

(全9の2)

- 2 次の1と2の各英文には、まとまりをよくするために取り除いた方がよい文が一つある。取り除く文として最も適当なものを、それぞれ下線部a～dのうちから一つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。ただし、英文1と2は独立したものである。

1.

この問題は著作権の都合により、掲載できませんでした。

(Mitchell, N. (2020). *VOA News* より一部改変)

2.

この問題は著作権の都合により、掲載できませんでした。

(Lombardi, L. (2025). *RD, COM* より一部改変)

(全9の1)

- 1 次の1～8の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、下のa～dからそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

1. The resort on the island is the () place for tourists to stay.
(a) partial (b) ideal (c) incomplete (d) lacking
2. Reviews of the new cell phone consistently revealed that the device is unnecessarily ().
(a) complicated (b) fortunate (c) stuck (d) enflamed
3. David Pascal has received extremely favorable reviews on his job performance () joining the company last year.
(a) then (b) afterward (c) later (d) since
4. I was just () to call to see if Mary had left her office when she arrived home.
(a) about (b) engaged (c) identical (d) prone
5. Researchers sometimes create basic diagrams to illustrate the key findings of their investigations, making complex information more accessible to a wider () in presentations.
(a) audience (b) clumsiness (c) distance (d) speedster
6. The subtle yet pervasive influence of cultural norms on individual behavior often operates at a subconscious level, shaping perceptions and influencing decision-making processes in ways that are not immediately ().
(a) apparent (b) audible (c) bare (d) grateful
7. The company's decision to invest heavily in sustainable practices reflects a growing recognition of its broader social responsibility and a commitment to () its environmental impact.
(a) dismissing (b) mitigating (c) spawning (d) withholding
8. His ability to navigate complex interpersonal dynamics and mediate effectively between conflicting parties () instrumental in fostering a more collaborative and productive working environment within the department.
(a) appreciated (b) coasted (c) nodded (d) proved

(全9の3)

- 3
- 次の英文が完成した文面になるように、(1)～(4)のaからfを並べ替えた後、それぞれ1番目、3番目、6番目にくるものの記号をマークせよ。

この問題は著作権の都合により、掲載できませんでした。

(Benjamin, J. et al. (2025). *Pacific Conservation Biology* より一部改変)

(全9の4)

- 4
- 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えよ。

Possible societal extinction looms over East Asia due to the region's alarmingly low birth rates. In 2024, experts convened at the 15th Asia Future Forum to discuss the various reasons for the low birth rate conundrum. The demographic crisis, they argued, is not simply a matter of economics. It is a complex interplay of patriarchal social structures, capitalist pressures, and gender imbalance.

Nancy Folbre, a Professor of Economics at the University of Massachusetts and pioneer of care economics, highlighted East Asian men's attitudes and the lack of societal support for families as a *recipe for extinction*. Folbre's analysis resonates deeply in East Asian countries where rapid industrialization has created a deeply gendered *workism* culture. Men, driven by the (1) of a hyper-competitive labour market, give priority to work over family. Women, on the other hand, are typically relegated to low-paid work, and work with little chance of promotion. While both men and women work long hours, many men neglect their responsibilities in both housework and care work.

This poor division of labour, rooted in male-centeredness, is seen to have reached its breaking point. In 2023, a poll of 1,000 adults aged 19-44 across South Korea by Global Research found 72.6% of women felt marriage is disadvantageous, and 84.4% felt having a child is disadvantageous. Yee Jaeyoul, a sociology professor at Seoul National University, argued it is (2) for women to avoid marriage and childbirth in Korean society given their circumstances. Confirming his point, South Korea's birth rate was found to have dropped to 0.72 births per woman in 2023, which is the lowest it has ever been.

Folbre argues neither policies nor money aimed at (3) birth rates will be ever effective unless the underlying structure of these societies is changed. In other words, as long as deep-seated gender inequality between men and women exists, the birth rate will continue to drop. Notably, she says, the cultural expectation that women should always care for children, parents, and the sick must be dismantled. Care work simply needs to be shared equally between men and women.

