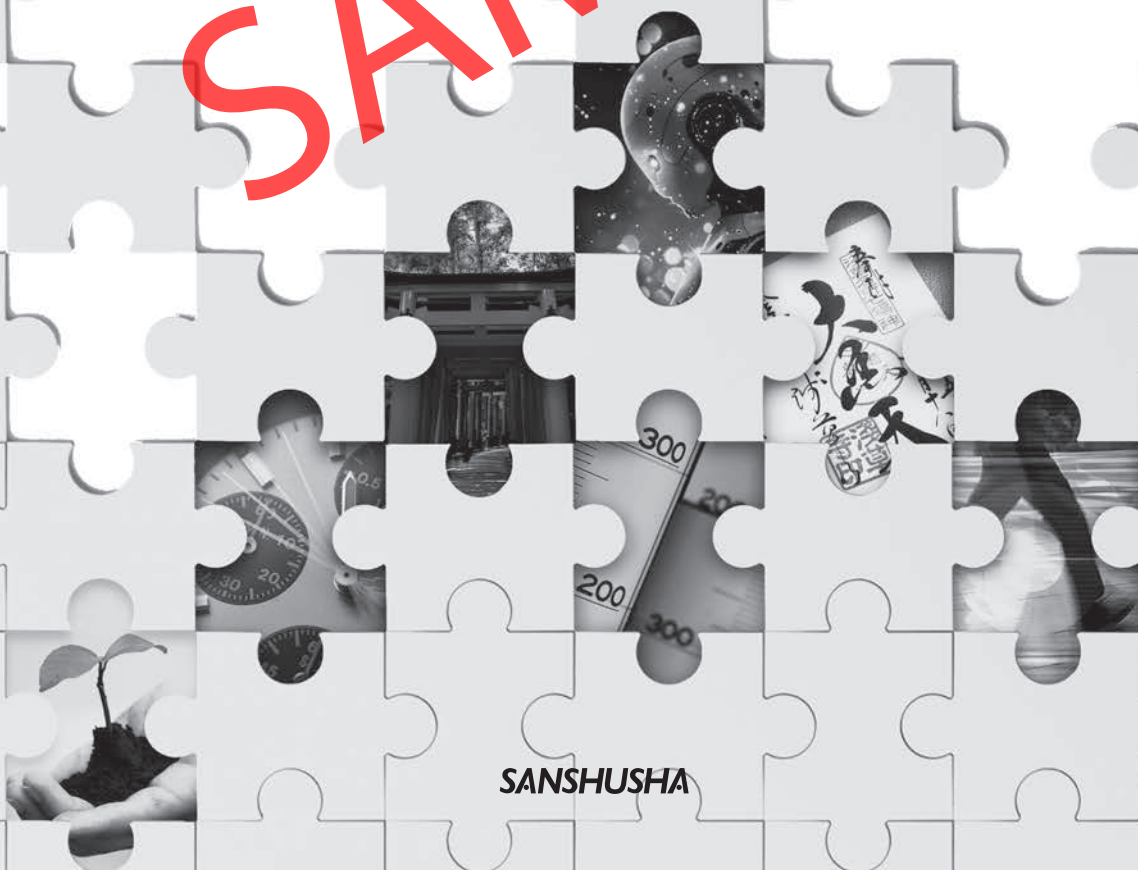


SOCIAL PUZZLE

Junko Murao Akiko Miyama

SAMPLE



SANSHUSHA

SAMPLE

はじめに

AI搭載の技術が想像を超える勢いで日常生活の中に浸透しつつある中、こうした技術と人類はどのようにして共存していけばいいのかが問われる時代となりました。また、多様性が尊ばれる一方で、あまりにも多様になった世界から必要なものを選別していく能力が今まで以上に重要になっているように思われます。どんなに技術が進歩しても、人間の情報を読み解く能力や本質を見抜く能力は変わらずに必要とされています。

本書では、英字新聞やインターネットから時代に即した興味深い英文素材を取り上げており、生きた英語に触れると共に、膨大な情報の中から必要な情報の要点を即座に把握できる**速読・速聴能力**を養えるような設問内容となっています。また、何度もメディアで取り上げられているような興味深い話題を選択していますので、関連情報を手に入れようという姿勢も養えます。

本書の使い方

さて、当テキストの具体的構成ですが、Warm-up、Reading、Comprehension、Summaryと巻末のVocabulary Quizの5セクションからなっています。以下に具体的に各セクションのねらいや学習法を説明していますので、本章使用の際に参考にしてください。

まず、Warm-upでは、TOEIC®テストなどの英語資格試験のための基礎力を養うべく、速聴・速読用の設問形式にしています。

Chapter 1
AIドクターが医療現場を変える

Warm-up 1
イラスト（医療サービスのための国産生成 AI システム構想）を見ながら音声聞いて、このシステムを説明している英文をよーくから読みましょう。

Envisaged domestic generative AI system for medical services

Application
• Displays names of possible diseases based on medical consultations
• Reduces burden on doctors by helping update electronic medical records, among other tasks

Training
Japanese data such as text from medical papers and CT images

Quality of medical services for patients improves

Warm-up 2
ここでは /d/ と /t/ の発音練習を通して、「破音音」と「摩擦音」の違いを学習します。/d/ は、両唇を離らせて音を出すので、「破音音」と呼ばれます。一方 /t/ は下唇を歯で発音すると関連して覚えた人もいますが、正しい発音は「下唇を上唇前面と軽く触れさせて」歯と唇の狭い隙間から息を出します。こうしたような音となることから「摩擦音」と呼ばれます。日本語を学習に、音声聞いて（ ）内に当てはまる語を書き入れましょう。その後、/d/ と /t/ の発音に注意して全文を読んでみましょう。

1. 「摩擦音 /t/」
The generative AI () is expected to help () the quality of medical ().
生成 AI の開発は、医療サービスの質を向上させる手助けをすると期待されている。

2. 「破音音 /d/」
The AI will display the names of possible diseases () on the results of medical consultations.
AI は、問診結果に基づいて可能性のある病名をディスプレイに表示することになる。

Warm-up 1

TOEIC® テストの Part 1 の形式で、写真やイラストやグラフなどの視覚情報を利用して、章で扱っている**トピックのイメージを把握**します。後のセクションの背景知識を構築する大切なセクションです。

Warm-up 2

リンキングやリダクションなど、基本的な発音の規則を章のトピックに沿った内容のリスニング形式の問題を通して学習します。音声聞いて何度も発話し、滑らかに発音できるようにしましょう。

Warm-up 3A 音声（日本政府が開発しようとしているシステムについて）述べられているものはどれか、1〜4から選びましょう。

1. 医師の診断に役立つ、生成 AI を使ったシステム
2. 患者が、自分で病気を発見することができる生成 AI を使ったシステム
3. 生成 AI を使って、患者に最適な病院を紹介するシステム
4. 病気の原因を特定するソフトウェアを作成する生成 AI システム

Warm-up 3B 以下の英文を読み、質問に答えましょう。

Major overseas IT firms are also developing generative AI for medical use. However, models developed overseas are unlikely to reflect situations in Japan due to issues with the balancing of the training data. There are also concerns that personal information might leak overseas.

Generative AI is known to be susceptible to issues such as AI hallucination, in which false or misleading outputs are generated. Therefore, the Japanese team also plans to study how hallucinations are generated and how to prevent potential problems. (The Japan News)

Notes **hall** 「誤述する」 **be susceptible to...** 「～の影響を受けやすい」 **hallucination** 「ハルシネーション（幻視）」 **AI が実況とは異なる情報や、存在しない情報を生成する現象のこと** **misleading** 「誤解を招く」

Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- a. Overseas models of generative AI for medical use have biased training data.
- b. Overseas models do not reflect the actual situations in Japan well.
- c. Japanese models of generative AI are not affected by hallucination.
- d. One of the Japanese team's goals is to study the causes of hallucinations.

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Warm-up 3

背景知識を構築するためのリスニングの練習問題（問A）と、短い記事を用いた拾い読みの練習問題（問B）です。できるだけ辞書を引かずに、速読・速聴するように心がけてください。細部が聞き取れなくても、読み取れなくても、それが気にならない姿勢を養いましょう。そうすることで、長い英文を読んだり、聴いたりする場合の抵抗感がなくなります。

Reading

Japan's Govt Starts Development of Generative AI for Medical Services; LLM to be Compiled Using Domestic Data

The government has launched the development of a generative AI system designed to assist doctors with their diagnoses, according to government sources. The AI under development is expected to help improve the quality of medical services by displaying diagnoses of possible diseases based on the results of medical consultations. The government aims to put it to practical use within the next few years.

Regarding the use of generative AI in the medical field, experts have pointed out the risk of misdiagnosis resulting from inaccurate information. Therefore, the development team will study how to address such problems.

The team, led by Ryohei Nagai, professor of Jichi Medical University, started the initiative in September. About 40 research institutes and private firms are taking part.

The team will train a large language model (LLM) on tens of billions of characters of text, including from medical papers written in Japanese for which permission has been obtained from domestic providers. The LLM will form the basis of the envisaged generative AI system.

In addition to assisting doctors with diagnoses, the team is also considering adding a function that informs doctors when there are any particularly important medical findings, for example, indications of cancers based on X-ray screening. This function could help to prevent medical malpractice as a result of oversight.

The AI is also expected to reduce doctors' administrative workloads by helping them update electronic medical records and draft various forms of documentation. For patients, the use of AI is expected to increase the time they can talk with doctors.

Regarding implementation, the team envisages that makers of electronic medical records will incorporate generative AI into their systems and plans to call on them to join the scheme.

(The Japan News → 国語訳)

*LLM: Large Language Model「大規模言語モデル」(膨大な文字データを学習して構築し、さまざまなタスクを行う人工知能モデルのこと)

compile... 「～を作成する」
domestic 「国内の」
display 「～を提示する」
consultation 「相談」
put... to practical use 「～を実用化する」
inaccurate 「不正確な」
address... 「～に対処する」
initiative 「取組(イニシアチブ)」
institute 「機関」
character 「文字」
permission 「許可(イリゼン)」
envisage... 「～を想定する」
particularly 「特に」
indication 「兆候」
malpractice 「(医療上の) 過失」
oversight 「見逃(スル)」
administrative workload 「事務作業負担」
medical record 「カルテ」
implementation 「実用化」
incorporate... 「～を組み込む」
scheme 「計画」

18

Reading

いろいろな分野のトピックが選択されていますので、興味深く英語学習を続けることができます。このセクションも、できる限り辞書に頼らず、Warm-up のセクションで培った背景知識をもとに推理力を働かせて読む癖をつけ、実社会で役立つ、要点を把握しながら速読する力を養うように心がけてください。難解な表現には注（Notes）を付けていますが、分からない表現が出てきたら、すぐ注を参照するのではなく、あらかじめ意味を類推してから注で確認するという読み方をしてください。

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

- The generative AI system is being developed to assist doctors with diagnoses.
- Experts have not expressed concerns that generative AI may cause misdiagnosis due to inaccurate information.
- The AI system will only be trained using medical papers written in English.
- The AI system could increase doctors' administrative tasks.
- The study team plans to include a function that alerts doctors to important medical findings in the system.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語句を、選択肢から選び書き入れましょう。

The Japanese government has initiated the development of a generative AI system for medical services to assist doctors in (1). The AI will be trained on vast (2) of medical data to ensure accuracy. The system is expected to improve medical services, reduce administrative (3), and increase doctor-patient interaction time. The AI could also alert doctors to critical (4), like cancer indications, helping prevent medical malpractice.

workloads diagnoses findings amounts



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Comprehension

Reading セクションの**内容理解を確認**するセクションです。長文が苦手な人は、先にこのセクションに目を通し、Reading の内容を予測するのもよいでしょう。Reading のセクションは、逐語訳しないで、当セクションの答えを探すという**拾い読み**をすることで、**速読力を養う**ことができます。

Summary

Reading セクションの英文の要約文です。空所を埋めながら読み、本文の内容を理解できているかどうか確認することができます。

Vocabulary Quiz

巻末の Vocabulary Quiz は、Reading セクションで学んだ単語、熟語を復習し、定着させるためのクイズです。各章の総復習として利用し、着実に知識を積み上げていきましょう。**切り取り式**なので、提出用の課題としても使えます。

当テキスト全章を学んだ後には、どんなニュースを目にしても、テキストで学習をした手法を用いて、**無意識的にウォーム・アップ**がなされ、重要情報を素早く読み取る力が養われていることでしょう。

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英語ニュースの読み方

英語のニュース記事は、「ヘッドライン（見出し）」「リード（書き出し）」「ボディー（本文）」のパートから成り、読者が短時間で必要な情報を手に入れることができるように、さまざまな工夫がなされています。どんな工夫があるか、各パート別に見てみましょう。

A

ヘッドライン

ヘッドラインは、ニュースを最も簡潔に伝えるという役割を担っています。そのため思い切った省略や工夫が慣例的になされており、それを心得ていることが肝要です。また、ヘッドラインは読者を引きつける広告のような役割も果たしていますので、短いだけでなく、読者が魅力を感じるような表現の工夫もなされています。次に、慣例の特徴をまとめ、それらの特徴を含んだヘッドラインを例示します。

1 時制の用法

a. 過去・現在完了は現在形で表す。

A private US spacecraft headed to the moon captures a glorious view of Earth

月を目指した米国の民間宇宙船が、飛行開始から1週間で地球の素晴らしい画像を撮影したことを伝えたニュースのヘッドラインです。「撮影した」という過去の出来事を伝える動詞を captures と現在形で表しています。ニュースが「過去のもの」という印象を与えないようにするための工夫です。このように、多くのヘッドラインでは、過去形の代わりに現在形の動詞が用いられます。

b. 未来は主に「to+ 動詞」で表わす。

In Dubai, steak meal featuring champion cow to cost 400,000 yen

日本で、チャンピオンになった（松阪）牛が、ドバイで40万円のステーキ定食になるだろうということを伝えたニュースです。未来の出来事に will を使用するより、不定詞を用いた方が切れ味の良い表現となります。will をあえて用いる場合は、意志未来になることが多いです。

2 分詞の用法

a. 現在分詞は主に近い未来・予定を表す。

Japan preparing to use rice reserves amid soaring prices

現在分詞 (preparing) の前で be 動詞 is が省略されています。省略することで、語数が少なくなります。それで活字を大きくすることができ、よりヘッドラインが強調されます。「be 動詞 + 現在分詞」は、進行状態を表したり、近接未来となったりします。これは、政府が、コメの価格高騰で備蓄米を使用しようとしている話題を取り上げたニュース記事のヘッドラインです。

b. 過去分詞は主に受動態を表す。

Large plastic sheet found in dead turtle stranded on beach

be 動詞 (was) が、過去分詞 (found) の前で省略されています。海岸に打ち上げられた死んだカメから大きなプラスチックシートが発見されたという海洋プラスチック汚染問題を伝えたニュースです。

3 語数を少なくするためのさまざまな工夫

a. 冠詞・be 動詞・代名詞の所有格は省略する。

South Korea returns Buddha statue from Kannonji Temple to Japanese delegation; statue to be lent to South Korean temple until May

この例では、Buddha と Japanese と South の前に冠詞の a が、statue の前に冠詞の the が省略されています。長崎県の対馬市の観音寺から窃盗団によって盗まれ、韓国に持ち込まれた「観世音菩薩坐像」が日本代表団に返還されたというニュースです。仏像は5月まで韓国の寺院に貸し出されることになっています。

b. コンマにより and を省略する。

Learning piano as senior aides brain plasticity, can help block dementia: Japan expert

