

2025 年度 筆記審査 (問 題)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子および解答用紙には手を触れないこと。
2. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚損等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて、HBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1)印刷されている受験番号が、自分の受験番号と一致していることを確認したうえで、氏名欄に氏名（カタカナ）を記入すること。
 - (2)マーク欄にははっきりとマークすること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に、消し残しがないようによく消すこと。

マークする時	● 良い	◎ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	◎ 悪い	○ 悪い

5. 記述解答用紙記入上の注意
 - (1)試験開始後、すべての記述解答用紙の所定欄に、氏名（カタカナ）および受験番号を正確に丁寧に記入すること。
 - (2)所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
 - (3)受験番号の記入にあたっては、次の数字見本にしたがい、読みやすいように、正確に丁寧に記入すること。

数字見本	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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6. 解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。
7. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離さないこと。
8. 試験終了の指示が出たら、すぐに解答をやめ、筆記用具を置き解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
9. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
10. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I. Structure and Written Expression

Carefully read the following passage and do the tasks that follow.

Why I Don't Buy Organic, And Why You Might Not Want To Either

- ① By all rights, I should be an enthusiastic advocate and consumer of organic products. I (1) my beloved grandfather in his organic garden in the 1960s. Some of our best friends in the late 1970s were pioneers in the development of the commercial organic industry. I've spent a significant (2) of my career developing biological and natural product-based pesticides which can be used for organic farming. I fully appreciate the contribution that the organic movement made in the early 20th century when it highlighted the importance of fostering soil health. My problems with institutional organic are not at all about its founding ideals or about organic farmers, but rather about organic's self-imposed limitations and about the ethics of a subset of its promoters.
- ② The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), which oversees the foods labeled as Certified Organic, states quite clearly on its website about its role in organic that "Our regulations do not address food safety or nutrition." Foods labelled Certified Organic must follow certain rules and regulations but aren't endowed with any particular nutritional or safety features. However, many consumers believe that the Organic label means the food has superior nutrition and is safer, especially in (3) pesticide residues. This is not true. Studies have shown no noticeable difference in nutrition between crops grown organically and those grown conventionally.
- ③ As (4) the safety issue, when most people hear the word *pesticide*, they imagine something scary in terms of toxicity to humans and the environment. The reality is that modern agriculture employs non-pesticidal control measures, and the actual pesticides used today are mostly relatively non-toxic to humans. Organic farmers also use pesticides, and the products they are allowed to use are limited to those that can be considered natural. ^(A)**That is not a ^(a)safety standard ^(b)since many of the most toxic ^(c)chemicals known are ^(d)absolute natural.** Like all pesticides, these natural options are (5) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) scrutiny, and so the pesticides that organic farmers are allowed to use are safe when used according to the label requirements, which is the same standard for synthetic pesticides allowed on conventional crops. ^(B)**When it comes to pesticide residues on our food, there is ^(a)a USDA ^(b)testing program that demonstrates year after year that the pesticide residues on both organic and conventional foods are at ^(c)so low levels that we ^(d)need not worry about them.** I confidently buy non-organic foods based on this public data that demonstrates that our system is working and that we consumers are well-protected.

- ④ What the USDA data demonstrates is that the environmental movement was not a failure – it brought about real change over the past five decades! We don't have a two-tiered food supply in terms of safety in which only those who can afford the premiums get safe food. I also believe the global scientific consensus that GMO (Genetically Modified Organism) foods are safe, and so I don't need to buy organic to avoid those.
- ⑤ I have always been concerned about the human impact (6) the environment, and particularly about the impact of farming since that industry has the largest carbon footprint* in terms of land area. I spend a lot of time reading the scientific literature (7) agriculture and the environment. Some of the farming practices that are commonly employed on organic farms are very positive from an environmental perspective, but those practices are also used by progressive conventional growers. There are also quite a few farming practices with excellent environmental profiles which are difficult to implement under the organic farming rules.
(C)Compost*, which is ^(a)a major input for organic farms, ^(b)have ^(c)a shockingly high carbon footprint because of methane ^(d)emissions. The carbon footprint of synthetic fertilizer is much smaller.
- ⑥ From an environmental perspective, the biggest issue for organic is that it requires significantly more land to achieve the same level of production. **^{(D)(a)}Were organic to become more than a niche category, this ^(b)is highly problematic from an environmental point of view. I would ^(c)much rather buy food ^(d)from farming systems that use less land.**
- ⑦ My third reason for not buying organic (8) ethics. Organic exists as a sort of "super brand" that transcends anyone marketing under that banner. Unfortunately, within the organic realm, there are certain major marketers (and advocacy groups they fund) who employ fear-based and falsehood-based messages to (9) conventional foods. They use these methods as a means to promote organic. One of the most shocking examples is the video funded by Only Organic – an association of very large organic marketers. This bizarre publicity (10) exploits children to depict a completely distorted view of mainstream farming. I consider it to be hate speech for profit. Another example is the organic-industry-funded Environmental Working Group, which distorts the USDA's transparent public database documenting the safety of the food supply and turns it into a "dirty dozen list" designed to (11) organic sales. These are extreme examples, but the organic marketing community (12) quietly benefits from this sort of propaganda and does nothing to (13) the convenient fiction that organic means no pesticides. I realize that only part of the organic industry funds and promotes the most vicious sort of disinformation, but I rarely see organic representatives standing up and objecting to the sort of fear tactics that ultimately benefits the sales for the entire organic industry.
- ⑧ The fear-based messaging drives the intense social pressure, which parents in particular feel about (14) they need to buy organic. I don't want any part in (15) this sort of