Karen Eggleston, Director of the Asia Health Policy Program at Stanford University, also highlighted the (4) between low birth rates and men's low participation in housework and care work. Her research reveals a stark contrast between East Asian countries, where men contribute minimally to housework and care work, and Nordic countries, where more balanced sharing of both coincides with significantly higher birth rates. She argues the data suggests a clear link: societies that value gender equality within the home are more likely to thrive demographically.

The poor economic situations in South Korea and Japan have deepened the crisis. Many young people feel economically insecure. They feel unable to (5) the costs of dating, marriage, and raising children. This economic pressure is further intensified by the lack of social safety nets and a persistent gender wage gap. The analogy "between the devil and the deep blue sea" was used by Folbre to illustrate the dilemma. Women are simply caught between the constraints of patriarchal expectations and the pressures of a capitalist system that devalues their contributions.

What then is the solution? The solution, as the experts suggest, lies in redefining progress and redesigning social institutions. Moving beyond a profit-centric measure of success and fostering open dialogue about creating a more (6) future. In these terms, the demographic crisis facing East Asia is not just a challenge; it is an opportunity to dismantle outdated patriarchal structures and build a more equitable society for all. Ignoring this call, however, will keep these countries well on the path to societal extinction.

(全9の5)

1. 本文の空所①～⑥に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下記の(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) (a) demands | (b) receipts | (c) claims | (d) provisions |
| (2) (a) irreversible | (b) rational | (c) illogical | (d) circumspect |
| (3) (a) fleeing | (b) continuing | (c) demising | (d) boosting |
| (4) (a) polarity | (b) correlation | (c) resemblance | (d) conflict |
| (5) (a) appeal | (b) assure | (c) afford | (d) adhere |
| (6) (a) sustainable | (b) approachable | (c) objectionable | (d) predictable |

2. 本文の内容と適合するものを下記の(a)～(h)から2つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) East Asia's extremely low birth rates threaten its long-term survival as a region.
- (b) The low birth rates were attributed mainly to the result of ongoing economic difficulties.
- (c) Nancy Folbre believes that financial measures will increase the birth rate significantly.
- (d) Karen Eggleston suggested policies to encourage women to take on more care work.
- (e) Declining East Asian birth rates were found to be on par with those in Scandinavia.
- (f) Male-centredness was identified as a key reason for the declining birth rates.
- (g) Experts believe the future of East Asia rests on reconstructing its cultural values.
- (h) East Asian states provide extensive support and financial benefits for families.

(全9の6)

5 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いの答えを、それぞれ(a)～(d)より1つずつ選びマークせよ。

When we consider how criminal records are treated from country to country, we can see some fascinating differences in regards to individual privacy, rehabilitation, and public safety. Here, we take a look at how Japan and the UK operate distinct approaches.

Japan・Discretion

It is said that Japan's method for managing criminal records is primarily focused on rehabilitation. While Japan has an exceedingly high conviction rate, suspended sentences are common. Individuals are often released from prison as soon as possible to rehabilitate them. The widespread use of *imprisonment with labour* is also said to support this aim, with the idea that it provides individuals with both structure and employable skills.

Having left prison, it is also thought that the individual should have a fresh start and a good chance to rejoin society and contribute. In order to minimise any public stigma, any information about former troubles with the police is kept tightly under wraps. Discretion is the order of the day. In fact, the system is so secret that Japanese citizens cannot even see and confirm their own criminal records.

The Japanese judiciary and prosecutors (but not defence lawyers) have access to such information. Otherwise, foreign government institutions and immigration offices can also request the details of a person's criminal record for various purposes. In this case, the individual has to go to the prefectural police office and make an in-person application, which also involves paying a small fee and being fingerprinted. Then they must return to the office a week or two later to receive a physical copy in a sealed envelope with the strict instruction that it must only be viewed by the respective government body.

UK・Balanced Disclosure

In line with European policy, the UK takes a very different route. Like Japan, the UK prison system also has a practice of releasing prisoners for good behaviour. While in prison, convicts are given access to a variety of educational and vocational courses. They can also work towards gaining recognised qualifications that improve their employability upon release.

