating new opportunities for tourists to access the Canadian Rockies. New motels and hotels sprung up in Banff. [...] As Calgary boomed following the 1988 Olympics (and its airport began handling more flights), tourism to the region skyrocketed. Today, the town of Banff has 7,500 year-(f) residents and dozens of motels, hotels, and resorts.

[6] Forced to develop its own *expertise in operating luxury hotels, Canadian Pacific has become a leading *hotelier worldwide. Now a *freestanding subsidiary [...], Canadian Pacific Hotels acquired the Canadian National hotel chain in 1988 and the world-famous Fairmont chain in 1999. Today, the Banff Springs Hotel and the Chateau Lake Louise operate under the Fairmont name.

出所：“Vertical Integration in a Mountain Paradise,” in David Besanko, David Dranove, Mark Shanley, and Scott Schaefer (2010), *Economics of Strategy, Fifth Edition*, John Wiley & Sons, International Edition, pp.154 ~ 155 より

*floral-laden: 花で一杯の

*glacier-fed: 氷河から流れこんだ

*intrepid: 恐れ知らずの

*conjunction: 結合部

*flagship resort: 主力のリゾート

*expertise: 専門的知識

*hotelier: ホテル経営者

*freestanding subsidiary: 独立した子会社

問1 文中で使われている下線部(ア)~(キ)の意味として最も適切なものをそれぞれ①~⑤の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。なお、文頭にくる語も小文字で示してある。

(ア) spectacular 14

- ① enlightening ② lawful ③ renowned
④ speculative ⑤ wonderful

(イ) explorers 15

- ① adventurers ② analysts ③ counselors
④ merchants ⑤ soldiers

(ウ) struck on 16

- ① beat up ② came up with ③ finished up
④ heard about ⑤ referred to

(エ) fuel 17

- ① burn ② flame ③ render
④ sparkle ⑤ stimulate

(オ) massive 18

- ① convenient ② huge ③ marvelous
④ relevant ⑤ serious

(カ) sprung up 19

- ① flew ② emerged ③ jumped
④ peaked ⑤ threw

(キ) acquired 20

- ① abandoned ② involved ③ obtained
④ participated ⑤ proceeded

問2 第2段落波線部(a)の理由として最も適切なものを①~⑤の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 21

- ① 毎年この地域を訪れる観光客は富裕層が多く、高級ホテルに宿泊できるため。
② 二つのリゾートホテルは、互いに一時間以内の距離にあるため。
③ 二つのリゾートホテルは、合計で1,270床もの部屋を擁するため。
④ 二つのホテルは、世界最高のリゾートホテルのひとつとして評判が高いため。
⑤ 二つのホテルは、外国人観光客へのサービスに定評があるため。

問7 第4段落の波線部(d)の意味として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

26

- ① 鉄道と国立公園ができたにもかかわらず、観光客が来ないという不可解な状況
- ② すばらしい景色を輸出することはできないという新しい考え方
- ③ 海外から観光客を輸入すべきであるという奇抜な考え方
- ④ 鉄道会社がホテルを建設するという新奇な発想

問8 第5段落の波線部(e)の文章の意味として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

27

- ① ヴァン・ホーン氏のビジョンが一度は実現し、汽車とリゾートホテルは一杯になった。
- ② ヴァン・ホーン氏は、汽車とリゾートホテルを一杯にするというビジョンをかつて持った。
- ③ ヴァン・ホーン氏は、鉄道とリゾートホテルを十分に提供するという構想を持った。
- ④ ヴァン・ホーン氏の構想通りリゾートホテルが完成すると、鉄道とリゾートホテルは客で一杯になった。

問9 第5段落の波線部(f)が「年間を通して」という意味になるよう、空欄(f)に入る単語として最も適切なものを①～⑤の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