日本の専門家の発表によると、高齢者がピアノを習うことは脳の可塑性を助け、認知症の予防にも役立つという研究を紹介した記事のヘッドラインです。コンマのところに and が省略されていますが、and を使用するより、切れ味の良い語調となります。

c. コロン (:) を使用して発言者 (情報源) と発言 (情報) 内容を分けて示すことがあります。

Has the post-truth era arrived in Japan?: Our 5 most-read stories from last week

「日本にポスト真実の時代が到来か?: 先週最も読まれた記事5選」というヘッドラインですが、コロンの後ろに、先週最も読まれた記事トップ5という情報源が書かれています。

4 好まれる短い語

a. ビリオドによる短縮情報

Yamagata Gov. Mieko Yoshimura wins fifth term

山形県知事の吉村美栄子氏が県知事選で5選を果たしたというニュース。Gov. は Governor の省略です。

b. 短縮語の使用

As Trump promises indicate int'l trade war, Japan must help maintain the peace

national や government などの頻出語は、natl や govt のように短縮されることがあります。このヘッドラインは、トランプ氏の約束は国際貿易戦争を示唆しており、日本は平和維持に協力しなければならないと伝えるものですが、int'l は international の短縮語です。この例のようにアポストロフィーを付けて、省略箇所を示す場合もあります。

c. 略語の使用

Supercomputer 'ABCI 3.0' to open new doors for AI research

ABCI は AI Bridging Cloud Infrastructure (AI 橋渡しクラウド) の略語で、国立研究開発法人である産業技術総合研究所が構築・運用を行っている人工知能処理向け計算インフラストラクチャで世界最大規模のものです。「スーパーコンピュータ『ABCI 3.0』は人工知能研究に新たな扉をひらくだろう」というヘッドラインです。

d. 短い綴り語の使用

Japan OKs 83 bil. yen in extra loans for new Indonesia int'l port

日本政府がインドネシア新国際空港建設に 830 億円の追加融資を承認したというヘッドラインですが、OK という短い綴り語だけでなく billion をビリオドで省略したり、

international をアポストロフィーで短縮したりなど、短い語が多用されています。短い綴り語を使用することで、ヘッドラインの文字数削減に役立ち、ヘッドラインが短くなればなるほど、文字も大きくすることができメッセージを伝える威力も増します。

ヘッドラインによく用いられる短い綴り語

accord	協定	laud	賞賛する	quest	追求する
body	団体	loom	迫る	rap	非難する
boost	上げる	map	計画する	row	論争
coup	クーデター	mark	示す	rush	急ぐ
curb	抑制（する）	mart	市場	score	非難する
cut	削減（する）	nip	阻止する	slash	削除する
eye	注目する／もくろむ	nix	否認する	slay	殺す
head	率いる	nuke	核兵器	stem	阻止する
hike	引き上げる	OK	承認する	talk	会談（する）
ink	締結する	oust	追放する	term	称する
key	重要な	pact	協定	top	～を越す
lash	攻撃する	poll	世論調査	vie	争う

5 読者を引きつける表現の工夫

Japan independence to be tested by Trump 2.0’s ‘peace through strength’

読者が知っている映画や本、あるいは有名人のセリフ、名言などをもじってヘッドラインが書かれることがあります。意見記事やコラムや社説のヘッドラインにこの手法がよく用いられます。これは、2025 年 1 月 27 日の *The Mainichi* の社説 (Editorial) に付けられていたもので「トランプ 2.0 の『力による平和』で日本の独立性が試される」とあります。

この例では引用符を付けて、何かをもじってますよと読者に知らせる信号を発しています。読者はその信号を受け取り、社説を読んで、なぜ引用符がついているのか、腑に落ちるということになります。「力による平和」の概念の起源は、2 世紀のローマ皇帝ハドリアヌスの発言にまで遡ります。独裁者ハドリアヌスは「力による平和、それが不可能な場合は、脅しによる平和」という格言を残しました。トランプを独裁者になぞらえて日本の対応をどうするのか、問いかけている社説です。

ニュース記事の書き出しの一段落目はリードと呼ばれ、記事の簡潔な要約となっており、5Ws (Who, What, When, Where, Why) と 1H (how) などの情報ができるだけ入るように書かれています。読者は、リードの部分の情報を読み、さらに先に記事を読み進めるかどうかを判断します。

1 ニュース記事のリード

以下の記事には、どのような情報が入っているかを確認しましょう。

Trump returns to power after unprecedented comeback, emboldened to reshape American institutions

WASHINGTON (AP) — Donald Trump was sworn in as the 47th president Monday, returning to power with a promise to end America's decline and to “completely and totally reverse” the actions of the man who drove him from office four years ago.

この記事のヘッドラインでは、「トランプ大統領は前例のない復活を遂げて権力に復帰し、アメリカの制度を再構築する勇気を得た」ということが述べられていますが、それに続くリードでは、以下の情報が述べられています。

Who … ドナルド・トランプ氏が

What … 第 47 代大統領として宣誓し、権力の座に復帰した

When … 月曜日に

Where … ワシントンで

Why … 情報なし

How … アメリカの衰退を終わらせ、4 年前に自分を大統領職から追い出した男（バイデン元大統領）の行動を「完全に、そして全面的に覆す」という約束を掲げて

通信社が配信する記事の場合、リードの冒頭に通信社名が付記されることがあります。WASHINGTON (AP) であれば、ワシントンより配信された AP 通信社の記事となります。主な通信社には以下のようなものがあります。

Associated Press Service: AP 通信 アメリカ

United Press International: UPI 通信 アメリカ

Interfax: インテルファクス通信 ロシア

Reuters:	ロイター通信社 イギリス
Jiji Press:	時事通信社 日本
Kyodo News:	共同通信社 日本
Xinhua News Agency:	新華社 中国
Agence France-Presse:	AFP 通信 フランス

2 社説・論説記事 (editorial) のリード

社説・論説記事は、一連のニュースの解説やそのニュースに対する意見を発表しています。従ってリードの部分では、当該ニュースの概要や背景がまとめられたり、ニュースに対する問題提起が行われたりします。ニュース記事と異なり、読者がニュースについて情報を持っていることを想定し、ニュース記事のような細かい具体情報は省かれることが多いです。以下の社説のリードを見てみましょう。ヘッドラインでは、「激動の時代は、トランプの米国に固執しない世界秩序を求めている」とあり、リードでは、「第二次世界大戦終結から 80 年、節目の年の始めにドナルド・トランプ氏がアメリカ大統領に就任した」と述べられている。先に上げたニュース記事と同日に発信された社説ですが、場所や日時、演説内容には周知のこととして触れられていません。

Turbulent times call for a world order not fixated on Trump's U.S.

Eighty years after the end of World War II, Donald Trump assumed office as the president of the United States at the beginning of this milestone year.

(The Asahi Shimbun)

C ボディー

ニュース記事と社説・論説のボディーの構造は異なります。ニュース記事は、リードで 5Ws1H という最重要情報が示され、その後は、より些末な具体的情報を付加していくという構造を取ります。

一方、社説・論説は、リードにおいて、取り上げられるニュースの概説や問題提起、次にそのニュースに対する意見や解説、最後に提起された問題に対する解決の提案などや結論が述べられるという構造となります。ニュース記事のように最初に力点を置いて読むのではなく、記事全体を注意深く読む必要があります。

上で取り上げた社説の結論部では、以下のように、「日本は、今後 4 年間のトランプ政権を乗り切ることだけに集中する守りの姿勢をとってはならない。むしろ、国際社会の未来を形成し、実現するための積極的な取り組みに着手すべきである。日本は、能動的かつ

主体的な思考によって、自らの進むべき道を示していかなければならない」と結論が述べられています。

Japan must not adopt a defensive stance focused solely on weathering the next four years of the Trump administration. Instead, it should embark on proactive efforts to shape and realize the future of the international community. Japan must chart its course through active and independent thinking.

(The Asahi Shimbun)

D キャプション（説明文）

記事の写真やイラストやグラフなどの視覚情報は、読者の興味を効果的に引き付ける広告のような役割を果たしています。通常、これらの視覚情報には、キャプションと呼ばれる説明文が伴われています。

右下の写真とキャプションは「利用者に『言葉のサプリメント』を提供する『図書館薬局』が西日本にオープンした」というヘッドラインの記事に添えられていたものです。図書館に薬局？とこれだけでも興味が惹かれます。キャプションでは、「2024年12月21日、和歌山県海南市で、症状別に「薬」の効能を記した「よみぐすり」の袋が目に入った」とあります。写真を見てキャプションを読んだ読者は、図書館の薬局がどのようなものか一見してわかりますね。記事の本文では、袋には「元気が出る」など、読んだ後に期待できる「効果」が処方箋のように書かれていると述べられています。開けてみるまでどんな本が入っているか分からないため、普段見慣れているジャンルとは違う本との意外な出会いも体験できるという取り組みが紹介されています。

本文を読む際に、先に写真とキャプションに目を通しておくと、記事理解の助けになり記事を速読するのに役立ちます。

‘Library pharmacy’ opens in west Japan to provide ‘word supplements’ to users



A “yomigusuri” (reading medicine) bag describing the effects of the “medicine” according to symptoms is seen in Kainan, Wakayama Prefecture, on Dec. 21, 2024. (Mainichi/Atsuhisa Kato)

●記事出典一覧

(各社・各機関の承諾を得て掲載しています)

p.12 AP, Jan. 21, 2025
pp.13-14 The Asahi Shimbun, Jan. 21, 2025
pp.17-18 The Japan News, Jan. 11, 2025
pp.21-22 The Japan News, Jan. 2, 2025
pp.25-26 The Japan Times, Feb. 3, 2025
pp.29-30 The Japan News, Feb. 8, 2025
pp.33-34 The Japan News, Feb. 17, 2025
pp.37-38 AFP, Feb. 26, 2025
pp.41-42 The Asahi Shimbun, Jan. 1, 2025
pp.45-46 The Mainichi, Feb. 2, 2025
pp.49-50 AFP, Mar. 5, 2025
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pp.73-74 中国新聞社 / The Japan Times, Mar. 3, 2025

●写真・図版出典一覧

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p.15 毎日新聞社
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p.63 月とコンパス
p.64 Reuters
p.67 wongmbatuloyo/iStockphoto
p.68 読売新聞社
p.72 中国新聞社、稲葉春樹
p.75 中国新聞社、広島叡智学園

AIドクターが医療現場を変える

01

Warm-up

1

イラスト（医療サービスのための国産生成 AI システム構想）を見ながら音声を聞いて、このシステムを説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう。

Envisaged domestic generative AI system for medical services



Training
Japanese data such as text from medical papers and CT images

Application

• Displays names of possible diseases based on medical consultations

• Reduces burden on doctors by helping update electronic medical records, among other tasks

Quality of medical services for patients improves

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

02

Warm-up

2

ここでは /b/ と /v/ の発音練習を通して、「破裂音」と「摩擦音」の違いを学習します。/b/ は、両唇を弾かせて音を出すので、「破裂音」と呼ばれます。一方 /v/ は下唇を噛んで発音すると間違っ覚えてた人もいないかもしれませんが、正しい発音法は「下唇に上部前歯を軽く触れさせて」歯と唇の狭い隙間から息を出します。こうしたような音となることから「摩擦音」と呼ばれます。

日本語を参考に、音声を聴いて（ ）内に当てはまる語を書き入れましょう。その後、/b/ と /v/ の発音に注意をして全文を読んでみましょう。

1. 「摩擦音 /v/」

The generative AI () is expected to help () the quality of medical ().

生成 AI の開発は、医療サービスの質を向上させる手助けをされると期待されている。

2. 「破裂音 /b/」

The AI will display the names of possible diseases () on the results of medical consultations.

AI は、問診結果に基づいて可能性のある病名をディスプレイに表示することになる。

03



Warm-up

3A

音声（日本政府が開発しようとしているシステムについて）述べられているものはどれか、1～4から選びましょう。

1. 医師の診断に役立つ、生成 AI を使ったシステム
2. 患者が、自分で病気を発見することができる生成 AI を使ったシステム
3. 生成 AI を使って、患者に最適の病院を紹介するシステム
4. 病気の原因を特定するソフトウェアを作成する生成 AI システム

04



Warm-up

3B

以下の英文を読み、質問に答えましょう。

Major overseas IT firms are also developing generative AI for medical use. However, models developed overseas are unlikely to reflect situations in Japan due to issues with the balancing of the training data. There are also concerns that personal information might leak overseas.

Generative AI is known to be susceptible to issues such as AI hallucination, in which false or misleading outputs are generated. Therefore, the Japanese team also plans to study how hallucinations are generated and how to prevent potential problems.

(The Japan News)

Notes

leak「流出する」 be susceptible to...「～の影響を受けやすい」 hallucination「ハルシネーション（幻覚）：AI が事実とは異なる情報や、存在しない情報を生成する現象のこと」 misleading「誤解を招く」

Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

- a. Overseas models of generative AI for medical use have biased training data.
- b. Overseas models do not reflect the actual situations in Japan well.
- c. Japanese models of generative AI are not affected by hallucination.
- d. One of the Japanese team's goals is to study the causes of hallucinations.

Japan's Govt Starts Development of Generative AI for Medical Services; *LLM to be Compiled Using Domestic Data

The government has launched the development of a generative AI system designed to assist doctors with their diagnoses, according to government sources. The AI under development is expected to help improve the quality of medical services by displaying the names of possible diseases based on the results of medical consultations. The government aims to put it to practical use within the next few years.

Regarding the use of generative AI in the medical field, experts have pointed out the risk of misdiagnosis resulting from inaccurate information. Therefore, the development team will study how to address such problems.

The team, led by Ryoza Nagai, president of Jichi Medical University, started the initiative in September. About 40 research institutes and private firms are taking part.

The team will train a large language model (LLM) on tens of billions of characters of text, including from medical papers written in Japanese for which permission has been obtained from domestic providers. The LLM will form the basis of the envisaged generative AI system.

In addition to assisting doctors with diagnoses, the team is also considering adding a function that informs doctors when there are any particularly important medical findings, for example, indications of cancers based on X-ray screening. This function could help to prevent medical malpractice as a result of oversight.

The AI is also expected to reduce doctors' administrative workloads by helping them update electronic medical records and draft various forms of documentation. For patients, the use of AI is expected to increase the time they can talk with doctors.

Regarding implementation, the team envisages that makers of electronic medical records will incorporate generative AI into their systems and plans to call on them to join the scheme.

