早稲田大学　法学部

2025 年度　入試問題の訂正内容

科目：英語

●記述解答用紙　V　　（1 箇所）

（誤）　Takeda

（正）　Takada

以上

英　　語

(問　題)

2025年度

〈R07191112〉

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. 問題は２～11ページに記載されている。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) 記述解答用紙の所定欄（２カ所）に、氏名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

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。

READING/GRAMMAR SECTION

All answers must be indicated on the MARK SHEET.

I Read the passage and answer the questions below.

On a mountain above the clouds once lived a man who had been the gardener of the emperor of Japan. Not many people would have known of him before the war, but I did. He had left his home to come to the central highlands of Malaya. I was seventeen years old when my sister first told me about him. A decade would pass before I traveled up to the mountains to see him.

He did not apologize for what his countrymen had done to my sister and me. Not on that rain-scratched morning when we first met, nor at any other time. What words could have healed my pain, returned my sister to me? None. And he understood that. Not many people did.

Thirty-six years after that morning, I hear his voice again, hollow and resonant. Memories I had locked away have begun to break free, like shards of ice fracturing off an arctic shelf. In sleep, they drift toward the morning light of remembrance.

The stillness of the mountains awakens me. The depth of the silence: that is what I had forgotten about living in Yugiri. "An old house retains its hoard of memories," I remember Aritomo telling me once.

Ah Cheong knocks on the door and calls softly to me. I get out of bed and put on my dressing gown. I look around for my gloves and find them on the bedside table. Pulling them over my hands, I tell the housekeeper to come in. He enters and sets a tray with a pot of tea and a plate of cut papaya on a side table; he had done the same for Aritomo every morning. He turns to me and says, "I wish you a long and peaceful retirement, Judge Teoh."

I open the teapot's lid, then close it.

"In five weeks' time it will be thirty-four years since Mr. Aritomo left us."

"For goodness' sake, Ah Cheong!" I have not returned to Yugiri in almost as long. Does the housekeeper judge me by the increasing number of years from the last time I was in this house?

Ah Cheong's gaze fixes on a spot somewhere over my shoulder. "If there's nothing else...." He begins to turn away.

In a gentler tone, I say, "I'm expecting a visitor at ten o'clock this morning."

The housekeeper nods once and leaves, closing the door behind him.

Opening the sliding doors, I step onto the veranda. This part of the house is hidden from the main garden by the wooden fence. A section has collapsed, and tall grass spikes out from the gaps between the fallen planks. Even though I have prepared myself for it, the neglected condition of the place shocks me.

There has been a storm in the night, and clouds are still marooned on the peaks. I step down from the veranda onto a narrow strip of ceramic tiles, cold and wet beneath my bare soles. Aritomo obtained them from a ruined palace in Ayutthaya, where they had once paved the courtyard of an ancient and nameless king. The tiles are the last remnants of a forgotten kingdom, its histories consigned to oblivion.

. . .

My secretary, Azizah, reminded me that my retirement ceremony was about to begin. She helped me into my robe and together we went out to the corridor. She walked ahead of me as usual to give the lawyers warning that *Puan Hakim*, madam judge, was on her way – they always used to watch her face to gauge my mood. Following behind her, I realize that this would be the last time I would make this walk from my chambers to my courtroom.

Azizah had informed me about the numbers attending the ceremony, but I was still taken aback when I took my place on the bench. Silence spread across the courtroom when Abdullah Mansor, the chief justice, entered and sat down next to me. He leaned over and spoke into my ear. "It's not too late to reconsider."

"You never give up, do you?" I said, giving him a brief smile.

"And you never change your mind." He sighed. "I know. But can't you stay on? You only

have two more years to go."

Looking at him, I recalled the afternoon in his chambers when I told him of my decision to take early retirement. We had fought about many things over the years – points of law or the way he administered the courts – but I had always respected his intellect, his sense of fairness, and his loyalty to us judges. That afternoon was the only time he had ever lost his composure with me. Now there was only sadness in his face. I would miss him.

Peering over his spectacles, Abdullah began recounting my life to the audience.

"Judge Teoh was only the second woman to be appointed to the Supreme Court," he said. "She has served on this Bench for the past fourteen years...."

Through the high, dusty windows I saw the clock in the tower, its languid pulse beating through the walls of the courtroom.

"...few of us here today are aware that she was a prisoner in a Japanese internment camp when she was nineteen," said Abdullah.