28

- ① all ② overall ③ round ④ throughout ⑤ whole

問10 第6段落の波線部(g)の意味として最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

29

- ① 本業と異なるラグジュアリー・ホテルの運営ノウハウを発展させざるを得なくなった。
- ② ライバル社が次々にホテルを建設したので、ラグジュアリー・ホテルの運営ノウハウの開発にさらに力を入れた。
- ③ ハイウェイが開通したので、鉄道本社が利益を守るためにラグジュアリー・ホテルの運営ノウハウを開発するよう命じた。
- ④ 冬季五輪以降、カルガリーへの航空客が増えて、ラグジュアリー・ホテルの運営ノウハウを強化するきっかけとなった。

問11 以下の文章①～⑦のうち、本文の内容と合致するものを二つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

30

31

- ① カナダのバンフ／ルイーズ湖は素晴らしい景観に恵まれ、スキーやスケートを楽しむことができるリゾート地である。
- ② 毎年バンクーバーを訪れる観光客の大半がバンフ／ルイーズ湖地方へも足を延ばす。
- ③ バンフのゴルフ場は、標高約300メートルの高さからプレイを始めることができる。
- ④ 19世紀後半に鉄道が建設されるまで、バンフ／ルイーズ湖地方へは川によるアクセスに頼っていた。
- ⑤ カナダ・パシフィック鉄道が建設されるとすぐに、ライバル鉄道会社がルイーズ湖畔にバンフ温泉ホテルの建設を始めた。
- ⑥ 1960年代前半のカナダ横断ハイウェイの開通により、観光客にとってカナディアン・ロッキーへのアクセスはさらに良くなった。
- ⑦ カナダ・パシフィック・ホテルは、カナダ・パシフィック鉄道から独立して、世界的に有名なフェアモント・ホテルの子会社となった。

III 次の英文を読み、下記の問いの答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれの選択肢の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。なお、問7については二つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

At the end of the 19th century, New York City smelled terrible. One hundred fifty thousand horses carried people and goods through the streets of Manhattan, producing 45,000 tons — tons! — of *manure a month. It piled up on streets and in vacant lots, and in 1898 urban planners from around the world met to brainstorm solutions to the crisis. They failed to come up with any, unable to imagine horseless transportation.

Fourteen years later, cars outnumbered horses in New York, and visions of manure disaster were forgotten.

If 19th-century urban planners had had access to big data, machine learning techniques, and modern management theory, these tools would not have helped them. They simply would have confirmed their existing concerns. *Extrapolating from past trends is useful but limiting in a world of accelerating technological change.

Science fiction can help. Maybe you associate it with spaceships and aliens, but science fiction offers more than entertainment. By presenting alternative realities, science fiction stories empower us to confront not just what we think but also how we think and why we think it. They reveal how delicate the *status quo is, and how much the future can still be changed.

William Gibson famously created the term “cyberspace” in his 1984 masterpiece *Neuromancer*; Neal Stephenson’s *The Diamond Age* inspired Jeff Bezos to create the Kindle; and even though the *Star Trek* communicator inspired the invention of the cell phone, I’m not arguing that *CEOs should read science fiction to actually find out what happens next.

Because although we tend to assume that science fiction is about the future, it’s actually about the present. George Orwell’s *1984*, which recently shot back to the top of the best-seller lists, was really about 1948, the year Orwell finished writing it. The fact that so many readers feel that it’s actually about the present is a demonstration of Orwell’s great understanding of human nature and the always-evolving relationship between technology, power, and society.

Science fiction isn’t useful because it tries to predict the future. It’s useful because it reframes our perspective on the world. Like international travel or meditation, it creates space for us to question our assumptions. Assumptions locked top 19th-century minds

into believing that cities were doomed to drown in horse manure. Assumptions are a luxury true leaders can't afford.

But assumptions are notoriously hard to beat back, and for a very good reason: They're useful. They provide us with *cognitive shortcuts for making sense of the world. They make us more efficient and productive. The problem is that they fail to update when that world changes, and they stand in our way when we could change the world.

