

5学部共通選抜
2025 年 度 入 学 試 験 問 題

英 語

(試験時間 12：55～14：15 80分)

1. 解答用紙は、マーク解答用紙のみです。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄にマークしてください。解答欄以外にマークすると無効となります。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、一度マークした箇所を修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残りがあると、解答が無効となることがあります。また、消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入・マークしてください。未記入や記入・マークミスなどがあった場合は、当該科目の解答は無効になります。
6. 満点が150点となる配点表示になっていますが、法学部国際企業関係法学科の満点は200点、経済学部各学科および文学部日本史学専攻、心理学専攻、学びのパスポートプログラムの満点は100点となります。

I 次の1～15の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、それぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(30点)

1. The decisions we make about our well-being affect those around us, and even the smallest actions ().
(a) important (b) matter (c) particularly (d) significance
2. Running as fast as I could towards my school, I realized that I wouldn't arrive () the time the bus was leaving for the excursion.
(a) by (b) in (c) to (d) until
3. The population of the region dropped as people () to the capital, where there were many more job opportunities.
(a) aligned (b) migrated (c) mingled (d) transcended
4. Americans are chronically () sleep: one-third of adults in the United States say they get less than seven hours a night.
(a) deprived of (b) enough for (c) short for (d) taken away
5. Many nations in the world are now () on other nations to supply natural resources they need in order to maintain a certain standard of living.
(a) carried (b) count (c) dependent (d) rely
6. () you form a good impression of someone, you tend to continue giving them favorable evaluations.
(a) Once (b) Though (c) Unless (d) While
7. It does not mean that results of a study are universally () in all cases.
(a) appliance (b) applicable (c) application (d) apply

8. People experience fewer dilemmas when they are negotiating () others.
(a) at behalf in (b) at behalf of (c) on behalf in (d) on behalf of
9. During the renovation of her house, she did several tasks herself, including changing the wallpaper and painting the ceilings, with () assistance from her brother.
(a) occasional (b) occasions (c) sometime (d) sometimes
10. For their project on local politics, the students visited the city hall, () they had the opportunity to meet with the mayor.
(a) that (b) what (c) where (d) which
11. The pilot had announced that the plane () shortly, but the flight was eventually cancelled due to bad weather.
(a) had been departing (b) has been departing
(c) is departing (d) was departing
12. When you () familiar methods and try new approaches, you need to embrace risks.
(a) leave behind (b) leave down (c) leave for (d) leave through
13. He is ordinary and unremarkable apart from the one talent that he (), the skill of writing, which he has passionately developed.
(a) behaves (b) cherishes (c) entertains (d) supports
14. In today's globalised world, literacy is widely regarded () one of the most crucial indicators in development programmes.
(a) as (b) by (c) for (d) on

15. Recently, the government has been increasingly () with academics for detailed analysis before making new policies.

- (a) consult (b) consultant (c) consulted (d) consulting

Ⅱ 次の1～5の英文(a)～(d)の下線部には、1つだけ他の3つとは意味が異なるものがあります。その記号をマークしなさい。(15点)

1. (a) He practices very hard, and I am sure he will succeed as a professional athlete.
(b) I baked some bread with a new recipe I found on the web, but it did not succeed.
(c) My uncle is looking for a suitable person to succeed him in running the company he built.
(d) The exhibition they organized succeeded in attracting a large number of visitors.
2. (a) Even if it seems like a minute issue, she never ignores it, and that's what's so great about her.
(b) It is important to pause for a minute and think about whether what you are doing is right.
(c) Minutes slipped away as we waited for an ambulance to arrive.
(d) Ten-minute concentrated study per day is more effective in learning a language than two hours of study per week.
3. (a) Be careful not to water that plant too much or it is liable to die.
(b) That team has a few players injured and is liable to lose the next game.
(c) The management company of the amusement park has made it clear that they are not liable for any stolen items.
(d) When you are tired, your immune system is weakened and you are more liable to illness.

4. (a) By counting the rings of a tree, you can tell its age.
- (b) Everybody thought the ring she was wearing suggested their engagement.
- (c) Saturn is the only planet in the solar system that has rings.
- (d) The witness's story about the accident has a ring of truth.
5. (a) In an emergency, the lives and fortunes of all the passengers and crew lie in the captain's hands.
- (b) It will be a big issue if we lie about something related to our work.
- (c) My home village lies across the river, surrounded by mountains.
- (d) You must be tired today. Why don't you lie down on the sofa?