The lawyers murmured among themselves, observing me with heightened interest. I had never spoken of the three years I had spent in the camp to anyone. I tried not to think about it as I went about my days, and mostly I succeeded.

"When the war ended," the chief justice continued, "Judge Teoh worked as a research clerk in the War Crimes Tribunal while waiting for admission to read law at Girton College, Cambridge. After being called to the bar, she returned to Malaya in 1949...." His words flowered, became more laudatory. I was far away in another time, thinking of Aritomo and his garden in the mountains.

The speech ended. I brought my mind back to the courtroom, hoping that no one had noticed the potholes in my attention; it would not do to appear distracted at my own retirement ceremony.

I gave a short, simple address to the audience and then Abdullah brought the ceremony to a close. After the guests left, Azizah went around the room, gathering up the cups and the paper plates of half-eaten food.

"You can go home, I'll lock up." It was what I usually said to her at the end of every court term. "And thank you, Azizah. For everything."

She shook the creases out of my black robe, hung it on the coat stand and turned to look at me. "It wasn't easy working for you all these years, *Puan*, but I'm glad I did." Tears gleamed in her eyes. "The lawyers – you were difficult with them, but they've always respected you. You listened to them."

"That's the duty of a judge, Azizah. To listen. So many judges seem to forget that."

"Ah, but you weren't listening earlier, when Chief Justice Mansor was going on and on. I was looking at you."

"He was talking about my life, Azizah." I smiled at her. "Hardly much there I don't know about already, don't you think?"

"Did the *orang Jepun* do that to you?" She pointed to my hands. "*Maaf*," she apologized, "but ...I was always too scared to ask you. You know, I've never seen you without your gloves."

I rotated my left wrist slowly, turning an invisible doorknob. "One good thing about growing old," I said, looking at the part of the glove where two of its fingers had been cut off and stitched over. "Unless they look closely, people probably think I'm just a vain old woman, hiding my arthritis."

We stood there, both of us uncertain of how to conduct our partings. Then she reached out and grasped my other hand, pulling me into an embrace before I could react, enveloping me like dough around a stick. Then she let go of me, collected her handbag, and left.

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[Adapted from Tan Twan Eng, *The Garden of Evening Mists* (2012).]

(1) **Choose the BEST way to complete each of the following sentences according to the passage.**

1 Yugiri most likely refers to

A a property with Aritomo's garden.
B a region in Japan from where Aritomo came.
C a region where the narrator resided in her teens.
D a utopia the narrator sees in her dreams.
E the Japanese internment camp where the narrator was held.

2 The relationship between the narrator and Azizah is

A distant yet overbearing.
B hostile yet polite.
C intimate yet indifferent.
D perplexing yet assuring.
E professional yet caring.

(2) **Choose SIX statements that are NOT true according to the passage above. DO NOT choose more than SIX statements.**

A Abdullah thinks the narrator is obstinate.
B Abdullah would have liked it if the narrator had worked until she reached retirement age.
C Aritomo left two years after the narrator had first met him.
D Aritomo moved away to a garden in the mountains almost thirty-four years ago.
E Having worked for the Japanese emperor, Aritomo enjoyed great fame when the narrator first heard of him.
F It is a judge's duty, in the narrator's mind, to antagonize lawyers.
G Lawyers have attempted to guess the narrator's mood before she enters the courtroom.
H The narrator chastises the housekeeper for allowing the house to become so dilapidated.
I The narrator first heard about Aritomo from her late sister.
J The narrator hears Aritomo's voice in a dream amidst a storm.
K The narrator was in her late twenties when she met Aritomo for the first time.
L The number of people gathered for her retirement ceremony surprises the narrator.
M The story opens on a rainy morning in a new house overlooked by mountains.

(3) **Choose SIX statements most likely to be inferred from the passage above. DO NOT choose more than SIX statements.**

A Abdullah has had disagreements with the narrator partly because he envies her having studied at Cambridge.
B Aritomo was directly responsible for what happened to the narrator during the war.
C Aritomo's refusal to apologize gave rise to resentment in the narrator.
D It is because of vanity that the narrator wears gloves.
E Last night's storm destroyed part of the house where the narrator is staying.
F People have stopped asking the narrator about her left hand as she has grown older.
G Something happened thirty-four years ago that the narrator does not wish to be reminded of.
H The disagreements with Abdullah are partly responsible for the narrator deciding to retire.
I The house where the narrator is staying used to belong to Aritomo but now belongs to her.
J The lawyers are interested in the story about the narrator's experience during the war.
K The narrator has secretly felt animosity towards the lawyers.
L The narrator's sister was killed during the war.
M When Ah Cheong refers to Aritomo's disappearance, the narrator is exasperated.