That's why science fiction is invaluable to the ambitious, and why companies like Google, Microsoft, and Apple have brought in science fiction writers as consultants. Exploring fictional futures frees our thinking from false constraints. It challenges us to wonder whether we're even asking the right questions. It forces us to recognize that sometimes imagination is more important than analysis. So consider leaving the latest management reports at the office. For your summer reading, pick up a paperback in the sci-fi section.

*manure: (牛, 馬などの) ふん

*extrapolating: 既知のデータから推測して計算すること

*status quo: 現状

*CEOs: 最高経営責任者 (chief executive officersの略)

*cognitive: 認知の

問 1 What word in the previous sentence does the underlined word (a) refer to?

32

- ① planners
- ② brainstorm
- ③ solutions
- ④ crisis

問 2 What is the meaning of the underlined phrase (b) ?

33

- ① transportation that uses less horses
- ② transportation that uses no horses
- ③ transportation of horses within the city
- ④ transportation for people who do not own horses

問 3 According to the underlined sentence (c) , what was the situation in New York City in 1912? 34

- ① Horse manure was still a serious problem, but most people tried to forget it.
- ② People forgot about the horse manure problem and instead focused on other natural disasters.
- ③ Many people in the city had switched from using horses to using cars.
- ④ People solved the manure problem by using cars to clean out the waste from horses.

問 4 What is the meaning of the underlined sentence (d) ? 35

- ① In his book *The Diamond Age*, Neal Stephenson describes the invention of the Kindle by Jeff Bezos.
- ② Neal Stephenson's book, *The Diamond Age*, was the first to be created using Jeff Bezos' new invention, the Kindle.
- ③ Jeff Bezos got the idea for the Kindle from reading Neal Stephenson's book, *The Diamond Age*.
- ④ Neal Stephenson's book, *The Diamond Age*, is one of many inspiring novels that can be read on Jeff Bezos' creation, the Kindle.

問 5 According to the passage, which of the following is true about George Orwell's novel, *1984*? 36

- ① Although it was written in 1948, it was not popular until recently.
- ② Although it was written in 1948, it was not published until recently.
- ③ Although the story takes place in 1984, it is actually about the world as it is today.
- ④ Although the story takes place in 1984, it is actually about the world as it was in 1948.

問 6 According to the passage, which of the following is not true about assumptions? 37

- ① Once someone has an assumption, it is not easy to leave it behind or ignore it.
- ② When an assumption becomes outdated, it can get in the way and cause problems.
- ③ Assumptions are valuable, but true leaders must plan carefully in order to have enough money to afford them.
- ④ Assumptions can be useful for understanding situations quickly, without having to take much time to think.

問 7 According to the passage, which two of the following statements are true?

38

39

- ① The transportation crisis in New York City at the end of the 19th century inspired many science fiction writers.
- ② The word “cyberspace” was first used by the author William Gibson.
- ③ Jeff Bezos, George Orwell, and Neal Stephenson are some of the most famous writers of science fiction.
- ④ The world’s first cell phone was produced by the writers of *Star Trek*.
- ⑤ International travel and reading science fiction can have a similar effect on how we think.
- ⑥ Google, Microsoft, and Apple encourage their employees to read science fiction in order to help them become more effective workers.

問 8 Which of the following best describes the overall content of this passage?

40

- ① Even though science fiction is sometimes incorrect, it can help us more clearly understand exactly what will happen in the future.
- ② Science fiction can’t tell us exactly what will happen, but it can help us find solutions by showing us new ways of thinking.
- ③ Science fiction is an exciting genre that is not just about spaceships and aliens, but also includes many other interesting themes.
- ④ Throughout history, the greatest inventors and entrepreneurs have always been enthusiastic readers of science fiction.

IV 次の英文(1), (2)の空所 と に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。なお, [...] は「中略」を意味する。

(1) Each fall, as school starts up again, music educators witness a familiar ritual: Eager first-time students squeak on a clarinet, suppress giggles at the noises coming from the tubas and zealously hit a bass drum a little too hard. It's a moment characterized by excitement and enthusiasm and the anticipation of new beginnings — which is why it's so disheartening to know that many of those kids will eventually their instruments.

