

2025年度(令和7年度) 高崎経済大学
経済学部 公立大学中期日程 問題訂正

【 外国語(英語) 】

訂正箇所	14 ページ 問題3 13～14行目
誤:	Some of them, <u>including pine trees and oaks</u> , maintain ...
正:	Some of them maintain ...

外 国 語

(英 語)

答 案 作 成 上 の 注 意

1. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された欄に記入しなければいけません。
2. 英語は2ページから17ページまでです。
3. 解答用紙の受験番号欄は3か所です。氏名を書いてはいけません。
また、※印欄には何も記入してはいけません。
4. 解答には筆記用具、消しゴム以外のものを使用してはいけません。
5. 問題冊子と使用しない解答用紙は持ち帰ってください。

問題 1 以下の英文を読んで、次の問いに答えなさい。（*の付いた語には語注がある。）

I was gifted with a new way of seeing the day I got robbed underwater. I had been filming creatures living in the Great African Sea Forest off the coast of South Africa about a year ago when my camera was grabbed straight out of my hands by a young octopus thief. Wrapping her arms around her reward, she ^(A) zoomed backward across the ocean floor.

As I wondered how to (1) my camera back without alarming my young friend, something surprising happened. She turned the camera around and began to film my diving partner and me.

The interesting images she captured ^(B) — videos of her own arms hung over the camera lens with our bodies in the background — had a profound effect on me. (2) many years filming octopuses and hundreds of other animals that call the Sea Forest home, for the first time I was seeing the world — and myself — from her perspective.

We must have looked strange to her in our masks and with our underwater flashlights. But in that moment I remembered that despite all our technology, we are not so different from our animal relatives. Every breath of air, every drop of water, every bite of food comes from the living planet we share.

Yesterday was Earth Day, and I am tempted to ask myself how humanity can save our wild planet and undo ^(C) the damage we have inflicted upon the natural world. Where I live, in the Cape of Good Hope, I am privileged ^(D) to be surrounded by nature, but we are dealing with pollution and diminishing numbers of shellfish, fish, raptors* and insect species. Worldwide, we are at a tipping point* with an estimated 69 percent decline in wildlife populations. あ

When I consider the vast network of living creatures on earth, it's clear ^(E) that "saving the planet" is the wrong goal. Unless the Earth gets completely destroyed by an asteroid* or experiences some similar disastrous

event, the planet could go on for several billion years. But without the biosphere* that makes it possible for us to eat and breathe, humanity could not survive.

The question we should be asking is what caused the increase in species loss and what we can do to reverse it. To me, it all started when we disconnected from our wild origins. While agricultural and technological revolutions have enabled massive population growth and innovation, they have also gradually made us believe that we can control nature, that our planet is an infinite resource to be mined for our advancement, comfort and entertainment. い

Today 56 percent of the world population lives in urban areas, a percentage expected to grow to nearly 70 percent by 2050. う It's only when something truly disastrous happens that we remember that even the greatest human advancements can be brought to a standstill by nature's power. (F)

I am not calling for us to leave all modern comforts behind, just pleading for us to get to know nature better, rather than trying to "save" her.

In the last decade I have taken more than 4,000 dives in the Sea Forest. My encounters with mollusks*, sharks and jellyfish there have convinced me that there is much we will lose if we do not value the tremendous abundance of life on earth. え

We do this first by protecting biodiversity hot spots and by (3) damaged ecosystems; the enormous regenerative power I see every day in nature is what gives hope for the nature.

(出典: *The New York Times International Edition* 一部改変)

語 注

raptor : 猛禽類

tipping point : 大きな転換点

asteroid : 小惑星

biosphere : 生物圏

mollusk : 軟体動物

1. (1) ~ (3) に入れるのに最適な語をア～エからそれぞれ一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------|---|-------------|
| (1) | ア | turn | イ | call |
| | ウ | hold | エ | get |
| (2) | ア | After | イ | Like |
| | ウ | As if | エ | Whereas |
| (3) | ア | restore | イ | restoration |
| | ウ | restored | エ | restoring |

2. 下線部(A)が示すものは何か。本文中の語句二語をそのまま書きなさい。
3. 本文の内容から、下線部(B)に含まれるものをア～カからすべて選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| ア | octopus | イ | camera lens | ウ | the author |
| エ | other animals | オ | the author's partner | カ | a profound effect |

4. 下線部(C), (D), (F)と最も意味の近い語句を、それぞれア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|---|----------|---|------------|---|---------|
| (C) | ア | protect | イ | overturn | ウ | generate | エ | reserve |
| (D) | ア | lucky | イ | educated | ウ | humorous | エ | unpaid |
| (F) | ア | launch | イ | caution | ウ | transition | エ | halt |

5. 以下の文を入れるのに最適な箇所を本文中の あ ~ え から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

That means that more than half of us are cut off from reminders that we are still part of nature and utterly dependent on its health.