(The Japan News 一部抜粋)

* LLM: Large Language Model 「大規模言語モデル」 (膨大な文字データを学習して処理し、さまざまなタスクを行う人工知能モデルのこと)

compile... 「～を作成する」

domestic 「国内の」

design... 「～を設計する」
diagnose 「診断」
sources 「消息筋」

put ... to practical use
「～を実用化する」

inaccurate 「不正確な」

address... 「～に対処する」

initiative 「新計画」

institute 「機関」

character 「文字」

permission 「利用許諾」

envisage... 「～を想定する」

particularly 「特に」
indication 「兆候」

malpractice 「ミス」
oversight 「見落とし」
administrative
workload 「事務作業負担」
medical record 「カルテ」

implementation 「実用化」

incorporate... 「～を組みこむ」
scheme 「計画」

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. The generative AI system is being developed to assist doctors with diagnoses.
2. Experts have not expressed concerns that generative AI may cause misdiagnosis due to inaccurate information.
3. The AI system will only be trained using medical papers written in English.
4. The AI system could increase doctors' administrative tasks.
5. The study team plans to include a function that alerts doctors to important medical findings in the system.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、選択肢から選び書き入れましょう。

The Japanese government has initiated the development of a generative AI system for medical services to assist doctors in (1.). The AI will be trained on vast (2.) of medical data to ensure accuracy. The system is expected to improve medical services, reduce administrative (3.), and increase doctor-patient interaction time. The AI could also alert doctors to critical (4.), like cancer indications, helping prevent medical malpractice.

workloads	diagnoses	findings	amounts
-----------	-----------	----------	---------



針金で広がるアートの世界

06

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、イラスト（ワイヤーアーティストの池田泰治氏と妻の由貴さんによる作品）を説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

07

Warm-up

2

前章で、両唇を弾かせて音を出す「破裂音」の /b/ を練習しました。/b/ を発音するときは声帯を使っているの、のどに手をあててみると声帯が震えているのが分かります。これを「有声音」といいます。まったく同じ唇を破裂させる音として /p/ がありますが、声帯を震わせて息だけ破裂させて出すので「無声音」と呼ばれます。

日本語を参考に、音声を聴いて（ ）内に当てはまる語を書き入れましょう。その後、/b/ と /p/ の発音に注意をして全文を読んでみましょう。

1. 「有声音 /b/」

The fur and scales are made to look realistic by () 0.9-millimeter wire into multiple layers.

毛皮やウロコは 0.9 ミリの針金を何層にも曲げてリアルに見えるようにする。

2. 「無声音 /p/」

Their adorable creations are () as interior decoration items.

彼らの作る愛らしい作品は、インテリアの装飾品として人気である。

The animal sculptures can be hung up or () on a flat surface.

動物の像は吊るしたり平らな面に置くこともできる。

08



Warm-up

3A

音声 (Warm-up 1 の作品を作った池田さん夫婦について) を聴いて、当てはまるものを 1～4 から選びましょう。

1. 夫婦は、共に 1980 年生まれの同い年である。
2. 夫婦は、同じ県に生まれた幼馴染みである。
3. 彼らのインスタグラムのフォロワー数は、10 万人を超えている。
4. 彼らは、ワイヤーアート作家のグループ対象に、ときおり講演を行う。

09



Warm-up

3B

以下の英文を読み、質問に答えましょう。

The book “Hajimete no Wire Dobutsu” (first steps in wire animal sculpting), published last year by Sangyo Henshu Center Co., shows how to make 10 different animals from wire, including swallows and cats. “The wire is flexible and easy to work with, so even beginners can get good results,” said wire artists Taichi Ikeda and his wife Yuki.

“Don’t worry about making it perfect. First and foremost, have fun with it. As you go through the process over and over, you will create your own unique work,” Yuki said. *(The Japan News)*

Notes

sculpt 「像や彫刻を作る」 first and foremost 「何よりもまず」

Which of the following is true about the passage?

- a. “Hajimete no Wire Dobutsu” was published two years ago.
- b. The book demonstrates how to make ten different animals from wire.
- c. The wire used for the crafting is described as stiff to manipulate.
- d. Mr. and Mrs. Ikeda suggest that beginners should aim for perfection when making wire animals.

Wire Art Animals Transform with 3D Viewing Angle; Artists Help Others Express Their Creative Side

As the viewing angle changes on these wire art animals, including the gentle-looking bear and rabbit, new details and aspects start to stand out. Although they are three-dimensional sculptures, they look like line drawings while viewed head-on. Looking at them as you

5 change angles evokes a feeling of curiosity.

Made by wire artists Taichi Ikeda, 44, and his wife Yuki, 42, of Osaka Prefecture, the couple's adorable creations are popular as interior decoration items. Having already had drawing as a hobby, they began creating wire art in around 2017, wanting to also try their

10 hand at three-dimensional objects.

The materials used to make the pieces are black wires 1.2 millimeters and 0.9 millimeters in diameter. The only tools are wire cutters and pliers. The designs are created through simple techniques such as cutting, bending, twisting and fastening.

15 Once deciding the subject of their work, they collect pictures at different angles to understand the features and develop the idea. The outline is set up with 1.2-millimeter wire, and then the eyes, ears and tail fin (in the case of fish) are attached. The fur and scales are made to look realistic by bending 0.9-millimeter wire into multiple

20 layers.

When starting out making wire art, they were exclusively designing animal faces. Now, they work on modeling complete animals such as owls and deer.

25 “We’ve also worked out a way of applying the lines so that the figures look three-dimensional regardless of whether they’re hung up or placed on a flat surface,” Yuki said.

They have received orders through social media and at exhibitions they hold several times a year, mainly in the Kansai region, producing more than 1,000 pieces to date. They often receive

30 commissions based on the customers’ beloved dog or cat.

viewing angle
「眺める角度」

aspect 「側面」

start out 「浮かび上がる」

head-on 「正面から」

evoke... 「～を呼び起こす」
curiosity 「好奇心」

try one's hand at...
「～を試してみる」

diameter 「直径」

plier 「ペンチ」

exclusively... 「～だけ」

model... 「～を造形する」

owl 「フクロウ」

exhibition 「展示会」

to date 「これまで」

commission 「依頼」

(The Japan News 一部抜粋)

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. The wire art animals created by Taichi and Yuki Ikeda are made with colorful wires.
2. They began creating wire art in 2017 because they both like drawing.
3. The outline of their wire art is created using 0.9-millimeter wire.
4. Their works are designed to look three-dimensional only when hung on a wall.
5. They often receive orders to make sculptures of their clients' pets.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、最初の一文字をヒントにして書き入れましょう。

Taichi Ikeda and his wife Yuki, wire (1. a) from Osaka, create animal sculptures that appear like line (2. d) when viewed from the front. Using (3. b) wire and basic tools like cutters and pliers, they create 3D pieces. With more than 1,000 pieces made, the couple (4. e) their art works and accepts orders. They also sell their works through social media. Their customers are delighted with their realistic wire creations.



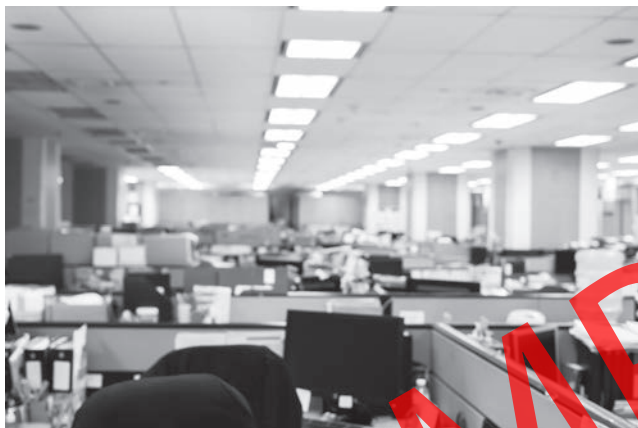
大転職時代の到来

11

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真を説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

12

Warm-up

2

イントネーション（抑揚）は、まだ話の途中という合図の時は上昇調（あるいは平坦調）を使い、話が一区切りしたときは下降調を使用します。したがって、疑問文以外は、コンマの前は上昇調（あるいは平坦調）になり、ピリオドの前は下降調になるのが原則です。日本語を参考に、音声聴いて（ ）内に当てはまる語を書き入れましょう。その後、イントネーションに注意をして全文を読んでみましょう。

- Many companies aim to drive business (). They seek individuals with diverse external experiences to support these ().
多くの企業は事業変革を推進することを目指している。彼らは、こうした取り組みをサポートするために多様な社外経験を持つ人々を求めている。
- Compared to about 26% a decade (), those who got a 10% pay raise was at 35% in fiscal ().
10年前の約26%と比較すると、10%の昇給を受けた人の割合は2023年度には35%になった。
- The government has been promoting labor market (), such as boosting support for the reskilling of ().
政府は、労働者の再訓練支援の強化のような労働市場改革を推進してきた。

13

Warm-up

3A

音声を聴いて、政府統計について述べられているものはどれか、1～4から選びましょう。

1. 2018年から5年間でフルタイム職から他のフルタイム職への転職者数が増加した。
2. 2018年には94万人がパートタイム職からフルタイム職に切り替えた。
3. 近年、フルタイム職に転職する人の数は、大幅に減少している。
4. 2018年に比べて、2023年にはフルタイム職への転職者数が倍増した。

14

Warm-up

3B

以下の英文を読み、質問に答えましょう。

According to an economist, the labor shortages might be one factor driving workers to seek new opportunities. Recruit Agent's data indicates that the number of openings for engineers, sales and administrative workers is at an all-time high. Under these circumstances, more workers appear to be interested in advancing their careers by switching jobs.

Women and workers in their 40s and 50s have been especially active job-hoppers, with the number of people in these categories who changed jobs up fivefold in this past decade.

(The Japan News)

Notes

indicate…「～を示している」 administrative worker「事務職」 job-hopper「求職者」

Which of the following is true about the passage?

- a. According to Recruit Agent's data, the turnover rate for engineers, sales, and administrative workers has always been high.
- b. Middle-aged women have been less active in switching jobs.
- c. Labor shortages are the only reason why workers are switching.
- d. Women and workers in their 40s and 50s have actively switched jobs in recent years.

Job-hopping Japanese workers push salaries higher

Japanese workers are job-hopping more these days, at least according to data from one website, and this might be helping to drive up salaries.

“It seems the labor market has moved into a new phase, with increased fluidity compared to the past,” said Yusuke Aoki, an economist at Indeed Hiring Lab.

According to Recruit Agent, which runs a job-search website, the number of people using the site to change from one full-time job to another started to increase in 2022. Its data indicate that the total was up by over 50% in the July-September quarter last year when compared with the same period in 2019.

“Due to structural labor shortages, the labor market is really tightening. For example, many companies previously focused on recruiting fresh college graduates, but they are now eager to hire mid-career and experienced workers,” said Kaoru Tsuda, HR research manager at Recruit.

“A lot of companies are also motivated to facilitate business transformations or create new businesses. In this context, they want to bring in individuals with diverse experiences from outside.”

The data from Recruit Agent indicate that the recent job-switching trend has put upward pressure on wages, as the percentage of job changers who received a pay raise of at least 10% in their move has hit record highs. In fiscal 2023, those getting a 10% boost was at 35% compared to about 26% a decade ago.

“I believe this symbolizes a clear structural change in the labor market,” said Yuya Takada, a specially appointed researcher at Recruit. “Switching jobs is becoming a common practice, and companies are raising wages to attract the best candidates. At this point, it’s likely that this trend will continue. This is because structural factors such as labor shortages are expected to persist this year and next year, while we are not really seeing negative factors in relation to the economy that affect labor demand.”

The government has been promoting labor market reforms that include improving mobility and boosting support for the reskilling of workers, so they can move into growth sectors with higher salaries.

phase 「段階」

fluidity 「流動性」

structural 「構造的な」

tightening
「ひっ迫している」

HR research
「人材リサーチ」

facilitate...
「～を促進する」

boost 「増額」

specially appointed
「特任の」
common practice
「当たり前のこと」
candidate 「候補者」

persist 「続く」

boost... 「～を推進する」

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. Recruit's data shows Japanese workers have been job-hopping less in recent years.
2. Aoki believes that the labor market has become more fluid compared to the past.
3. The number of people switching jobs in Japan decreased by over 50% between 2019 and 2022.
4. The percentage of job changers receiving a pay raise of at least 10% has decreased in recent years.
5. Takada believes that job-switching will likely continue due to persistent labor shortages.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、最初の一文字をヒントにして書き入れましょう

The number of people changing (1. j) is rising in Japan, which raises wages as firms compete for talent amid (2. l) shortages. According to Recruit Agent data, companies seek experienced workers for business growth, while (3. g) reforms support labor mobility and the reskilling of (4. w) hoping to enter higher-paying sectors. This reflects a structural shift in Japan's labor market.



伝統美の守り人

16



Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真（蒔絵師の近藤香菜さんが漆器に金粉をほどこしている）を説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

17



Warm-up

2

名詞の複数語尾 (-s) は、名詞の語尾が有声音の場合は /z/、無声音の場合は /s/ と発音されます。ただし、語尾が (-t)(-d) のときは、/ts//dz/ となり、一音として発音されます。また語尾 (-es) は /iz/ となります。日本語を参考に、音声を聴いて () 内に当てはまる名詞の複数形を書き入れましょう。その後、複数語尾の発音に注意をして全文を読んでみましょう。

1. Maki-e is a technique in which gold powder and other materials are sprinkled on this lacquered surface to create () and ().
蒔絵とは、漆塗りの表面に金粉などの材料を蒔き、模様やデザインを描く技法である。
2. Kondo was so impressed by many precious () and cultural () that she entered a career that preserves them.
近藤さんは多くの貴重な品物や文化財に非常に感銘を受け、それらを保存する仕事に就いた。
3. The application of countless (), from the base to the finishing (), is a finicky process.
下地から仕上げまで、数え切れないほどの層を重ねていく作業は、非常に繊細な作業である。

18

Warm-up

3A

音声を聴いて、蒔絵師の近藤さんについて述べられているものはどれか、1～4から選びましょう。

1. 現代のプラスチック製品に蒔絵を施す技術を習得した。
2. 伝統的な工房で必要とされるさまざまな蒔絵技法を習得した。
3. 蒔絵の工房の運営や作品の販売も担当している。
4. 蒔絵の最盛期の鎌倉時代に作られた作品の保存を専門としている。

19

Warm-up

3B

以下の英文（蒔絵制作の工程について）を読み、質問に答えましょう。

Gold powder is essential for creating various maki-e designs, such as standard patterns and light motifs. Gold powder can be used in more than 80 combinations of various shapes and sizes, such as round and flat. In addition, platinum, silver, copper and a technique called raden are used to bring out the most appealing expression of light. A variety of unique materials and tools are used, such as brushes made from rat armpit hair and cat hair, various kinds of charcoal, which smooth the surfaces, and sea bream teeth for polishing.

(The Japan News)

Notes

raden 「螺鈿（彫刻した貝類を漆面などにはめ込み装飾を施す技術）」 armpit 「脇の下」 charcoal 「炭」 sea bream 「鯛」

Which of the following is true about the process of Maki-e production?

- a. Gold powder is a crucial element in crafting different maki-e designs, such as traditional patterns and luminous motifs.
- b. Gold powder can only be used in some specific shapes and sizes.
- c. Maki-e artists use dog hair brushes to apply gold powder.
- d. The polishing process in maki-e is done using sandpaper.

Heirs to Kyoto Talent: Maki-e Artisan Uses Brilliant Skill to Preserve Traditional Lacquerware Craft

KYOTO — “Shikkoku,” which uses the character for “lacquer” and means “jet black,” is the perfect word to describe the deep and lustrous surface of lacquerware. Maki-e is a technique in which gold powder and other materials are sprinkled on this lacquered surface to create patterns and designs as if manipulating light and dark in an infinite universe. This superb technique is praised in the West as “japan” after its country of origin. For more than 1,000 years, the art has been cultivated in Kyoto to decorate Buddhist and Shinto ritual tools, tea ceremony utensils, furniture and other items for daily life.

