

2025年度
慶應義塾大学入学試験問題
商 学 部
英 語

- 注 意
1. 受験番号と氏名は、解答用紙 A（マークシート）と解答用紙 B のそれぞれ所定の欄に必ず記入すること。さらに、解答用紙 A（マークシート）の受験番号欄をマークすること。
 2. 解答は、必ず指定された解答用紙の所定の欄に記入ないしマークすること。解答欄外の余白および採点欄には一切記入してはならない。
 3. 解答用紙 A（マークシート）への記入に先立って、用紙上に記載された注意事項を必ず読むこと。
 4. 解答用紙 A（マークシート）の解答欄にマークするときには、すべて HB の黒鉛筆を使用し、また、次の解答例に従うこと。
(解答例) と表示のある問いに対して、3 と解答する場合は、右に示すように解答欄 の ③ にマークすること。
 5. 問題用紙は下書きに用いてよろしい。
 6. この冊子の総ページ数は16ページである。

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試験開始の合図とともに全てのページが揃っているか確認してください。ページが抜けていたり重複するページがあったら直ちに監督者に申し出てください。

《指示があるまで開かないこと》

I 次の英文を読み、(1)～(10)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄 ～ にマークしなさい。

In 2002, a team of researchers was working in northwestern Ethiopia when they came across chipped stones and fossilized animal bones — illuminating signs of a place where ancient people had once lived. After years of excavations, the researchers discovered that hunter-gatherers had lived there 74,000 years ago. These ancient humans were remarkably adaptable. When their world was turned upside down by a giant volcanic eruption, they survived through innovation and creativity. That flexibility might help explain why humans of the same era successfully expanded out of Africa and settled in Eurasia, even when many earlier attempts had failed. “This points to how sophisticated people were in this time period,” said John Kappelman, a professor at the University of Texas who led the study.

At the site, known as Shinfu-Metema 1, the researchers uncovered thousands of bones from gazelles, warthogs, and even giraffes — some covered in cut marks — suggesting that the humans were hunting these species. The team also found 215 fragments of ostrich eggshells. It is possible that the people who occupied the site ate the eggs or used the shells as containers for storing water. The scientists were able to precisely date the shell fragments, which contained small amounts of decaying uranium, to 74,000 years ago.

During the same time period, a volcano in Indonesia called Toba unleashed vast amounts of ash and toxic gases that were dispersed around the world, blocking the sun for months. Dr. Kappelman inspected Shinfu-Metema 1 for signs of the eruption. By grinding rocks and dissolving them in acid, his team found tiny bits of glass that could only have formed in a volcano. The scientists realized that this was an extraordinary opportunity to study people who had survived this giant environmental shock.

After analyzing 16,000 chipped rocks, the researchers concluded that they were arrowheads, not spear points. If that holds true in future studies, it will push back the record for archery by several thousand years. The invention of archery meant that hunters did not have to approach their prey at close range. Even children could hunt with arrows, and Dr. Kappelman suspects they used them to kill the frogs whose bones he and his colleagues also found at the site.

When Toba erupted, the conditions at Shinfu-Metema 1 immediately turned harsh. The brief rainy season became far shorter, and the rivers ran low. Many researchers have assumed that such brutal changes forced people into places of refuge where the environment was more forgiving and where they could continue to survive using ⁽⁴⁾their old practices. But that is not what happened at Shinfu-Metema 1. There, the fossil record shows, humans adapted by giving up mammal-hunting as their prey died out, and they fished in the newly shallow waters instead.

Dr. Kappelman and his colleagues gathered clues to how ancient people might have fished by looking at the practices of modern Ethiopians living in the area. During dry seasons, fish can get trapped in isolated water holes, for example. “It literally looks like fish in a barrel,” he said. “We think it been very easy to catch these fish, to the extent that tools were not even necessary.”

Archaeological findings from Shinfu-Metema 1 suggest that Toba's environmental effects lasted only a few years. Rains returned, , and the people there started hunting again. Fish bones

became rare at the site. Dr. Kappelman thinks this snapshot of a single site could help address the mystery of how humans expanded out of Africa. Scientists have long wondered how people could have made their way through the deserts of the Sahara and the Arabian Peninsula to reach other continents. They have speculated that it could have happened only during wet periods when these regions were covered with plants. Humans could have then employed their usual survival tactics while traveling these so-called “green highways” to reach other continents. But Dr. Kappelman and his colleagues propose that humans survived in dry climates by quickly coming up with new ways to find food, such as fishing. During dry periods, they likely moved along seasonal rivers as they fished. Instead of traveling along green highways, the researchers argue, they traveled along blue ones.

Michael Petraglia, the director of the Australian Research Center for Human Evolution, said the study’s combination of archaeological and environmental evidence from the time of the Toba eruption was extraordinary. “It is incredibly rare anywhere in the world,” he said. While Dr. Petraglia finds their interpretation of what happened at this one site convincing, he still favors ⁽⁵⁾the green highway hypothesis. He argues that, between 71,000 and 54,000 years ago, hyper-dry deserts stretched across the Sahara and the Arabian Peninsula. “Blue-highway corridors were pretty much (3),” Dr. Petraglia said.

