

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 「解答始め」の合図があるまでこの冊子は開かないこと。
2. この冊子は表紙を除いて18ページである。
3. 「解答始め」の合図があったら、まず、黒板等に掲示又は板書してある問題冊子ページ数・解答用紙枚数・下書き用紙枚数が、自分に配付された数と合っているか確認し、もし数が合わない場合は手を高く挙げ申し出ること。次に、受験番号・氏名を必ずすべての解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入してから、解答を始めること。
4. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。
5. 大問5について、法文学部・教育学部・医学部・歯学部・共同獣医学部(共同獣医)を受験する者は、5-1を解答すること。理学部・工学部・農学部・水産学部・共同獣医学部(畜産)を受験する者は、5-2を解答すること。

1 次の英文 (Cashless payments top 40% of consumer spending in Japan) を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Cashless payments, primarily those made through credit cards, electronic money and QR codes, are becoming increasingly widespread in Japan. Such payment methods⁽¹⁾ now account for over 40% of all personal spending in the country, reflecting a growing trend of consumers carrying little or no cash with them when going out. A number of issues still need to be addressed, however, especially a growing risk of unauthorized use of cashless payments and the potential disruption of services during disasters.

In late March, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry reported that cashless payments in Japan totaled ¥141 trillion (\$980 billion) in 2024, marking an 11.3% increase from the previous year. The share of such payments in personal consumption surpassed 40% for the first time, reaching 42.8%. The government's target of around 40% of spending to be made via cashless payments by 2025 was therefore achieved (ア).

Cashless payments have continued to grow steadily year by year, with the total for 2024 reaching (イ) times the ¥38.3 trillion recorded in 2010. A breakdown of the 2024 figures shows that credit cards accounted for the largest share of the total, at 82.9%, while payments based on QR or other codes have expanded rapidly, making up 9.6%.

While electronic commerce has grown, an increasing number of brick-and-mortar stores now accept contactless credit card payments and smartphone-based apps such as PayPay, creating an environment more conducive to cashless shopping. The COVID-19 pandemic also accelerated the adoption of cashless payments, as consumers sought to minimize physical contact during in-person transactions.

From a global perspective, however, Japan's cashless payment penetration remains relatively low. According to the Payments Japan Association, South Korea recorded by far the highest share of cashless payments in 2022, at 99.0%. Japan also trailed significantly behind China's 83.5%, Singapore's 65.6%, Britain's 64.2%, and the United States' 56.4%.

The government aims to raise the domestic share of cashless payments to 80%⁽²⁾ to put the country's rate among the highest globally. Officials note that expanding cashless

payments will not only enhance user convenience, but also help reduce cash-handling costs and alleviate labor shortages.

Still, achieving the government's target will require overcoming several challenges. One major hurdle is the high cost borne by retailers, including expenses for installing cashless payment equipment and the commissions charged by service providers. The government has called on related industries to collaborate on easing financial burdens wherever possible.

In addition, credit card fraud remains a serious concern. According to the Japan Consumer Credit Association, losses from unauthorized use reached a record ¥55.5 billion in 2024, with over 90% of the total attributed to stolen card numbers. In response, eight credit card companies in Japan announced a joint initiative in March to crack down on phishing websites.

Moreover, natural disasters can pose a significant risk to cashless payment systems. ⁽³⁾ A powerful earthquake that struck Hokkaido in 2018 triggered a regionwide power outage, the first of its kind in the country. With cash registers unable to read product information or verify credit card details, cashless payments could not be made at many stores. People without cash were unable to purchase essentials such as food and beverages, underscoring the risks of relying too heavily on cashless payments.

In a report released in late March, the government announced new damage forecasts for a potential large-scale earthquake along the Nankai Trough, off the Pacific coast from central to western Japan. The report warned of the possibility that many consumers could become “shopping refugees,” stranded without access to essential goods due to power outages and communication failures.

The report emphasized that measures to ensure the continuity of payment systems “must be implemented on an ongoing basis.” It also cautioned that system failures “could affect not only disaster-hit regions but the entire country,” effectively urging consumers to keep cash on hand in case of emergencies.