fear/shame-based marketing. In the absence of a significant objection from more of the organic community, I don't want to support the "super brand."

- ⑨ (E) So, these are my reasons ^(a) for not buying organic products. I feel perfectly comfortable ^(b) to buy the ^(c) alternatives that ^(d) align with my practical, idealistic, and ethical standards.

**carbon footprint*: a measurement of the amount of carbon dioxide produced by the activities of a person, company, organization, etc.

**compost*: decayed organic material used as a fertilizer for growing plants.

Savage, Steven. March 19, 2016. Why I Don't Buy Organic, And Why You Might Not Want To Either. *Forbes*. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/stevensavage/2016/03/19/why-i-dont-buy-organic-and-why-you-might-want-to-either/>

1. In the passage, there are 15 sentences that contain a blank. For each sentence, choose ONE word or sequence of words that best completes the sentence in terms of standard written English.

(1)

- (a) can't help miss
- (b) developed pesticides for
- (c) grew up helping
- (d) have worked hard with

(2)

- (a) number
- (b) proportion
- (c) quantity
- (d) time

(3)

- (a) addition to
- (b) favor of
- (c) place of
- (d) regard to

(4)

- (a) for
- (b) in
- (c) to
- (d) with

(5)

- (a) equipped with
- (b) free from
- (c) subject to
- (d) suitable for

(6)

- (a) at
- (b) from
- (c) of
- (d) on

(7)

- (a) concerning
- (b) despite
- (c) instead of
- (d) notwithstanding

(8)

- (a) comes over
- (b) has to do with
- (c) regards
- (d) takes the place of

(9)

- (a) compete
- (b) demonize
- (c) fantasize
- (d) promote

(10)

- (a) composition
- (b) fostering
- (c) organization
- (d) piece

(11)

- (a) curb
- (b) drive
- (c) limit
- (d) plunge

(12)

- (a) as a whole
- (b) in earnest
- (c) on no account
- (d) out of the blue

(13)

- (a) correct
- (b) endorse
- (c) publicize
- (d) sustain

(14)

- (a) for whom
- (b) how long
- (c) what if
- (d) whether

(15)

- (a) dismissing
- (b) rewarding
- (c) shunning
- (d) tarnishing

2. In the passage, there are five parts marked (A) - (E) that are boldfaced. In each of them, four words or phrases are underlined. Identify ONE underlined word or phrase that would NOT be acceptable in standard written English.

Example: I ^(a)**am** looking ^(b)**forward** attending ^(c)**those** new classes ^(d)**in April**.

Answer: (b) (*forward* → *forward to*)

II. Essay 1

Carefully read the passage about Lee Kuan Yew, the first prime minister of Singapore, and do the tasks that follow.

My Lifelong Challenge: Singapore's Bilingual Journey

- ① After almost 50 years of observing the world while striving to build Singapore into a First World nation, I have come to the conclusion that our decision to have a bilingual education system was the right one. We did not get it right from the start; we went through many years of trial and error and learned hard lessons along the way. There are eight principles I can distil from our experiences.

