

英語 I (選択)

次の文章に関して、空欄補充問題と読解問題の二つがあります。まず、[31]から[40]の空所を埋めるのに、文脈的に最も適切な語を 1 から 3 の中から選び、その番号を解答欄 (31) から (40) にマークしなさい。次に、内容に関する[41]から[45]の設問には、1 から 4 の選択肢が付されています。そのうち、文章の内容からみて最も適切なものを選び、その番号を解答欄 (41) から (45) にマークしなさい。

- 1 Last month, people in a small village in Kenya looked to the sky and saw a red glowing ring slowly descending. The half-tonne piece of metal [31](1. crashed 2. crushed 3. clashed) into a nearby thicket with a loud bang, leaving them shaken and perplexed. What was the mysterious object? Was it an alien spacecraft? Sadly, the truth of the matter was much more prosaic: it was a piece of space junk. This was not a one-off incident. Last year alone, we saw a large fragment from a Chinese space mission fall over southern California; a piece of space junk fell through a two-storey home in Florida, confirmed by Nasa to have originated from the International Space Station.
- 2 Even more concerning than large space detritus falling to Earth—if this is possible—is the [32](1. deprecation 2. accumulation 3. conception) of small debris in the lower orbit that could collide with larger objects such as satellites. The Kessler syndrome (named after former Nasa scientist Donald J Kessler) describes a scenario in which the volume of debris in Earth’s orbit reaches a critical [33](1. commonhold 2. manifold 3. threshold), triggering a cascade effect where collisions generate even more debris, which causes even more collisions. More than 560 in-orbit fragmentation events have been recorded since 1961, according to the European Space Agency, and the risks are intensifying. In June 2024, a defunct Russian satellite broke up into almost 200 pieces of debris, forcing astronauts on the International Space Station to take cover and prepare to evacuate in their spacecraft. Should the Earth’s orbit become unusable, this would [34](1. threaten 2. enhance 3. forecast) our ability to monitor weather, climate and other environmental changes, and to receive vital early disaster warnings on extreme weather events.
- 3 The Interconnected Disaster Risk report published in 2024 by the United Nations University identified space debris and collisions as at a [35](1. trying 2. tipping 3. tripping) point. Projections staggeringly estimate more than 100,000 new spacecraft will be launched by 2030, increasing the risk of collisions. The report also highlights that there currently are no binding international rules for managing space debris. The Outer Space Treaty (OST), established in 1967 and serving as the bedrock of space law since, is showing its limitations. As space activities have evolved from state-dominated explorations to include extensive commercial operations by non-state actors, such as the mega constellations deployed by companies like SpaceX and Blue Origin, the treaty falls [36](1. short 2. off 3. behind). It lacks, for example, specific guidelines for commercial activities, space mining, and crucially, mandates for debris mitigation and removal.

4 There are thankfully several solutions. Space-faring nations as well as regional organisations, such as the European Union, are funding specialised companies to remove active objects from orbit. Large debris requires effective management to minimise potential harm and the European Space Agency’s ClearSpace-1 mission showcases debris removal, [37](1. while 2. yet 3. unless) the Japanese company Astroscale is offering to remove operators’ redundant space hardware from orbit. These are all welcome approaches but may not be sustainable in the long term as space becomes more congested. [38](1. Otherwise 2. Moreover 3. Therefore), active debris removal solutions are an “end-of-pipe” approach, focused on managing the problem rather than solving it. Future solutions also need to address the core of the issue: how to design future space technology with zero-waste principles.

5 To [39](1. a degree 2. begin with 3. this end), the European Space Agency recently launched the idea of creating a “circular space economy” by 2050. Circular solutions include reuse, repair, recycling, eco-design, sustainable supply and responsible consumption. Many circular economy technologies are already being used in space programmes, including design for durability, closed-loop water and nutrient cycling in the International Space Station and 3D printing applications for repair and upgrades. New satellite innovations such as the world’s first wooden satellite, LignoSat, developed by Japanese researchers and launched into space in November 2024, show the way for the use of biomaterials in future lunar and Mars exploration. Biomaterials have lower density, so in case of collisions there is less kinetic impact and on re-entry, they would also more easily burn up. When it comes to the economic [40](1. fragility 2. viability 3. surplus) of a circular space economy, there is also a strong case. The reuse value of space debris has been estimated to be in the order of \$600 billion to \$1.2 trillion.