(Adapted from “Cashless payments top 40% of consumer spending in Japan,” *The Japan Times*. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/business/2025/05/21/japan-cashless-payments/>)

- (注) disruption : 混乱, 中断
brick-and-mortar store : 実店舗
penetration : 浸透
phishing : フィッシング詐欺
- breakdown : 内訳
conducive : 助けとなる, 促す
alleviate : 軽減する
outage : 供給停止

設 問

- (1) 下線部(1)について, 支払い方法として本文に挙げられているものを3つ英語で抜き出さない。
- (2) 前後の文脈から判断して, 空欄(ア)に入る最も適切な語句を, 以下の選択肢から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- (A) ahead of schedule (B) behind schedule
(C) on schedule (D) out of schedule
- (3) 前後の文脈から判断して, 空欄(イ)に入る最も適切な数字を, 以下の選択肢から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- (A) 0.5 (B) 1.8
(C) 2.0 (D) 3.7
- (4) 下線部(2)について, 政府がキャッシュレス決済を進める利点と考える点として, 本文で挙げられている理由を, 3つ日本語で答えなさい。
- (5) キャッシュレス決済が広まらない理由として, 本文で挙げられていないものはどれか, 以下の選択肢から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- (A) Cashless payment may become unusable during a disaster.
(B) The fees for stores that adopt cashless payments are high.
(C) There is a risk of losing a credit card.
(D) People are very anxious about credit card misuse.

(6) 下線部(3)について、2018年の北海道地震の際に、現金を持っていない人々が困ったことは何だと述べられているか、日本語で答えなさい。

(7) 本文で述べられているものを、以下の選択肢から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) The government is trying to lower the requirements for obtaining credit cards to make cashless payments more accessible.
- (B) Japan is relatively advanced in cashless payments within Asia, but it still falls short of the levels seen in Europe and the US.
- (C) Cashless payments are very convenient and will likely become the only method of payment in the future.
- (D) Cashless payments are widespread among young people, but many elderly people prefer to use cash.
- (E) Even as cashless payments are encouraged, having cash available for emergencies is essential.

2

次の英文 (Extreme Traveler Is Walking More than 8,000 Miles from the UK to Asia)
を読み, 設問に答えなさい。

著作権の観点から、公表しておりません。

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(Adapted from “Extreme traveler is walking more than 8,000 miles from the UK to Asia—here’s the exact route he’s taking” by Marissa Matozzo, Published June 6, 2025. <https://nypost.com/2025/06/06/lifestyle/extreme-traveler-goes-viral-amid-8000-mile-walk-from-europe-to-asia/>)

- (注) haul：経路
trekker：長距離を歩く人
go viral：話題となる
run-in：けんか
rack up：得る
the Appalachian Trail：約 3,500 キロメートルあるアメリカの自然歩道
civil unrest：内乱
- globetrot：世界中を旅行する
vlog：動画投稿する
hoof it：歩いていく
logistical：供給の
skeptic：疑い深い人
visa：出入国査証

設 問

- (1) 下線部(1)の意味に最も近いものを、以下の選択肢から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) He has a lot of baggage and a lot of dreams.
 - (B) He loves traveling light and is following his dream.
 - (C) He hopes to remain a backpacker for life.
 - (D) His backpack is an important part of his dream.
- (2) 下線部(2)について、“logistical nightmares”の具体的な内容を日本語で説明しなさい。
- (3) 下線部(3)について、この問いに対する答えは何であると述べられているか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (4) 下線部(4)について、この発言の根拠として挙げられているものを以下の選択肢から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) Deakin does not understand politics.
 - (B) Physical challenges are worse than political challenges.
 - (C) It is tough to walk in extreme heat or cold weather.
 - (D) Some countries are involved in conflicts.
- (5) 下線部(5)について具体的にどのような問題なのか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (6) 文中(A)～(D)の空欄のうち、次の節を入れるのに最も適する場所はどこか、記号で答えなさい。

after a clip appeared on a popular online media site

(7) 次の(A)～(E)について、本文の内容に合致するものには T (True) を、そうでないものには F (False) を選び、解答用紙の T, F いずれかを○で囲みなさい。

- (A) Everyone who reads his blog ends up becoming a fan.
- (B) Traveling without the internet would be incredibly challenging.
- (C) Walking through his journey, he's been posting what happened to him through various mobile networks.
- (D) Since danger is an inevitable part of travel, he chose to travel alone.
- (E) There were political difficulties in traveling through countries without basic infrastructure.

