

英 語

注 意

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないで下さい。
- 2 この問題冊子は全部で9ページあります。
- 3 解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号とマーク、氏名とフリガナを必ず記入して下さい。
- 4 解答は、解答用紙の問題番号に対応した解答マーク欄にマークして下さい。
- 5 解答時間は60分です。
- 6 解答用紙は必ず提出して下さい。
- 7 問題冊子は持ち帰って下さい。

受験番号欄記入例

2025

受 験 番 号				
1	9	7	0	5
0	0	0	●	0
●	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	●	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	●	9	9	9

数字の位置に注意してマークして下さい
ゼロは一番上にあります

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

- 1. 解答は、HB の黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
- 2. 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消しなさい。
- 3. 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。
- 4. 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

マーク例

良い例	●	悪い例	○	⊗	⊘	○	薄いマークは読めません
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I 次の英文 1 ～ 6 の下線部の意味に最も近いものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

1 After years of continuous effort, the scientist was finally able to break through the challenges.

- ① face ② understand ③ overcome ④ destroy

2 Tom is very talented and can play many musical pieces on the spot.

- ① by heart ② instantly ③ by accident ④ beautifully

3 I believed that she was telling the truth, but I was wrong all along.

- ① till the end ② for a long time
③ after all ④ from the beginning

4 Kate and Oliver have had a falling out over their honeymoon trip plan.

- ① an argument ② an agreement
③ an arrangement ④ a misunderstanding

5 She is by no means an inexperienced teacher.

- ① not truly ② undeniably ③ not at all ④ unquestionably

6 All my hard work was for nothing.

- ① without effort ② for free ③ erased ④ wasted

Ⅱ 次の英文 7 ～ 11 の () に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

7 The newly built hotel () the bay and offers a panoramic view of the city.

- ① oversees ② overflows ③ overtakes ④ overlooks

8 His new haircut doesn't () his face shape very well.

- ① suit ② adapt to ③ meet ④ appeal to

9 Printers and copy machines must be readily () to facilitate daily operations.

- ① practical ② effective ③ valuable ④ available

10 One unique () of his company is its commitment to providing innovative and sustainable solutions.

- ① routine ② investment ③ feature ④ reputation

11 During weekends, there is usually () traffic in the city center, making it easier to get around.

- ① empty ② small ③ light ④ gentle

Ⅲ 次の 12 ～ 14 の日本語の意味を表す英文を完成させるように、() 内の ① ～ ⑥ を並べかえなさい。そして、4 番目にくるものの番号を選びなさい。

12 ストレスをかけず、しばらくのんびり過ごすように。

Do not stress yourself and (① easy ② it ③ a ④ little ⑤ take ⑥ for) while.

13 私が信用するのは、彼が約束を守るからだ。

It is (① his ② that ③ keeps ④ because ⑤ promises ⑥ he) I trust him.

14 私は一週間町にいなかったが、そうでなければもっと早くに知らせたよ。

I was out of town for a week; (① I ② told ③ much ④ otherwise ⑤ you ⑥ would have) earlier.

Ⅳ 次の会話文中の [15] ～ [22] に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Jake : Ahhh... it's good to finally sit down. How far do you figure we walked today?

Vickie : No idea, but we've been on our feet since this morning. Hey, are you sure this is the right train?

Jake : I guess so. The guy at the information counter said Track 29. That's this one. And the signs on the side of the train all say Chattanooga.

Vickie : Yeah, but then why is this particular [15] empty except for us? I mean...

—*Announcement airs over the speaker*—

Jake : Sssh! I want to catch this.

—*Announcement finishes*—

Vickie : I could understand about ten percent of that. Can't they ever talk more [16] ?

Jake : I think he said something about cars one through five going only [17] Baltimore.

Vickie : Is that before or after our [18] ?

Jake : I don't know. I'd better check. Wait here a bit.

—*A couple of minutes later*—

Jake : Just like I [19] . Grab your bags.

Vickie : What did you find out? We're in [20] ?

Jake : Yeah. We've got to move to car six or beyond.

Vickie : Is that further forward or further back?

Jake : Good question. [21] . The train should be leaving soon.

Vickie : Alright then. Hope we can [22] .

[15]

- ① line
- ② car
- ③ station
- ④ seat

[16]

- ① wisely
- ② quickly
- ③ politely
- ④ clearly

17

- ① as far as
- ② beyond
- ③ in place of
- ④ towards

18

- ① line
- ② car
- ③ stop
- ④ train

19

- ① thought
- ② told you
- ③ decided
- ④ forecast

20

- ① a canceled train
- ② the wrong car
- ③ serious danger
- ④ time for departure

21

- ① Check the time
- ② Pack your bag
- ③ Move over
- ④ Let's hurry

22

- ① get a refund for our trip
- ② make it to the station
- ③ find someone to ask
- ④ locate the right train

V 次の英文を読み、 ～ の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

The origins of consumption tax in Japan go back to the late 1980s, a period marked by significant economic transitions and a need for fiscal* reform. Introduced on April 1, 1989, by then-Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, the consumption tax aimed to deal with growing budget deficits by creating a stable revenue source when Japan's population was starting to age rapidly and social welfare costs were skyrocketing. Initially set at 3%, the tax was part of a stated attempt to gradually shift some of the tax burden from income (what people earn) to consumption (what people buy).

The implementation of consumption tax was a controversial decision. Those in favor argued that a consumption-based tax system is more equal and efficient. Since everyone, regardless of income level, pays consumption tax, it enlarges the tax base, ensuring that even those who might otherwise not pay income taxes contribute to public revenues. Economists supporting the government's move noted that this characteristic makes consumption tax a more reliable source of government funding because (they said) it is less affected by wage decreases and economic downturns*. Additionally, with Japan's population getting older, consumption tax would provide a sustainable revenue stream to fund increasing pension and healthcare costs, which were putting huge pressure on public finances. Thirdly, consumption tax allowed the government to lower income taxes on the highest earners, which was meant to encourage these people to invest more in new businesses.

