Ⅰ　次の英文(A)と(B)を読み，それぞれの下線部の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

(A) Often, the social and mental health benefits facilitated through participation in sport exceed those achieved through participation in other leisure-time or recreational activities. Notably, these benefits are observed across different sports and sub-populations (including youth, adults, older adults, males, and females). However, the evidence regarding sports participation at the elite level is limited, with available research indicating that elite athletes may be more susceptible to mental health problems, potentially due to the intense mental and physical demands placed on elite athletes.

(Eather, Narelle et al. 2023. "The impact of sports participation on mental health and social outcomes in adults: a systematic review and the 'Mental Health through Sport' conceptual model." *Systematic Reviews* (2023) 12: 102 より一部改変)

(B) Paradoxically enough, to understand how verbal messages do their sociocultural work in communication, we need to think about the nonverbal practice of pantomime. This silent performance art form consists entirely of movements of the body and its various parts in an otherwise seemingly empty space. From the flow or sequence of such movements, the mime's spectators come to see that the sequence of body and facial movement is tracing some culturally coherent event or recognizable experience in a specific frame of objects, populated physical spaces, and social situations that are "virtually" present.

(Silverstein, Michael. 2023. *Language in Culture: Lectures on the Social Semiotics of Language*. Cambridge University Press より一部改変)

Ⅱ　次の英文を読んで，以下の設問に答えなさい。

Coastal cities worldwide are squeezed by two opposing forces: urban sprawl [i] and the rising sea. This struggle is intensely visible in the flatlands of South Florida, where burgeoning neighborhoods routinely flood and saltwater inundation damages the estuaries* that protect communities from the worst of our climate crisis.

Massive resources are being put into environmental restoration projects there, and development is subject to many layers of approvals. Yet in 2022 the Miami-Dade County Commissioners voted to expand a legal boundary that contains sprawl to allow a 400-acre warehouse project. They are failing to see the value of this land in the greater ecosystem: pave over it, and you'll cut off waterways that sustain a critical buffer against flooding and erosion.

Wetlands, coastal plains, sand dunes, forests, and many other permeable surfaces do cheaply (or even for free) what engineered levees**, seawalls and pumps do at a cost of billions of dollars. They protect the land around them from storm surge, flooding rains, erosion and pollution. They are vital infrastructure that makes us more resilient against [ii] climate change, and the cost of destroying them or weakening their ability to function must be factored into the decisions we make to build and grow.

To do so, the economic incentives to develop any natural landscape should be weighed against the protective economic value that land already provides. Economists call this [A] an "avoided damage" valuation. Local planning boards might consider the value of a sand dune, oyster reef or swamp in flood protection versus the expense of replacing it with a seawall and water pump system. How do these "ecosystem services" fare against the cost of, say, 30 years of emergency operations, utility failures and repeated rebuilding? Maintaining and restoring natural infrastructure to support healthy functioning saves money, time and lives.

The concept of "natural capital," or the idea that ecosystem services should [B] be valued in a similar manner as any form of wealth, dates back to the 1970s. Markets have always valued timber as a commodity, for example, but not the services that came along with producing it, such as soil maintenance, carbon storage, erosion control and nutrient cycling. We didn't need a market for resources that industrialists saw as abundant and endlessly renewable. This exploitative assumption turned out to be very wrong. Failing to measure the benefits of ecosystem services in policy and management decisions is a major reason many of those ecosystems disappeared. In one of many recent corrections to earlier misunderstandings of the value of nature, a 2021 World (1) Bank report said that natural capital should redefine wealth.

Climate change makes the undervaluation of ecosystem services more dangerous. Wetlands that mitigate [iii] flooding in a community during rare deluges*** will have far more economic value in 2050 when damaging storms arrive more frequently. The value of a preserved forest is unfathomably large when it prevents new pathogens from emerging and spinning out into a pandemic. Clearly, monetary valuation of nature is tricky to estimate and has practical limits. It's also highly site-specific, with the protective value depending on the surrounding density of people, industries and infrastructure. It would be difficult to create a template that would help all types of local governments crunch the math on natural assets.

[C] It also seems crass [iv] to place a dollar amount on ecosystems that we'd rather view as priceless, existing for their own sake and valuable to humans in ways that transcend capitalism. This preciousness is ethically sound. But developers have long conflated pricelessness with worthlessness, (2) allowing them to profit without paying for the consequences of destroying the environment. It's impossible to avoid difficult trade-offs between development and conservation — we cannot ignore the affordable housing crisis in the U.S., for example. The case for preserving nature as infrastructure, however, aligns with [v] what many urban

planners are calling for as solutions: moving away from single-family zoning restrictions to allow for multifamily and mixed-use construction and communal spaces that reduce car dependency. Basically, less sprawl.