Kana Kondo is a maki-e artisan at the Shimode Maki-e Studio in Shimogyo Ward, Kyoto, which was founded in 1912. Nearly 20 years ago, while studying history and museology at a local university, she was inspired by a variety of precious items and cultural assets to enter a career that preserves valuable objects.

The viscosity, hardening time and texture of lacquer change depending on the temperature and humidity, as well as the season and location where it was collected.

The application of countless layers, from the base to the finishing touches, is a finicky process. All artisans know that if the thickness of each layer is not correct even by the slightest amount, the result will be disastrous.

Kondo often moved while growing up, and her family enjoyed visiting various temples, shrines and art museums together. However, when she saw restoration and research work at university, she was intimidated by other students acquiring advanced knowledge and skills.

When it came time to start job hunting, Kondo tried to highlight her strengths during job interviews but could not imagine what it would be like to work for a company. She then asked herself, “What kind of work is true to myself and is something that I can continue for a long time?”

Although Kondo was not sure of her future, she then decided to pursue her genuine interests.

heir 「継承者」
artisan 「～師、職人」

lacquerware 「漆器」

lacquer 「漆（うるし）」

lustrous 「光沢のある」

manipulate... 「～を操る」

infinite 「無限の」
superb 「優れた」

cultivate... 「～を育む」
Buddhist and Shinto
ritual tools 「仏具や神具」
utensil 「道具」

museology 「博物館学」

viscosity 「粘度」
texture 「質感」
humidity 「湿度」

disastrous 「悲惨な」

restoration 「修復」

intimidate... 「～を圧倒する」

pursue... 「～を追求する」
genuine 「純粋な、本当の」

(The Japan News 一部抜粋)

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. The term “shikkoku” means bright color and describes the glossy surface of lacquerware.
2. Kondo was inspired by cultural artifacts during her university studies and decided to pursue a career in preserving valuable objects.
3. Kondo works at a newly established maki-e studio in Kyoto.
4. Maki-e is a technique where gold powder and other materials are sprinkled on lacquered surfaces to create intricate designs.
5. Kondo felt confident when she saw other students learning advanced restoration techniques at university.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、選択肢から選び書き入れましょう。

Maki-e artisan Kana Kondo preserves Kyoto's (1.) lacquerware craft at Shimode Maki-e Studio, founded in 1912. Maki-e involves sprinkling gold powder onto lacquered surfaces to create (2.) designs. This technique, praised in the West as “japan,” has been used for over 1,000 years to decorate (3.) tools, tea utensils, and furniture. Kondo, inspired by cultural artifacts during her university studies, pursued craftsmanship despite uncertainties about her future. Seeking (4.) work, she followed her passion, dedicating herself to mastering the art of maki-e.

ritual traditional meaningful intricate



今なぜ山岳部が人気？

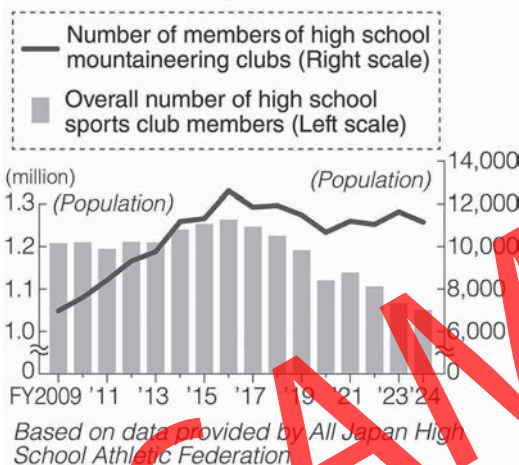
21

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真のグラフ（日本の高校の山岳部と運動部の総部員数の傾向）を説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう

Trend of overall membership in high school sports clubs vs mountaineering clubs

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

22

Warm-up

2

定冠詞 the は、次に来る単語が母音で始まる場合は、/ði/ ジと発音され、それ以外は /ðə/ ザと発音されます。日本語を参考に、() 内に当てはまる語を書き入れましょう。その後、音声聴いて、全文を読んでみましょう。

- There is an awareness of () () of being able to fend for oneself due to the recent spate of natural disasters.
近年の自然災害の多発により自力で生き抜くことができる重要性が認識されている。
- The members spent () () () in tents near the entrance to the trail.
部員たちは、登山道の入り口付近のテントで前夜を過ごした。
- When things get tough, one of the members looks up and sees () () through () () ().
部員のひとは辛いとき、上を見上げて木々の間から差し込む太陽の光を見る。

Warm-up

3A

音声（福岡県立修猷館高校山岳部の顧問の先生のコメント）を聴いて、述べられているものはどれか、1～4から選びましょう。

1. 15年前は部員が少なすぎて、チームを編成することさえできなかった。
2. 部員数は、近年急激に増加してきている。
3. 今の世代の生徒たちは、若い頃にキャンプをした経験がほとんどない。
4. 近年、アウトドアに興味を持つ生徒は減少している。

Warm-up

3B

以下の英文（福岡県立修猷館高校の山岳部行っている登山と登山競技大会について）を読み、質問に答えましょう。

This was more than a pleasure hike. It was the same trail as that used for the regional qualifying round for the Fukuoka prefecture's high school mountaineering championship held on Oct. 19-20, and it gave the club members of Shugakukan High School a first-hand look at the conditions.

In mountaineering competitions, four-member teams compete in categories such as: physical aspect (pacing, rhythm, balance, proper distance between members, etc.); tent usage (proper set up, etc.); cooking (proper use of stove, hygiene, etc.) and map-reading (identifying current location, etc.). Each team starts with a perfect score of 100 and points are deducted for errors.

(The Japan News)

Notes

trail 「登山道」 the regional qualifying round 「地区予選」 first-hand 「じかに」 proper 「適切な」
hygiene 「衛生」

Which of the following is true about a high school mountaineering club's hike and the competitions?

- a. The hike was purely for pleasure and had no connection to any competition.
- b. Teams in the mountaineering competitions consist of five members.
- c. In the competitions, teams start with zero points and earn points for good performance.
- d. In mountaineering competitions, teams are evaluated on aspects such as pacing, tent usage, cooking, and map-reading.

Mountaineering Club Memberships Climb in Japan's High Schools amid Sharp Fall in Traditional Sports

As many high school sports clubs face difficulty trying to attract new members amid the nation's declining birthrate, one activity is on an uphill trend. Literally as well as figuratively.

Mountaineering clubs across Japan have seen a steady escalation in numbers, increasing 1.6-fold over the past 15 years even as the total number of sports club members dropped more than 10%.

Among the reasons cited are a greater tendency to engage in outdoor activities among the current generation of students; an awareness of the importance of being able to fend for oneself given the recent spate of natural disasters; and placing priority on achieving a balance of schoolwork and hobbies.

"We can use this big rock as a landmark, can't we?" says one member of the mountaineering club at the Fukuoka Prefectural Shuyukan High School during a climb in September. The club has a history of more than 70 years.

The group of about 25 was scaling 982-meter Mt. Iwara, which straddles the border of Fukuoka and Saga prefectures. While walking in the mountains in Itoshima, in Fukuoka Prefecture, the students compared a physical map with that on the mountaineering map app "Yamap" and made rest stops during the ascent.

"Let's get going so that we won't get cold," says one to keep the trek back on pace. The members spent the previous night in tents near the entrance to the trail, setting off at about 6 a.m. After reaching the summit of Mt. Iwara, they traversed the range to reach 955-meter Mt. Rai before heading back down. They returned to the campground at about 1 p.m.

"I joined the club because I like the outdoors and nature," said a 16-year-old second-year student, who had belonged to the basketball club in junior high school. "When things get tough, I look up and see the sunlight through the trees. It's pretty and spurs me on," she said.

amid... 「～の最中」

uphill 「登りの」
literally 「文字通りに」
figuratively 「比喩的に」

cited 「挙げられる」

place priority on... 「～を重視する」

landmark 「目印」

scale... 「～に登る」

straddle... 「～にまたがる」

ascent 「上り」

keep the trek back on pace 「登山のペースを落とさない」

summit 「頂上」
traverse... 「～を横断する」
range 「山脈」

spur ... on 「～にやる気を出させる」

(The Japan News 一部抜粋)

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. The total number of sports club members in Japan has increased by more than 10% over the past 15 years.
2. Mountaineering club memberships in Japanese high schools have increased by 1.6 times for 15 years.
3. Shuyukan High School's mountaineering club was established several years ago.
4. During their climb, the students relied only on digital tools.
5. A 16-year-old student who was previously in a basketball club joined the mountaineering club because she likes the outdoors and nature.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、選択肢から選び書き入れましょう。

Mountaineering club members in Japanese high school are growing, increasing 1.6 times over the past 15 years, despite a 10% decline in (1.) sports club memberships. Reasons include students' interest in outdoor activities, self-reliance due to (2.) disasters, and balancing school and hobbies. A 16-year-old former basketball player in a high school in Fukuoka joined the mountaineering club due to a (3.) for nature, finding motivation in sunlight filtering through trees during (4.) climbs.

love	tough	overall	natural
------	-------	---------	---------



ファストファッションの 行く先は？

26

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、イラストを説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

27

Warm-up

2

th の発音には無声音 /θ/ と有声音 /ð/ の 2 種類あります。舌先を上前歯に軽く触れさせて発音する摩擦音です。音声聴いて、空所に当てはまる語を書き入れ、th の発音に注意して全文を読んでみましょう。

1. South Korean climate activist Lee So-yeon was looking at () ultra-cheap padded jacket at a shop in () United States.

韓国の気候変動活動家のイ・ソヨンさんはアメリカのある店でものすごく安い中綿入りジャケットを見ていた。

2. She was horrified at how much influence hyperconsumerism is having on () mental () of women who make and buy cheap ().

彼女は過剰消費主義が、安い衣服を作ったり買ったりする女性たちの心の健康状態にどれほど影響を及ぼしているのかに恐怖を感じた。

3. She received used items from friends and family, such as a vintage () jacket () once belonged to her mother.

彼女は友人や家族から中古のアイテムをもらった。中にはかつて母のものだったヴィンテージのレザージャケットがあった。

音声を聴いて、ファストファッション業界が、衣服を安価で提供できる理由として述べられているものはどれか、1～4から選びましょう。

1. 衣服に使う原材料を安価に入手しているから。
2. 縫製の仕事をする女性たちの賃金を低くしているから。
3. 経験の浅い従業員を雇っているから。
4. ビジネスモデルが成功しているから。

以下の英文（世界と韓国におけるファッション産業について）を読み、質問に答えましょう。

The global fashion industry is one of the most polluting, accounting for up to 10% of greenhouse gas emissions, according to World Bank estimates. Most modern clothes are made of synthetic materials like nylon and polyester, which are essentially plastic and do not biodegrade in landfills, industry data shows.

Keeping clothes out of landfills can help, but in South Korea, many still avoid used garments, said Kim Dong-hyun, who runs a used clothing export factory. “People often don’t look favorably on someone wearing used clothes because they are seen as unwanted items,” Kim said, noting he has found dirty diapers and food waste in the collection bins. (AFP)

Notes

synthetic material 「合成素材」 biodegrade 「生分解される」 landfill 「埋立地」 garment 「衣服」 bin 「(蓋つきの) 回収箱」

Which of the following is true about the global and South Korean fashion industry?

- a. The fashion industry contributes up to 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- b. Most modern clothes are made of natural materials like cotton and wool, which decompose easily in landfills.
- c. In South Korea, used clothing is highly popular, and most people prefer second-hand garments.
- d. Kim Dong-hyun stated that collection bins only contain clean, reusable clothes.

No New Clothes: South Korean Climate Activist Targets Hyperconsumption

Recovering South Korean shopaholic-turned-climate activist Lee So-yeon used to buy new clothes almost daily — until a \$1.50 winter coat triggered an awakening that stopped her shopping entirely.

5 While looking at the ultra-cheap padded jacket at a shop in the United States, where she was working at the time, Lee asked herself how any item of clothing could be sold so cheaply.

The 30-year-old embarked on a deep dive into fast fashion production methods and was horrified at the human, social and
10 environmental toll hyperconsumerism is having on the planet — and on the mental health of women who make and buy cheap clothes.

“I used to buy one new outfit each [working] day of the week,” Lee told AFP, adding that each item from major high street
retailers would typically cost less than a dollar.

15 But the reason the clothes are so cheap, Lee learned, is because the women who sew for companies are paid little, and the business model itself is causing significant environmental harm.

Lee stopped buying any new clothes — and has not purchased a single fast fashion garment since her epiphany around six years
20 ago. Her much more compact wardrobe consists of used items that she received from friends and family, including a vintage leather jacket that once belonged to her mother.

Unlike fast fashion items, which are often designed to be thrown away after just a few wears, each piece is irreplaceable because it
25 carries a unique story and history, she said.

“Ultimately, the most eco-friendly clothes are the ones already in your wardrobe,” said Lee. She now organizes clothing swaps with her friends and family, and has written a book to promote the idea of valuing garments for “the story behind it,” rather than chasing
30 ephemeral trends.

She is part of a small but growing global movement seeking to promote second-hand clothing and help people — especially women — opt out of the cycle of over-consumption.

recovering 「脱却中の」
shopaholic-turned-climate activist 「買い物中毒から気候変動活動家に転身した」
trigger... 「～のきっかけとなる」

embark on... 「～に着手する」
dive 「探究」

toll 「代償、損害」

high street 「繁華街」

significant 「大きな」
harm 「害」

epiphany 「真実を知ること」

wear 「着用」
irreplaceable 「かけがえのない」

ultimately 「結局は」

swap 「交換会」

ephemeral 「一時的な」

(AFP 一部抜粋)

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. Lee So-yeon stopped buying new clothes after realizing the negative impact of fast fashion.
2. She continues to buy fast fashion items but in smaller quantities.
3. She first became aware of fast fashion's issues when she saw a \$100 designer jacket.
4. She replaced all her clothes with expensive, sustainable fashion brands.
5. She now organizes clothing swaps and promotes valuing garments for their stories.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、選択肢から選び書き入れましょう。

Former shopaholic Lee So-yeon stopped buying new clothes after realizing the harmful (1.) of fast fashion. A \$1.50 winter coat made her question how clothing could be so cheap, leading her to discover the exploitation of garment workers and the environmental damage caused by (2.). For six years, she has only worn second-hand clothes from friends and family. Lee promotes clothing (3.) and encourages valuing (4.) for their stories rather than chasing trends. She is now part of a growing movement that advocates sustainable fashion and breaking free from hyperconsumerism.

overconsumption

garments

effects

swaps



御朱印が結ぶ御縁

31

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真の人物（大阪府泉佐野市の七宝瀧寺のアメリカ人僧侶アレックス・ファーレイさん）のしていることを説明している英文をa～dから選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

32

Warm-up

2

規則動詞の過去形語尾（-ed）は、動詞の語尾が有声音の場合は /d/、無声音の場合は /t/ と発音されます。また動詞の語尾が（-d）あるいは（-t）の場合は、/id/ と発音されます。日本語を参考に、音声を聴いて（ ）内に当てはまる動詞の過去形を書き入れましょう。その後、-ed の発音に注意をして全文を読んでみましょう。

- When a 62-year-old retiree () Shipporyuji temple, he was taken aback by the calligraphy drawn by a priest.
ある 62 歳の定年退職者が七宝瀧寺を訪れたとき、一人の僧侶が描いた書に非常に驚いた。
- He was (), wondering how much practice the priest had put in.
彼は、その僧侶がそれまでにどれだけ練習してきたのかと思って感心した。
- Farley came to Japan in 2014 to gain teaching experience and () a job at an English conversation school.
ファーレイさんは 2014 年に来日し、教職経験を得るために、ある英会話学校に就職した。
- He () that there were hardly any materials or opportunities to study Japanese Buddhism in English.
彼は、日本の仏教を英語で学べる資料や機会がほとんどないことに気がついた。

33



Warm-up

3A

音声を聴いて、ファーレイさんがインタビューに答えて述べている内容はどれか、1～4から選びましょう

1. 7ヵ月前に習字で賞をもらった。
2. 御朱印を描くのは大好きである。
3. 自分の描いた御朱印は人気がある。
4. 以前に描いた御朱印を見ると恥ずかしい。

34



Warm-up

3B

以下の英文（ファーレイさんが僧侶になったきっかけについて）を読み、質問に答えましょう。

Around the time when Alex Farley graduated from a college in Kyoto, Nintetsu Tojo, 80, Shipporyuji's head priest, was looking for a new member.