6 Legal measures that have proved effective in environmental governance and policy on Earth to control hazardous waste and pollution could also be applied. The “polluter pays” principle would place legal and financial responsibility on space operators and technology producers (this is particularly relevant to regulate the rapidly increasing number of private operators). A rare example of enforcement action was taken by the US Federal Communications Commission in October 2023, fining the operator Dish Network \$150,000 for failing to properly retire one of its satellites. Getting a UN-led agreement on space debris governance would require cooperation of all major stakeholders—but is vital to transcend geopolitical tensions, and protect space and those of us on Earth looking up at the sky.

—Based on Schröder, P. (2025). *The Guardian*.

[41] What does the author mean by the term “*prosaic*” in paragraph 1?

1. painful and catastrophic
2. ordinary and unimaginative
3. technical and complex
4. extraordinary and poetic

[42] What can we infer about the Outer Space Treaty from paragraph 3?

1. It has prevented the development of newer agreements by delaying international consensus.
2. It prohibits the deployment of satellites by private companies without prior approval from the UN.
3. It was originally designed to regulate small-scale commercial extraction of space minerals.
4. It was written for a technological and institutional context that no longer matches current practice.

[43] How does the author sequence the ideas in paragraph 4?

1. Status quo → Examples → Limitation → Critique → Proposal
2. Status quo → Limitation → Examples → Proposal → Critique
3. Examples → Limitation → Critique → Proposal → Status quo
4. Examples → Critique → Proposal → Status quo → Limitation

[44] Which of the following is *not* mentioned in paragraph 5?

1. A few circular economy technologies have already contributed to removing space debris.
2. LignoSat illustrates the potential of biomaterials for future space exploration.
3. One of the characteristics of natural materials is its inflammability on re-entry.
4. A circular space economy can be beneficial both environmentally and economically.

[45] Which of the following best summarises the main point in the passage?

1. While inactive satellites are cluttering space, stronger legal measures are important to protect active satellites and people on Earth.
2. If more funding is provided to companies specialised in removing space debris, designing future space technology will be economically sustainable.
3. Because closed-loop technologies are already in use, they can help reduce the risks of debris and collisions in space.
4. As commercial space activity ramps up, space debris poses a growing risk to active satellites and to people on Earth.

英語Ⅱ

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- 1 Subcultures often emerge as byproducts of groups within society feeling disenfranchised with culture at large. Right now, young people around the world couldn't be more dissatisfied with the current state of affairs. They are voting less, rejecting party membership, and telling researchers that their country's leaders aren't working in their interests. [46](1. Regrettably 2. Blatantly 3. Arguably), subcultures have always existed throughout time, but the familiar concept of subculture officially entered the discipline of sociology (**albeit through a Western lens**) at the Chicago school in the 1920's, when it was applied to interpret "deviant" behaviour. They emerged more distinctly in the 20th century, with groups such as The Bloomsbury Group emerging in the 1910s, Teddy boys and girls in the post war 50s, punks in the 70s, goths in the 80s and skaters of the 90s, each responding to the cultural [47](1. policy 2. climate 3. heritage) of the time.
- 2 Then the internet changed everything. Some believe that social media killed subcultures, which are defined now by aesthetics and overnight trends rather than a movement with deeper or lasting cultural significance. However, as cultural curator Samutaro puts it: "Subcultures won't ever die, they just exist differently now. There are still a lot of interesting things happening."
- 3 Understanding the cultural and societal contexts of the times radically alters our interpretation of counterculture. We're holding subcultures today up against previous (and arguably more 'defined') ones of the past which had an extremely different contextual [48](1. backdrop 2. backfire 3. backchannel). One of the main differences between then and now is that today, we live in a consumerist society and an era of hyperindividualism. Audiences are addressed as 'consumers' and they themselves are brands. As Ari Versluis, photographer and co-founder of Exactitudes, the art collective says: "The way we organise cities has changed. There are cameras everywhere. There are hardly any spaces where you don't find places to consume." However, as academic Shane Blackman puts it, "subcultures may be consumerist, but that does not [49](1. eliminate 2. demonstrate 3. fulfill) their potential for resistance."
- 4 Beyond this, the internet has completely [50](1. nourished 2. restored 3. fragmented) the landscape in which subcultures exist, creating an immense number of disposable trends and an almost paralysing amount of information. In the era of the immersive internet, youth identities are now fluid

and dynamic. This has resulted in a more expanded definition of subcultures. “Is the internet a subculture?”, a young man in the US asked in our survey. “The boundaries of subcultures are so nebulous these days,” said another. Because of the internet, subcultures are more [51](1. fervent 2. fleeting 3. fruitful); Alexander Fury refers to them as being “like fruit flies.” They are often more aesthetically driven and with a lower level of personal commitment. On the contrary, the internet has allowed niche communities to connect and thrive through shared interests and beliefs. Now subcultures are, as Fury puts it, “a niche within a niche within a niche.” Examples from our survey include “weird neurodivergent queer Twitter subculture” and “climate change dystopian nihilist”. Are these multiplying niches reflective of a global youth desire to differentiate against a mass of homogeneity?