6. 下線部(E)の理由として最適なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Because there are hidden risks to destroy earth.
- イ Because this goal does not necessarily mean to protect living things.
- ウ Because the wildlife on earth should be ignored.
- エ Because this goal helps preserve animals from extinction.

7. 以下の質問に対して最適な答えをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

According to the author, what is one reason for species loss?

- ア overpopulation
- イ humans' detachment from nature
- ウ the concept that nature controls humans
- エ the limited resources in nature

8. 以下の文を完成させるのに最適なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

The story of the author's encounter with an octopus in the sea describes how the author _____.

- ア discovered a new species of octopus
- イ recognized that the sea animal is in danger of extinction
- ウ realized the similarities between humans and sea animals
- エ attempted to recover his stolen camera

9. 著者の意見と一致するものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア People should return to the way of living before agricultural and technological revolutions.

イ The number of people who move to live in urban cities should be decreased.

ウ Technological advancement should be used to help humans protect and control ecosystems.

エ People should not forget that they are a part of nature.

10. 著者が本文を書いた目的は何か。最適なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア to give the readers a fresh insight into the topic

イ to entertain the readers by telling an imaginary story

ウ to persuade the readers to learn social science

エ to encourage the readers to pursue their own goals

問題 2 以下の英文を読んで、次の問いに答えなさい。（*の付いた語には語注がある。）

著作権の都合により非公開

著作権の都合により非公開

著作権の都合により非公開

(出典：Healthline.com 一部改変)

語 注

Gallup：アメリカの世論調査会社

respondent：回答者

correlation：相関関係

stressor：ストレスを与える要因

insomnia：不眠症

1. (1) ~ (7) に入れるのに、最適な語または語句をア～エからそれぞれ一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1)	ア	necessary for	イ	in need of
	ウ	required to	エ	on demand of

(2)	ア	consequences	イ	effectiveness
	ウ	influential	エ	production

(3)	ア	raised	イ	raising
	ウ	rose	エ	risen

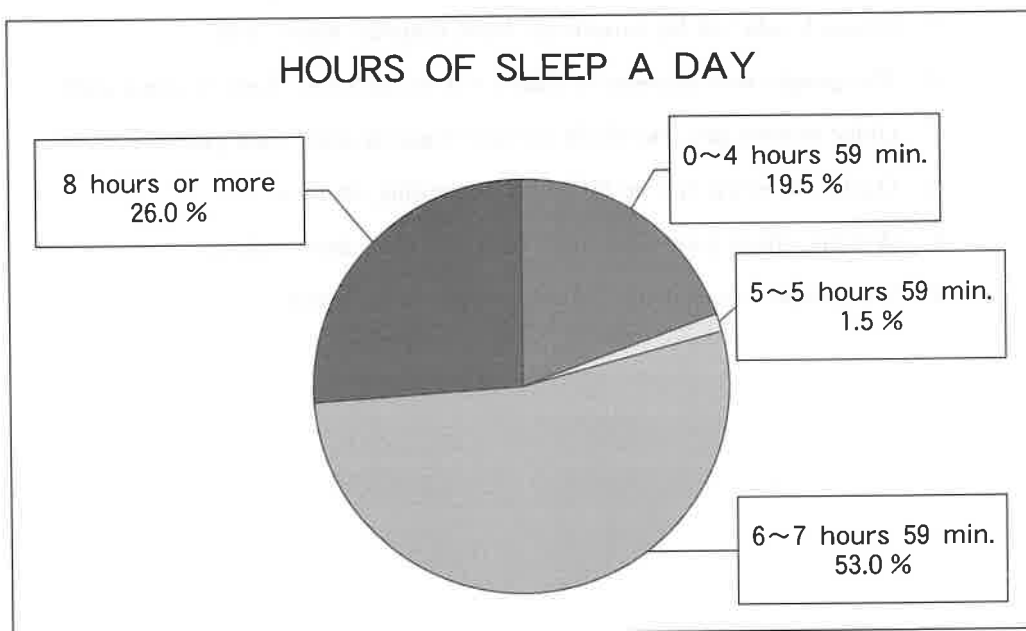
(4)	ア	unless	イ	whatever
	ウ	as	エ	until

(5)	ア	In contrast	イ	Additionally
	ウ	Occasionally	エ	That is to say

(6)	ア	female	イ	gender
	ウ	male	エ	generation

(7)	ア	as well	イ	instead
	ウ	indeed	エ	fortunately

2. 以下のグラフは、下線部(あ)の箇所の元となったデータである。このグラフに合うように、下線部(あ)内の と に入れるのに最適な語または語句をそれぞれ書きなさい。ただし、 には二単語の語句、 には一単語が入るものとする。



3. < > には、 以下から の前までをまとめた「見出し」が入る。その「見出し」として最適なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Why did Gallup conduct the survey on sleep?
- イ How do they find the result?
- ウ Why are Americans getting less sleep?
- エ What should Americans do to deal with the differences?

