

受験番号	
------	--

氏名	
----	--



2025年度 東京未来大学入学者選抜試験
一般選抜[筆記試験型] B日程(2月12日実施)

英語



【注意事項】

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 試験時間は1科目60分です。
- 3 原則として、途中退出は認められません。試験中に気分が悪くなった人や、トイレに行きたくなった人は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 4 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページ落丁・乱丁及び汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 5 解答は、シャープペンシル又は鉛筆で記入してください。
- 6 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいませんが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 7 「やめ」の合図があったら速やかに筆記用具を机の上に置いてください。
- 8 試験終了後、問題冊子、答案用紙はすべて回収します。
- 9 その他、必ず試験監督の指示に従ってください。

I

次の(1)、(2)の設問に答えなさい。

(1) 左端の語の下線部と発音が同じ下線部を含む語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① machine ア cuisine イ delight ウ polite エ mineral
 ② couch ア enough イ would ウ pound エ cough
 ③ extra ア examine イ exepect ウ exhhibit エ exotic

(2) 最も強く発音される部分が他と異なるものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ④ ア ran-dom イ re-ceive ウ sal-ad エ sel-dom
 ⑤ ア ra-di-ate イ re-al-ly ウ rec-og-nize エ re-ac-tor

II

各文の意味が最もよく通じるようにア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① I'm Ichiro Yasuda. It's a () to meet you.
 ア kindness イ mercy ウ pleasure エ thank
- ② "How about doing homework together?" "Let's play catch ()."
 ア already イ instead ウ lately エ yet
- ③ As () as I can remember, I was on the train at eleven yesterday.
 ア deep イ far ウ many エ well
- ④ My sister got () to a British young man last week.
 ア married イ marrying ウ to marry エ marriage
- ⑤ "Where are my socks?" "They were dirty so I () them away."
 ア gave イ looked ウ sent エ threw

III

次の英文を読んで、設問に英語で答えなさい。

The population of Japanese nationals fell 801,000 in 2022 from a year earlier to 122,423,038, marking the largest drop and the first time all 47 prefectures have seen a decline since the survey began in 1968, government data showed Wednesday. As of Jan. 1, 2023, Japan's population, including foreign residents, stood at 125,416,877, down around 511,000 from a year earlier, according to a demographics survey by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication. The trend indicates an urgent need for Japan to develop measures to address the declining birthrate and improve employment opportunities for youth and women in regional areas.

While Prime Minister Fumio Kishida has called for implementing “unprecedented” measures to boost the birthrate in a last-ditch effort to arrest population decline by 2030, doubts persist about whether such initiatives, which are mostly extensions of existing policies, will be effective. Japanese nationals declined for the 14th consecutive year in 2022, with a record low of 772,000 births in Japan significantly exceeded by a record high 1.57 million deaths. Nationals working or studying abroad accounted for a decline of around 7,000 of the population. The number of Japanese nationals in Okinawa, which had been an outlier the previous year, shrank for the first time since comparable data was made available in 1973, the data showed.

The foreign population rose for the first time in three years by around 289,000 to 2,993,839 in the reporting year, as the relaxation of strict COVID-19 border controls facilitated the return of international students and technical interns. The National Institute of Population and Social Security Research estimates that foreign nationals will make up 10% of the population by 2070, with some local governments already engaged in efforts to attract professional talent from Asia.

By prefecture, only Tokyo saw an overall population increase due to the high influx of foreigners to the capital, while Akita Prefecture saw the largest population decrease at 1.65%. Among municipalities, 92.4% saw a decrease in the population of Japanese nationals, while 7.6% experienced an increase.

Those aged 14 and under accounted for 11.82% of the Japanese population, falling by 0.18 percentage point from the previous year, while people aged 65 and over increased by 0.15 point to 29.15%. The working population, or people between 15 and 64, rose by 0.03 point to 59.03% of the overall population.

Modified from “Japanese population falls in all 47 prefectures for first time”
Kyodo News, Jul. 26, 2023

Question 1:

In how many prefectures did the population of Japanese nationals fall in 2022?
Write the number out in English and be sure to hyphenate this if necessary.