3

次の各文の()に入る最も適切な語句を一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) Judy worked very hard, hoping that she would get promoted, but now she thinks she has hit a () ceiling and won't go any further in this company.
- (A) grass (B) gloss
(C) glass (D) green
- (2) I live in a suburban area, so I need to commute () work.
- (A) a way long to (B) to a long way
(C) to a way long (D) a long way to
- (3) Despite the challenges, she () finish the project on time.
- (A) were able (B) managed
(C) succeeded to (D) managed to
- (4) You won't understand it () you read the instructions carefully.
- (A) as long as (B) in case
(C) unless (D) provided that
- (5) Thank you for inviting me, but I () that movie several times already.
- (A) had seen (B) have seen
(C) see (D) am seeing
- (6) Look at those dark clouds! It () soon.
- (A) rained (B) is raining
(C) rains (D) is going to rain

4

次の対話の下線部(1)～(4)の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

Sachi: Hey, Jin! What are you doing? Playing that new game again?

Jin: Hi, Sachi! Yeah, it is a lot of fun. You know, 実際、ビデオゲームには実益
(1)
があると思うよ。

Sachi: Really? Like what? Aren't they just a waste of time?

Jin: Not at all. 多くのゲームは問題解決能力を向上させているん
(2)
だよ。 You have to think carefully about how to win.

Sachi: Hmm, I hadn't thought of that.

Jin: Also, because you play with other people, チームワークやコミュニケーション
(3)
を学ぶのに役立つオンラインゲームもあるよ。 My English has even improved a bit from playing with people from other countries.

Sachi: So, you really enjoy playing games, then?

Jin: Definitely! 長い1日のあとで、緊張をほぐしたりストレスを軽減する良
(4)
い方法にもなるよね。

Sachi: I guess I always just saw the negative side. Maybe I should try one sometime.

Jin: You should. You might be surprised.

試験問題は次に続く。

【法文・教育・医・歯・共同獣医(共同獣医)】

5-1

以下の A, B のいずれかの質問を選び, 二つの理由を挙げてあなたの意見を 100 語から 120 語の英語で書きなさい。(解答用紙の A, B のいずれかを○で囲むこと。)

A: Do you prefer a hobby that you enjoy alone (like reading or painting) or an activity that you do with other people (like a team sport or a club)? Give two reasons to support your answer.

B: Recently the problem of food loss has become serious. Do you have any ideas for solving this problem? Give two reasons to support your answer.

試験問題は次に続く。

【理・工・農・水産・共同獣医(畜産)】

5-2 次の英文 (Does our language influence the way we think?) を読み、設問に答えなさい。

(1) A surprising number of the things people say about thinking are actually expressed as claims about language. People say “We didn’t even speak the same language” when they really mean that our *thoughts* were totally different; “I was speechless” nearly always means that “(ア)” rather than that my voice stopped working; and so on.

Of course, language and thought are doubtless quite closely related. Language permits thoughts to be represented explicitly in our minds, helping us reason, plan, remember, and communicate. It’s communication that gets all the press when we talk about language, but could it be that the language we use causes us to think in certain ways?

Different languages do put things differently. But does that mean some thoughts can only be expressed in one language? Is it possible to have thoughts in one language that can’t be translated into another? Most of the people who think the answer to these questions is yes turn out to have nothing in mind other than word meanings.

A familiar example concerns color: some languages have far fewer words than English for naming primary colors. Does this mean their speakers can’t physically distinguish multiple colors? It seems not. An experiment in the 1960s found that (2) members of the Dani people, a New Guinea tribe whose language named only two colors, were just as good at matching a full spectrum of color chips as English speakers.