A vital instrument

- ② The first principle is that language policy is a(n) (1) instrument for achieving (2) interest objectives and meeting the needs of governance. Rightly conceived, it can help unite a population that is racially and linguistically (3), as well as build a platform for communication with the outside world. We did not stumble on this realization by chance. Rather, we were made acutely aware of it from the outset. From the day we took charge of the government, we had to give (4) consideration to this matter. Unlike countries with ethnically and linguistically (5) populations where the language of administration follows that of the population, it was not (6) to us at the start which language we should choose as our official or working language. Chinese was an option; the majority population was and remains Chinese, and there was no shortage of Chinese Singaporeans urging us to make Chinese the official language. But we also had sizeable Malay and Indian populations, and our neighboring countries were Malay-speaking. Some Malay Singaporeans called for Malay to be our official language.
- ③ In the end, our decision was this: Malay would be the national language, and there would be four official languages, namely Malay, Tamil, Chinese, and English. The national anthem was commissioned in Malay; to this day, all schools resound with its stirring words and beautiful melody every weekday morning. As for the official languages, what it meant was that all official documents would be in these four languages. English meanwhile would be the language of administration, used by civil servants and public officials in their day-to-day work. The British colonial government, which controlled Singapore for more than a hundred years prior to our independence, had left behind a system of administration that used English as the working language. We built on this, while making changes as we felt necessary.

- ④ One key change was to the education system: we required that all students must learn their mother tongue as their second language. Malays must learn the Malay language; Chinese must learn the Chinese language; and so on. There had been no such requirement under the British. It was common to find, say, Chinese Singaporeans emerging from 10 years of schooling knowing nothing of the Chinese language. Needless to say, the gap between them and those who attended Chinese-medium schools was wide.

Language policy can make or break a nation

- ⑤ This brings me to my second principle, which is that language policy can become a key to economic success. Indeed, it can make or break a nation. By choosing English as our language of administration, we managed to avoid the political fallout that would have come had we chosen either Malay over Chinese or Chinese over Malay. Language issues can stir strong emotions. Sri Lanka, another former British colony with a racially diverse population, is an example of a country where political developments might have been different had its leaders chosen English as its working language instead of the language of its ethnic majority, Sinhalese. The 15 percent of its population who are Tamil-speaking might have felt less disadvantaged. Singapore has been spared ethnic unrest because we have made tremendous effort to ensure equitable treatment of all races and communities. The stability has enabled us to direct our energies to growing the economy and raising our people's standard of living. Knowing English has also enabled our people to secure jobs much faster; the multinational companies which set up their factories, research laboratories and regional headquarters in Singapore demand workers who are fluent in spoken and written English. In more recent years, with the rise of China, Singaporean workers who are bilingual in English and Chinese have also become much sought after by companies seeking to operate in China. Even China's companies desire Singaporean workers, seeing them as capable and incorrupt managers.

Language transmits values too

- ⑥ My third principle is that language is more than a tool of communication; it transmits values too. That is why we have insisted that all school-going children learn their mother tongue, whether Chinese, Malay or Tamil, as their second language. This way, they will have the means to benefit from the rich heritage that their respective culture has to offer. Folk stories, for instance, are replete with tales of courage, generosity, hard work, honesty, and filial piety*. These are all good traditional values that are worth teaching and transmitting. By getting children to read these stories in their early years, we are helping them to learn values that will shape their character. Reading these stories in their mother tongue will also help the children to develop a realization that they are descended from civilizations that are thousands of years old. This will help them develop a sense of identity as to who they are and where they have come from.

- ⑦ I am not saying that one must know one's mother tongue in order to have a well-developed sense of identity or that worthy values can be transmitted only via the mother tongue. There are many older Chinese Singaporeans who speak only English but who have no identity issues. Worthy values can be transmitted in any language, in the same way that the Bible or the Shakespearean classics can be read in any number of languages. What I am saying is that each ethnic culture has its own unique heritage that is worth preserving and teaching young Singaporeans about.

...

**filial piety*: the idea that one's parents and elders should be treated with honor and respect.

Lee, Kuan Yew. 2012. *My Lifelong Challenge: Singapore's Bilingual Journey*. pp. 224-227. Singapore: Straits Times Press. ISBN: 978-9814342032

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1. In paragraph ②, there are six blanks (1) – (6). For each of them, choose the most appropriate adjective from the word list below. Do not use the same word more than once.

Word List

- (a) diverse
- (b) homogeneous
- (c) national
- (d) obvious
- (e) serious
- (f) vital

2. Which of the following CANNOT be safely inferred from the passage?

- (a) Singapore is a multicultural country.
- (b) Singapore's language policy didn't cause ethnic unrest.
- (c) There are no Sinhalese speakers in Singapore.
- (d) There were Chinese Singaporeans who didn't speak Chinese.