Question 2:

According to the passage, which population is expected to increase in the future?

IV

以下の手紙の英文の空所1～4に入る[A]～[D]の配列として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

IVの問題は著作権の都合により掲載しておりません

IVの問題は著作権の都合により掲載しておりません

*surmise…推測する *giggled…くすくす笑った *inventory…在庫 *vowed…誓った
*accordance…調和

- [A] She appeared to be video chatting with her boyfriend on her smartphone
- [B] When we couldn't find it, we approached the counter, but were ignored by Amanda again
- [C] We were full of delight to treat her in such a way
- [D] However, Amanda did not reflect those standards at all

ア [A]-[D]-[B]-[C] イ [B]-[C]-[D]-[A] ウ [B]-[D]-[C]-[A]
エ [C]-[A]-[D]-[B] オ [A]-[D]-[C]-[B] カ [D]-[A]-[C]-[B]
キ [C]-[A]-[B]-[D] ク [D]-[C]-[A]-[B]

There's something to be said for the *binary. The vast majority of people—more than 99 percent, it seems safe to say—put themselves at one end of the gender spectrum or the other. Being part of the gender binary simplifies the either-or of daily life: clothes shopping, sports teams, passports, the way a bartender asks for your order. But people today—especially young people—are questioning not just the gender they were (1)assigned at birth but also the gender binary itself. “I don't (2)relate to what people would say defines a girl or a boy,” Miley Cyrus told *Out* magazine in 2015, when she was 22, “and I think that's what I had to understand: Being a girl isn't what I hate; it's the (3)box that I get put into.” Members of Cyrus's generation are (4)more likely than their parents to think of gender as nonbinary. A recent survey of a thousand *millennials ages 18 to 34 found that half of them think “gender is a *spectrum, and some people fall outside (5)conventional categories.” And a healthy *subset of that half would consider themselves to be nonbinary, according to the Human Rights Campaign. In 2012 the advocacy group polled 10,000 lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender teens ages 13 to 17 and found that 6 percent categorized themselves as “*genderfluid,” “*androgynous,” or some other term outside the binary box.

Young people trying to pinpoint their own place on the spectrum often (6) a pronoun they'd like others to use when referring to them. Even if they don't feel *precisely like a girl or a boy, they might still use “he” or “she.” But many *opt instead for a gender-neutral pronoun like “they” or an invented one like “zie.” Charlie Spiegel, 17, tried using “they” for a while, but now prefers “he.” Charlie was assigned female at birth. But when he went through *puberty, Charlie told me by phone from his home in Oakland, California, being called a girl started to feel *unsettling. “You know how sometimes you get a pair of shoes online,” he explained, “and it arrives and the label says it should be the right size, and you're trying it on and it's clearly not the right size?” That's how gender felt to Charlie: (7)The girl label was supposed to fit, but it didn't. One day during freshman year, Charlie wandered into the school library and picked up *I Am J* by Cris Beam, a novel about a *transgender boy. “Yep, that sounds like me,” Charlie thought as he read it. The *revelation was terrifying but also *clarifying, a way to start making those metaphoric mail-order shoes less uncomfortable. A better fitting gender identity didn't come along right away, though. Charlie—a member of the Youth Council at Gender Spectrum, a national support and advocacy group for transgender and nonbinary teens—went through a process of trial and error similar to that described by other gender-questioning teens. First he tried “*butch lesbian,” then “genderfluid,” before settling on his current identity, “nonbinary *trans guy.” It might sound almost like an *oxymoron—aren't “nonbinary” and “guy” *mutually exclusive?—but the combination feels right to Charlie. He was heading off to college a few months after our conversation, getting ready to start taking

*testosterone.

