

令和 7 年度 個別学力試験問題

外国語 (英語)

(120 分)

●総合選抜

文系，理系Ⅰ，理系Ⅱ，理系Ⅲ

●学類・専門学群選抜

人文・文化学群 (人文学類，比較文化学類)

社会・国際学群 (社会学類，国際総合学類)

人間学群 (教育学類，心理学類，障害科学類)

生命環境学群 (生物学類，生物資源学類，地球学類)

理工学群 (数学類，物理学類，化学類，応用理工学類，  
工学システム学類，社会工学類)

情報学群 (情報科学類，情報メディア創成学類)

医学群 (医学類，看護学類，医療科学類)

注 意

1. 問題冊子は 1 ページから 11 ページまでである。
2. 解答は解答用紙の定められた欄に記入すること。

I 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

(星印(\*)のついた語句には本文の後に注があります。)

A few years ago, I was invited to speak at a popular science festival held in London. I'm a professor of cognitive philosophy and I was about to give a talk on one of my favorite topics — the human brain as a “prediction machine.” As a university professor, I'm no stranger to public speaking. But standing backstage at one of the larger auditoriums and thinking about the packed audience behind the curtain, I couldn't help but get the jitters. Maybe I should have made some last-minute changes to my slides. Maybe I ought to have worn a less startling shirt. Was there someone I forgot to thank? Suddenly, my anxious train of thought was interrupted by my phone buzzing\* in my pocket.

But my phone was not in my pocket. As I quickly remembered, not only had I removed it and placed it under the podium, I had also set it safely on airplane mode for the entire event. But buzzing I had felt — and clear, strong buzzing too. What I had experienced was a thoroughly modern phenomenon, a remarkably common trick of the mind now known as “phantom vibration syndrome.”<sup>(1)</sup> Given that I am a chronic long-term phone user, my brain has slowly come to expect the frequent intrusion\* of pocket-buzz, and I'm not the only one. A 2012 study found that 89 percent of college undergraduates reported feeling phantom phone vibrations, and it's been found to be particularly prevalent among medical interns, where fake buzzing is strongly associated with stress. In 2013, the term was rated “word of the year” by Australia's *Macquarie Dictionary*.

<sup>(2)</sup> It was fitting that these phantom vibrations should intrude just as I was about to launch my presentation. For although such phenomena are well known within psychology and neuroscience, they now fall into place as part of a much grander theory, one that I have been helping construct for the past decade. According to that overarching theory (the topic of my talk) phantom vibrations are just one vivid demonstration of the way all human experience is built.

According to the new theory (called “predictive processing”), reality as we experience it is built from our own predictions. It was my habitual expectation of pocket-buzz that, combined with the stress of the occasion, created a clear buzzing sensation out of whole cloth\*.

Predictive processing speaks ( ア ) one of the most challenging questions in science and philosophy — the nature of the relationship between our minds and reality. The theory, which has been steadily gaining momentum, changes our understanding of this relationship in ways that have far-reaching implications. Contrary ( イ ) the standard belief that our senses are a kind of passive window onto the world, what is emerging is a picture of an ever-active brain that is always striving to predict what the world might currently have to offer. Those predictions then structure and shape the whole of human experience, from the way we interpret a person’s facial expression, to our feelings of pain, to our plans for an outing to the cinema.

Nothing we do or experience — if the theory is on track — is <sup>(3)</sup>untouched by our own expectations. Instead, there is a constant give-and-take in which what we experience reflects not just what the world is currently telling us, but what we — consciously or nonconsciously — were expecting it to be telling us. One consequence of this is that we are never simply seeing what’s “really there,” stripped bare ( ウ ) our own anticipations or insulated\* from our own past experiences. Instead, all human experience is part phantom — the product of deep-set predictions. We can no more experience the world “prediction and expectation free” <sup>(4)</sup>than we could surf without a wave.