Opponents, however, raised significant concerns about the negative effects of consumption tax on lower-income households. They argued that it unfairly impacts these households, who spend a larger portion of their income on essential goods (such as food, clothing, and other daily necessities) compared to wealthier people. Critics argued that this imbalance worsens economic inequality and puts too much pressure on the poor. The initial implementation in 1989 led to widespread protests and a political backlash*, reflecting the public's feelings that the new tax was unfair. Critics also pointed out that consumption tax could hurt consumer spending, particularly in times of economic downturns. By increasing the cost of goods, the tax could reduce disposable income, leading to lower consumption levels, which in turn could affect economic growth. This concern became more evident during the subsequent tax rate hikes—to 5% in 1997, to 8% in 2014, and to 10% in 2019—when each increase was accompanied by negative economic impacts.

In conclusion, while consumption tax has its critics, it remains an attractive option for the governing political party, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). The LDP continues to suggest further increases in the future, as Japan's social welfare spending rises to unsustainable levels. There is real worry, however, that the middle and lower classes will have to shoulder much of the pain of such a tax increase, and that the increase will not achieve what it intends. As Japan navigates its fiscal challenges, consumption tax will surely play a central role in shaping the nation's economic, social, and political landscape.

*fiscal財政的 *downturn落ち込み *backlash急激な逆戻り

- 23 Why was consumption tax originally implemented?
- ① A 3% tax on goods and services was not enough to fix the deficit.
 - ② Japan's population was shrinking, and people were buying less.
 - ③ The government wanted to find a way to pay for rising welfare costs.
 - ④ Income taxes were lowered for everyone, and extra revenue was needed.
- 24 Why did supporters of the consumption tax think it was fairer?
- ① Income tax is not paid by all, but consumption tax is.
 - ② The consumption tax helps lower-income households.
 - ③ Government revenues can be used to create businesses.
 - ④ Everyone pays the same percent of their income.
- 25 According to the article, which of the following was NOT a criticism of the consumption tax?
- ① Wealthy people will pay less of it.
 - ② It might hurt the economy.
 - ③ People will have less money to spend.
 - ④ The lower classes will be affected the most.
- 26 According to the article, what effect did consumption tax raises have?
- ① People wasted less money.
 - ② Economic growth was slowed.
 - ③ The government balanced its budget.
 - ④ The LDP became more popular.
- 27 What would be the most suitable title for this article?
- ① Why Japan's Tax System Has Got to Be Reformed
 - ② The Consumption Tax: A Fairer System for All
 - ③ How the LDP Has Used the Consumption Tax to Stay in Power
 - ④ A Controversial Decision: Looking Back and Looking Forward

Ⅵ 次の英文を読み、28 ～ 32 に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Amusing Ourselves to Death was written by Neil Postman in 1985. It focuses on how television changed the way people get information, think, and communicate. Postman believed that TV, with its focus on entertainment, has made it 28 for people to discuss important topics seriously.

For the past 500 years or so, people have mainly relied on reading books, newspapers, magazines, and other printed materials to access knowledge and ideas. This is sometimes referred to as the Gutenberg Age, after the inventor of the moveable-type printing press in the mid-1400s. According to Postman, the technology of 29 encouraged a culture that valued thinking deeply and discussing complex ideas. People in this era spent more of their free time reading and trying to understand detailed arguments.

However, when television became popular in the mid-1900s, the situation began to 30. TV is a visual medium that shows everything quickly and in a flashy way. In Postman's view, this makes it more about entertaining people than informing them. As a result, news, politics, education, and even religion began to be presented in a way that is more about keeping people entertained than helping them understand important issues. Postman argued that this makes people more interested in having fun and less interested in thinking critically or understanding complex issues.

In today's internet and social media world, Postman's ideas seem 31 relevant. Platforms like YouTube, Instagram, and TikTok are filled with short, entertaining videos. These platforms use algorithms to show us content that will keep us on the platform longer, which is often material that is amusing, exciting, or sensational. This means we are constantly fed information that grabs our attention but does not necessarily help us learn or understand the reality of our world. Instead of reading detailed news articles, magazines, or books, many people just scroll through headlines or watch short videos. This can lead to a culture where entertainment is valued over knowledge, and quick, simplistic opinions are 32 than thoughtful discussions.

Amusing Ourselves to Death is a warning about the negative effects media technologies can have on both individuals and society as a whole. Postman's ideas show the importance of seeking out meaningful information and thinking critically, especially in today's media environment.

28

- ① easy ② possible ③ funnier ④ harder

29

- ① entertainment ② printing ③ reading ④ television

30

- ① disappear ② change ③ improve ④ increase

31

- ① even more ② much less ③ slightly ④ not at all

32

- ① less important ② greater ③ more common ④ deeper

VII 次の英文 33 ～ 37 の () に入る最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

33 No one else could give so () an answer as my boss.

- ① decisive ② decidedly ③ decidable ④ decisively

34 All the shops on Third Avenue but one () early yesterday to allow work crews to pave the street.

- ① closed ② was closed ③ has been closed ④ have been closed

35 I need to throw away the table () legs were broken.

- ① that ② whose ③ which ④ whichever

36 If you are () to the airport by noon, you'd better hurry.

- ① get ② to get ③ about to get ④ likely to get

37 () our clients were informed in advance, they were not upset about the schedule change.

- ① Since ② Despite ③ Now that ④ Owing to

英語の問題はここまでです