Economic value is never the only reason nature is worth preserving; it is simply a powerful, underused tool to help us make decisions about how to live more sustainably in a climate-changed world. If policy makers considered natural infrastructure (3) in the language of economics, they might recognize just how deeply we rely on it.

(The editors. 2023. *Scientific American*, April 1 より一部改変)

Notes:

*estuary: the wide part of a river where it goes into the sea

**levee: a special wall built to stop a river flooding

***deluge: a large flood, or period when there is a lot of rain

設問(1)　下線部[i]～[v]の語句の本文中での意味に最も近いものを，(イ)～(ニ)から１つ選び，解答欄の選択肢を塗りつぶしなさい。

[i]　sprawl

(イ)　estate prices
(ロ)　planning
(ハ)　sinking ground
(ニ)　uncontrolled development

[ii]　resilient against

(イ)　able to reverse
(ロ)　flexible in the face of
(ハ)　vulnerable to
(ニ)　worried in consideration of

[iii]　mitigate

(イ)　cause
(ロ)　make less damaging
(ハ)　prevent
(ニ)　push back against

[iv]　crass

(イ)　effective
(ロ)　inconclusive
(ハ)　insensitive
(ニ)　legitimate

[v]　aligns with

(イ)　is in harmony with
(ロ)　proves
(ハ)　requires
(ニ)　runs contrary to

設問(2)　下線部[A]～[C]に関する問いの答えとして最も適切なものを，(イ)～(ニ)から１つ選び，解答欄の選択肢を塗りつぶしなさい。

[A]　an “avoided damage” valuation

Which of the following best defines ‘an “avoided damage” valuation’ as it is used in the passage?

(イ)　a valuation of the damage caused by the local economy

(ロ)　a valuation of the damage to the coastal ecosystem

(ハ)　an assessment of the economic effect of natural resources development

(ニ)　an assessment of the protective economic value of natural environment

[B]　natural capital

In this paragraph, what does “natural capital” stand for?

(イ)　eco-friendly investment

(ロ)　ecosystem services as an asset

(ハ)　the value generated from nature development

(ニ)　timber as a commodity

[C]　crunch the math on natural assets

Which of the following is the closest in meaning to “crunch the math on natural assets”?

(イ)　calculate the monetary value of ecosystem services

(ロ)　make a plan for sustainable development

(ハ)　use statistics to prevent environmental damages

(ニ)　utilize sufficient natural resources

設問(3)　下線部(1) earlier misunderstandings of the value of nature とは何か？本文を参考にして 40～50 語程度の**英語**で説明しなさい。

設問(4)　下線部(2) developers have long conflated pricelessness with worthlessness の意味を日本語でわかりやすく表しなさい。

設問(5)　下線部(3) in the language of economics とはどういう意味か？本文の主旨に照らして日本語でわかりやすく述べなさい。

設問(6)　この英文に最もふさわしいタイトルを以下の(イ)～(ホ)から 1 つ選び，解答欄の選択肢を塗りつぶしなさい。

(イ)　Constructing a new buffer against disasters

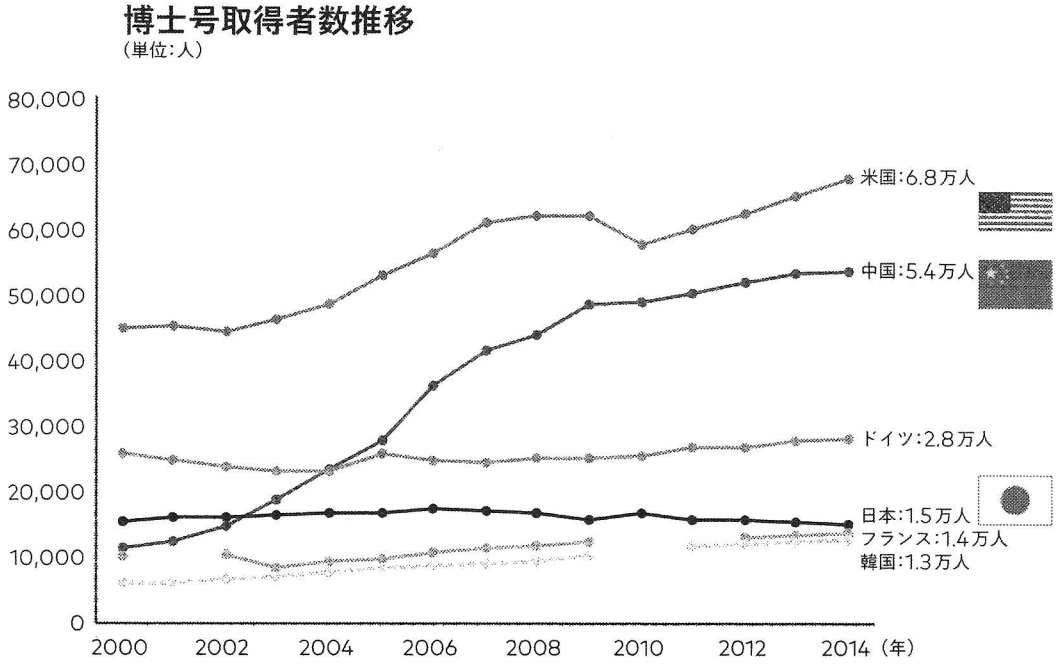
(ロ)　Engineering nature to develop human capital