The phantom vibrations occurred because predictive brains are guessing machines, proactively anticipating signals from the body and the surrounding world. That guessing is only as good as the assumptions it makes, and even a well-informed best guess will frequently miss the mark. ( エ ), there was no phone in my pocket. When the brain’s best guessing misses the mark, the mismatch with the actual sensory signal carries crucial new information. That

information (prediction error) can be used to try again — to make a better guess at how things really are. But experience still reflects the brain's current best guessing. It is just that each new round of guessing is a little bit better informed.

This challenges a once traditional picture of perception. Whereas sensory information was often considered to be the starting point of experience, the emerging science of the predictive brain suggests a rather different role. Now, <sup>(5)</sup> the current sensory signal is used to refine and correct the process of informed guessing (the attempts at prediction) already taking place. It is now the predictions that do much of the heavy lifting. According to this new picture, experience — of the world, ourselves, and even our own bodies — is never a simple reflection of external or internal facts. Instead, all human experience arises at the meeting point of informed predictions and sensory stimulations.

出典：Andy Clark (2023) *The Experience Machine: How Our Minds Predict and Shape Reality*. Pantheon Books: New York より抜粋，一部改変

(注) phone buzzing 電話がブーと鳴ること

intrusion 邪魔

out of whole cloth 事実に基づいていない

insulate 切り離す

(注意) 解答する際，句読点は1マスに1つ，英数字は大文字・小文字ともに1マスに2文字(奇数文字の時は1マスに1文字)記入すること。

(例： 

10	個	の	英	単	語	th	e
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1. 下線部(1)の phantom vibration syndrome とはどのようなことか、本文に即して 30 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部(2)の内容を “fitting” の意味が明らかになるように、本文に即して 50 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
3. 空欄(ア)(イ)に入る語として、文脈上最も適切なものを次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。(同じ語が複数箇所に入る可能性もある。)  
(A) in                      (B) of                      (C) on                      (D) to
4. 下線部(3)の語の言い換えとして、文脈上最も適切なものを次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。  
(A) unfulfilled      (B) undone              (C) uninfluenced      (D) unsettled
5. 下線部(4)の内容を 50 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
6. 空欄(エ)に入る句として、文脈上最も適切なものを次の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。  
(A) After all                      (B) At the beginning  
(C) In general                      (D) On the whole
7. 下線部(5)は何が何と異なるのか、本文に即して 50 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

(星印(\*)のついた語句には本文の後に注があります。)

Genius. Invention. Talent. And, of course, creativity. These words describe the highest levels of human performance. When we're engaged in the act of being creative, we feel we are performing at the ( ア ) of our abilities. Creative works give us insight and enrich our lives. Creativity is part of what makes us human. Our nearest relatives, chimpanzees and other primates, are often quite intelligent but never reach these high levels of performance.

As the source of anything new and effective that comes about through human efforts, creativity is also the driver for most societal growth, change, and discovery over time. Creativity ( イ ) us to adapt, to solve problems, and to learn new things. Creativity requires change in order to bring about something new — an idea, a process, a solution, an object. Given the ever-increasing complexity of society and of the challenges we face, creativity is more necessary every year. This was already the case in 2012 when the previous edition of this book was published, and since then, creativity has continued to flourish\* as an area of interest for improving our lives and our world. Only with creative thinking and solutions can we address the challenges we face.

Politicians, educators, and business leaders in the United States have  
(1) realized that creativity and innovation are central to economic success and to addressing real societal problems with novel thinking and problem-solving. Creativity is also important in giving meaning, pleasure, and value to us as individuals, to our society, and to the world. [ ① ] The United Nations marked 2021 as the “International Year of the Creative Economy for Sustainable Development” to ( ウ ) the critical importance of the creative economy in sustaining people through the COVID-19 crisis that began in early 2020.

Creativity has increased in importance due to several broad societal and economic trends:

1. Globalized markets have resulted in greater competitiveness, even for industries that historically had been protected from significant challenge.
2. Sophisticated information and communication technologies result in shorter product-development cycles.
3. Jobs that don't require creativity have increasingly been automated or have moved to lower-wage countries.
4. Increasing wealth and leisure time in advanced countries (and beyond) have increased the demand for the products of the creative industries. As of 2022, the creative industries represented over 11% of U.S. GDP.