Once released, the UK weighs up personal privacy against a legitimate need for information about criminal histories. This means that while the general public cannot access information about an individual's convictions, employers can request a copy of the criminal record. There must be, however, a *good reason*. In short, anyone that will work with children or the vulnerable is required to submit a copy of their criminal record before employment. This approach carefully balances an individual's right to privacy against an employer's need to ensure safety in the workplace.

As a result, the process by which an individual can order a copy of their criminal record is relatively easy. Individuals can request a copy via the UK government's website. They simply enter their name, date of birth, and make an online payment. They then receive a URL where they can view their details online. Furthermore, they can get an online code that can be shared with employers for a one-time view confirmation of their record. They also receive a tracking number for the physical copy that can be sent anywhere in the world.

(全9の7)

To conclude, we can see key differences between these two systems in terms of their primary focus. Japan prioritises rehabilitation through broad discretion and very limited access to criminal records. The idea is that the less the public knows, the easier it is for someone to move on. In contrast, the UK aims to protect personal privacy while enabling controlled disclosure of criminal history where there is a legitimate need. In this way, individuals are not unduly penalised by past mistakes, but it allows for necessary checks for roles that impact public safety. Both systems provide fascinating insights into the treatment of criminal records.

- (1) The main purpose of this text is to _____.
 - (a) contrast the administrative systems of handling criminal records
 - (b) compare the two prison system's rehabilitation of former convicts
 - (c) explain how a criminal record can affect a person's employability
 - (d) demonstrate how two countries' systems complement each other
- (2) In Japan, which of the following bodies CANNOT view the content of a criminal record?
 - (a) a foreign embassy
 - (b) an immigration center
 - (c) a labour office
 - (d) a government law office
- (3) In the UK, which of the following occupations will probably NOT require the job applicant to provide a copy of a criminal record for inspection?
 - (a) school teachers
 - (b) financial accountants
 - (c) medical doctors
 - (d) social workers
- (4) Individuals requesting a copy of the criminal record in Japan must _____.
 - (a) submit an application form in person at the embassy
 - (b) order online on the central government's website
 - (c) apply for a copy at the main regional police office
 - (d) send a postal application to the central government
- (5) What is one of the key implications of the record system in Japan?
 - (a) Employers do not know the background of job candidates when hiring.
 - (b) Employers work with the government to reintegrate former criminals.
 - (c) Ex-offenders are unable to work in any industries and sectors upon release.
 - (d) Ex-offenders can obtain clean records after a certain number of years.

7

(全9の8)

- (6) According to the article, which of the following best describes the primary difference in approach between Japan and the UK?
 - (a) Japan prioritises public safety by widely disclosing criminal records, while the UK prioritises ongoing punishment.
 - (b) The UK aims for widespread public awareness of criminal records, while Japan keeps them completely secret for all purposes.
 - (c) Both Japan and the UK have little distinction in their methods when it comes to reintegrating former inmates back into society.
 - (d) Japan focuses on rehabilitation by limiting access to records, whereas the UK balances privacy with needs-based disclosure.

8

(全 9 の 9)

6

1. 次の日本語を読み、内容を 30 語程度の英語でまとめよ。なお、設定語数を大幅に超えるもの、全訳をしたものは採点の対象としない。

この問題は著作権の都合により、掲載できませんでした。

(転写 (2024)、毎日新聞より一部改変)

2. 次の英文は *Indian Translator Makes History with International Booker Shortlist: Deepa Bhasini's Rendering of Hanu Mishra's 'Heart Lamp' 'Speaks Truth to Power'* の見出しで始まる全 20 段落ある新聞記事から最初の 2 段落を抜粋したものである。記者がこの記事で伝えたいニュースの要点を、50 字程度の日本語でまとめよ。なお、設定字数を大幅に超えるもの、全訳をしたものは採点の対象としない。

この問題は著作権の都合により、掲載できませんでした。

(Ramachandran, M. (2025). *Nikkei Asia* より一部改変)