Ⅲ 次の1～5の英文の下線部(a)～(d)には、文法・語法などの誤りを含むものが、それぞれ1つあります。その記号をマークしなさい。* の付いた語には注があります。

(15点)

1. More than a billion meals are thrown away every day, in poor countries as^(a) well as rich ones, despite more than 730 million people living in hungry^(b) around the world. About a fifth of^(c) food is wasted, sometimes through profligacy* or poor planning, sometimes from a lack of access to^(d) refrigeration or storage, according to the UN Food Waste Index report, published on Wednesday, at a global cost of about \$1tn* a year.
2. Households are responsible for^(a) most of the world's food waste—about 60% of the 1bn* tonnes of food thrown away annually. But commercial food systems are also a substantial contributor^(b); food services accounted for 28% of waste, and retail for about 12% in 2022, the latest data available. These figures exclude an additional 13% of food that is losing^(c) in the food supply chain, between harvest and market^(d), often from rejection or spoilage of edible food.
3. Not only is this waste squandering* natural resources, it is also a big contributor to the climate and biodiversity crises, accounting for close to^(a) 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions and displace wildlife from^(b) intensive farming, as more than a quarter of the world's agricultural land is given over^(c) to^(d) the production of food that is subsequently wasted.
4. Inger Andersen, the executive director of the UN Environment Programme [中略], described food waste as^(a) “a global tragedy”, and contrasted this with^(b) the fact that a third of people face^(c) food insecurity, unsure of how much^(d) their future meals will come from.

5. Andersen said: “Millions will go hungry today as food is wasted across the world. Not only is this a major development issue, but the impacts of such unnecessary waste is causing^(a) substantial costs to the climate and nature.” Few countries have plans in place^(b) to reduce food waste and most fail to^(c) include it in their proposals for^(d) reducing carbon emissions.

* profligacy: 浪費

* tn: trillion, bn: billion

* squander: 浪費する

Fiona Harvey, “Millions Go Hungry as a Billion Meals Binned Every Day, Says UN Report.” *Guardian* 27 Mar. 2024.

出典表記：Millions go hungry as a billion meals binned every day, says UN report by Fiona Harvey, The Guardian, 27 Mar 2024. Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2025

Ⅳ 次の英文は数学者の Ian Stewart による *How to Cut a Cake: And Other Mathematical Conundrums* (2006) の冒頭の一節です。空所 1～10 に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(j)から 1 つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。＊の付いた語には注があります。同じ選択肢を繰り返し用いることはできません。(30 点)

A big man and a small man were sitting in the restaurant car of a train, and both ordered fish. When the waiter brought the food, there was one big fish and one small one. The big man, served first, promptly took the big fish; the small man complained that (1).

‘What would you have done if *you’d* been offered first choice, then?’ asked the big man, (2).

‘I would have been polite and taken the small fish,’ said the small man smugly*.

‘Well, (3)!’ replied the big man.

As this ancient joke illustrates, different people place different values on things under different circumstances, and (4). For the past fifty years, mathematicians have grappled with problems of fair division—usually formulated in terms of a cake rather than fish—and there is now an extensive and surprisingly deep theory. Jack Robertson and William Webb’s fascinating book *Cake Cutting Algorithms* [中略] surveys the entire field. In this chapter and Chapter 14 we’ll take a look at some of the ideas that have emerged from the deceptively simple question of dividing a cake so that (5) their share.

The simplest case involves just two people, who—to reiterate—wish to share a cake so that each is satisfied that (6). ‘Fair’ here means ‘more than half by *my* valuation’, and the recipients may disagree on the value of any given bit of cake. For example, Alice may like cherries while Bob prefers icing. One of the more curious insights that has emerged from the theory of cake cutting is that it is *easier* to divide the cake when the recipients disagree on (7). You can see this makes sense here, because we can give Bob the icing and Alice the cherries

and we're well on the way to satisfying both of them. If they both wanted icing, (8).

Not that it's terribly hard when there are two players. The solution 'Alice cuts, Bob chooses' has been traced back 2800 years! Both players find this fair in the sense that (9) about the end result. If Alice dislikes the piece that Bob leaves, it's her own fault for not being more careful to make equal cuts (according to her valuation). If Bob doesn't like his piece, (10).

* smugly: 気取って

Ian Stewart, *How to Cut a Cake: And Other Mathematical Conundrums*. Oxford UP, 2006.

