２０２５年度一般選抜Ａ試験問題

外国語（英語）

【注意事項】

1. この問題冊子には答案用紙が挟み込まれています。試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始後，答案用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。
3. 問題冊子には**計 4 問**の問題が**英 1～英 7 ページ**に記載されています。 落丁，乱丁および印刷不鮮明な箇所があれば，手をあげて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. 答案には，必ず鉛筆（黒，「HB」「B」程度）またはシャープペンシル（黒，「HB」「B」程度）を使用しなさい。
5. 解答は答案用紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。ただし，解答に関係のないことが書かれた答案は無効にすることがあります。
6. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに利用しても構いません。
7. 答案用紙はどのページも切り離してはいけません。
8. 答案用紙を持ち帰ってはいけません。

〔問 1〕次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

Since the start of the industrial revolution, there have been threats that new machines—from mechanized looms to microchips—would usurp human jobs. For the most part, the humans have prevailed. Now, say some experts, with AI ubiquity on the horizon, the threat's being realized: the robots really are coming for some jobs.

A March 2023 report from Goldman Sachs estimated that AI capable of content generation could do a quarter of all the work currently done by humans. Across the European Union and US, the report further notes, 300 million jobs (A)(　　)(　①　)(　　)(　②　)(　　). And that could be dire, says Martin Ford, author of *Rule of the Robots: How Artificial Intelligence Will Transform Everything*. "It's not just that this would happen to individuals, but it could be pretty systemic," he says. "It could happen to a lot of people, potentially quite suddenly, potentially all at the same time. And that has implications not just for those individuals, but for the whole economy."

Thankfully, it's not all bad news. The experts issue their warnings with a caveat: there are still things AI isn't capable of—tasks that involve distinctly human qualities, like emotional intelligence and outside-the-box thinking. And moving into roles that center those skills could help (B)(　　)(　　)(　③　)(　　)(　④　). "I think there are generally three categories that are going to be relatively insulated in the foreseeable future," says Ford. "The first would be jobs that are genuinely creative: you're not doing formulaic work or just rearranging things, but you're genuinely coming up with new ideas and building something new."

That doesn't necessarily mean all jobs that are considered 'creative' are safe. In fact, things like graphic design and visual art-related roles may be among the first to go; basic algorithms can direct a bot to analyze millions of images, allowing AI to master aesthetics instantly. But there's some security in other kinds of creativity, says Ford: "in science, and medicine and law … people (C)(　⑤　)(　　)(　　)(　⑥　)(　　) with a new legal strategy or business strategy. I think that there's going to continue to be a place there for human beings".

The second insulated category, he continues, is jobs that require sophisticated interpersonal relationships. He points to nurses, business consultants and investigative journalists. These are jobs, he says, "where you need a very deep understanding of people. I think it'll (D)(　　)(　⑦　)(　　)(　⑧　)(　　) AI has the ability to interact in the kinds of ways that really build relationships".

The third safe zone, says Ford, "are jobs that really require lots of mobility and dexterity and problem-solving ability in unpredictable environments". Many trade jobs—think electricians, plumbers, welders and the like—fall under this umbrella. "These are the kinds of jobs where you're dealing with a new situation all the time," he adds. "They are probably the hardest of anything to automate. In order to automate jobs like this, you would need a science fiction robot. You'd need Star Wars's C-3PO."

While humans will likely remain in jobs that fall within those categories, that doesn't mean those professions are totally insulated from the ascent of AI. In fact, says Joanne Song McLaughlin, associate professor of labor economics at the University of Buffalo, US, most jobs, regardless of

industry, have aspects that are likely to be automated by the technology. "In many cases, there's [E]( ) (⑨) ( ) ( ) (⑩)," she says, "but *tasks* will change." Human jobs will become more focused on interpersonal skills, continues Song McLaughlin. "It's easy to imagine that, for instance, AI will detect cancers way better than humans could. In the future, I'm assuming doctors will use that new technology. But I don't think the doctor's whole role will be replaced."

While a robot may ostensibly do a better job of finding cancer, she says, most people will still want a doctor—a real person—to be the one to tell them about it. [2]That's true of almost all jobs, she adds, and so developing those distinctly human skills could help people learn to do their jobs *alongside* AI. "I think it's smart to really think, 'what kind of tasks within my job will be replaced, or will be better done by computer or AI? And what's my complementary skill?'" She points to bank tellers, who once had to be very accurate money counters. Now, that task has been automated—but there's still a place for the teller. "The task of money counting became obsolete because of a machine," she says. "But now, the tellers are more focused on connecting with customers and introducing new products. The social skill has become more important."