5 Subcultures are now niche and mass, community-driven and self-initiated, deep and surface level, past and present. You can now be part of multiple subcultures, you can [52](1. dip 2. lock 3. stream) in and out, and they’re more accessible. In the current ‘main character era,’ young people believe that it doesn’t even take a collective group to make a subculture. “I think people make subcultures by putting ‘core’ on the end of things. I think now one person is enough to be a subculture,” one person from our focus group told us. Subcultures now represent core elements of young people’s identity that provide meaning in a world where they feel disconnected from each other and from mainstream culture, incorporating everything from “Sikhism”, “arty lesbian”, “transgender”, “brainwashed Gen Z” and “queer femme.” Many responses in the survey reflected hyperindividual gender and ethnicity.

6 What’s clear is that the global [53](1. eruption 2. conservation 3. obligation) and mass adoption of subcultures and the niche reflects an increasing instability and lack of satisfaction with mainstream culture. As with the renaissance—a cultural movement characterised by an effort to revive and surpass the ideas of the past—we see this happening now through subcultures. Youth are [54](1. handing 2. taking 3. scaling) back control and using the internet as a space for connection, expression, remix and revival. The argument of whether they’re dead or alive is almost [55](1. irrelevant 2. morbid 3. fragrant) as subcultures resonate and reflect not only the mood of the time but the identities of youth now. Interrogating subcultures needs a new lens of analysis.

—Based on Farmiloe, I. (2023). “Are we living through a great subcultural renaissance?” www.dazeddigital.com

[56] Why does the author include the phrase “*albeit through a Western lens*” in paragraph 1?

1. To acknowledge that early theories were developed within a limited cultural framework
2. To emphasize the global relevance and lasting influence of early studies on subcultures
3. To suggest that Western societies produced the most influential subcultures at the time
4. To caution that cultural practice may be viewed as transitional work in Western contexts

[57] What role does Samutaro’s quote play in paragraph 2?

1. It reinforces the view that subcultures have lost their deeper cultural meaning.
2. It frames social media as a possible force for cultural revival.
3. It challenges the idea that subcultures have been erased by digital trends.
4. It emphasizes the influence of curators in shaping cultural identity.

[58] What does the author suggest about identity today in paragraph 3?

1. People curate how they appear to others in ways shaped by cultural trends and commercial logic.
2. People are starting to embrace freer forms of expression as a way to escape social expectations.
3. People tend to define who they are through inherited traditions, shared values, and group identity.
4. People believe personal identity is stable over time and largely untouched by external influences.

[59] Which summary best reflects the author’s view of contemporary subcultures in paragraph 5?

1. They bring like-minded people together through common beliefs and communities.
2. They act as personal brands used to stand out and gain attention.
3. They are mostly surface-level trends with little impact on self-cultivation.
4. They help shape identity by mixing style, taste, uniqueness and chosen communities.

[60] Which of the following best matches the author’s main point in this passage?

1. Young people today follow fast-changing trends that are divorced from society.
2. A focus on self-image has weakened youth connection and communication.
3. Youth express themselves in new ways but still find meaning and connection.
4. Traditional communities are no longer sufficient, and online culture is too fractured.

英語Ⅲ

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- 1 You want to step out of the world of wage slavery, and set up a business of your own? Preferably a business that will be more than a mere lifestyle for you—one that you can sell and from which you can retire on the proceeds? Well, in thinking about your chances of success, it helps to look at those who have trodden that path and ended up with a [61](1. stagnating 2. flourishing 3. waning) enterprise to their name. In the interview series *The Decisions That Made Me a Leader*, we spoke to half a dozen successful entrepreneurs—too small a sample from which to draw statistically useful generalisations, but large enough to spot some interesting patterns.