出典表記: Ian Stewart: How to Cut a Cake

- (a) everybody is happy with
- (b) he made the wrong choice
- (c) in a tone of annoyance
- (d) some folk are very hard to please
- (e) that's what you've got
- (f) the problem would be harder
- (g) they have a fair share
- (h) they have no right to complain
- (i) this was extremely impolite
- (j) what parts of it are worth

V 次の英文を読み、あとの設問に答えなさい。＊の付いた語句には注があります。

(30点)

[1] “From childhood’s hour I have not been as others were,” begins Edgar Allan Poe* in his haunting 1829 poem “Alone.” It details his inability to connect emotionally with other people, to share joys and sorrows. “All I lov’d—*I* lov’d alone.”

[2] Poe was not an especially (ア) figure: he grew up in a fairly ordinary family, attended school, and served in the military. Yet through it all, he never made any deep human connections, beyond perhaps his cousin Virginia, whom he married when she was thirteen (he was twenty-seven), but who died of tuberculosis a few years later.

[3] According to his obituary*, Poe “had few or no friends.” Most people were simply not worth his time. It’s not that no one wanted his company; it’s that *he* didn’t much want *theirs*. Again, his obituary: “He had made up his mind upon the numberless complexities of the social world, and the whole system with him was an imposture*.” His loneliness was self-imposed.

[4] (エ), Poe suffered terribly from his lack of friends, self-medicating with alcohol and gambling to numb his pain. Before he died at age forty under circumstances probably involving alcohol poisoning, he confessed his problem. “It has not been in the pursuit of pleasure that I have periled life and reputation and reason,” he said. Rather, it was “a sense of insupportable loneliness.”

[5] Friendship is the second pillar* of building a happier life. Friends can lighten the load of the heaviest days. There are (カ) joys in life as wonderful as seeing a close friend after a long separation. Without friends, no one can thrive. This is the clear conclusion from decades of research. Friendship accounts for almost 60 percent of the difference in happiness between individuals, no matter how introverted* or extroverted they are. A life with close friends can be happy (キ) many other things are going wrong. A life without close friends is like a

house in the winter (in Massachusetts) without heat.

[6] Unfortunately, ⁽⁷⁾the latter case is increasingly common in our society. Social scientists ask survey questions like “When was the last time you had a private conversation in which you shared personal feelings or problems?” Over the past three decades, the percentage of Americans who would answer “never” to this question has nearly doubled. The percentage of Americans who say they have fewer than three close friends has doubled since 1990.

[7] The reasons for this sound an awful lot like Poe syndrome, but ⁽⁷⁾on a mass scale. We are willfully neglecting friendships, and even pushing them away. Our fixation on screens and social media makes it easier to be alone than ever, and many young people even confess that making friends in person now feels awkward or frightening. Our poisonous culture war has broken up perfectly good friendships as well: polling data have shown that about one in six Americans have stopped talking to a friend or family member since 2016 because of politics.

[8] And then, of course, there’s COVID. If your life didn’t go back to its 2019-era “normal,” you are not alone. In a poll conducted in March 2022, 59 percent of respondents said they still had not fully returned to their pre-pandemic activities. More serious for happiness is that many people now prioritize socializing for fun less than they used to in the “before times.” In a poll long after the pandemic lockdowns had ended, 21 percent of respondents said that socializing had become more important to them since the corona-virus outbreak, but 35 percent said it had become *less* important. Many feel anxious about socializing, with the number one reason being “not knowing what to say or how to interact.” Many of us have simply forgotten how to be friends.

[9] The good news is that it’s never too late to relearn friendship skills and restart old relationships. With the right information, nearly all challenges can be met.

- * Edgar Allan Poe: エドガー・アラン・ポー（米国の詩人・批評家・小説家）
- * obituary:（新聞の）死亡記事
- * imposture: 詐欺行為， べてん
- * the second pillar: 第二の柱（筆者はこの著書の中で， 幸せな人生のための4つの柱を挙げている）
- * introverted: 内向的な

Arthur C. Brooks and Oprah Winfrey, *Build the Life You Want: The Art and Science of Getting Happier*. Portfolio/Penguin, 2023.