3. In this passage, what does the term *mother tongue* most likely mean?

- (a) a nation's official language
- (b) one's first language
- (c) the first language of one's mother
- (d) the language of one's ethnic culture

4. Which of the following choices most accurately reflects what is stated in the passage? Choose ONE.

- (a) English is one of the four "mother tongues" which students must learn as part of their formal education.
- (b) English was used by the British during colonial rule, and so it continues to be used as the language of administration.
- (c) Older Chinese Singaporeans who speak only English often resent the language they were forced to learn.
- (d) While English is an official language in Singapore, it is not the national language.
- (e) both (a) and (b)
- (f) both (b) and (d)

5. The three principles mentioned in the text could be summarized as:

- (a) education, employment, and language preservation.
- (b) education, language policy, and stability.
- (c) unification, administration, and communication.
- (d) unification, economic success, and preservation of cultural heritage.

6. Essay question

Lee Kuan Yew says, "Knowing English has also enabled our people to secure jobs much faster; the multinational companies which set up their factories, research laboratories, and regional headquarters in Singapore demand workers who are fluent in spoken and written English."

Do you think Japan should adopt a language policy similar to that of Singapore? Write an essay in English on the answer sheet and support your answer by providing two to three reasons.

III. Essay 2

The following passage is from the Ethicist Advice Column, in which readers ask questions of an ethicist. We see the original question together with the ethicist's reply, followed by readers' responses to the original question and reply. Read the whole passage and do the tasks that follow.

My Mother Swears by Alternative Medicine. I'm a Scientist. What to Do?

- ① *My mom is an alternative-medicine practitioner who is distrustful of Western medicine, and I am currently pursuing my Ph.D. in bio-behavioral sciences. The divide in our views has only grown as I've learned to critique the weak or absent evidence supporting the practices that are at the center of her decades-long career. Her commitment to alternative medicines is almost like a religion — both a core belief and part of her identity. Any skepticism is met with defensiveness and attacks. So, as her daughter and also a scientist, I typically keep my opinions to myself, as long as there's no harm (or large expense) associated with these approaches.*
- ② *Unfortunately, she has begun to involve me in her health quests. Recently, I discouraged her from spending several hundred dollars on a talisman that purported to block "damaging" electromagnetic waves by creating a force field around the wearer. She has now sent me two devices (each over \$100) that she expects me to use daily. She proudly claimed she had read the research supporting their use. I read it, too, and it's **quackery**.*
- ③ *She regularly asks about their use and whether I'm feeling a difference in my health. (I deflect but avoid lying.) I feel resentful, and I'm afraid I can't keep this up. Is it possible to tell my real feeling without further dividing us, or do I continue **biting my tongue**? — Name Withheld*

From the Ethicist:

- ④ The analogy you draw with religion is worth taking seriously; religious disagreements, as you suggest, involve both identity and core beliefs. You've come to see that her fundamental understanding of the world, an understanding that shapes your mother's sense of her life's meaning, is deeply mistaken. But it also seems clear that fully explaining your skepticism isn't going to weaken her faith. She will simply be convinced that *your* fundamental understanding of the world, an understanding that will shape the career ahead of you, is deeply mistaken. Just as people who love us sometimes worry that we are endangering our eternal souls when we fail to share their religious convictions, she will think you are exposing yourself to unnecessary risks by not taking the precautions she is urging on you.
- ⑤ And yet honesty matters. So do your own values and sense of identity, which are connected with a justified respect for the scientific approach. When people in families disagree about deep

religious matters, the aim should be not conversion to a single view but mere toleration — toleration being the best possible outcome. The same applies here. You can tell your mother that you appreciate the impulse behind her gifts but that you don't believe they'll work and you aren't going to pretend to use them, because that would be unfaithful to your understanding of how the world works. I'd steer the conversation away from the wider issue of what you think about her work. What's important, for your relationship, is simply this: You understand that she's trying to help other people in ways that make sense to her, given her beliefs, and you respect her for that.

Responses from readers

- ⑥ The Ethicist's religion analogy is a helpful one for me, and I will try applying it in a slightly different context. One of my family members is increasingly moving toward anti-vax* beliefs and I find that very hard to accept. Yet I love this family member and her children deeply and try not to **alienate** her. Thinking of her worldview as a religious matter offers a more respectful way of handling her beliefs than the way I have been using and will hopefully facilitate more tolerance on my part. I also wish the "other side" would remember that our concern comes from the same place of love and desire to protect, even if it is based on what they believe to be untrustworthy science. — *Joan*



- ⑦ I think of alternative health care practitioners as specialists in acupuncture, chiropractic, Chinese medicine, etc. All of these methods have given me relief in my long journey with Stage 4 cancer, along with mushroom extract and meditation. My current doctor is fully in agreement with all of this. Yet I remember my doctors questioning the value of acupuncture 40 years ago. Carrying anti-electromagnetic devices makes me curious about the mother's practice. The letter writer should keep an open mind, but she should also emphasize that her values are different from her mother's. — *Judith*