It's important to note, says Ford, that an advanced education or a high-paying position is not a defense against AI takeover. "We might think the person in the white-collar job is higher on the food chain than someone who drives a car for a living," he says. "But the white-collar employee's future is more threatened than the Uber driver, because we still don't have self-driving cars, but AI can certainly write reports. In many cases, more educated workers are going to be threatened more than the least educated workers. Think of the person that works cleaning hotel rooms—it's really hard to automate that job." In short, seeking roles in dynamic, shifting environments that include unpredictable tasks is good way to [3]stave off job loss to AI. At least, for a while.

出典: Kate Morgan, "The jobs AI won't take yet." BBC, 13 July 2023.

(1) 下線部(A)～(E)に入るように各語群にある語句を最もふさわしい順に並べ替えて、意味の通る英文を完成させなさい。解答欄には空所(①)～(⑩)に入る箇所のみ、記号で答えなさい。

語群(A):	(ア) automation	(イ) be	(ウ) could	(エ) lost	(オ) to
語群(B):	(ア) being	(イ) lessen	(ウ) of	(エ) replaced	(オ) the chances
語群(C):	(ア) coming	(イ) is	(ウ) job	(エ) up	(オ) whose
語群(D):	(ア) a	(イ) be	(ウ) before	(エ) long	(オ) time
語群(E):	(ア) immediate	(イ) jobs	(ウ) no	(エ) threat	(オ) to

(2) 下線部(2)が指す内容を日本語で答えなさい。

(3) 下線部(3)と最も意味が近いものを 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) avert　(イ) diminish　(ウ) persist　(エ) summon

〔問 2〕次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

The development of medicine was a key advance for early communities. Writing in *Nature*, Maloney *et al.* report skeletal evidence of the earliest known use of surgery—the successful complete amputation of the foot and partial removal of the lower leg of a child who lived at (①) 31,000 years ago in Borneo. This procedure occurred on the other side of the world and substantially earlier than the previous oldest known example of amputation, which was in France around 7,000 years ago.

Nowadays, dealing with illness and injury is for many across the globe intricately entwined with life itself, and caring for sick people is an (②) part of what it is to be human. In modern societies, people have created and developed complex infrastructure that promotes and enables the effective medical—including surgical—treatment of ailments.

Amputation is usually done safely in settings that provide good health care. Such surgery uses sterile procedures and general or spinal anesthesia. The practice (③) on doctors being able to: control the bleeding (or use blood transfusion to compensate for blood loss); manage pain; and, after the operation, prevent or treat an infection with antibiotics. (④), rehabilitation is essential, and this might include physiotherapy, the provision of an artificial limb and emotional support. In some cases, people experience a 'phantom limb', which is a sense of pain at the site of the amputation, and many need support to adjust physically and emotionally to the loss of a body part.

Historical texts can tell us much about early medical therapies in communities that had developed written language, but direct evidence of such treatments from the bones of skeletons in a prehistoric archaeological setting is (⑤). Any disease or injury that affects only the skin or other tissues of the body does not necessarily (⑥) traces in the bones, but might be found in preserved bodies such as Egyptian mummies. However, therapeutic measures to treat those ailments will usually not be detectable.

Findings of treatments preserved in bones and teeth are mostly restricted to signs of dentistry, such as the presence of fillings, or surgical procedures, such as the removal of a piece of skull (termed trepanation) and amputations. There are also examples of copper plates found associated with infected regions of a skeleton, which are (⑦) to be evidence of previous medical care. In the case of the amputation reported by Maloney and colleagues, and given the early time period, we do not have contemporary texts to support the practice of amputation in the region, (⑧) the situation in other contexts, such as an example from the eighth to fifth centuries BC in China.

Today, a body part might be amputated partially or completely if it is diseased, such as when a foot is affected by leprosy or a bone has a tumor, or if the tissue died (⑨) of poor blood circulation caused by, for example, an injury, frostbite or diabetes. Amputation can be used as a punishment, too, although that seems unlikely to have been the case for the skeleton reported by Maloney and colleagues. This is because the body was buried carefully and deliberately between six and nine years after the surgery, when the individual was 19 or 20

years old, and because microscopy evidence (⑩) signs of bone healing at the site of amputation.

(2)That this child survived the procedure and is estimated to have lived for many years afterwards is astounding. The authors' careful study of the skeleton using information about current surgical practices, and by considering other options for the findings, reveals that this evidence is consistent with a surgical amputation. The leg bone shows a clean sloping cut rather than the more irregular physical hallmarks expected for an accidental injury that caused the loss of part of the limb. One can speculate about, but not prove, what type of sharp tool was used. (3)Another interesting open question is whether the child received pain management during the operation, such as sedation through the use of a plant-based medicine.