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1. 空所（ア）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び，その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) courageous (b) friendly (c) solitary (d) wealthy

2. 下線部(イ)と最も意味の近いものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び，その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) after (b) except (c) including (d) without

3. 下線部(ウ)の意味として最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び，その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) ほとんどの人は彼にとって時間をかけるに値しなかった。
 (b) ほとんどの人は彼にはただ暇つぶしの相手としてしか役に立たなかった。
 (c) ほとんどの人は彼のために時間をかける価値はないと考えた。
 (d) ほとんどの人は彼の一人きりの時間に価値があると思わなかった。

4. 空所（エ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び，その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) Also (b) Still (c) Then (d) Therefore

5. 下線部(オ)と同じ文法上の役割で用いられている it を含む文を(a)～(d)から 1 つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) His criticism, if you could call it that, is completely irrelevant.
- (b) It is clear that the press continues to have an important role in today's society.
- (c) It seems that our students are satisfied with the new program.
- (d) It was because of the storm that they gave up reaching the mountain top.

6. 空所 (カ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から 1 つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) a lot of (b) few (c) less (d) some

7. 空所 (キ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から 1 つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) as if (b) even when (c) just because (d) whenever

8. 下線部(ク)が意味することとして最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から 1 つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 幸福度の違いに関する最近の事例
- (b) 様々な状況が悪化していること
- (c) 親しい友人のいない人生
- (d) 数十年にわたる調査の結果

9. 下線部(ケ)の要因として本文中に挙げられていないものを(a)～(d)から 1 つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 新型コロナウイルス感染症の流行
- (b) 政治のために身近な人と隔たりができること
- (c) 戦争や紛争の勃発によって友人と会えなくなること
- (d) パソコンやスマートフォンに夢中になること

10. 段落〔8〕の内容と一致しているものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 多くの人々は何を話し、互いにどう関わればよいかがわからなくなっているため、社交術を磨きたいと切望している。
- (b) 幸福という点では、多くの人々がコロナ禍前の活動に十分に戻れないことは最も深刻な事態である。
- (c) コロナ禍前と比べて社交の重要性が高まったと回答した人は、その重要性が低くなったと回答した人よりも少ない。
- (d) たとえ2019年以前の日常生活にまだ戻れなくても、その人は孤独なわけではない。

VI 次の英文を読み、あとの設問に答えなさい。* の付いた語には注があります。

(30点)

[1] One of the most well-established patterns in measuring public opinion is that every generation tends to move as one in terms of its politics and general ideology. Its members share the same formative experiences, reach life's big milestones at
(7) the same time and intermingle in the same spaces. So how should we make sense of reports that Gen Z* is hyper-progressive on certain issues, but surprisingly conservative on others?

[2] The answer, in the words of Alice Evans, a visiting fellow at Stanford University and one of the leading researchers on the topic, is that today's under-thirties are undergoing a great gender divergence, (イ) young women in the former camp and young men the latter. Gen Z is two generations, not one.

[3] In countries on every continent, an ideological gap has opened up between young men and women. Tens of millions of people who occupy the same cities, workplaces, classrooms and even homes no longer see eye-to-eye.
(7)

[4] In the US, Gallup data shows that after decades where the sexes were each spread roughly equally across liberal and conservative world views, women aged 18 to 30 are now 30 percentage points more liberal than their male contemporaries. That gap took just six years to open up.

[5] Germany also now shows a 30-point gap between increasingly conservative young men and progressive female contemporaries, and in the UK the gap is 25 points. In Poland last year, almost half of men aged 18-21 backed the hard-right Confederation party, (エ) just a sixth of young women of the same age.

[6] Outside the west, there are even more stark divisions. In South Korea there is now a yawning chasm between young men and women, and it's a similar situation in China. In Africa, Tunisia shows the same pattern. Notably, in every country this dramatic split is either exclusive to the younger generation or far more pronounced there than among men and women in their thirties and upwards.

[7] The #MeToo movement was the key trigger, giving rise to fiercely feminist values among young women who felt empowered to speak out against long-running injustices. That spark found especially dry tinder* in South Korea, where gender inequality remains stark, and outright misogyny* is common.

[8] In the country's 2022 presidential election, while older men and women voted in lockstep, young men swung heavily behind the right-wing People Power party, and young women backed the liberal Democratic party in almost equal and opposite numbers.

[9] Korea's is an extreme situation, but it (カ) as a warning to other countries of what can (キ) when young men and women part ways. Its society is riven in two. Its marriage rate has plummeted, and birth rate has fallen precipitously, dropping to 0.78 births per woman in 2022, the lowest of any country in the world.