- ⑧ As a licensed massage therapist with an additional 10-year background in the natural health industry, this letter was of particular interest to me. Sadly, the field of alternative medicine is a magnet for a multitude of extreme practices and theories. In this instance, there is a loving mother wishing to watch out for her child — and trust me, your children, no matter how old or well educated, are always your children. Her "gifts" of unwanted advice and charms bear a greater gift: love. It would be unkind to both if this is forgotten. (☆) The mother and daughter both have an opportunity to grow. — *Laura*



- ⑨ Eight years ago, I lost one of my closest friends. She'd been having pains in her back and belly for several years and decided to go to a doctor specializing in alternative medicines. When there was no lasting relief, she finally went to a conventional doctor, but by then it was too late. She was given a diagnosis of Stage 4 cancer and died less than 18 months later. If only she had at least sought out a conventional path for a second opinion, maybe she'd be alive today. No one in her group of family members and friends ever imagined that she had cancer and subsequently did not encourage her to go the more usual route — to our everlasting regret. I still miss my friend and will take my regret to the grave. — *Roberta*

**anti-vax*: anti-vaccination

Appiah, Kwame Anthony. March 20, 2024. The Ethicist Newsletter, *The New York Times Magazine*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/03/20/magazine/mother-alternative-medicine-scientist-ethics.html>

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1. For each of the three bold-faced words or phrases in the passage, choose the definition that is closest in meaning as used in the passage.

(1) **quackery** (Paragraph ②)

- (a) a medical breakthrough which is not yet available to the general public
- (b) a system of healing based on Christian belief and prayer
- (c) medical methods that do not work and are only intended to make money
- (d) medical research that has been carried out on animals, but not yet on people

(2) **biting my tongue** (Paragraph ③)

- (a) being sure to choose the right words to say exactly what I mean
- (b) lying about my true feelings
- (c) regretting the words I have carelessly said
- (d) stopping myself from saying something that I would really like to say

(3) **[to] alienate [someone]** (Paragraph ⑥)

- (a) to cause someone close to you to become unfriendly or distant
- (b) to cause someone to lose their job
- (c) to convince someone to move to a different city or country
- (d) to frighten someone into changing their deeply held beliefs

2. According to the Ethicist, how does a belief in alternative medicine compare to a religious belief?

- (a) Both kinds of beliefs are based on superstition rather than science.
- (b) Both kinds of beliefs are deeply held and hard to change.
- (c) Both kinds of beliefs rely on the teachings of so-called "experts".
- (d) Both kinds of beliefs require people to hide their true feelings from others.

3. According to the Ethicist, what is "the best possible outcome"?

- (a) one in which both the mother and daughter agree not to talk about alternative medicine in the future
- (b) one in which the daughter keeps her own beliefs, but pretends to agree with her mother in order to show respect
- (c) one in which the daughter, through persistent use of logical arguments, convinces her mother to give up her beliefs in alternative medicine
- (d) one in which the mother and daughter each keep their own opinions, and accept that the other will not be likely to change

4. Which sentence best fits into Laura's response (Paragraph ⑧) at the position marked (☆).

- (a) Always remember that a mother has already given her child the biggest gift of all, the gift of life.
- (b) As the old saying goes, "Never look a gift horse in the mouth."
- (c) On the other hand, it is not truly "loving" to offer an unwanted gift.
- (d) One can accept the loving intention and still gracefully decline the gift.

5. Which of the following is true of the readers' responses?

- (a) One of the readers finds that the Ethicist's reply can help her understand a conflict in her own family.
- (b) Three of the four readers have trust in alternative medicine and urge [Name Withheld] to reconsider her mother's views on it.
- (c) Two of the readers have had friends or family members who have died of cancer.
- (d) Two of the readers speak from the viewpoint of mothers with adult daughters.

6. Essay question

As a reader of this advice column, write your own response in English on the answer sheet. Be sure to support your main idea by providing two to three reasons.

[以 下 余 白]

受験番号	万	千	百	十	一
氏名 (カタカナ)					

(注意) 所定の欄以外に受験番号・氏名
を書いてはならない。

I

Essay 1

解答を始める前に、問題番号および、**Essay1** つにつき解答用紙が 1 枚あることを確かめること。
解答はすべて所定の解答欄に記入すること。所定欄以外に何かを記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features 20 horizontal rows, each consisting of two parallel dashed lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the entire width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There is no text or other markings on the page.

II 6