出典: Charlotte Ann Roberts, "Earliest known surgery was of a child in Borneo 31,000 years ago." *Nature* **609,** 472-473 (2022).

(1) 英文の意味が通るように、空所(①)～(⑩)に入る最もふさわしいものを(ア)～(コ)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。同じものを 2 度使うことはない。文頭に来る単語も小文字で示してある。

(ア) afterwards	(イ) assumed	(ウ) because	(エ) indicates	(オ) inherent
(カ) least	(キ) leave	(ク) limited	(ケ) relies	(コ) unlike

(2) 下線部(2)にある the procedure が指す内容を明らかにして下線部全体を和訳しなさい。

(3) 下線部(3)の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

〔問 3〕次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

Artificial light should be treated like other forms of pollution because its impact on the natural world has widened to the point of systemic disruption, research says. Human illumination of the planet is growing in range and intensity by about 2% a year, creating a problem that can be compared to climate change, according to a team of biologists from the University of Exeter. Hormone levels, breeding cycles, activity patterns and vulnerability to predators are being affected across a broad range of species, they write in a paper published in the journal *Nature Ecology and Evolution*.

(1)From reduced pollination by insects and trees budding earlier in spring, to seabirds flying into lighthouses and sea turtles mistakenly wandering inland to bright hotels in search of the dawn sun, their study-of-studies brings together 126 previous papers to assess the extent of the impact. In all the animal species examined, they found reduced levels of melatonin—a hormone that regulates sleep cycles—as a result of artificial light at night. Behavioral patterns were also disturbed in both nocturnal and diurnal creatures. Rodents, which mostly forage at night, were active for a shorter duration, while birds started singing and searching for worms earlier in the day.

(2)The outcomes were not purely negative. The scientists said certain species in certain locations benefited from night-time light: some plants grew faster and some types of bats thrived. But they said the overall effect was disruptive, particularly to the insects drawn to singeing bulbs or fast-moving car lamps. "What stands out is how pervasive the effects are. The effects were found everywhere—microbes, invertebrates, animals and plants. We need to start thinking about lighting in the way we think of other big systemic pressures like climate change," said the lead author, Kevin Gaston, a professor at the university's Environment and Sustainability Institute. He said there had been an increase in studies in the past five to 10 years as the amount of lighting in the world has increased and the effects become more evident.

Satellite images of the Earth at night show how rapidly the problem is expanding geographically, but lights are also becoming more intense as expensive soft amber bulbs are replaced by greater numbers of cheap bright white LEDs. This is biologically problematic because the white light has a wider spectrum, like sunlight.

Gaston urged governments, companies and individuals to be more discriminating. "At the moment, we have the attitude that lighting is something we chuck out there and don't think about it very much. But we need to think in terms of using it only when we need it, where we need it and how we need it," he said. "It is another pollutant."

Unlike the climate crisis, however, he said solving the lighting problem would save rather than cost money. If people use fewer lights, it would mean lower costs, less electricity and lower emissions. (3)But it would require a change of mindset. "At the heart of this is a deep-rooted human need to light up the night. We are still in a sense afraid of the dark," he said. "The ability to turn the night-time into something like the daytime is something we have pursued far beyond the necessity of doing so."

出典: Jonathan Watts, “Treat artificial light like other forms of pollution, say scientists.” *The Guardian*, November 2, 2020.

(1) 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。

(2) 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

(3) 下線部(3)の理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

〔問 4〕 下線部(1)(2)(3)を英訳しなさい。

(1)病気になるときは、生活リズムやこころのバランスが崩れています。(2)病気はこれまでの生き方を変えたほうがいいという体からのサインでもあるのです。(3)事実を直視して、病気に立ち向かうこころの準備ができれば、免疫機能は活性化し、体も治癒(ちゆ)に向かって態勢を整えることができます。

出典: 鎌田實著、『超ホスピタリティ』。PHP 研究所、2007 年。28 頁。

受験番号	
一般A	
一般B	

2025年度一般選抜A

外国語答案用紙(1)

【注意】1. 受験番号を受験番号欄に記入しなさい。
2. 答案用紙を切り離してはいけません。
3. 解答を指定された場所に記入しなさい。

〔問 1〕

(1)

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

(2)

(3) [ ]

(この線から下には，何も記入してはならない)

1

〔問 2〕

(1)

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

(2)

(3)

（この線から下には，何も記入してはならない）

2

外国語答案用紙（2）

〔問 3〕

(1)

(2)

(3)

（この線から下には，何も記入してはならない）

3

〔問 4〕

(1)

(2)

(3)

（この線から下には，何も記入してはならない）

4

1	2	3	4	計