[ ② ] Until recent decades, only a few researchers had studied creativity. Most psychologists instead study what they believe are more fundamental mental properties — such as memory, logical reasoning, and attention. However, the study of creativity is a continually growing area, given its relevance to so many areas of human life and thinking. [ ③ ] Psychologists — along with increasing numbers of sociologists, anthropologists, biologists, neuroscientists, and computer scientists — have turned their attention to creativity. Because creativity is often misunderstood, is interdisciplinary, and isn't a central topic in any of these fields, creativity researchers ( ㄱ ) get big research grants. The National Science Foundation, between 1961 and 2013, funded 310 grants to creativity research (about 1.3% of the total), compared to over 3,000 each for academic achievement, memory, critical thinking, and cognition, plus many other areas, for a total of well over 12,000. Even so, creativity research has continued to advance. Sawyer (2012) noted that knowledge about creativity had finally attained a critical mass with potential to explain its individual and sociocultural dynamics. [ ④ ] In the decade since that second edition, our understanding of creativity has become more refined, polished, and nuanced.

<sup>(2)</sup> Modern creativity research began in the 1950s and 1960s. This first wave of creativity research was focused on studying the personalities of exceptional creators. In the 1970s and 1980s, researchers shifted their attention to the

cognitive approach, a second wave based in cognitive psychology and focused on the internal mental processes that occur while people are engaged in creative behavior. In the 1980s and 1990s, the cognitive approach was complemented by the emergence of a third wave, the sociocultural approach, an interdisciplinary approach that focused on creative social systems: groups of people in social and cultural contexts. This third wave includes research by sociologists, anthropologists, historians, and many others.

After decades of research, we're closer than ever to an explanation of creativity. The problem is that each of the three waves has largely proceeded in "parochial isolation\*," in the words of leading creativity researchers. Two other well-known creativity researchers also claimed that this lack of multidisciplinary had blocked our understanding of creativity. This book continues the central aim of the 2012 second edition: to bring the three waves of creativity research together in a broader interdisciplinary approach.

(3)

出典：R. Keith Sawyer and Danah Henriksen (2024) *Explaining Creativity: The Science of Human Innovation* (3rd edition). Oxford University Press: New York より抜粋，一部改変

(注) flourish 栄える

parochial isolation 偏狭な孤立状態

(注意) 解答する際，句読点は1マスに1つ，英数字は大文字・小文字ともに1マスに2文字(奇数文字の時は1マスに1文字)記入すること。

(例： 

10	個	の	英	単	語	th	e
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1. 空欄( ア )～( エ )に入る語として、文脈上最も適切なものを次の中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) (A) cost (B) lowest (C) peak (D) place  
(イ) (A) allows (B) emphasizes (C) prohibits (D) suggests  
(ウ) (A) acknowledge (B) assign  
(C) attempt (D) attend  
(エ) (A) frequently (B) never  
(C) rarely (D) usually

2. 下線部(1)に示された人たちが気づいたことを、本文に即して、55字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

3. 以下の文が入る空欄として最も適切なものを、本文中の[ ① ][ ② ][ ③ ][ ④ ]の中から1つ選び、記号(①～④)で答えなさい。

Despite its increasing importance, creativity is still far less studied than many other areas of psychology.

4. 下線部(2)が焦点を置いた側面について、1970年代から1990年代の間でどのような変化があったか。本文に即して、90字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

5. 将来の creativity 研究において、筆者はなぜ(3)が必要と考えているのか。本文に即して、30字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

Ⅲ 次の[A], [B]に答えなさい。

[A] 次の英文の文脈に適合するように、(1)から(3)の( )内の語を並べ替えるとき、それぞれ3番目と5番目にくるものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

Overtourism has become a serious issue on Mt. Fuji, which is visited by more than 200,000 people every summer. Recently, however, problems such as dangerous overnight climbing, crowds, and litter have become conspicuous. "It's like we're in some downtown area. I heard a crowd of tourists yelling, and raincoats, food, and drinks were dumped here and there," said the manager of the Kamaiwakan mountain lodge on the Yoshida Trail, recalling the situation last summer.