An acquaintance introduced him to Tojo as someone who loves visiting temples. Although the head priest had never thought about hiring a non-Japanese person, it occurred to him that the temple is close to Kansai Airport and attracts many inbound tourists. Tojo hired Farley, now Koken, as a priest in spring 2023.

(The Asahi Shimbun)

Notes

head priest 「貫主（一宗一派の頭領のこと）」 acquaintance 「知り合い」

Which of the following is true about the passage?

- a. Tojo had known Farley before Farley graduated from a college.
- b. A foreign tourist introduced Farley to Tojo.
- c. Tojo had long wanted to hire a non-Japanese priest.
- d. Tojo's temple is visited by many foreign tourists.

Stamp-drawing American priest serves as 'bridge' at Osaka temple

IZUMISANO, Osaka Prefecture — A 62-year-old retiree from Suita, Osaka Prefecture, found a couple of surprises on his journey to express gratitude for the conclusion of his working life.

He traveled along a pilgrimage route with a “goshuincho” book to collect “goshuin” seal stamps. When he visited Shipporyuji temple in Izumisano, Osaka Prefecture, he was taken aback by the sight of a young Caucasian priest.

The retiree was even more shocked when the priest brought his face close to the *goshuincho* and carefully wrote *kanji* characters from top to bottom for the stamp.

“I still feel nervous when I draw *goshuin*,” said the 32-year-old priest, Koken, in fluent Japanese.

The retiree was impressed, wondering how much practice the priest had put in.

The priest, Alex Farley, was born in the U.S. state of Ohio.

Having majored in music in college, Farley initially aspired to become a teacher. He came to Japan in June 2014 to gain teaching experience and landed a job at an English conversation school. Finding it easy to settle in, Farley decided to work and live in Japan.

When he started working as a travel planner at a tour agency, he became more frequently exposed to traditional culture, and he frequented shrines and temples.

A turning point came during the COVID-19 pandemic. Farley quit his job and enrolled in a college in Kyoto to study Buddhism. But he realized that there were hardly any materials or opportunities to study Japanese Buddhism in English. During his studies, he qualified as a priest, hoping to become a bridge between Buddhism and foreigners.

“I hope I can write characters that make people happy when they receive *goshuin*,” he said. “For me, the path to become a priest has just begun.”

stamp「(ここでは)御朱印」

gratitude「感謝」

pilgrimage route「巡礼路」

Caucasian「白人の」

initially「当初」
aspire「志を抱く」

settle in「落ち着く、馴染む」

become exposed to...「～に触れる」
frequent...「～に足しげく通う」

enroll in...「～に入学する」

qualify as...「～の資格を取る」

(The Asahi Shimbun 一部抜粋)

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. After retiring at the age of 62, Farley joined a university to study Buddhism.
2. Farley got a *goshuincho* with him when he made pilgrimages.
3. Farley came to Japan to work as a travel planner before becoming a Buddhist priest.
4. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Farley decided to study Buddhism, and soon discovered a lack of English-language materials on Japanese Buddhism.
5. Currently the priest is focused on making people happy with his calligraphy.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を選択肢から選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

A 62-year-old retiree from Osaka was (1.) to meet a non-Japanese priest, Alex Farley, while collecting *goshuin* on a pilgrimage. Farley was born in Ohio and moved to Japan in 2014. After (2.) in various jobs, he eventually studied Buddhism and became a priest during the COVID-19 pandemic. Fluent in Japanese, Farley now (3.) *goshuin* for visitors, hoping to bridge Buddhism and foreigners. The retiree was (4.) by Farley's dedication. The priest stated that he aimed to bring joy through his calligraphy.

impress work draw surprise



多文化共生社会を目指して

36

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真（外国人登録支援機関 Ibis 株式会社の政田盛拓社長）を説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

37

Warm-up

2

接続詞の and は強調して読まれると /ænd/ となり、a が強く発音されますが、通常は文章の中に入ると /ənd/ となります。また、後ろに子音で始まる語が続くと /d/ は発音されず冠詞の an に聞こえる音となります。後ろに母音で始まる音が続くと and は母音と一体になり、例えば and it は /ənɪt/ と発音されアニットと聞こえますので聞き取りの難しい単語です。日本語を参考に、音声を聴いて（ ）内に当てはまる語を書き入れましょう。その後、and の発音に注意をして全文を読んでみましょう。

- Masada thought back to his time abroad and (), “Sports can break barriers.”
政田氏は、海外にいた頃を振り返り、「スポーツは壁を破ることができる」と結論づけた。
- He established Ibis, a foreigner support organization, and () support.
彼は、外国人支援団体 Ibis を設立し、支援を提供している。
- Currently Ibis has six members and () supports workers from Nepal, and Southeast Asian countries including Vietnam.
現在、Ibis は 6 人の社員で構成され、ネパールやベトナムを含む東南アジアの国々からの労働者を主に支援している。

音声を聴いて、政田氏について述べているものはどれか、1～4から選びましょう。

1. 電車で会ったスペイン人たちと話をした。
2. 電車で会った人たちは、日本語で会話をしていたので彼は驚いた。
3. 彼は、彼らに突然話しかけられて驚いた。
4. 彼らの一人が、政田氏に話せて楽しかったと告げた。

以下の英文を読み、質問に答えましょう。

Masada, 46, began working at Toyota in 2003, driven by a desire to promote environmentally friendly vehicles like the Prius to address global environmental issues. In 2007, he was transferred to Venezuela, where he struggled to communicate due to his lack of Spanish. However, his background in soccer, which he played during junior high and high school, helped him connect with locals and overcome cultural barriers. After two years, Masada returned to Japan. *(The Mainichi)*

Notes

promote... 「～を押し進める」 address... 「～に対処する」 be transferred to... 「～に転勤になる」
overcome... 「～を乗り越える」

Which of the following is true about Masada?

- a. He was motivated to join Toyota to promote environmentally friendly vehicles.
- b. He was fluent in Spanish when he was transferred to Venezuela.
- c. His background in soccer did not help him in Venezuela.
- d. He stayed in Japan throughout his career at Toyota.

Ex-Toyota worker helps Japan's foreign residents with work, life and futsal

NAGOYA — About a year ago, Morihiro Masada left his career at Toyota Motor Corp. to focus entirely on helping foreign residents in Japan find work and integrate into local communities.

“This is a job that only I, having interacted with many foreigners, can do. I want to put all my limited energy into it,” said Masada with determination.

While the number of foreign residents in Japan is rising, they often form communities with people from their own countries, creating a gulf between them and Japanese people. Reflecting on this, Masada thought back to his time in Venezuela and concluded, “Sports can break barriers.”

In July 2014, Masada organized the first “Nagoya futsal mini world cup,” now called the Futsal Unity World Cup. Over time, Masada heard participants share stories of their struggles in Japan.

In 2020, Masada established Ibis, an organization that connects foreign workers on specified skills visas with job opportunities and offers support. The following year, Masada was deeply involved in Toyota's Woven City smart city project, where he was entrusted with rewarding tasks. However, he began to think increasingly about his work at Ibis. An acquaintance told him, “Fewer foreigners are choosing Japan as a place to work,” which deepened his sense of urgency.

“There are many other talented people at Toyota, but I think the employment assistance is something I'm uniquely qualified for as I understand foreign nationals' situations,” Masada said. With his family's support, he left Toyota in 2024 to focus entirely on Ibis.

The organization currently has six members and primarily supports workers from Nepal, and Southeast Asian countries including Vietnam. Masada hopes to collaborate with governments to expand support systems for foreign workers, whose numbers are expected to grow.

(The Mainichi 一部抜粋)

integrate into... 「～に溶け込む」

determination
「決意」

gulf 「隔たり」
reflect on... 「～に思いを巡らす」

specified skills visas
「特定技能ビザ」

be entrusted with...
「～を任される」
rewarding 「やりがいのある」
acquaintance 「知人」

sense of urgency 「危機感」

be qualified for... 「～の資格がある」

currently 「現在」

collaborate with...
「～と連携する」
expand... 「～を拡大する」

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. Masada believes that sports have no impact on breaking barriers between foreign and Japanese communities.
2. His involvement in Toyota's Woven City project made him less interested in his work at Ibis.
3. Ibis helps foreign workers on specified skills visas find job opportunities in Japan.
4. His decision to leave Toyota was influenced by an acquaintance's remark.
5. Ibis currently has more than ten members assisting foreign workers in Japan.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、選択肢から選んで書き入れましょう。

Noticing that foreign communities remain isolated, Toyota worker Morihiro Masada believed (1.) could bridge cultural gaps and organized a futsal event in 2014. Six years later, he founded Ibis to connect foreign (2.) on specified skills visas with job (3.) and provides support. Though involved in Toyota's project, he felt a growing urgency to assist foreign nationals. He left Toyota in 2024 to fully dedicate himself to helping foreign residents find (4.) through his organization.

jobs workers sports opportunities



ロボットで伝統を持続可能に

41

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真（完成したロボット象と作業員）を説明している英文を a ～ d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

42

Warm-up

2

英語は、自然な会話スピードで話されるとき、音が繋がる「リンキング」という音声変化現象が現れます。リンキングにはいくつか法則がありますが、本章では、take it が テイク イットではなく テイキット と発音されるような、子音と母音が続く場合のリンキングを取り上げます。日本語を参考に、音声を聴いて（ ）内に当てはまる語句を書き入れましょう。その後、リンキングに注意をして全文を読んでみましょう。

1. It is unethical to capture () () torture them.
象を捕獲し拷問するのは、まったく非倫理的である。

2. Despite being herd animals, elephants are often ()
() in India.
群れをなす動物であるにもかかわらず、インドでは象はしばしば単独で飼育されている。

3. The model elephant is () () fibreglass and
rubber, and trundles () () wheeled metal
frame strong enough to () () rider.

その複製象は、グラスファイバーとゴムで作られ、乗り手を乗せるのに十分な強度を持つ車輪付きの金属フレームに乗ってゴロゴロと移動する。

4. Model elephants help retain age-old traditions ()
() modern way.

複製象は、古くからの伝統を現代的な方法で維持するのに役立っている。

43



Warm-up

3A

音声を聴いて、ロボット象について述べられているものはどれか、1～4から選びましょう。

1. 後ろから人力で押すことによって前進させることができる。
2. 備えつけのモーターにより、頭はうなずく動作が可能である。
3. 目の玉やしっぽは動かすことができない。
4. 本物そっくりの鼻がついていて、揺らすことができる。

44



Warm-up

3B

以下の英文（アジアゾウの現状）を読み、質問に答えましょう。

There are fewer than 50,000 Asian elephants in the wild, according to the World Wildlife Fund, the majority in India, with others in Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia. The species is endangered, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature. As elephant habitats shrink, conflict between humans and wild elephants has grown — 629 people were killed by elephants across India in 2023-2024, according to parliamentary figures. Over the same period, 121 elephants were killed — the vast majority by powerful electric fences, followed by poaching, poisoning, and being hit by trains.

For animal rights activists, the model elephants are a safe solution that fits with religious principles. (AFP)

Notes

World Wildlife Fund「世界自然保護基金」 International Union for Conservation of Nature「国際自然保護連合」 habitat「生息地」 poaching「密漁」 animal rights activist「動物愛護活動家」 model「複製」

Which of the following is true about Asian elephants?

- a. Sri Lanka is the country with the majority of them.
- b. The International Union for Conservation of Nature classifies them as a species of least concern.
- c. Electric fences are the leading cause of their deaths in India.
- d. Animal rights activists believe that model elephants cannot be used in the place of them.

Model behavior: India's anti-cruelty robot elephants

It flaps its ears and squirts water from a waving trunk, but this elephant is a life-size mechanical replica rolled out to replace the endangered animals in India's Hindu temples.

Made of fibreglass and rubber, and trundling on a wheeled metal frame strong enough to hold a rider, the model is one of dozens that animal rights campaigners are trumpeting as an alternative to keeping elephants in captivity in India. Elephants are used during many Hindu temple ceremonies, paraded through packed crowds with flashing lights, thumping drums and ear-splitting music.

Deadly attacks by panicked elephants are common. "It is a wild animal, it likes to live in jungles," said C.G. Prakash, 68, a former official at the popular Chakkamparambu Bhagavathy temple in India's southern Kerala state. "We are capturing it and torturing it. It's totally unethical."

Campaigners from the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) India say the more than 2,700 captive elephants in the country often face "severe physical and psychological stress." Despite being herd animals, they are often kept alone and chained up for much of the day.

PETA has funded more than a dozen models since 2023, donated on the condition that temples move their elephants to approved sanctuaries. "Mechanical elephants help retain age-old traditions in a modern way," said PETA's Khushboo Gupta. "They help ensure real elephants can remain with their families in their natural jungle habitats."

Like the real thing, models are draped with a golden headdress and bedecked with flower garlands. Modelmakers say a luxury version can cost more than \$5,500. Professional model maker Prasanth Prakasan, 42, said he and three friends began making elephant models as an art project, but are pleased they are now helping protect real animals. "What we are doing is saving elephants, and we are happy about it," he said.