- 2 I was struck by three [62](1. mundane 2. intriguing 3. passable) attributes that may not guarantee business success, but which do seem to help. First, I noticed the degree of rebelliousness exuded by several of them. They never quite fitted in—perhaps not into school, or university, or into the first jobs they tried. Duncan Bannatyne, famous as one of the original big stars of the *Dragons Den* TV series, certainly never fitted into the navy, from which he was court-martialed and dishonourably discharged after getting into a fight with an officer. “I just thought it was right thing to do—he was poking me and shouting at me,” recalls Mr Bannatyne. His attitude, he tells me, is that “[63](1. authority 2. notoriety 3. immorality) should not be accepted”. Simon Beckerman, founder of online marketplace Depop, draws a similar conclusion about himself. “I’m quite a disobedient person in my own right,” he says. “I think I am unemployable.” And it’s true that when you don’t find it easy to work for anyone else, **going it alone is the obvious alternative career route.**

- 3 Before she created the tea mixology brand Bird & Blend Tea Co, Krisi Smith had stumbled through many jobs—including cleaning out cat pens in a cattery (even though she is allergic to cats) and working as a “shot girl” selling spirits to club-goers. “I was always asking questions and wanting to know why we were doing something and making suggestions,” she recalls. “And I think that that tended to put people’s back [64](1. down 2. up 3. in).” After seeing her employers treat staff and customers badly, she decided she wanted to run her own business ethically.

- 4 The second attribute that I noticed was a kind of impatience [65](1. hard-earned 2. hard-edged 3. hard-wired) into their personalities. It seems there is always an itch. They never stand still. But if you thought their success in business came out of some kind of life-plan about which they had reflected and consciously embarked, you would be missing the [66](1. cue 2. point 3. boat). These entrepreneurs grabbed at opportunities, and indeed grabbed opportunities to make opportunities for themselves.

5 Timo Armoo, who set up the social media marketing company FanBytes, says he started his first venture at school, charging other pupils to help them with their maths assignments. Then, at the age of 17, he managed to [67](1. audit 2. secure 3. promise) interviews with Sir Richard Branson, Lord Sugar and James Caan after emailing the organisers of a business summit and offering to set out chairs in exchange for a press pass. “I sent it and within 20 minutes I get back an email saying, ‘You’re crazy and yes, let’s do it’,” recalls Mr Armoo. The impatience that one can observe even extends to the entrepreneurs leaving the very businesses they created. [68](1. Self-aware 2. Self-deprecating 3. Self-righteous) founders understand the skills they have and do not have, and know that when a business matures, it often needs a management that can do the painstaking work of delivering sustainable growth, rather than one with the flair of creation and discovery. At that point, impatience is exactly the wrong attribute. And [69](1. somehow 2. alternatively 3. anyway), the entrepreneurs we spoke to, being impatient, are ready to move on once the business is solid, so their minds wander to selling.

6 Take Martha Lane Fox, co-founder of Lastminute.com at the height of the dot-com [70](1. blast 2. bust 3. boom) during the late 1990s. She was the [71](1. poster child 2. black sheep 3. con artist) of a new youthful entrepreneurial culture that sprung up at that time, as kids showed the grown-ups exactly what the internet was capable of. But at the age of 31, she made the decision to step [72](1. down 2. up 3. in) as managing director of the company. “**It was like being in a pop band** where you had this one mega hit, and I didn’t want that to be the only thing that defined my life,” she says.

7 So to a third and final entrepreneurial attribute, which follows from the others: it’s a willingness to actually do things, rather than merely think about them. Or overthink them. I feel this is what [73](1. bails 2. marks 3. forces) out those people—in business or perhaps even in charities or public service—that are of a genuine entrepreneurial spirit. They are the people who seem to get things done. Some of it comes [74](1. back from 2. up with 3. down to) a kind of optimism. They believe that their own actions have a good chance of achieving something, so they are less likely than most of us to descend into a weary stupor. **It gets them out of bed in the morning.**

8 Richard Walker comes from a family with a [75](1. track 2. legislative 3. fossil) record in business—his father was the founder of the supermarket chain Iceland, where Richard is now executive chairman. But as a young qualified chartered surveyor, Richard says, “I also had this entrepreneurial itch to do my own thing”. He was advised by the legendary property developer Tony Gallagher to move to Poland. “So I did, because they just joined the EU. They were the size of Germany, 40 million people, very well-educated. There were no Brits living out there full-time running a private property company. So I decided I would.”

