

英 語 (Writing)

(問 題)

2025年度

〈R07191621〉

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2～6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. 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
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5. 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。
6. 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。
7. 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。
8. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
9. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

ALL answers must be written clearly within the boxes provided on the ANSWER SHEET.

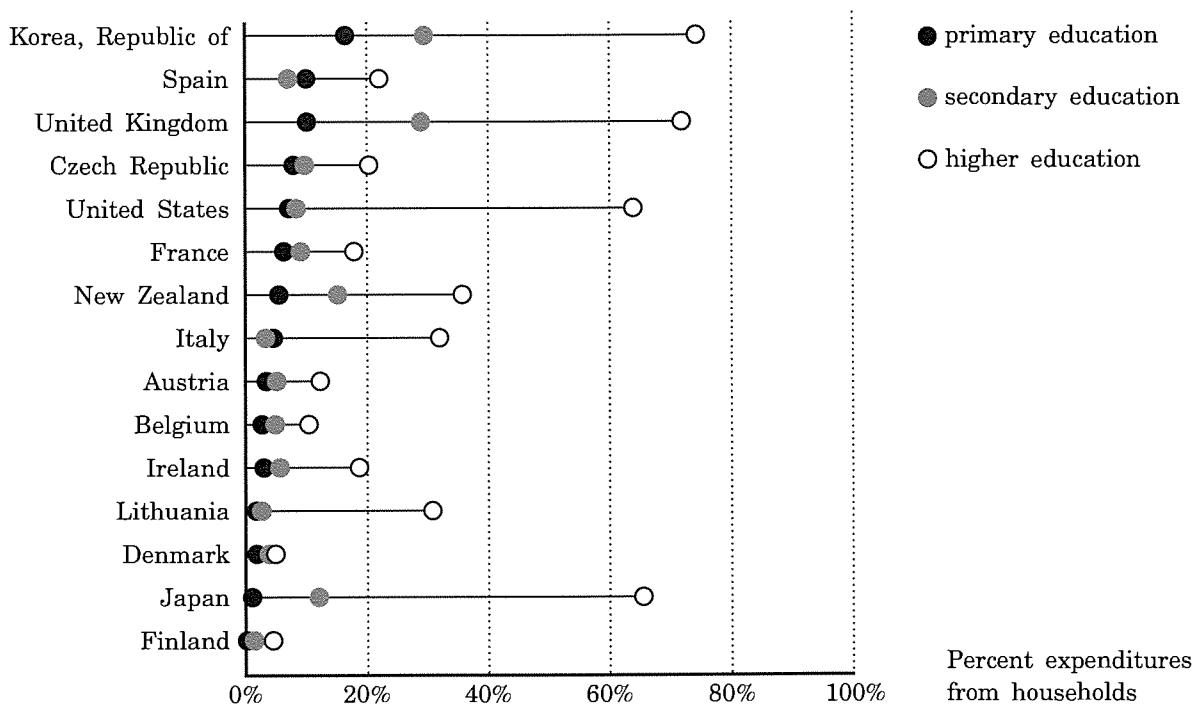
I Write a paragraph in ENGLISH giving your opinion on the statement below, with appropriate reasons to support your position.

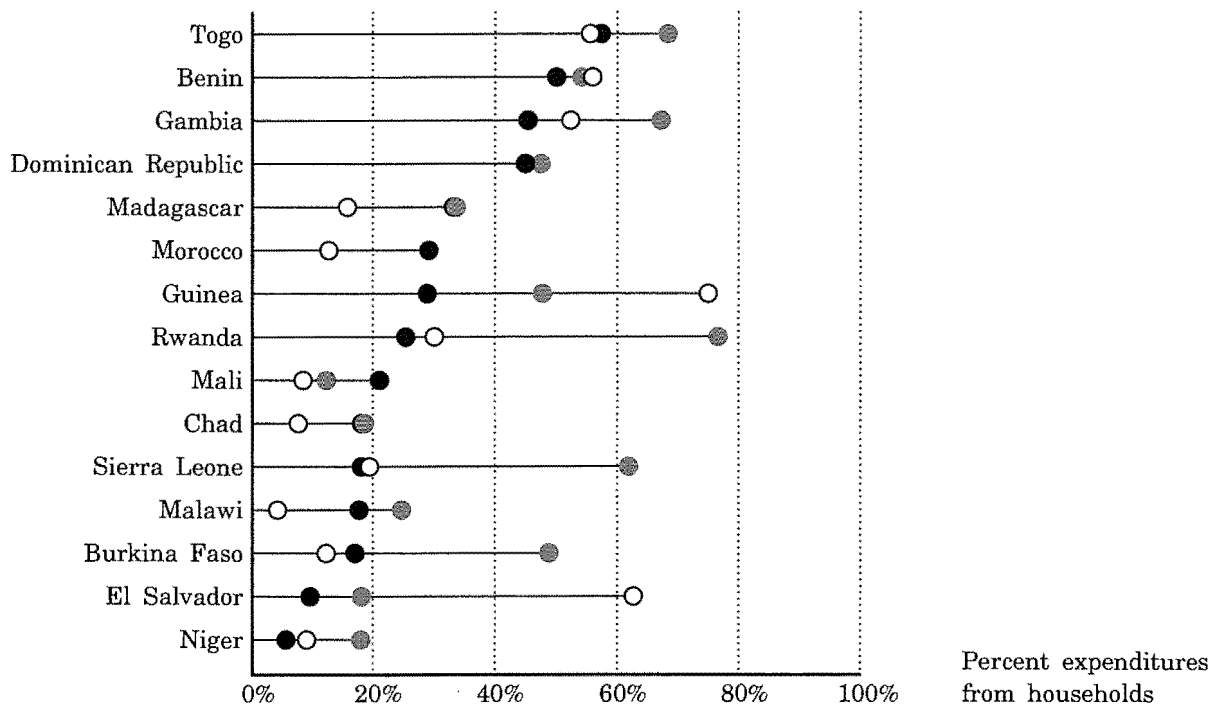
Some people believe that the purpose of university education should be to free the mind and the spirit. Others believe that the purpose of higher education should be to prepare people for their role as workers in the modern economy. What is your view, and why?