If more young people are coming out as nonbinary, that's partly because the new awareness of the nonbinary option offers "a language to name the source of their experience," therapist Jean Malpas said when we met last spring at the Manhattan offices of the Ackerman Institute for the Family, where he directs the Gender and Family Project. But as more children say they're nonbinary—or, as Malpas prefers, "gender *expansive"—parents (8)face new challenges. Take E, for example, who was still using female pronouns when we met in May, while (9) over where exactly to place herself on the gender spectrum. Her mother, Jane, was (9) too, trying to make it safe for E to be neither typically feminine nor typically masculine. The speech team that had performed in New York City the night E and I met was getting ready to travel to a national competition in California, and Jane showed me the email she'd sent the coach to *pave the way. E might be seen by others as male, Jane wrote, now that her hair was so short and her clothing so androgynous. She would probably use "both male and female bathrooms depending on what situation feels safest," Jane informed the coach, and "will need to tell you (10) (is / the / going /she/ to /restroom /when) and what gender she plans on using." I asked Jane, the night we met, where she'd place her daughter on the gender spectrum. "I think she wants to (11)fall into a neutral space," she replied. A "neutral space" is a hard thing for a teenager to carve out: Biology has a habit of declaring itself *eventually. Sometimes, though, biology can be put on hold for a while with puberty-blocking drugs that can buy time for gender-questioning children. If the child reaches age 16 and decides he or she is not transgender after all, the effects of puberty suppression are thought to be reversible: The child stops taking the blockers and matures in the birth sex. But for children who do want to transition at (12)16, having been on blockers might make it easier. They can start taking cross-sex hormones and go through puberty in the preferred gender—(13) having developed the secondary sex characteristics, such as breasts, body hair, or deep voices, that can be difficult to undo.

Modified from "How science is helping us understand gender: Freed from the binary of boy and girl, gender identity is a shifting landscape. Can science help us navigate?", By Robin Marantz Henig, *National Geographic*, January, 2017

*binary…二成分の

*millennials…ミレニアル世代。1980年代から2000年代前半に生まれた世代のこと。

*spectrum…範囲 *subset…部分集合 *genderfluid…流動的な性

*androgynous…両性具有の *precisely…正確に *opt…選択する

*puberty…思春期 *unsettling…(落ち着き・平静を)失わせる

*transgender…トランスジェンダーの。生まれながらの性に、性同一性が完全に順応していないさま

*revelation…明らかにされた事実 *clarifying…浄化する

*butch lesbian…男役のレズビアン（レズビアンは女性間の同性愛者）

*trans=transgender *oxymoron…矛盾語法 *mutually exclusive…相互排他的な

*testosterone…テストステロン *expansive…拡張的な *pave the way…道を開く

*eventually…やがては

① 下線部(1)に最も意味が近いものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア withheld イ given ウ retained エ contributed

② 下線部(2)に最も意味が近いものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア add to イ see with ウ go to エ connect with

③ 下線部(3)と同じ意味の単語を一語で本文から抜き出さなさい。

④ 下線部(4)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 彼らの親よりもジェンダーが二分化したものだと確信している

イ 彼らの親よりもジェンダーが二分化したものではないことをより好んでいる

ウ 彼らの親よりもジェンダーが二分化したものではないと考える可能性が高い

エ 彼らの親よりもジェンダーが二分化したものだと考えることをより好んでいる

⑤ 下線部(5)の日本語訳として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア 慣習の イ 最適な ウ 重要な エ 特別の

⑥ 空所(6)にはcから始まる「選ぶ」という意味の単語が入ります。この単語を文にあう時制にし、最初の文字であるcも含めて解答欄に書きなさい。

⑦ 下線部(7)を日本語に訳しなさい。

⑧ 下線部(8)の反対語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア fight イ avoid ウ stand エ endure

⑨ 空所(9)には2つとも「もがく」という英単語が入ります。ア～エからこの意味の単語を選び、適する形にしなさい。

ア steer イ rattle ウ tremble エ struggle

⑩ 下線部(10)が「彼女がトイレに行く時」という意味になるように()内の単語を並び替えなさい。

⑪ 下線部(11)と最も意味が近いものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア be classified as イ be excluded from ウ go opposite of エ run toward

⑫ 下線部(12)の数字を英語に書きだしなさい。

⑬ 空所(13)に入る「～無しに」という英単語1つを書きなさい。

⑭ 以下の質問に英語で答え、解答の日本語訳を各単語の右横に書きなさい。

What are the three secondary sex characteristics introduced in the article?

問題は以上です。