(AFP 一部抜粋)

flap... 「～をバタバタさせる」
squirt... 「～を吹き出す」
waving trunk 「揺れる鼻」
roll out... 「～を導入する」

trumpet 「宣伝する」

alternative 「代替品」
keep... in captivity 「～を拘束する」

flashing light 「閃光」
thumping 「ドンドンという」
ear-splitting 「耳をつんざくような」

herd animal 「群れを成す動物」

donate... 「～を寄付する」

approved sanctuary 「認可された保護施設」

ensure... 「～を保証する」

drape... 「～をまとう」

bedeck... 「～を飾り立てる」
flower garland 「花輪」

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

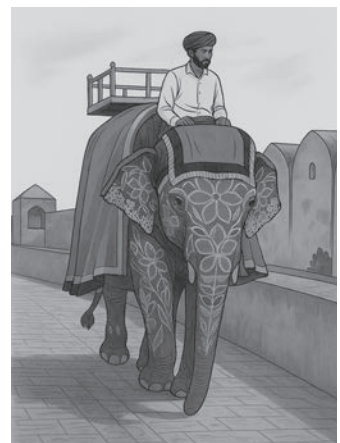
1. The mechanical elephant models are designed to replace real elephants in Hindu temple ceremonies.
2. Real elephants used in Hindu temple ceremonies are often kept in herds.
3. The model elephants are not decorated with golden headdresses and flowers.
4. PETA encourages temples to keep their real elephants in captivity for safety.
5. The model elephants help ensure real elephants can remain in their natural jungle habitats.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を選択肢から選び、必要ならば形を変えて書き入れましょう。

A life-size model elephant is being (1.) as an alternative to using real elephants in Hindu temple ceremonies in India. Mechanical models are part of a campaign by animal rights group PETA which argues that captive elephants (2.) physical and psychological stress. The model elephants (3.) temples to retain traditions while protecting real elephants. The model makers (4.) their work as a way to help preserve the well-being of elephants.

see	allow	endure	introduce
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「時短」は本当に時短なのか？

46

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真（ ）を説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

47

Warm-up

2

前置詞がある場合、その前後の単語の音がリンキングしてつながって聞こえることがあります。日本語を参考に、（ ）内に当てはまる前置詞を書き入れましょう。その後、音声聴いてつながって聞こえるところに下線を引き、全文を読んでみましょう。

- Many people can't take their eyes off the small screens () their hands.
多くの人々は手に持った小さな画面から目が離せない。
- Seiko Group Corp.'s 2024 annual survey based () an internet survey found that many Japanese people feel that 24 hours () a day are not enough.
セイコーグループ株式会社がインターネット調査に基づいて作成した 2024 年度の年間調査によると、日本人の多くが 1 日 24 時間では足りないと感じていることが分かった。
- We should put a temporary end to being caught up () the hectic pace of life altogether.
私たちは慌ただしい生活のペースに巻き込まれることを一時的に完全に止めるべきである。

音声を聴いて、述べられていないものはどれか、1～4から選びましょう。

1. 年賀状を送るのをやめる人が増えている。
2. アプリを使えば簡単に年賀状が作成できる。
3. 年賀状の代わりにメールやアプリを使うとメッセージを即座に送ることができる。
4. メールや LINE アプリを使えばコストはほとんどかからない。

以下の英文（デジタル社会について）を読み、質問に答えましょう。

The act of writing a message, dropping it in a postbox and waiting for a reply has significantly dwindled. With the rise of emails and the LINE app — a free, cross-platform instant messaging service — messages now reach recipients instantly.

Books, whether cherished favorites or new interests, arrive conveniently by courier. With e-books, even this effort becomes unnecessary. Many people play videos, such as movies and lectures, at fast speed since they can be adjusted to the fastest understandable speed. Digital society has changed people's perception of time.

(The Asahi Shimbun)

Notes

significantly 「目に見えて」 recipient 「受信者」 cherished 「お気に入りの」 courier 「宅配便」
adjust 「～を調整する」 perception 「認識」

Which of the following is true about digital society?

- a. The LINE app allows people to deliver their messages instantly to recipients.
- b. E-books require physical delivery through a courier service.
- c. Many people watch videos, such as movies or lectures, at the slowest speed they can comprehend.
- d. Digital society has had no impact on people's perception of time.

Digital society changing time perception and social interaction

The unexpected and transformative event of the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated society's shift to online interactions. Increasingly, people connect over screens, saving travel time.

One might think that with time being "compressed" everywhere, more leisure time would be the result, but it does not seem to work out that way.

Last month, there was a submission to The Asahi Shimbun's short poetry section about the paradox of feeling more pressed for time even though technology aims to make life more time efficient.

"These hectic Reiwa days, constantly chased by time, as we all talk about 'jitan' (time saving)" and 'taipa' (time performance)."

Websites are incessantly updated, and the time supposedly saved through maximizing efficiency unknowingly gets consumed by constantly checking these updates.

It is surprising how many people just can't take their eyes off the small screens in their hands, whether on trains or at intersections.

According to Seiko Group Corp.'s 2024 annual "Time White Paper" based on an internet survey, 60 percent of Japanese people feel that 24 hours in a day are not enough, and 70 percent feel constantly pressed for time.

The largest number of respondents described their dominant feelings as "irritation" and characterized their recent lives as "hustle-bustle," reflecting the hectic mood of daily life.

With computers and smartphones, life has indeed become more convenient. The benefits of a digital society are undeniably significant, especially during disasters when quick communication is essential.

However, we are not in a digital bed of roses. What seems to be increasingly lost is the time dedicated to "thinking," whether leisurely or intensely. Perhaps it is also about taking a pause and putting a temporary end to being caught up in the hectic pace of life altogether.

transformative 「変革的な」
accelerate... 「～を加速させる」

compress... 「～を圧縮する」

submission 「提出、投稿」

short poetry 「短歌」
paradox 「矛盾」
pressed for... 「～に追われる」

incessantly 「絶えず」

maximize... 「～を最大化する」

intersection 「交差点」

Time White Paper 「時間白書」

respondent 「回答者」
dominant 「主な、支配的な」
irritation 「イライラ」
hustle-bustle 「慌ただしさ」

undeniably 「紛れもなく」

significant 「重要な」

bed of roses 「楽な世界」

leisurely 「ゆっくりと」
intensely 「真剣に」

(The Asahi Shimbun 一部抜粋)

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. As websites are rarely updated, people have more time to focus on their personal lives.
2. Many people in Japan feel that 24 hours in a day are not enough, according to an Internet survey.
3. The majority of the survey respondents described their recent lives as calm and peaceful.
4. Technology has proven to be unhelpful for quick communication during disasters.
5. Time for thinking is increasingly being lost in the digital society.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、選択肢から選び書き入れましょう。

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated society's shift to online (1.), but paradoxically increased (2.) of being pressed for time. Despite technology's efficiency, many people report a lack of leisure time. A short poetry in the newspaper highlighted these "hectic Reiwa days" where (3.) like time saving and time performance dominate. Digital tools provide convenience, but excessive screen use and frequent (4.) consume time, eroding opportunities for deeper thought.

updates feelings interactions concepts



月産月消を目指して

51

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真（研究者が、屋内で作成した野菜を紹介している）を説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

52

Warm-up

2

-ing の ng は、「ング」という 2 音ではなく、/ŋ/ という発音記号で表される 1 音で発音します。舌の後面を口の中の天井奥の部分につけたまま鼻から息を出す鼻音です。日本語の「グ」と同じように発音ないようにしましょう。日本語を参考に、（ ）内に当てはまる語を書き入れ、全文を読んでみましょう。

1. The innovative research on space () at Chiba University's Research Center for Space Agriculture and Horticulture is () the foundation for future lunar settlements.

千葉大学宇宙園芸研究センターにおける宇宙農業に関する革新的な研究は、将来の月面居住の基盤を築いている。

2. All the crops on the shelves in a room are grown () soilless cultivation methods.

部屋内の棚上のすべての作物は、土を使わない栽培方法を利用して育てられる。

3. On the lunar surface, temperatures can reach 110°C () the day.

月面では、日中の気温は摂氏 110 度に達する。

3A

選ばれた農産物は、米、(1.)、(2.)、
(3.)、トマト、(4.)(5.)、レタ
スの8種類である。

3B

The research center was established in January 2023. Chiba University is the only national university in Japan with such a horticulture faculty. The faculty applies its leading expertise in crop variety improvement and cultivation efficiency to the development of space farming. “In space, crops must be grown efficiently in confined, enclosed environments,” said Eiji Goto, 64, professor of plant environment engineering at Chiba University. “To make lunar farming a reality, we need to improve efficiency by about 50 percent.” The goal is to establish a space farm on the moon in the 2040s.

Notes

Which of the following is true about the passage?

- a. The research center was established when Chiba University was founded.
- b. Chiba University is the sole national university in Japan that has a faculty dedicated to horticulture.
- c. The Center's research focuses only on traditional farming methods, not space farming.
- d. Professor Eiji Goto stated that crops in space can be grown in open-air environments.

Lunar farming rockets self-sufficient living to the moon

At Chiba University's Matsudo Campus, a small room at the back of a laboratory differs in temperature and humidity from the outside.

Metal shelves on both sides of the central aisle are lined with green and purple crops, illuminated by white LED lights that give the space a futuristic vibe.

On one of the shelves, a leafy plant had a small strawberry growing at the tip of its stem. All the crops were grown using soilless cultivation methods. Researchers here are trying to make a giant leap forward to the future. From the fruits of their labor, an astronaut could someday enjoy a freshly picked strawberry on the moon.

The groundbreaking work at the Research Center for Space Agriculture and Horticulture at Chiba University on "space farming" is laying the groundwork for future lunar settlements. The researchers are also unlocking innovative techniques that could be a boon for agriculture on Earth.

Human activity in space currently centers on the International Space Station, which orbits 400 kilometers above the Earth. Astronauts aboard the ISS rely on pre-packaged space food transported from Earth.

Meanwhile, the Artemis program led by NASA is underway, aiming to send humans to the lunar surface. Two Japanese astronauts are scheduled to join the mission to the moon.

Earth's satellite is 380,000 kilometers away, and in the future, large groups of astronauts are expected to spend extended periods on the moon. The challenge lies in the moon's harsh environment.

Due to its period of axial rotation and other factors, day and night on the lunar surface each lasts about two weeks. Temperatures can reach 110°C during the day and drop to minus 170°C at night. The gravity is one-sixth that of Earth. There is no atmosphere and cosmic radiation constantly bombards the surface.

To address these challenges, researchers envision enclosed underground farms to cultivate a variety of crops.

(The Asahi Shimbun 一部抜粋)

self-sufficient 「自給自足の」

humidity 「湿度」

be lined 「並んでいる」

illuminate... 「～を照らす」

futuristic vibe 「未来的な雰囲気」

groundbreaking 「画期的な」

lay the ground work for... 「～の基礎を築く」
settlement 「定住」
unlock... 「～を明かす」
boon 「恩恵」

center on... 「～を中心とする」

ISS 「国際宇宙ステーション」
pre-packaged 「包装済みの」

extended period 「長期間」

axial rotation 「自転周期」

last 「続く」

cosmic radiation 「宇宙放射線」
bombard... 「～に衝撃を与える」
address... 「～に対処する」
envision... 「～を構想する」

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

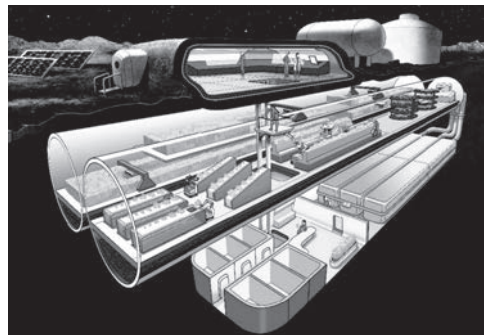
1. Researchers at Chiba University are developing space farming techniques to support future lunar settlements.
2. Crops at Chiba University's research facility are grown using traditional soil-based farming methods.
3. The Artemis program is led by NASA and aims to send humans to Mars.
4. Day and night on the moon last approximately 24 hours, similar to Earth.
5. Due to extreme conditions, researchers propose enclosed underground farms for growing crops on the moon.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、選択肢から選び書き入れましょう。

Researchers at Chiba University are developing space farming techniques for future lunar (1.). Using soilless cultivation, they grow crops under controlled conditions, hoping (2.) will one day eat fresh produce on the moon. Currently, astronauts on the ISS rely on pre-packaged food. The Artemis program plans to send humans to the lunar surface, including two Japanese astronauts. However, extreme lunar (3.), such as long day-night cycles, extreme temperatures, and radiation, pose challenges. To overcome them, (4.) propose enclosed underground farms to support self-sufficient lunar living and benefit Earth's agriculture.

conditions researchers settlements astronauts



たった一人の働き方改革

56

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真（ひとりで本の製造と販売を行うひとり出版『月とコンパス』を自宅で運営している西山雅子さん）を説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

57

Warm-up

2

/s/ や /ʃ/ の後ろに /i/ や /e/ が続くときは、/s/ や /ʃ/ を間違えて発音する人が多いです。それは日本語のサ行の発音に起因するのかもしれませんが。サシスセソの発音は /sa/, /ʃi/, /su/, /se/, /so/ となり、「シ」のみ /ʃ/ 音が含まれるからです。ship と sip は、両方とも「シップ」と発音している人がいますが、「シップ」と「スipp」が発音され意味も異なります。日本語を参考に、音声聴いて（ ）内に当てはまる適当な語を書き入れましょう。その後、/s/ と /ʃ/ の発音の区別に注意をして全文を読んでみましょう

1. () the book design, Nishiyama believed that it was the type of book that no major publisher would be able to handle.

その本のデザインを見た西山さんは、大手出版社が扱うことができないタイプの本だと思った。

2. On the translucent (), a picture of a cat is printed.

その半透明のシートには、一匹の猫の絵が印刷されている。

3. The cat () to be close to the boy.

その猫は、その少年に寄り添っているように見える。

4. Every book () makes as a one-person publisher is a () that takes her to a big world.

彼女が一人出版社として作るすべての本は、彼女を大きな世界に連れて行く船である。

音声（大手出版とひとり出版の比較）を聴いて、述べられているものはどれか、1～4から選びましょう。

1. ひとり出版では、ニッチでユニークな本を扱う自由がある。
2. 大手出版では、付加価値の高い本はコスト高となる。
3. 大手出版では、販売促進に関わる人手が足りないことがある。
4. 大手出版では、多量の在庫を抱えて倉庫代がかかるという場合がある。

以下の英文（西山雅子さんが、ひとり出版社を始めたきっかけについて）を読み、質問に答えましょう

After graduating from university, Masako Nishiyama gained experience through reporting and editing for culture magazines and other publications, and then moved to a children's book publisher to make magazines and picture books for infants. She resigned from the company as she often felt that she could not do well in an organization.

As a freelance editor, in 2015 she edited a book titled: "Hitori shuppansha to iu hatarakikata" (How to work as a one-person publisher) for Kawade Shobo Shinsha publishing house. She was encouraged to learn, through editing the book, about the diverse lifestyles of people who work as one-person publishers.

(The Japan News)

• **Notes**

edit...「～を編集する」 infant「幼児」 diverse「多様な」

Which of the following is true about Masako Nishiyama?

- a. She gained her initial experience in editing by working for a children's book publisher.
- b. She worked for the publisher, creating magazines for youths.
- c. She resigned from the publisher because she struggled with working independently.
- d. Through editing a book, she learned about various lifestyles of people working as one-person publishers.

One-Person Publishers Create Unique Books

You may hear the term “hitori shuppansha” (one-person publisher), which means that one person edits and launches a book that they feel only they can present to the world.

Masako Nishiyama runs her one-person publisher, Moon & Compass, from her home office in a residential area of Hachioji, Tokyo. Nishiyama set up her one-person publisher in 2018, hoping to bring readers books that have value but would end up going unrecognized, as no traditional publisher would be willing to publish them.

A bookstore specializing in children's books that Nishiyama had known for years in the spring of 2022 told her that an artist was looking for a publisher for a Japanese edition of her picture book first published in Belgium.

Seeing the delicate and elaborate book design, Nishiyama was convinced that it was the type of book that no major publisher would be able to handle, and she agreed to take on the project.