But after years of exaggeration, a seductive myth has arisen. People with no knowledge of Eskimo languages claim that the Eskimos have dozens or even hundreds of words for snow. They offer no evidence, (イ) they ignore the fact that English, too, has plenty of words for snow—words like “slush,” “sleet,” “avalanche,” “blizzard,” and “flurry.”

Do Eskimo languages really give their speakers—the Inuit and Yup’ik peoples of Siberia, Alaska, Canada, and Greenland—a unique way of perceiving, unshared by English speakers? Perhaps it’s true in some subtle way, (ウ) people overstate the possibility grossly. Some go as far as claiming that your language *creates* your world for you, and thus that speakers of different languages live in different worlds.

The idea that our language shapes or determines (エ) we think is pure speculation. For one thing, there is surely some thought (in the minds of animals, for instance) that is done without the aid of language. But in order for you to know there was a thought that was understandable for a speaker of, for example, Hindi but not for you as an English speaker, you'd need to have that Hindi thought explained to you.

Take as an example the Hindi word *kal*. It's a word that picks out a particular region of time: if today is the 8th of the month, surprisingly *kal* refers to either the 9th or the 7th, depending on the situation. Does that give Hindi speakers a unique and special sense of time that you can never share, where time is seen as spreading outward in both directions, and *kal* is one day away from now in either direction? Well, if so, (オ) I have just explained it to you, and that means you can understand it after all.

(カ), it is not impossible that your view of the world may be influenced in some subtle ways by how your native language tempts you to classify concepts; but that doesn't mean that your thought is confined by language, or that there are untranslatable thoughts that only a speaker of some other language can have. If you find yourself trying to think an unthinkable thought, don't blame your language; just think a little harder.

(Adapted from “Does our language influence the way we think?” by Geoffrey K. Pullum in *The Five-Minute Linguist*, ed. by E. M. Rickerson & Barry Hilton, Equinox Publishing Ltd., 2006)

- (注) explicitly : はっきりと
Dani people : ダニ族
seductive : もっともらしく魅力的な
Inuit and Yup'ik peoples : イヌイット族とユピック族
grossly : 過度に
Hindi : ヒンディー語
tempt : ~したい気にさせる
- get all the press : 注目を集める
spectrum : 色の分布, スペクトル
speculation : 推測
region of time : 時間の範囲
confine : 限定する

設 問

- (1) 下線部(1)について、文の主部はどこまでか、主部と述部の区切り目を、以下の記号から一つ選び答えなさい。

A surprising number of the things (A) people say about thinking (B) are actually (C) expressed as (D) claims about language.

- (2) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄(ア)に入る最も適切な文を、以下の選択肢から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) I was astonished
- (B) I caught a cold
- (C) I got nervous in front of people
- (D) It was not my turn yet

- (3) 下線部(2)について、具体的な内容を英語で示せばどのように言い換えることができるか、以下の選択肢から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Speakers of those languages might actually struggle to name all the colors they see.
- (B) It seems that speakers of such languages cannot match colors correctly.
- (C) There is no clear evidence that these speakers are unable to perceive color differences.
- (D) The experiment showed that English speakers performed better than the Dani people.
- (E) Seemingly, the lack of words for colors directly limits how people perceive them.

(4) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄(イ)～(カ)に入る最も適切な語を、以下の選択肢から一つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に立つ語も、小文字で記してあります。

- (A) and
- (B) but
- (C) certainly
- (D) then
- (E) how

(5) 本文の趣旨として最も適切な文を以下の選択肢から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Language helps express ideas but does not restrict thinking, and all thoughts can be translated with effort.
- (B) Language completely creates thought, so speakers of different languages live in separate worlds.
- (C) Language and thought are entirely separate, and humans can think without using language.
- (D) Vocabulary differences fundamentally change thought and worldview, creating untranslatable ideas.
- (E) The number of color words directly affects how well people identify and remember colors.

