

2025

人 英・薬
情 報 学 部

英 語 問 題

解答はすべてマーク式で解答用紙に記入してください。
解答用紙のみ提出してください。

2025年1月27日(月)実施

マーク式解答用紙記入上の注意

- [1] 解答用紙はすべて**HBの黒鉛筆**で記入してください。(万年筆・ボールペン・シャープペンシルなどは使用できません。)
- [2] 解答用紙は折りまげたり、破ったり、汚したりしないで丁寧に取り扱いってください。
- [3] 解答は解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入し、その他の部分には何も書いてはいけません。
- [4] 氏名を記入してください。
- [5] 受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。
- [例] 受験番号が0010123のときは
- [6] 解答科目欄から**解答する科目**を1つ選び、科目の右の○にマークしてください。マークされていない場合、又は複数の科目にマークされている場合は、0点となります。
- [7] 解答番号は から まであります。

氏 名
鈴木一郎

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

- [7] 解答番号は から まであります。
- マークの記入方法は、例えば、 と表示のある問に対して③と解答する場合は、次の[例]のように**解答番号 10**の**解答欄**に③とマークしてください。

[例]

解答番号	解 答 欄
10	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

- [8] 一度記入したマークを訂正する場合、消しゴムで**完全に消してから**記入しなおしてください。
- [9] 解答がおわったら、解答用紙に付着している消しゴムの消しくずをきれいに**取り除いて**ください。

(注) ① と ② のマーク間違いに注意してください。

1 Part 1 と Part 2 に分かれた以下の文章を読み、下の設問 1)～6) に答えよ。

(解答番号 ～)

Part 1

In Japan, bird-keeping became a prominent trend and status symbol during the Edo Period (1603-1868), a time when songbird competitions were in fashion. People trained birds to sing, and some districts were famous for producing birds with beautiful voices, according to researcher Sachiko Koyama at the Indiana University School of Medicine. But it took time for bird-keeping to give way to bird-watching.

A turning point for Japan came in the first half of the 20th century, when Godo Nakanishi, a wild bird researcher and poet, pushed for bird observation rather than trapping and killing — he is even credited for introducing the word *yachō* (wild bird) into Japanese. In 1934, Nakanishi founded the Wild Bird Society of Japan with the slogan “Let wild birds be wild.” Today, it has over 50,000 members and 86 chapters*, with research being one of its main focuses.

Indeed, scientists’ reliance on citizen-sourced data means bird-watching is an important tool for conservation* efforts. In recent years, a series of new apps* have sprung up, enabling bird-watchers around the world to easily gather valuable scientific data from backyards, mountaintops and beyond, painting a fuller picture of the environmental factors affecting birds’ migration* habits and populations.

Bird identification apps such as Merlin Bird ID and eBird, both created by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology*, grew more popular during the pandemic as the sounds of city life temporarily receded* and the number of bird-watchers rose. “Together, the bird-watching community can gather more data on birds, from more locations, than any scientist or research team could hope to accomplish (a) their own,” Jenna Curtis, one of the project leaders for eBird, says. Data collected by bird-watchers and submitted to eBird makes up about half of all biodiversity* data in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility*, the world’s largest open-access biodiversity data infrastructure*.

Hiroko Okamoto, a member of the Wild Bird Society of Japan, says that Japanese bird-watchers have had a tendency to record their sightings* in field notebooks and keep this to themselves. “Those recordings could be critical information to understand the birds of Japan, for example knowing distribution or population change of each species,” Okamoto says, noting that

localized apps such as eBird Japan allow users to input their data and therefore make it globally (b) .

Vidya Padmakumar, a Canada-based biologist and bird expert, knows just how valuable bird-watching data can be in illustrating environmental changes. “Changes in bird populations, migration patterns and breeding behaviors can signal broader ecological shifts*, including the impacts of climate change, habitat loss* and pollution,” Padmakumar says, noting bird-watchers often record such observations, allowing scientists to understand the impact.

Part 2

While bird-watching might have been historically associated with the elderly, in recent years it has become more “cool” and drifted into the mainstream. Padmakumar has observed a shift in the culture of bird-watching over time, she says, with a rising number of women and (c) participants taking part, “reflecting a broader shift toward accessibility and the breaking down of stereotypes associated with the activity.”

It’s important, too, for bird-watching to be more accessible — not just for the gathering of scientific data, but because birds make us happier and more invested in our natural environment, researchers have found. Ryouji Shimada, a weekend bird-watcher, knows firsthand just how positive the effects of bird-watching can be. “Ten years ago, my world was only the size of my 17-inch monitor at work. When I started bird-watching, my world became a completely (d) size,” he says, describing the sense of scale that comes from the engagement with birds’ migratory journeys. “My mind freely travels from Wrangel Island in Siberia to Auckland in New Zealand.”

But while bird-watching has undoubtedly expanded Shimada’s world and social group, he also feels concerned about bigger issues affecting the birds that make him happy. “Watching birds also makes me anxious. When (e) winter birds come in December, I worry that some serious and irreversible* change has occurred in their environment,” he says, noting that he sees himself as part of a larger bird-watching culture that deeply cares about the environment.

“I would like to pay my respects to my seniors who left (f) a place where these birds can live in peace, and to pass the relay baton to my juniors,” he says, noting that by actively participating in the Wild Bird Society of Japan, he hopes to have an impact. “Of course, I know

that's only one small action for me, but I hope such actions will be one giant jump for next generations.”