(4) **Choose the BEST way to complete each of these sentences, which relate to the underlined words in the passage.**

1 Here "marooned" means

A tackled. B tilting. C tinged. D towering. E trapped.

2 Here "oblivion" means a state of being

A forbidden. B forced. C foreclosed. D foregrounded. E forgotten.

3 Here "laudatory" means expressing

A commands. B commendation. C complaints.
D complexity. E complicity.

4 The vowel with the strongest stress in the word "remnants" is pronounced in the same way as the vowel with the strongest stress in

A reality. B regal. C regulation. D relate. E relevant.

5 The vowel with the strongest stress in the word "chambers" is pronounced in the same way as the vowel with the strongest stress in

A amber. B burlap. C chancellor. D dangerous. E dermatology.

Ⅱ Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Living things are excellent at detecting patterns. My cat gets up early every Sunday morning to loiter obtrusively near her food bowl. She has noticed she gets a special treat on Sundays, though she cannot understand calendars or count to seven. Presumably she has detected the pattern in my Saturday chores and her treat the next morning. Humans are even better at tracking patterns, sometimes to our own detriment. From toddlers who overgeneralize regular verb rules ("The puppy bited me!") to adults who intensively document apparent similarities between Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy, we make sense of the world by drawing bright lines around repetitions. Much of science, and the human progress it brings, comes down to this: the ability, sometimes deliberate, sometimes by chance, to notice patterns in nature.

But when it comes to finding patterns, humans are [1] computers. Over the past twenty years, computer science and its tech-industry progeny have undergone a revolution. Programming used to be mainly about specifying rigid rules for machines to implement exactly. At its most advanced this was what was called "good old-fashioned AI." But since the turn of the century, all eyes have been on a different approach called deep learning. Rather than tell a computer exactly what to do from the start, computer scientists feed it enormous amounts of data – pictures, text, and so on – and let it apply mathematical techniques to identify patterns. Deep learning is modeled on the way human and animal brains learn, but since computers can hold so many more numbers in their memory at once, they are quickly outpacing us in all sorts of pattern-recognition tasks.

We are starting to notice the [2] of this. For one thing, automated pattern-recognition systems are prone to imbibing and reproducing biased patterns in human societies. Any deep learning system trained on real human speech will quickly learn all sorts of racist and sexist garbage. In 2016, it took Twitter trolls barely a day to teach Microsoft's chatbot Tay to praise Adolf Hitler.

But there are even more subtle dangers lurking in the ability to detect patterns. In March 2022, a group of researchers revealed in *Nature Machine Intelligence* that they had developed a deep learning system capable of inventing chemical weapons. The system hasn't actually produced any new toxins, of course – no one turned it loose in a physical chemistry lab. But it can predict which of the many chemical compounds no one has yet synthesized are likely to turn out dangerous were someone to make them. It does this by finding chemical patterns too subtle for unaided human brains to track.

These researchers didn't set out to find ways to kill people. It was the [3], in fact: their system was originally designed to test new chemicals for safety, as a way of ruling out potential toxins before anyone was exposed to them. But they quickly realized how this technology could be misused by someone with sinister motives. A similar worry must apply to the boom in the use of deep learning to anticipate and prepare for novel variants of viruses such as Covid. Superhuman pattern recognition can be a shield or a sword, depending on the user.

This problem, which ethicists call "dual use," has always lurked around high technology, from nuclear fission in the 1940s to genetic engineering. The dangers posed by deep learning aren't [4]. In 2011, scientists deliberately withheld data related to a new, more contagious form of avian flu they had grown in a lab, fearing that it could fall into the wrong hands. But AI has a tendency to make everything, the good and the bad, pop up faster and more frequently than it used to.

Digital pattern recognition now drives many of the technologies we value, from your Netflix recommendation queue to radiological tumor detection. It will doubtless improve our lives. But we need to be aware that deep learning itself – not just its specific applications to things such as toxicity or virology – is a dual-use technology. Nature contains more patterns than are dreamt of in our science, and not all of them are [5].

[Adapted from Regina Rini, "A Shield or a Sword," *Times Literary Supplement* (June 24, 2022).]