II Write a paragraph in ENGLISH answering the question below.

The following two figures show the percentage of total education expenditures contributed directly by households in 15 higher income countries and 15 lower income countries. Note that the percentage figures refer to what share of all education spending comes from households, not the percentage of household income or wealth spent on education.

Describe some of the main patterns that you see in these figures, and any other insights you believe they offer.





[Taken from UNICEF, *The Investment Case for Education and Equity* (2015).]

※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

Annababette Wils, and Gabrielle Bonnet. *The Investment Case for Education and Equity*. UNICEF, 2015, p. 62, fig. 32.
https://www.unicef.ch/sites/default/files/2018-08/unicef_im_investment_case_for_education_and_equity.pdf

Ⅲ Read the following passage and briefly summarize it in JAPANESE.

Safer food saves lives. With every bite one eats, one is potentially exposed to illness from either microbiological or chemical contamination. Billions of people are at risk and millions fall ill every year; many die as a result of consuming unsafe food.

Concerns about food safety have increased sharply in richer societies in recent times. However, the real tragedy of foodborne diseases is played out in the developing world. Unsafe water used for the cleaning and processing of food; poor food-production processes and food handling; the absence of adequate food-storage infrastructure; and inadequate or poorly enforced regulatory standards—these all contribute to a high risk environment. Moreover, as a country's economy develops, the agricultural landscape changes. Intensive animal farming practices are put in place to maximize production, resulting in the increased frequency of diseases in flocks and herds. The tropical climate of many developing countries favors the spread of pests and naturally occurring toxins, and increases the risk of contracting parasitic diseases, including worm infestations.

While exposed to more hazardous environments, people in developing countries often have difficulty coping with foodborne disease. For many living at or below the poverty line, foodborne illness continues the cycle of poverty. The symptoms of foodborne diseases range from mild (such as vomiting and diarrhea) to disabling and life-threatening (such as kidney and liver failure, brain disorders, paralysis, and cancers), leading to long periods of illness and even death.

Foodborne diseases take advantage of weak immune systems. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with weak immune systems are particularly at risk of catching and dying from common food-related diseases. Malnourished infants and children are especially exposed to foodborne dangers and are at higher risk of developing serious forms of foodborne stomach diseases; these infections in turn may increase malnutrition, leading to a vicious cycle of illness and mortality. Those who survive may suffer from delayed physical and mental development, denying them the opportunity to reach their full potential.

Beyond the individual level, foodborne diseases affect economic development, particularly challenging the tourism, agricultural, and food-export industries. Developing countries' access to food-export markets will depend on their capacity to meet the international regulatory requirements. Unsafe exports can lead to significant economic losses.

[Adapted from World Health Organization, *WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases* (2015).]

※WEB掲載に際し、以下のとおり出典を追記しております。

WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2015.
Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

[以 下 余 白]

英語 (Writing)
(その 1)
記述解答用紙

解答はすべて黒鉛筆 (HB) またはシャープペンシル (HB) で記入すること。

〈2025 R 07191721〉

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。

〈2025 R 07191721〉

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I in English

I

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II in English

II

+

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英語 (Writing)

(その2)

記述解答用紙

解答はすべて黒鉛筆（HB）またはシャープペンシル（HB）で記入すること。

〈2025 R 07191821〉

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。

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Ⅲ

日本語で

Ⅲ

十	一