Adapted from an article by Elizabeth Beattie, February 11, 2024, *Japan Times*

Notes:

chapter = 支部

conservation = 自然, 文化財などの保護・保存

app = アプリ(アプリケーション)

migration = 移動, 鳥の渡り

Cornell Lab of Ornithology = コーネル大学鳥類学研究所

recede = (音などが)遠のく

biodiversity = 生物多様性

Global Biodiversity Information Facility = 地球規模生物多様性情報機構

infrastructure = 基盤・基本的施設

sighting = 目撃情報

ecological shift = 環境上の変化

habitat loss = 生息地の喪失

irreversible = 取り返しのつかない

設問

1) 二重下線部分(A), (B)の単語と, 第一強勢(最も強いアクセント)の位置が異なる単語をそれぞれ①~④から一つ選べ。

(A) prom·i·nent

① em·ploy·ment

② par·a·dise

③ trop·i·cal

④ at·ti·tude

解答番号

(B) pop·u·la·tion

① in·flu·en·tial

② sym·pa·thet·ic

③ fun·da·men·tal

④ sig·nif·i·cant

解答番号

5) Part 2 について、本文の内容と合致するものを①～④から一つ選べ。

- ① Today, nobody believes that bird-watching is an activity only for old people.
- ② Bird-watching has made all the people in Japan get involved in the environmental protection.
- ③ Shimada thinks that he is able to widen his world by bird-watching as his mind follows birds' migratory journeys.
- ④ Shimada has no knowledge of the environment of birds to convey to his followers.

解答番号

14

6) この記事のテーマとして最もふさわしいものはどれか、①～④から一つ選べ。

- ① The history of bird-watching
- ② The significance of bird-watching
- ③ Some rules of bird-watching
- ④ How to deal with the data of bird-watching

解答番号

15

2 次の1)～15)の英文中の空所を埋めるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ①～④から一つ選べ。

(解答番号 ～)

- 1) Kentaro as a committee member at the school for two years now.
① has been working ② have been working
③ had been working ④ will have been working
- 2) If I a lot of money, I would have bought the wallet.
① have ② hadn't
③ have had ④ had had
- 3) By the time he his degree, he will have been studying for four years.
① earns ② will earn
③ earned ④ had earned
- 4) Professor Sato insisted on the of regular practice.
① imports ② importance
③ importantly ④ important
- 5) I apologized being late to the meeting.
① in ② on
③ at ④ for
- 6) This achievement can be attributed the hard work of you all.
① on ② for
③ to ④ in
- 7) Shinichi, older brother is a baseball player, wants to be a football player.
① who ② which
③ whose ④ whom
- 8) The new president is eager to the challenges of the position.
① take off ② take on
③ get off ④ get on

3 設問A, Bに答えよ。(解答番号 ~)

A 次の1)~5)の日本語の意味を表すように, [] 中の語を並べ替えて英文を完成し, 空所を埋めるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ①~⑥から一つ選べ。なお, 文頭にくる文字も小文字で示されている。

1) 塩を取ってもらえませんか。

_____ _____ _____ _____ , please?

[① you ② salt ③ me ④ the ⑤ pass ⑥ would]

解答番号

解答番号

2) 辞書を使わないでこの小説を読むのは難しかったよ。

I _____ _____ _____ _____ novel without a dictionary.

[① read ② it ③ this ④ to ⑤ difficult ⑥ found]

解答番号

解答番号

3) 彼は手に何を持っていると思いますか。

What _____ _____ _____ _____ his hand?

[① think ② he ③ you ④ in ⑤ has ⑥ do]

解答番号

解答番号

4) 間違いなく彼女はその事件に関与していると思う。

I have _____ _____ _____ _____ to do with the affair.

[① having ② of ③ doubt ④ something ⑤ her ⑥ no]

解答番号

解答番号

5) グレアムさんは親切にも道を教えてくれた。

Mr. Graham _____ _____ _____ _____ the way.

[① me ② was ③ to ④ kind ⑤ enough ⑥ show]

解答番号

解答番号

B 次の1)～5)の会話の下線部分の中から、**表現に誤りのあるもの**をそれぞれ①～④から一つ選べ。

1) A : Did you read about the scandal with that company?

①

B : Yes, I can't believe that happened.

②

A : I don't buy their product.

③

B : I do too, but I won't anymore.

④

解答番号 41

2) A : Does this bus run into the city center?

①

B : Yes, it does. Get off at Main Street.

②

A : How long does it take from here?

③

B : About eight kilometers, depending on the traffic.

④

解答番号 42

3) A : Excuse me, which platform does the train to Boston leave from?

①

B : Platform 9 , and it's scheduled leaving in 10 minutes.

②

A : Is it usually on time?

③

B : Yes, it usually runs on schedule.

④

解答番号 43

4) A : Have you tried that chocolate cake? It's really good.
①

B : Not yet. I'll try some. Did you make it?
②

A : No, it was taken by Jane. She's an excellent baker.
③

B : I can't wait to eat some.
④

解答番号

44

5) A : Have you seen the news recently?
①

B : Yes, I know what you mean. It's nothing but glad.
②

A : I wish they would broadcast good news more often.
③

B : Me too, watching bad news only makes me sad.
④

解答番号

45