At predawn, climbers (1)(① catch ② first ③ rays ④ the ⑤ to ⑥ trying) of the sun on the summit were backed up from around the mountain's eighth station. Such crowded conditions heighten the risk of falling rocks and people slipping and falling. Many climbers were napping on the side of the trail, as they had gone to the summit overnight without staying at a lodge. Those who do are at high risk of altitude sickness and hypothermia, as the sudden rise in altitude and a lack of sleep can reduce a person's stamina. According to the Fujiyoshida first-aid center, where medics are stationed, 332 people were treated last season, and nearly 60% of them had symptoms of altitude sickness. Some were (2)(① climbing ② have ③ followed ④ found ⑤ plans ⑥ to) that were quite physically challenging for the 3,776-meter-high mountain.

To prevent crowds and overnight climbers, the Yamanashi prefectural government will set up a gate at the fifth station of the Yoshida Trail—which is used by about 60% of all Mt. Fuji climbers—and charge a ¥2,000 entrance fee per person from July 1. There will also be a daily limit of 4,000 climbers passing the gate. The daily reservation quota is set at 3,000

people, and people without reservations (3)(① can ② gate ③ if ④ pass ⑤ the ⑥ they) are under the 4,000-visitor limit. Up to 20 staff members, including toll collectors and security guards, will be assigned. The gate will close from 4 p.m. to 3 a.m. Reservations have been accepted on the Mt. Fuji climbing official website since Monday. The reservation site is available in English and Chinese, but it is not clear if the relevant information will sufficiently reach foreign tourists, who account for about 30% of the total visitors.

出典：Makoto Kimura, Daiki Misawa and Masatomo Sekiguchi, "Mount Fuji Prefectures Differ in Approach to Overtourism; Attention Focused on Effectiveness of Entry Toll," *The Japan News*. May 20, 2024 より抜粋, 一部改変(<https://japannews.yomiuri.co.jp/society/general-news/20240520-187185/>)

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) 3 番目 _____ | 5 番目 _____ |
| (2) 3 番目 _____ | 5 番目 _____ |
| (3) 3 番目 _____ | 5 番目 _____ |

[B] 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに 80 語程度の英語で具体的かつ論理的に答えなさい。ただし、句読点は語数に含めません。

The government has decided to largely lift its ban on ride-sharing services from April. By the end of the present fiscal year, the government will establish a new system to allow individuals with private cars to transport passengers for a fee under the operational control of a taxi company in places that lack taxi services. Taxi companies are finding it difficult to source drivers due to a labor shortage, among other reasons. Under the new system, individuals who hold a standard driver's license will be able to work for taxi firms. The system will identify areas with driver shortfalls by drawing upon data from taxi companies' ride-hailing smartphone applications. The companies will be allowed to cover shortages by using "ordinary" drivers when taxi driver numbers fall short. The ride-sharing practice is expected to be utilized in regional areas and big cities. In consideration of safety concerns, among other issues, taxi companies are likely to oversee such issues as drivers' training, operational controls, vehicle maintenance, and transportation-related responsibilities. The relationship between ordinary drivers and taxi companies will not be limited to employment contracts, and the government will seek measures to allow non-taxi drivers to work in various ways. The government also plans to take steps to allow companies other than taxi companies to newly participate in the taxi business.

出典: "Japan to Largely Lift Ban on Ride-Sharing Services in April," *The Japan News*, December 18, 2023. より抜粋, 一部改変(<https://japannews.yomiuri.co.jp/society/general-news/20231218-156434/>)

### Question

Read the passage on the issues of lifting the ban on ride-sharing services. Choose one issue which you think is important to solve. Then, give your opinion for this based on your knowledge or experience.