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Regina Rini, "A Shield or a Sword," The Dangers of Machines' Amplified Empiricism (The Times Literary Supplement Limited, 2012), 27. Used with permission by News Licensing & Ireland Limited

(1) **Choose the THREE statements that are CORRECT according to the passage. You may not choose more than THREE statements.**

A Although the author's cat is unable to comprehend the passage of time in the same way as human beings do, she is still able to predict when the author will offer her something good to eat.

B Laboratory scientists created a novel form of bird flu but decided not to publicize the fact in case someone malicious tried to obtain it.

C One of the things that makes human beings unique is our ability to detect and use to our benefit patterns in the natural world.

D Since the turn of the twenty-first century, the way computers are programmed to discover patterns has changed from a system of hard and fast rules to a system whereby computers teach themselves, based on data input by scientists.

E Researchers using deep learning technology announced that they had synthesized new and more dangerous toxic substances capable of being used in chemical weapons.

F Technology can always be used for both offensive and defensive purposes, and AI has stabilized the speed with which those purposes can improve our lives.

(2) **Choose the option that makes the MOST sense in the context of the passage for filling in blanks [1] to [5].**

1 The best option for [1] is:

A almost compared to. B always compared to. C best compared to.
D never compared to. E nothing compared to.

2 The best option for [2] is:

A benefits. B culmination. C mechanics.
D potentials. E risks.

3 The best option for [3] is:

A enemy. B opposite. C reality. D same. E truth.

4 The best option for [4] is:

A all that dangerous. B entirely undesirable. C fundamentally new.
D experimental in nature. E useful to know.

5 The best option for [5] is:

A capable of being misused. B detectable using AI. C good for us.
D problems we can solve. E shielded from us.

(3) **Choose the proverb BEST suited to end the passage.**

A Hope for the best, prepare for the worst.

B Kill two birds with one stone.

C Necessity is the mother of all inventions.

D No pain, no gain.

E You should not look a gift horse in the mouth.

(4) **Which ONE of the following sentences BEST summarizes the main point of the passage?**

A AI, as it continues to evolve into more complex forms, is now guiding the moral compass of humans and animals.

B Humans, becoming more and more dependent on technology using deep learning, have started to lose their own ability to identify patterns in nature.

C It is important to distinguish pattern-recognition from deep learning, as the former enhances human potential while the latter can be destructive.

D There is an urgent need for humans to start wielding the sword of ethical judgment instead of hiding behind the shield of pattern-recognition systems.

E While the ability to identify patterns has been incorporated into technology and has reached new heights, the implications of this on humans are double-edged.

(5) **Choose the BEST way to complete each of these sentences, which relate to the underlined word(s) in the passage.**

1 Here "detriment" means

A damage. B daring. C delight. D deliverance. E derangement.

2 Here "outpacing" means

A doing better than. B going longer than. C rising higher than.
D running opposite to. E walking in step with.

3 Here "prone to" means with a

A tendency for. B threshold for. C track for.
D trepidation for. E twist for.

4 Here "lurking" means

A hacking. B hauling. C heeding. D helping. E hiding.

(6) **Find the vowel with the strongest stress in each of these words, as used in the passage. Choose the ONE which is pronounced DIFFERENTLY in each group of five.**

1 A anticipate B intensively C living D originally E recognition

2 A dual B obtrusively C quantities D queue E ruling

Ⅲ Choose the underlined section in each text below that is INCORRECT.

(1) Although they have all worked hard (A) for no less than a year, (B)
the success of the experiment has not proven yet (C) with any certainty. (D)

E ALL CORRECT

(2) High school students reporting (A) chronic feelings of loneliness (B)
rose from one in six to one in two (C) during 2008 until 2019. (D)

E ALL CORRECT

(3) Seeing that eight out of every ten voters (A) were still undecided, (B) the editor demanded that (C)
the paper not make predictions about the election yet. (D)

E ALL CORRECT

(4) Teens are having (A) a hard time coping to (B) life after the pandemic, (C) according to statistics. (D)

E ALL CORRECT

(5) There is few chance, (A) busy as we all are, (B) for us to gather again, (C)
so let's make the most of this. (D)

E ALL CORRECT

(6) You complain about him (A) doing practical nothing (B) to remedy the situation, (C)
but he has done more than all the others combined. (D)

E ALL CORRECT

Ⅳ Choose the BEST item from each list with which to fill the blanks in the passage.