[10] Seven years on from the initial #MeToo explosion, the gender divergence in attitudes has become self-sustaining. Survey data show that in many countries the ideological differences now extend beyond this issue. The clear progressive-vs-conservative divide on sexual harassment appears to have caused—or at least is part of—a broader realignment of young men and women into (ク) and (ケ) camps respectively on other issues.

[11] In the US, UK and Germany, young women now take far more liberal positions on immigration and racial justice than young men, while older age groups remain evenly matched. The trend in most countries has been one of women shifting left while men stand still, but there are signs that young men are actively moving to the right in Germany, where today's under-30s are more opposed to immigration than their elders, and have shifted towards the far-right AfD* in recent years.

[12] It would be easy to say this is all a phase that will pass, but the ideology gaps are only growing, and data shows that people's formative political experiences are hard to shake off. All of this is exacerbated* by the fact that the proliferation of smartphones and social media mean that young men and women now increasingly

inhabit separate spaces and experience separate cultures.

[13] Too often young people's views are overlooked owing to their low rates of political participation, but this shift could leave ripples for generations to come, impacting far more than vote counts.

- * Gen Z: Z世代
- * tinder: 火のつきやすいもの
- * misogyny: 女性嫌悪, 女性蔑視
- * AfD: ドイツの政党
- * exacerbate: 悪化させる

John Burn-Murdoch, "A New Global Gender Divide Is Emerging." *Financial Times*

26 Jan. 2024.

出典表記: Source: John Burn-Murdoch, 2024, A New Global Gender Divide Is Emerging, Financial Times, Jan. 26, 2024. Used under licence from the Financial Times. All Rights Reserved.

1. 下線部(ア)が意味することとして最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 一般の人々の人生経験には特定のパターンが存在する。
- (b) イデオロギーでまとまった集団の構成員には性格的に似た特徴が見られる。
- (c) 政治的信条を共有するグループのメンバーは同じ場所に集って行動する。
- (d) 同一の世代に属する者は似た価値観を持つに至る人生の道筋をたどる。

2. 空所 (イ) に入る語として最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) over (b) though (c) while (d) with

3. 下線部(ウ)と最も意味の近いものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) agree with each other (b) meet in person
- (c) read anybody's mind (d) treat others equally

4. 空所（ エ ）に入る語句として最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) compared to | (b) in addition to |
| (c) prior to | (d) with regard to |

5. 段落〔6〕の内容と一致しているものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) 西洋以外では、特に韓国、中国、チュニジアでジェンダーの問題が議論されている。
- (b) 世界中で、若者のあいだにジェンダー間の政治的意見の相違がある。
- (c) 西側諸国を除いたアジアやアフリカなどで、ジェンダー間の格差が広がっている。
- (d) 若者だけでなく、30代以上の人々のあいだでも男女間で大きな認識の違いがある。

6. 下線部(オ)と最も意味の近いものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) voted in agreement | (b) voted in contrast |
| (c) voted in favor | (d) voted in turn |

7. 空所（ カ ），（ キ ）に入る動詞の組み合わせとして、最も適切なものを(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) (カ) poses | (キ) continue |
| (b) (カ) proves | (キ) increase |
| (c) (カ) serves | (キ) happen |
| (d) (カ) works | (キ) produce |

8. 空所 (ク), (ケ) に入る語の組み合わせとして, 最も適切なものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (a) (ク) conservative | (ケ) liberal |
| (b) (ク) progressive | (ケ) liberal |
| (c) (ク) progressive | (ケ) right-wing |
| (d) (ク) right-wing | (ケ) conservative |

9. 下線部(コ)と同じ文法的機能を持つ that を含む文を(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) I explained my business plan to her, but that didn't catch her interest.
- (b) It is imperative that we stay focused on our goals, avoiding any distractions.
- (c) The house that I used to live in when I was a child holds many precious memories.
- (d) The news that a shopping mall is going to open excited the whole town.

10. 段落 [12] ~ [13] の内容と一致しているものを(a)~(d)から1つ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

- (a) イデオロギーの対立は, 若者に特有な一過性の問題である。
- (b) 女性蔑視の是正のためには, 若者の政治参加が求められる。
- (c) ソーシャル・メディアの発達などが, 若者の政治離れを加速させている。
- (d) 若者のあいだのジェンダーによる意識の違いは, 社会に長期的な影響をもたらす。

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