(ハ)　Local efforts to protect coastal land resources

(ニ)　Use nature as infrastructure

(ホ)　Wetlands: a victim of urban sprawl

Ⅲ　以下のグラフから読み取れる日本のおかれている状況について**英語**で述べなさい。その上で，その状況を引き起こしていると思われる要因，もしくは，その状況を改善するための案(逆に，積極的な施策は必要ないと考える場合，その理由)についても全て**英語**で論じなさい。全体の分量は 80 語程度とします。



資料：NFS「Science & Engineering Indicators 2018」より安宅和人作成
2010 年の韓国，2001 年・2010 年・2011 年のフランスのデータは欠損
(グラフ出典：安宅和人．2020.『シン・ニホン　AI × データ時代における日本の再生と人材育成』NewsPicks Publishing)

Ⅳ　次の日本文(A)と(B)のそれぞれの下線部の意味を**英語**で表しなさい。ただし，(B)では**文学部の志願者は(イ)を，文学部以外の学部の志願者は(ロ)を選んで解答しなさい。なお，志願する学部以外の問題を選択した解答は採点の対象となりません。**

(A)　**(すべての学部の志願者)**

文章のニュアンスや含みや意味というものは，文章がどのように語られるかという表現の形式に影響を受けるのです。私たちはつい，文章には確固たる「内容」があり，あとはそれをどう伝えるかの問題にすぎないと考えがちですが，実際にはどのように表現し，どのように語るかという「形」が，ときには私たちが受け取る「内容」をも変えてしまうのです。

(阿部公彦．2024．『文章は「形」から読む　ことばの魔術と出会う』集英社より一部改変)

(B)

(イ)　**(文学部の志願者)**

言い忘れた話のことは「言わない」に限ります。言い忘れるくらいですので，たいしたことない話なのです。それにもかかわらず言ってしまうと，今までの話が全て台無しになってしまいます。着地点をあらかじめ決めておき，美しい終わり方をするようにしてください。そうすることで相手はあなたのお話全体をよい思い出として持ち帰ってくれることでしょう。

(竹林正樹．2023．『心のゾウを動かす方法』扶桑社より一部改変)

(ロ) (文学部以外の学部の志願者)

食事と栄養摂取を等しいものと捉えることができるでしょうか。栄養摂取をしていれば，人間は確かに生存できるけれども，食事を生存という目的に還元することができるでしょうか。還元してよいでしょうか。我々が豊かさや充実感を感じるのは，目的をはみ出た部分によってです。確かに食に目的を設定するならばその目的は栄養摂取である。けれども，食がその目的しか追求しないようになったら，食における人間らしさは失われてしまうと言うべきではないでしょうか。その意味で，食が持つ栄養摂取という目的を超え出る経験，すなわち贅沢の経験が人間の食には欠かせないと言うことができるでしょう。食はその目的には還元できない側面を持っている。

(國分功一郎．2023．『目的への抵抗　シリーズ哲学講話』新潮社より一部改変)

令和７年度　英語（A）

補　足　説　明

問題冊子８ページ　Ⅲ

以下の補足説明があります。

博士号（Doctor's degree あるいは Ph.D.）とは，大学など高等教育機関や学位授与機関から与えられる学位のうち最高位のもの。多くの場合，大学の学部課程を卒業（学士号取得）後，大学院の博士課程において所定の単位を修得し，博士学位論文の審査および最終試験に合格することにより授与されるものである。