Old people have always complained that the world is not what it used [1], and in the nineteenth century, this belief became an axiom accepted by all. The effects of the Industrial Revolution were plainly visible: life had changed. The move [2] the country to the city accelerated: there was less work in the country while in the cities, especially London, the streets were said to be paved with gold. The pace of change was startling. [3] Queen Victoria came to the throne the population of London was less than two million; when she died it had [4] than doubled to over four and a half million, while the population of Greater London was a staggering six and a half million people. We can look at these numbers calmly today, but to live [5] these changes in a single lifetime was to be shaken and disturbed.

[Adapted from *A Popular Encyclopedia of Victorian Women Writers* (2024).]

※出典は下記に記載しております。

(1)	A	to be	B	to exist	C	to have	D	to like	E	to maintain
(2)	A	at	B	away	C	beneath	D	from	E	to
(3)	A	Prior	B	Since	C	Therefore	D	When	E	Why
(4)	A	greater	B	in fact	C	more	D	once	E	tripled
(5)	A	despite	B	through	C	until	D	via	E	without

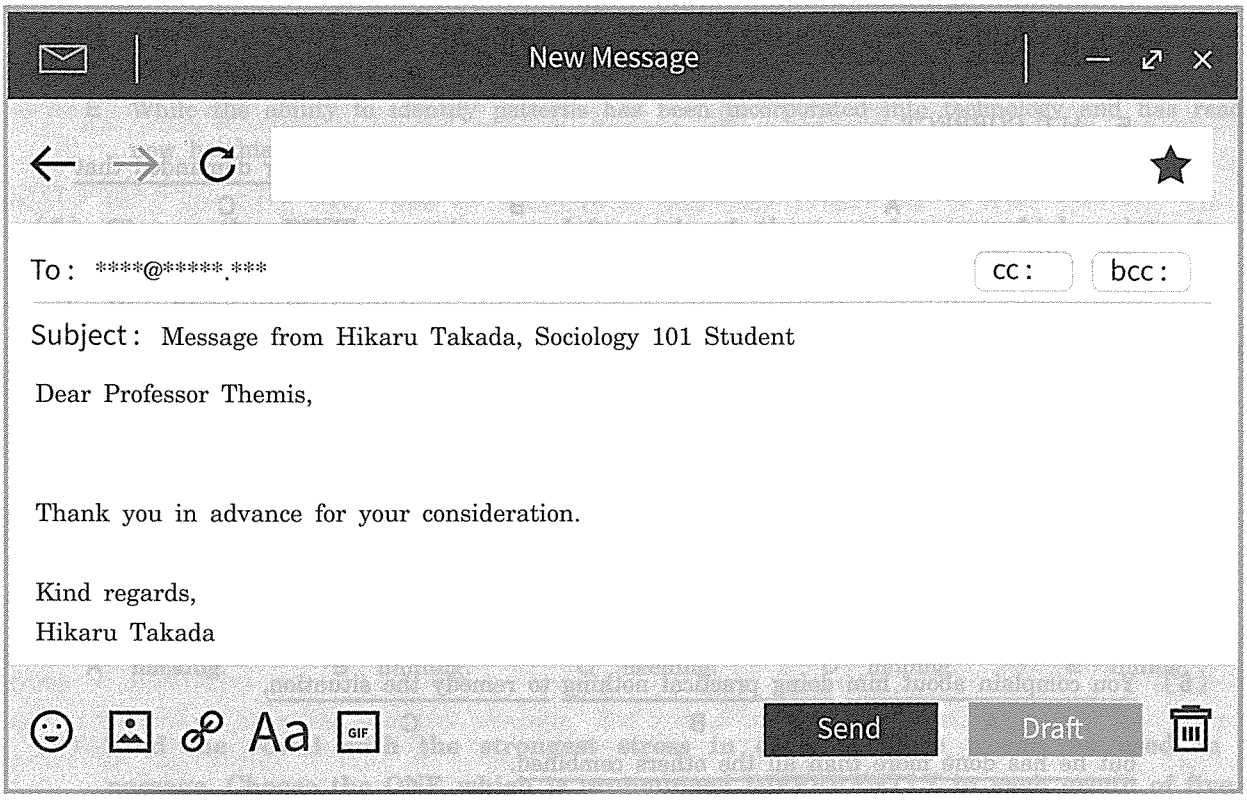
※WEB 掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

James, Russell. A Popular Encyclopedia of Victorian Women Writers. Prospero Books, 2024, p. 29.