The book by Shizuka, who goes by one name, was published last year as “Je suis la: Koko ni iruyo” (I'm right here). The title is stamped on the cover in gold leaf. When the book is opened, the story begins with a sepia-toned picture and a short sentence. A boy is very sad at the death of his cat. The cat, now an invisible being, speaks to the boy. The pictures of the cat are printed on translucent sheets and, when superimposed on the boy's pictures on the preceding or following pages, the cat seems to be close to the boy.

In September last year, the book won the Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Minister Award at the Japan Book Design Awards, which recognize books with beautiful design and bookbinding. It has entered as a representative for Japan at the Best Book Design from all over the World competition in Germany.

“Any book I make as a one-person publisher is a ship that takes me to a big world,” Nishiyama said. “When I work alone, I feel it more keenly that a single action of mine can change the future.”

(The Japan News 一部抜粋)

residential area 「住宅街」

be willing to... 「進んで～する」

specialize in 「～を専門とする」

elaborate 「手の込んだ」

convince... 「確信させる」

take on... 「～を引き受ける」

gold leaf 「金箔」

superimpose ... 「～を重ね合わせる」
preceding or following... 「～の前後の」

bookbinding 「装丁」
representative 「代表」

feel keenly 「痛感する」

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

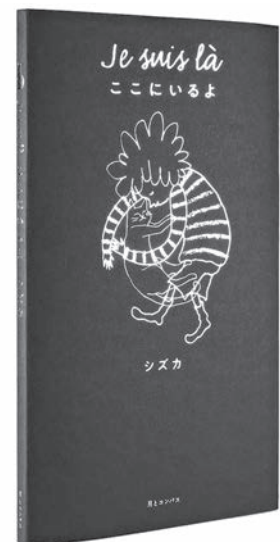
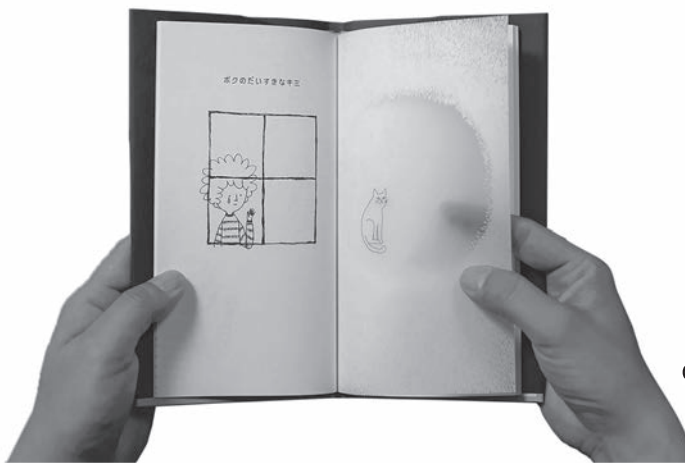
1. “Hitori shuppansha” refers to a publishing company with multiple editors working on a book.
2. Nishiyama runs her publishing business from a major publisher’s office in Tokyo.
3. The book “Je suis là: Koko ni iruyo” tells the story of a boy grieving over his cat’s death.
4. The book won an award at the Japan Book Design Awards.
5. Nishiyama believes that her actions have little impact on the future of book publishing.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の（ ）内の語句を適当な語順に並びかえましょう。

Masako Nishiyama operates Moon & Compass, a one-person publishing company she (1. 2018 / from / founded / in) her home in Tokyo. Her goal is to bring attention to unique books (2. may / that / overlook / traditional publishers). In 2022, she took on the project of publishing the Japanese edition of “Je suis là: Koko ni iruyo,” a picture book by an artist. The book, (3. its / for / praised / intricate) design, won an award at the Japan Book Design Awards and was entered into an international competition. Nishiyama believes that her work as a one-person publisher has (4. shape / the future / to / the power).

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



ゴミの行きつく先、実は



1

音声を聴いて、写真（喉にプラスチックのカップが引っかかっているサギ）を説明している英文を a ～ d から選びましょう。



d. ☐

2

「/」と「r」は全く違う音として発音されます。「/」は舌を上歯の付け根につけて発音しますが、「r」は舌はどこにもつげずに、唇を「ウ」の形にして発音します。日本語を参考に、() 内に当てはまる語を書き入れましょう。その後、音声を聴いて答えを確認し、全文を読んでみましょう。

- A heron took (), stretching its wings and soaring over a ().
あるサギが飛び立ち、羽を伸ばして川の上を高く舞い上がった。
- The logo of the popular 200-milliliter guarana () - ()() was clearly visible on the heron's throat.
このサギの喉には、人気の 200 ミリリットルのガラナフルーツ味の飲料のロゴがはっきりと見えていた。
- The effort to rescue the bird sparked public outcry in Brazil about how ()() affects wildlife in Rio de Janeiro.
その鳥を救うための努力は、リオデジャネイロにおけるプラスチック汚染がどれほど野生動物に影響を与えるかについて、ブラジルで強い抗議の声を引き起こしました。

音声 (warm-up 1 の写真に写っているサギについて) を聴いて、述べられているものはどれか、1 ~ 4 から選びましょう。

1. 一羽のサギが民家の庭先でうずくまっているのが発見された。
2. サギが見つかった場所は川のほとりの木の上であった。
3. このサギはモンテカルロで見つかった。
4. このサギが見つかったのは 11 月上旬であった。

以下の英文 (保護されたサギについて) を読み、質問に答えましょう。

After the cup was surgically removed, a veterinary biologist said he was eager to release the elegant bird back into nature. "We saw no reason to keep holding her," he said.

The bird, known to scientists as a Cocoi heron, the largest species of heron found in Latin America, is closely related to the great blue heron. With their habitat spanning Panama to the southern tip of South America, the birds weigh up to 3 kilograms with wings about 40 centimeters in length. (Reuters)

Notes

veterinary biologist 「獣医生物学者」 Cocoi heron 「ココイサギ」 great blue heron 「オオアオサギ」
habitat 「生息地」

Which of the following is NOT true about the captured heron?

- a. The bird is the largest species of heron found in Latin America.
- b. The bird is a close relative of the great blue heron.
- c. The habitat of the heron stretches from Panama to the southern tip of South America.
- d. The bird can weigh more than three kilograms.

Brazil Heron Takes Flight after Plastic Cup Removed from Throat

RIO DE JANEIRO (Reuters) — A heron took flight in Rio de Janeiro on Dec. 15, stretching its wings and soaring over a river after veterinarians saved it from near-certain death by removing a plastic cup attached to its neck and blocking its throat.

5 The mission to save the bird prompted an outcry in Brazil over the impact of plastic pollution on wildlife in a city famed for its forested mountains overlooking a bustling seaside metropolis.

As its cage opened, the lanky heron hesitated for a moment before stepping out and leaping into the air, its white-gray wings carrying it
10 over the river in Rio's Recreio dos Bandeirantes neighborhood.

“God willing, it won't find any plastic or cups on the way,” said Jeferson Pires, a veterinary biologist at a wildlife center who first sighted the unfortunate animal and posted about its predicament on social media.

15 The logo of the popular 200-milliliter guarana fruit-flavored drink was clearly visible on the heron's throat before it was captured on Dec. 13. Video showed it struggling in vain to pick the cup off with its orange beak.

“What we saw today with this heron, over these two weeks, is how
20 much these animals are impacted by plastic,” said environmentalist Isabelle de Loys after the bird was freed.

The obstruction was preventing it from eating and would probably have caused starvation in a matter of days without surgical intervention, Pires said.

25 The carnivorous heron was seen at one point vomiting a fish it could not swallow because of the cup. Pires said lesions on the bird's long neck were probably due to such failed efforts to eat, leaving it slightly underweight.

Following Pires' initial posts, the heron became an environmental
30 symbol. Its saga garnered coverage from major newspapers and broadcasters in Brazil, and sparked outrage online over the damage caused by single-use plastics.

near-certain 「ほぼ確実な」

prompt... 「～を引き起こす」

bustling 「賑やかな」
metropolis 「大都市」
lanky 「ひょろっとした」
hesitate 「ためらう」

God willing 「うまくいけば」

sight... 「～を見つける」
unfortunate 「不幸な」
predicament 「窮状」

capture... 「～を捕獲する」

in vain 「無駄に」
pick off... 「～をつかみ取る」
beak 「くちばし」

environmentalist 「環境保護活動家」
free... 「～を解放する」

obstruction 「障害物」

starvation 「餓死」
surgical intervention 「外科的介入」

carnivorous 「肉食性の」
vomit... 「～を吐く」
lesion 「外傷、傷」

saga 「一連の出来事」
garner coverage 「報道される」
outrage 「怒り、憤激」
single-use 「使い捨ての」

(Reuters 一部抜粋)

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. The heron was found by local fishermen who noticed a plastic cup.
2. Veterinarians saved the heron by removing the plastic cup blocking its throat.
3. The plastic cup around the heron's neck had no impact on its ability to eat.
4. The heron's story has become a symbol of the environmental impact of plastic pollution.
5. The heron flew directly into a forest after being released.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、選択肢から選び書き入れましょう。

Veterinarians in Rio de Janeiro saved a heron from near death by removing a plastic cup lodged around its neck, which had blocked its (1.) and prevented it from eating. The bird was released on Dec. 15, hesitating briefly before soaring over a river. Jefferson Pires, who first spotted the heron, highlighted its (2.) as a symbol of the impact of plastic pollution on wildlife. The incident, widely covered by Brazilian media, sparked (3.) over single-use plastics. The heron's story has become a powerful (4.) of environmental responsibility.

struggle outrage reminder throat



言葉を届ける手袋

66

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真（株式会社 Ubitone が開発した、視聴覚障害者向けアプリケーションの画面と手袋を試している男性）を説明している英文を a ～ d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

67

Warm-up

2

get to は、「ゲット・トゥ」と発音されるのではなく、「ゲットゥ」と発音されるように、同じ子音や口の形や舌の位置が近い子音が隣り合った場合に片方が消える現象を Elision（音の脱落）と言います。日本語を参考に、（ ）内に当てはまる語を書き入れましょう。その後、音声を聴いて全文を読んでみましょう。

1. Finger braille allows for deafblind people to communicate with others, and for others to communicate () ().

指点字は、視聴覚障害者が他者と意思疎通を図ったり、他の人が視聴覚障害者と意思疎通を図ったりすることを可能にする。

2. Ubitone, Inc. demonstrated its () ().

株式会社 Ubitone は自社の主力製品を実演して見せた。

3. If they can use a government subsidy, consumers would only be () () pay around ¥10,000-¥20,000.

政府の助成金を利用できれば、消費者は1万円～2万円程度を払うだけでよいと見込まれる。

Warm-up

3A

音声（株式会社 Ubitone の代表取締役山蔦栄太郎氏の発言）を聴いて、発言内容の 1～4 の空所を埋めましょう。

「(1.) や (2.) にアクセスできず、その結果として自由が (3.) と感じる人がいる限り、真に豊かで (4.) な社会は実現できないと思う」

Warm-up

3B

以下の英文（展示会で Ubitone という生活支援手袋を試したある男性の意見について）を読み、質問に答えましょう

Haruki Inaba, a deafblind individual, trialed the gloves at the Tokyo exhibition. "I think the device will be helpful [in my daily life]," he told The Japan News via email.

He added that he felt there was a lack of devices in Japan targeting people who have problems with their eyesight. "People say there has been an IT revolution, but for deafblind people, it still feels like access to information and technology is lagging," he said. "Without a Ubitone-style revolution, deafblind people will continue to be restricted in what we can do." (The Japan News)

Notes

lag 「遅れる」 restrict... 「～を制限する」

Which of the following is true about Haruki Inaba?

- He said that access to information and technology still feels limited for people like him.
- He said there are already many helpful devices in Japan for people with visual impairments.
- He tested the gloves in a laboratory in Tokyo.
- He communicated with The Japan News through a sign language interpreter.

With Tokyo Startup's New Gloves, Deafblind People Get the Digital World at Their Fingertips

A startup is developing innovative devices to ensure that no deafblind person is left behind in the accelerating pace of the information age.

At a booth at a three-day exhibition for assistive technology in Tokyo in December, Ubitone, Inc. demonstrated its flagship product: an app and a pair of accompanying gloves that, through “finger braille,” facilitate wireless communication for deafblind people.

Developed by the mother of University of Tokyo Prof. Satoshi Fukushima, who is deafblind himself, finger braille makes use of finger taps on the hands of another person to convey messages, which allows for deafblind people to communicate with others, and for others to communicate with them.

Ubitone's app translates voice or text into the finger braille code and sends it via Bluetooth to the gloves. The fingers of the gloves then vibrate, emulating finger taps and conveying messages to the gloves' wearer. The app can also turn the finger taps made by the wearer into text displayed on a screen.

There is no limit to the number of words or characters that the app can process, meaning deafblind people can use the technology not only for long-form communication but also to consume audiobooks, news and other types of digital information and entertainment.

Currently, Ubitone plans to put the gloves on the market in autumn this year at a price of about ¥100,000-¥200,000. However, the company aims to get the product officially designated as an assistive device by the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry, which would qualify it for a government subsidy. The subsidy covers at least 90% of the cost of assistive devices, meaning consumers would only be expected to pay around ¥10,000-¥20,000. The company's guiding philosophy is to “leave no one behind,” a principle of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

(The Japan News 一部抜粋)

fingertip 「指先」

ensure... 「～を保証する」

leave behind 「遅れを取る」

assistive technology 「支援技術」

accompany... 「～に付属する」

braille 「点字」

facilitate... 「～を促す」

make use of... 「～を利用する」

convey... 「～を手助けする」

via... 「～を経由して」

emulate... 「～を模倣する」

process... 「～を処理する」

consume... 「～を楽しむ、利用する」

designate 「指定する」

qualify ... for ~ 「…に～の資格を与える」

subsidy 「助成金」

guiding philosophy 「基本理念」

the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals 「国連の持続可能な開発目標」

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. Ubitone's gloves use finger braille and Bluetooth technology to help deafblind people communicate.
2. Finger braille was invented by a deafblind engineer at Ubitone.
3. The app allows users to consume long-form digital content, including audiobooks and news.
4. The gloves are going to be sold for ¥10,000 to ¥20,000 without any subsidy.
5. Ubitone's app can only process a limited number of words at a time.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語を、選択肢から選び書き入れましょう。

A Tokyo-based startup, Ubitone, is developing innovative gloves and an app to support communication for deafblind (1.). Using finger braille—developed by the mother of a deafblind professor—the gloves receive Bluetooth (2.) from the app, translating voice or text into finger vibrations. The system also converts the wearer's finger (3.) into on-screen text. It enables access to digital content like (4.) and news. The gloves are expected to cost ¥100,000–¥200,000, but may be subsidized by the government, reducing the price significantly.

taps signals individuals audiobooks



離島で未来のリーダーを育成

71

Warm-up

1

音声を聴いて、写真（広島の大崎上島にある広島グローバルアカデミーの生徒たちが、島民の男性と話をしている）を説明している英文を a～d から選びましょう。

a. ☐b. ☐c. ☐d. ☐

72

Warm-up

2

/t/ の発音が /r/ や /d/ の音に変化することがあるアメリカ英語に特有の現象を「flap T」と呼びます。/t/ の音が母音に挟まれており、かつ、/t/ を含む音節にアクセントが置かれていない場合に起こる音の変化です。日本語を参考に、() 内に当てはまる語を書き入れましょう。その後、全文を読んでみましょう

1. Hiroshima Global Academy is sending off its first () class this March.

「広島グローバルアカデミー」が、今年3月に第一期生を送り出す予定である。

2. Students who get a certain score on the final exams can apply to overseas ().

最終試験で一定のスコアを取った生徒は、海外の大学に出願することができる。

3. Some students have already received acceptance () from universities overseas.

中にはすでに海外の大学から合格通知を受け取っている生徒もいる。

音声（島外から広島グローバルアカデミーに通う生徒の面倒を見る地元の「島親制度」について）を聴いて、述べられていないものはどれか、1～4から選びましょう。

1. 学校の近隣の50世帯ほどが「島親」として登録されている。
2. 「島親制度」では、1世帯が1人の生徒の面倒を見る。
3. 「島親」は、様々な方法で生徒の手助けをする。
4. 「島親制度」では、基本的に生徒たちは「島親」と一緒に生活をする。

以下の英文（広島グローバルアカデミーについて）を読み、質問に答えましょう。

The school, which has 255 students, including international students, says it focuses on fostering independent learning, aiming to nurture future leaders who have both a global perspective and a sense of maintaining ties with the local community.