The fact that many children don't stick with music is bad news not only for the state of self-expression and joy but also for education. Studies show that students who play an instrument do better in science, English, and math and are more likely to want to attend college. They also may have less anxiety and be more conscientious. [...] So why haven't we, as parents and educators, been better able to encourage our own kids to continue?

In my 15 years as a musical educator, talking to countless teachers, I've learned one thing: . Making music education more successful doesn't need to involve expensive digital accessories or fancy educational platforms. [...] There's no technological or financial program that will convert children into lifelong music lovers.

Instead, we need to start by rethinking how we teach music from the ground up, both at home and in the classroom. The *onus is on parents and educators to raise the next generation of lifelong musicians.

*onus: 責任, 義務

出所: Sammy Miller, September 23, 2023. "We're Teaching Music to Kids All Wrong."
(www.nytimes.comより)

(ア)

41

- ① practice
- ② quit
- ③ renew
- ④ value

(イ)

42

- ① Educators must adapt to the new generation
- ② Hiring professional musicians is the key
- ③ There is no magical fix
- ④ We need more technological and financial support

(2) We take them for granted today, but when you really think about it, isn't it strange that lawns are everywhere? They're an often essential part of the frontage of a house [...] and lawns also play a huge part in our communities in the form of parks, football pitches and tennis courts. But it wasn't always like this. So how did our love of lawns take off? Lawns had to be invented. [...]

Some early lawns were created to stop enemies from sneaking up on people! If you lived in a castle or *manor house surrounded by *grazed pasture, the lack of tree cover meant that anyone wanting to attack you . So large grassy areas were useful as a very simple form of defense for the wealthy.

In more peaceful times, landowners started to appreciate the large spaces aesthetically. [...] In the early 1700s, [...] designers were paid to create organized, structured gardens around stately homes and castles, in a style that was both *flamboyant and beautiful. [...] This grass wasn't needed for livestock; these people were so rich that they could afford to waste it. And in the days before mechanical *mowers, keeping a lawn in such trim, perfect condition required many workers. So .

*manor house: 荘園領主の邸宅

*grazed pasture: 家畜などによって草が食べられている牧草地

*flamboyant: 華やかな

*mowers: 芝刈り機

出所: "The History of the English Lawn," February 22, 2022.

(www.greensleeves-uk.comより)

(ア)

43

- ① could escape easily
- ② could easily hide by the shade
- ③ had easy access
- ④ was easily spotted

(イ)

44

- ① lawns became a status symbol
- ② people started to use lawns for recreational purposes
- ③ lawns became popular with the less wealthy as well
- ④ sheep and cattle were removed from lawns

V 次の英文(1), (2)の空所 ~ に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれ①~④の中から一つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) Animal-assisted therapy provides healing effects to humans through interaction with animals. People feel at when petting and holding animals. Many studies have shown that interacting with animals has improved the health of many people from depression due to work and life stress. Various animals such as horses and dolphins are selected for people with different physical and emotional needs, but dogs are primarily used. Having a pet at home is also a form of animal-assisted therapy. According to researchers, people who have pets are less likely to go to the hospital than those who .

(ア)

- ① pace ② case ③ ease ④ piece

(イ)

- ① to suffer ② suffered ③ suffering ④ with suffer

(ウ)

- ① do not ② are not ③ have not ④ were not

(2) Have you ever gotten *goosebumps? We get them when we are cold or watch a movie, but listening to our favorite music also causes goosebumps. When we listen to our favorite music, we tend to experience pleasure and have goosebumps. Experts say that we even show changes in heart rate, breathing and body temperature, and the degree of these changes is proportional to we like the music. Although we do not need goosebumps to survive, some animals have goosebumps to make themselves bigger and keep them safe from other animals, which helps them survive.

*goosebumps: 鳥肌

(ア)

- ① scared ② scary ③ scaring ④ scare

(イ)

- ① how much ② how sure ③ how often ④ how hard

(ウ)

- ① look ② looking ③ to look ④ looked