WRITING SECTION

V **Create an English email message that includes ALL the following information. The main text should be written in complete English sentences.**

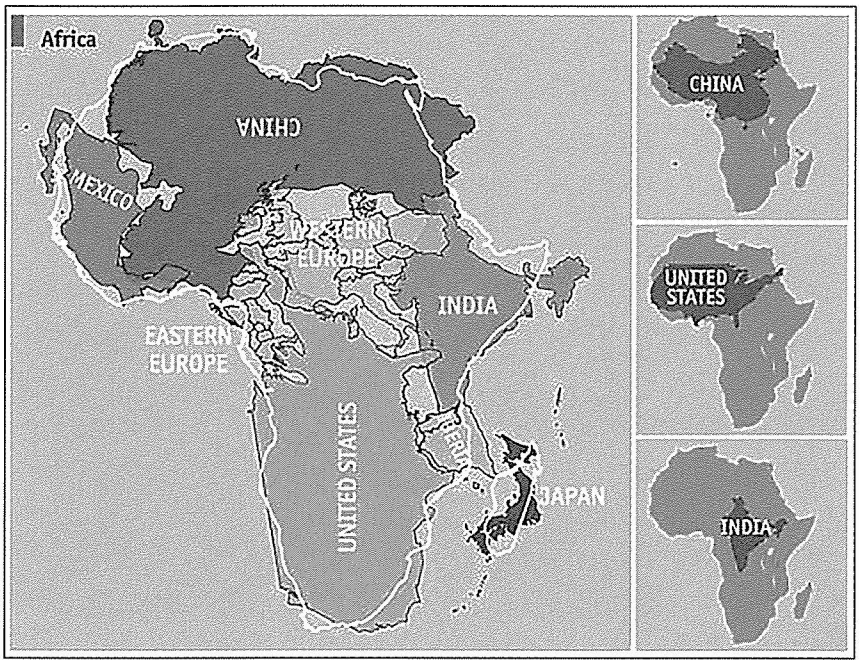
目的　課題提出締切の一週間延長願い
理由　腕の骨折による入院



[Image adapted from Freepik]

VI Look at the map and the graph below and explain what you think in an English paragraph.

Map: The Size of Africa Compared to Other Parts of the World



https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2010/11/10/the-true-true-size-of-africa

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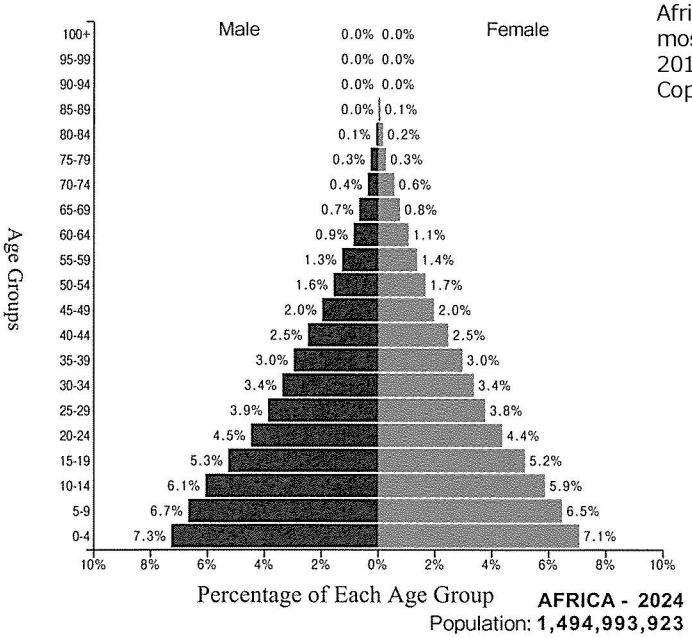
Graph: The Population of Africa



[Adapted from https://www.populationpyramid.net/africa/2024/]

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〔以　下　余　白〕

英語記述解答用紙

〔注意〕　受験番号・氏名は右上の２つの欄に書き入れなさい。

〈2025 R07191112〉

受験番号	万	千	百	十	一
氏名					

（注意）　所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入してはならない。記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。

英　語

〈2025 R07191112〉

受験番号	万	千	百	十	一
氏名					

（注意）　所定欄以外に受験番号・氏名を記入してはならない。記入した解答用紙は採点の対象外となる場合がある。

V　Dear Professor Themis,

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Kind regards,
Hikaru Takeda

1 記入不可

1 記入不可

VI

2 記入不可

2 記入不可