4. 下線部(い)が指すものは何か。本文中の語句 5 語をそのまま書きなさい。

5. 本文にある調査の結果や主張と一致するものをア～クから二つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア More than half of Americans do not have any problems with their sleep.
- イ Two decades ago, most of the people in the US had enough sleep.
- ウ Stress levels felt by Americans have doubled since 2003.
- エ The people who experience much stress are most likely to sleep well.
- オ Older women are less likely to have enough sleep than younger women.
- カ Quality of sleep can be different depending on race.
- キ Writing about your sleep may help you have better sleep.
- ク We should invent drugs to help people sleep better.

問題 3 以下の英文を読んで、次の問いに答えなさい。（*の付いた語には語注がある。）

Nikko, in Tochigi Prefecture, is famous for its foliage-viewing spots. Every year in November, tourists flock here from all over the country to admire the beauty of the autumn leaves. The roads running through the mountains are jammed with traffic. But no matter how long (1) may take, people are determined to view the vibrant autumn colors.

In Japan, each of the four seasons is distinct. The fresh green buds of spring give way to the rich foliage of summer. And in autumn, the forests turn red and yellow. When you look at Japan's autumn scenery, you can't help but (2) the astonishing variety of colors. This has to (3) Japan's wide variety of vegetation. Most parts of the country belong to the Temperate Zone*, and there are large numbers of broadleaved trees*. Some of them, including pine trees and oaks, maintain green leaves all year round. Others are deciduous trees, changing color in autumn: these include maples, whose leaves turn red, and ginkgoes*, which turn yellow. Most mountainous areas in Japan have a nice balance of evergreen and deciduous trees. It's this that creates the beautiful, multi-colored autumn scenery.

(B) (4) ancient times, the Japanese have deeply appreciated the beauty of autumn leaves. The autumn colors are mentioned many times in *The Tale of Genji**, written in the early 11th century. Back then, when autumn rolled around, the emperors and court aristocrats would gather in gardens to admire the maple leaves. And they would sometimes make trips into the mountains to view the leaves — a custom (5) as *momiji-gari*, literally “maple hunting”. An autumn outing to appreciate the changing colors of leaves was a popular event during the Muromachi period, around the 16th century. By then, *momiji-gari* (6) to the common people.

It's not just the colored leaves on the trees that the Japanese enjoy; they also

find beauty in the leaves falling down to the ground and the carpet of fallen leaves. The image of fallen leaves has been used as a motif in countless *waka* poems, paintings and children's songs. For example, the monk Ryokan* wrote a *haiku* at the end of his life, saying that.

Both the front and back of a maple leaf become visible
as it falls down.

And so it is when people die,
everything is then revealed.

Now the time has come for me to die...

I have nothing to hide.

Seeing the fallen leaves, many Japanese are reminded of how brief life is and feel a sense of sadness. That's why they've always found a special meaning even in the fallen leaves.

(出典：NHK テキスト トラッドジャパン一部改変)

語 注

Temperate Zone : 温帯

broadleaved tree : 広葉樹

ginkgo : いちょう

The tale of Genji : 源氏物語

Ryokan : 江戸時代後期の禅僧

1. From the passage, find a word that has the similar meaning to (A) and (C) respectively.

(A) flock

(C) trip

2. According to the passage, which type of trees have leaves that turn to different colors in autumn? Write it in English.
3. Which colors does multi-colored refer to? Write all of them in English.
4. Choose the most appropriate answer from ア～エ for (1) to (6).

4. Choose the most appropriate answer from ア～エ for (1) to (6).

- (1) ア we イ you
ウ it エ they

- (2) ア notice イ notices
ウ to notice エ noticed

- (3) ア be from イ do with
ウ come to エ go about

- (4) ア Since イ By
ウ As エ Through

- (5) ア knew イ know
 ウ knowing エ known

- (6) ア spread イ have spread
ウ had spread エ spreading

5. According to the passage, choose the most appropriate answer from ア～エ below to complete the sentences.

(1) The difference in *momiji-gari* between the 11th century and the 16th century in Japan lies in the _____.

- ア foods people ate while enjoying autumn leaves
- イ classes of people who enjoyed autumn leaves
- ウ places they went to view autumn leaves
- エ meanings of viewing autumn leaves

(2) People find the beauty of leaves in autumn when _____.

- ア the leaves are still green
- イ the leaves are rolling round in the palace
- ウ the leaves are concealing temple gardens
- エ the leaves are falling through the air

(3) The fallen leaves reminded people that _____.

- ア life is not a brief sense of sadness
- イ life does not last forever
- ウ the beauty stays the same
- エ the beauty can not buy happiness