In mid-December, 45 third-year high school students received their results for the IB Diploma Program (DP), which they had been pursuing since their first winter in high school. The DP requires students to choose one subject each from six categories, including language and literature, mathematics and arts. Some subjects are conducted entirely in English, and students are expected to approach subjects with a strong sense of inquiry. (*The Japan News*)

• **Notes**

nurture...「～を育成する」 perspective「視野」 pursue...「～に取り組む」 inquiry「探究」

Which of the following is true about this school?

- a. The school has 255 students in total, and most of them are international students.
- b. The school emphasizes independent learning to foster future leaders with both global and local awareness.
- c. Only first-year students are allowed to take the IB Diploma Program.
- d. The IB Diploma Program does not require English-language instruction in any subject.

Model school for global education rooted on small Hiroshima island

Hiroshima Global Academy, a full-time boarding school on a remote island in Hiroshima Prefecture, is sending off its first graduating class this March.

The junior and senior high school was established by the prefecture in April 2019 on the island of Osakikamijima as a model for education reform, and uses the International Baccalaureate (IB) curriculum — a globally recognized program that prepares students for international studies.

The IB Diploma Program emphasizes critical thinking, information evaluation and the ability to communicate strong arguments, which are essential skills for individuals to have on the global stage, the school says. Achieving a certain score on the final DP exams grants students eligibility to apply to overseas universities.

According to the school, more than half of the third-year students have applied to universities in Western countries and in Asia. At many of those universities, admissions are based on DP scores and other achievements. Some students have already received acceptance letters.

Kufu Fujikawa, 18, who aims to study materials engineering at a top-tier research institution in the U.K., became aware of marine pollution issues when he participated in a beach cleanup project on the island as part of his coursework. He saw fragments of plastic pipes — likely waste from oyster farming — washed ashore. From this experience, he exhibited an artwork made from marine waste at a local art event.

“I learned the importance of turning challenges into value,” Fujikawa said, adding that he now hopes to address environmental issues from the material production stage.

Although Fujikawa did not speak English when he enrolled in the school, he has become comfortable with the language through his classes. “My English is still developing, but I can use it as a tool now,” he said. “I want to hold onto this mindset of taking on challenges that I’ve developed here.”

rooted 「根付いた」

boarding school 「寄宿学校」

reform 「改革」

emphasize... 「～を重視する」
critical thinking 「批判的思考」
strong argument 「説得力のある主張」

grant... 「～を与える」
eligibility 「資格」

materials engineering 「材料工学」
top-tier 「トップクラスの」

coursework 「授業」
fragment 「破片」
oyster 「牡蠣」
ashore 「海岸に」
farming 「養殖」

value 「価値」

address... 「～に取り組む」

hold onto... 「～を持ち続ける」
mindset 「精神（状態）」

(The Japan News 一部抜粋)

Comprehension

Choose two statements that are true about the passage.

1. Hiroshima Global Academy is in central Hiroshima city.
2. Hiroshima Global Academy uses the International Baccalaureate curriculum to prepare students for international studies.
3. Kufu Fujikawa created an artwork using marine waste after participating in a beach cleanup on Osakikamijima Island.
4. All students at the academy must be fluent in English before enrollment.
5. The IB Diploma Program does not require skills like critical thinking or communication.

Summary

以下は本文の要約文です。1～4の空所に当てはまる語句を、選択肢から選び書き入れましょう。

Hiroshima Global Academy will graduate its first class in March. Established in 2019, the school follows the IB curriculum, promoting critical (1.), global communication, and university (2.). Over half of its third-year students applied to universities abroad. One student, inspired by a beach cleanup project, created (3.) from marine waste and now hopes to tackle environmental issues through materials engineering. Despite starting with no English skills, he has gained (4.) and views English as a tool. The school encourages students to turn challenges into value and pursue global opportunities.

artwork	confidence	thinking	readiness
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SAMPLE

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Vocabulary Quiz

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Chapter 1

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. diagnose ()
2. inaccurate ()
3. address ()
4. institute ()
5. permission ()
6. oversight ()
7. implementation ()

- a. mistaken or incorrect
- b. to determine which disease is causing a sick person's symptoms
- c. the process of moving an idea from concept to reality
- d. the act of allowing somebody to do something
- e. an organization that has a particular purpose
- f. a mistake made because of a failure to notice something
- g. to direct attention towards a problem in an attempt to resolve it

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. The government has begun developing a generative AI system () assist doctors.
2. The Japanese research team () study how hallucinations are generated.
3. The AI will reduce doctors' administrative workloads by () update electronic medical records.

- a. design to
- b. help them
- c. plan to

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 2

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. sculpture ()
2. curiosity ()
3. diameter ()
4. outline ()
5. attach ()
6. surface ()
7. exhibition ()

- a. a work of art made by shaping materials
- b. a public showing of objects or products
- c. to fasten or join one thing to another
- d. the overside or up-side of a flat object
- e. a straight line crossing a circle through the center
- f. a desire to know or learn something
- g. a line marking the boundary of an object

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる語を選択肢から選び、書き入れましょう。

1. The three-dimensional figures () ()
line drawings viewed from the front.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Ikeda have produced more than 1,000 pieces of wire art
() ().
3. They worked out a way of applying the lines ()
() the figures look three-dimensional.

that to like so date look

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 3

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. candidate ()
2. fluidity ()
3. indicate ()
4. previously ()
5. diverse ()
6. wage ()
7. persist ()

- a. a person who is applying for a job
- b. to continue to do something despite difficulties or opposition
- c. a regular amount of money that you earn for work or services
- d. the quality of being likely to change repeatedly and unexpectedly
- e. very different from each other and of various kinds
- f. at a time before the time that you are talking about
- g. to show; to make known

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. The labor market has recently () a new phase.
2. Many companies once () recruiting fresh college graduates.
3. Structural factors such as labor shortages are () continue this year.

- a. move into
- b. expect to
- c. focus on

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 4

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. heir ()
2. manipulate ()
3. infinite ()
4. cultivate ()
5. ritual ()
6. utensil ()
7. genuine ()

- a. without limits or end
- b. to control or handle something skillfully or cleverly
- c. to develop, improve, or nurture something, such as a skill
- d. a tool or object used for a specific purpose
- e. related to a formal ceremony or a repeated practice
- f. authentic, real, or sincere
- g. a person who inherits or is entitled to inherit something, especially property

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. Kondo was () other students during university days.
2. The viscosity, hardening time and texture of lacquer change () the temperature and humidity.
3. She could not imagine what it would be like to () a company.

- a. depend on
- b. work for
- c. intimidate by

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 5

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. landmark ()
2. trail ()
3. ascent ()
4. range ()
5. traverse ()
6. summit ()
7. proceed ()

- a. a path or track, especially one used for hiking or walking in nature
- b. a recognizable or important feature in a landscape
- c. a group of mountains or hills
- d. to continue moving forward or to go in a certain direction
- e. the act of climbing or moving upward, especially on a hill or mountain
- f. the highest point of a mountain or hill
- g. to travel across or through an area, especially difficult terrain

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. There is a greater tendency () outdoor activities among the current generation of students.
2. The students () while they were climbing the mountain.
3. The members spent the previous night in tents near the entrance to the trail, () at about 6 a.m.

- a. make rest stops
- b. set off
- c. engage in

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 6

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. dive ()
2. toll ()
3. irreplaceable ()
4. landfill ()
5. swap ()
6. garment ()
7. ultimately ()

- a. too valuable, unique, or special to be replaced with something else
- b. in the end; finally; after considering everything
- c. an exchange of items between people
- d. a deep exploration or investigation into something
- e. the negative impact or damage caused by something
- f. a site where waste is buried in the ground
- g. a piece of clothing

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. Lee () an investigation into fast fashion production methods when she noticed that something was wrong in the fashion industry.
 2. Her much more compact wardrobe () used items.
 3. Fast fashion items are often made to () after just a few wears.
- a. consist of
 - b. throw away
 - c. embark on

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 7

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. retiree ()
2. priest ()
3. pilgrimage ()
4. calligraphy ()
5. initially ()
6. aspire ()
7. pandemic ()

- a. a person who is qualified to perform religious duties
- b. handwriting that you do with a brush or the art of producing this
- c. to have a strong desire to achieve something
- d. a disease that spreads over a whole country or the whole world
- e. a journey made to a sacred place, or a religious journey
- f. a person who has stopped working because of their age
- g. at the beginning

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. The aim of the 62-year-old man's journey is to () for the conclusion of his working life.
2. () to settle in, Farley decided to live in Japan.
3. Farley hopes he can write characters that () when they receive *goshuin*.

- a. find it easy
- b. make people happy
- c. express gratitude

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 8

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. resident ()
2. determination ()
3. gulf ()
4. struggle ()
5. acquaintance ()
6. urgency ()
7. primarily ()

- a. something that is difficult to do or achieve
- b. a person that you know but who is not a close friend
- c. for the most part
- d. the quality of needing to be dealt with immediately
- e. a wide interval or gap
- f. a person living at a certain location or in a certain area
- g. a fixed intention or resolution

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる語をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. Having () with many foreigners, he launched an organization to help them.
2. He was deeply () in the smart city project.
3. He hopes () with governments to expand support systems for foreign workers.

- a. collaborate
- b. interact
- c. involve

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 9

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. replica ()
2. alternative ()
3. captivity ()
4. donate ()
5. sanctuary ()
6. retain ()
7. protect ()

- a. to give money, food, etc. to somebody, especially a charity
- b. a thing that one can choose to do out of two or more possibilities
- c. to make sure that something is not harmed, injured, damaged
- d. to keep something; to continue to have something
- e. an area where wild animals are protected
- f. exact copy of something
- g. the state or period of being imprisoned or confined

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. Mechanical elephants are () fibreglass and rubber.
2. Elephants are often () and chained up for much of the day.
3. The model elephants are () a golden headdress and bedecked with flower garlands.

- a. drape with
- b. make of
- c. keep alone

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 10

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. significant ()
2. compress ()
3. accelerate ()
4. leisurely ()
5. paradox ()
6. submission ()
7. maximize ()

- a. a statement or situation that seems to contradict itself
- b. to increase speed or make something happen faster
- c. to increase something to the greatest possible amount or degree
- d. in a relaxed or unhurried way
- e. the act of presenting or handing in something, like a document, for consideration
- f. to reduce in size, volume, or duration by pressing or squeezing
- g. important or meaningful, often having a major effect or influence

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. People might think compressed time would results in more leisure time, but it does not seem to () that way.
 2. Technology () make life more time efficient.
 3. It might be about time to put a temporary end to being () in the hectic pace of life altogether.
- a. catch up
 - b. work out
 - c. aim to

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 11

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. illuminate ()
2. humidity ()
3. cultivation ()
4. boon ()
5. groundbreaking ()
6. bombard ()
7. unlock ()

- a. a great benefit, advantage, or help to someone or something
- b. the process of growing plants or crops
- c. innovative and pioneering
- d. to discover, reveal, or make something available that was previously hidden
- e. to light up something or make it brighter
- f. ratio of air's water vapor
- g. to attack or hit repeatedly with something

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. Metal shelves are () green and purple crops.
 2. The Artemis program led by NASA is underway, () send humans to the lunar surface.
 3. The challenge () the moon's harsh environment.
- a. lie in
 - b. aim to
 - c. line with

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 12

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. edit ()
2. unrecognized ()
3. publish ()
4. elaborate ()
5. translucent ()
6. preceding ()
7. keenly ()

- a. coming before another or others
- b. carefully prepared and organized
- c. not having received the praise they deserve for something
- d. an act of making changes to text
- e. to produce a book, etc. and sell it to the public
- f. allowing light to pass through but not completely clear
- g. wanting to happen very much

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. In 2018, Nishiyama () her one-person publisher in Tokyo.
2. She has known a bookstore () children's books for years.
3. When opened, the book () a picture and a short sentence.

- a. begin with
- b. specialize in
- c. set up

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 13

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. outcry ()
2. veterinary ()
3. free ()
4. predicament ()
5. carnivorous ()
6. prompt ()
7. starvation ()

- a. the state of suffering or dying from a lack of food
- b. a difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation
- c. a strong public reaction or expression of anger or disapproval
- d. to cause or bring about an action or reaction quickly
- e. related to the medical care and treatment of animals
- f. to release or remove something that is restricting or confining
- g. meat-eating or animal-eating

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. The heron hesitated for a moment before () the air.
2. The bird was () pick the cup off with its orange beak.
3. We do not know how much animals are () plastics.

- a. struggle to
- b. impact by
- c. leap into

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 14

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. emulate ()
2. process ()
3. braille ()
4. accompany ()
5. facilitate ()
6. subsidy ()
7. assistive ()

- a. designed to help people with disabilities perform tasks more easily
- b. to go with someone or something
- c. to make a process or task easier or more efficient
- d. to imitate or copy someone or something
- e. financial assistance provided by the government or an organization
- f. to handle, interpret, or transform information, data, or materials
- g. a system of writing for blind people using raised dots that can be read by touch

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. Finger braille () finger taps on the hands of another person to convey messages.
 2. The app can turn the finger taps made by the wearer into text () a screen.
 3. Ubitone () put the gloves on the market in autumn at a price of about ¥100,000-¥200,000.
- a. plan to
 - b. make use of
 - c. display on

学籍番号

名前

Score

10

SAMPLE

Chapter 15

Vocabulary Quiz

A. 1～7の語の意味を説明しているものをa～gの中から選び、()内にその記号を書き入れましょう。

1. emphasize ()
2. rooted ()
3. coursework ()
4. critical ()
5. mindset ()
6. argument ()
7. eligibility ()

- a. a reason or set of reasons given to support or oppose an idea
- b. to give special importance or attention to something in speaking or writing
- c. the state of being qualified or entitled to do or receive something
- d. firmly established or deeply connected to something
- e. work that students do during a course of study
- f. inclined to find fault or criticize
- g. a person's way of thinking or their set of beliefs and attitudes

B. 1～3の()内に当てはまる表現をa～cから選び、必要なら形を変えて書き入れましょう。

1. Students will be qualified to () overseas universities.
 2. A student () marine pollution issues when he participated in a beach cleanup project.
 3. He said he wanted to () this mindset of taking on challenges.
- a. hold onto
 - b. apply to
 - c. become aware of

学籍番号

名前

Score

10