9 I've met a lot of entrepreneurs, and I sometimes wonder if they are deluded in their optimism. Many massively overrate their chances of success, and they often can't even imagine the many things that may go wrong with the next idea they are [76](1. complying 2. toying 3. feuding) with. They have too vivid a picture of what can go right. But as delusions go, optimism is a blessing if you refuse to be daunted by the disappointments. [77](1. In contrast 2. Of course 3. As a result), the far biggest attribute anyone in business needs is good luck. Things eventually worked out for all our guests and luck surely played a part in that. We have not heard from the unknown names who tried to build a business, but whose efforts [78](1. foundered 2. prevailed 3. evolved). They may have had great judgement, business [79](1. acumen 2. volatility 3. attrition), all the right characteristics—but just hit the wrong product at the wrong time. That doesn't have to have been their own fault. Things sometimes turn out bad. In business, they mostly turn out bad.

10 Entrepreneurs are not some kind of special breed. We all have our eccentricities, our impatience and we all get things done. And we don't want to be [80](1. fatalistic 2. unrealistic 3. pragmatic) in thinking that you are either born with entrepreneurship or you're not. The skills of business can be learned and developed to some extent. But if you are asking yourself, whether you are cut out to venture into a life like those of the stars of our series, it is certainly worth examining the characters they have—the flaws that turn out to be strengths and the work they have put in.

—Based on Davis, E. (2024). *www.bbc.com*

[81] Why does the author mention the limited number of entrepreneurs interviewed in paragraph 1?

1. To suggest that the findings discussed are statistically unreliable
2. To admit the data set is not ideal but argue it still reveals useful insights
3. To criticize the lack of valid data on entrepreneurship and leadership
4. To warn readers against modelling themselves on successful people

[82] What does the phrase “*going it alone is the obvious alternative career route*” suggest about the individuals described in paragraph 2?

1. They believed that working independently would offer the highest income potential.
2. They saw self-employment as a natural response to struggling in conventional roles.
3. They were encouraged by mentors to leave traditional jobs and pursue their own paths.
4. They chose entrepreneurship out of a strong desire to manage and lead large teams.

[83] Which of the following best explains why Krisi Smith’s earlier work experiences influenced her later choices?

1. She wanted more financial control over her life-long career path.
2. She learned that questioning poor practices often led to unemployment.
3. She recognized that her values conflicted with those of her employers.
4. She became determined to outperform companies she used to work for.

[84] Which of the following is *not* mentioned or implied in paragraph 5?

1. Investors often pressure founders to sell when the business stabilizes.
2. Some founders choose to leave once their companies become profitable.
3. One entrepreneur’s early business involved helping classmates for a fee.
4. A creative approach helped gain access to major business figures.

[85] What does “*It*” refer to in the sentence “*It was like being in a pop band...*”?

1. The collapse and subsequent fallout of the early Internet
2. Lane Fox’s experience leading an online company
3. The competitive atmosphere of the tech industry
4. Lane Fox’s efforts to inspire the next generation of founders

[86] Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence “*It gets them out of bed in the morning*”?

1. It reminds them of their daily obligations.
2. It helps them maintain a healthy routine.
3. It prevents them from wasting time.
4. It motivates them to take action.

[87] What is one of the points raised by the author in paragraph 9?

1. Confidence in new ideas helps entrepreneurs to reduce risk.
2. A hopeful mindset can both mislead and empower business founders.
3. Some people struggle in business because they are not optimistic enough.
4. Long-term achievements in business rely more on planning than chance.

[88] Which set of traits most accurately reflects the entrepreneurial attributes outlined in the passage?

1. Strategic thinking, defiance against power, and an appropriate visionary approach
2. A talent for public speaking, a high tolerance for risk, and intellectual curiosity
3. Resilience towards authority, persuasiveness, and the ability to obtain investment
4. A disregard for convention, restlessness, and a bias towards action over reflection

[89] What would be the best title for this passage?

1. Spotting the ultimate contradiction of entrepreneurialism
2. Successful entrepreneurs don’t worry about being different
3. How entrepreneurs plan their long-term exit strategies
4. Inquiry on entrepreneurial traits risks spiraling out of control

[90] What is the primary purpose of the article?

1. To analyze the financial strategies used by famous entrepreneurs
2. To encourage readers to pursue entrepreneurship by listing its benefits
3. To explore recurring characteristics among successful business founders
4. To provide a procedural guide to building a business from inception to sale