Dr. Kappelman questions whether the deserts were quite so harsh, observing that the Nile brought some water through the Sahara to the Mediterranean Sea. And, while he acknowledges that a single site cannot represent all of humanity 74,000 years ago, he thinks it offers a point of comparison for other researchers who might find similar ones. ⁽⁶⁾“It’s a testable hypothesis that we’re putting out there,” he said.

WEB公開にあたり下記出典を追記しました。

Fossil Trove From 74,000 Years Ago Points to Remarkably Adaptive Humans,
by Carl Zimmer, The New York Times, March 20, 2024

[Adapted from an article by Carl Zimmer]

(i) In the context of this passage, choose the most suitable expression to fill in each blank.

(1) The answer is: (1).

1 could not have 2 had not 3 will have 4 would have

(2) The answer is: (2).

1 as did mammals 2 eruptions, too 3 in addition to fish 4 like drought did

(3) The answer is: (3).

1 broad 2 nonexistent 3 rapid 4 selected

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(4) The phrase ⁽⁴⁾their old practices is used primarily with reference to (4).

1 fishing 2 hunting 3 living in the desert 4 making utensils

- (5) ⁽⁵⁾The green highway hypothesis suggests that people made their way through the deserts and out of Africa as they .
- 1 fished during dry periods
 - 2 fished during wet periods
 - 3 hunted during dry periods
 - 4 hunted during wet periods
- (6) When Dr. Kappelman says, ⁽⁶⁾"It's a testable hypothesis that we're putting out there," he means .
- 1 he is not confident in his team's research methods
 - 2 he believes that his team's findings may have been misunderstood
 - 3 he recognizes that more studies need to be conducted in other regions
 - 4 he feels that these findings generally apply to our understanding of humans
- (7) Which one of the following is most compatible with Dr. Kappelman and his colleagues' interpretation of their findings? The answer is: .
- 1 People hunted during wet periods and fished during dry periods
 - 2 People looked for rivers where they could fish during wet periods
 - 3 People moved as they hunted in regions with plants during dry periods
 - 4 People traveled as they fished in rivers during both wet and dry periods
- (8) According to Dr. Kappelman's team, one of their findings suggests that .
- 1 climate change in Ethiopia occurred before the eruption of Toba
 - 2 the rivers in the Arabian Peninsula were deeper than the Nile
 - 3 archery was used for hunting earlier than previously thought
 - 4 contrary to popular belief, the first humans did not originate in Ethiopia
- (9) With which one of the following would Dr. Kappelman and his colleagues agree? The answer is: .
- 1 Children at Shinfu-Metema 1 could use bows and arrows as well as spears
 - 2 The people at Shinfu-Metema 1 altered their diet based on environmental changes
 - 3 Evidence from Shinfu-Metema 1 suggests the climates of Indonesia and Africa were quite similar
 - 4 Hunters at Shinfu-Metema 1 made arrowheads using a range of materials such as eggshells and glass
- (10) Which one of the following titles best captures the main idea of the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 Eruption of a Volcano in Shinfu-Metema 1
 - 2 Hypotheses on the Origin of Humans
 - 3 Rarely Traveled Highways
 - 4 Adaptable Ancient Humans

- Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、(11)～(19)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄 ～ にマークしなさい。

著作権の関係により非公開

著作権の関係により非公開

著作権の関係により非公開

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、(20)～(29)の設問について最も適切なものを選択肢1～4から選び、その番号を解答用紙A(マークシート)の解答欄 (20) ～ (29) にマークしなさい。

In 2019, a Dutch supermarket company started reserving some of its checkout lanes for those who wanted to stop and chat with the cashier as they paid for their groceries. Dubbed “Kletskaassa,” or “chat checkout,” the new lanes were marked by a sign that read in Dutch: “the nicest checkout for when you are not in such a hurry.” The move was a response to widespread loneliness, the store proclaimed on its website. “It is a small gesture,” the website noted, “but very valuable, especially in a world that is digitizing and accelerating.” Just a few feet over, the digitizing world was accelerating away in the store’s self-checkout lanes, where customers scanned, weighed, and bagged their own items, inserting their credit cards and pocketing the receipts, all without speaking with anyone. In the digitized supermarket, personal connections between cashiers and grocery shoppers have all but disappeared.

What does grocery shopping have to do with work that connects people? Why should we even care about these simple, everyday interactions? Cashiers work in repetitive, heavily supervised jobs with fixed scripts — “Do you need a bag?” “Are you a member of our loyalty program?” — with some of them under pressure to check customers out as quickly as possible, timed on how many items they can scan in a minute, and reprimanded if they fall below a certain number. Where can human relationships be found in these interactions?

Grocery shopping used to be thick with connection, even though we can see only the shadow of it now, like the fossilized footprints indicating where ancient peoples once walked. ⁽²⁴⁾The proliferation of self-checkout lanes is but the latest stage in a long history of stripping relationships from the experience of grocery shopping, a process that has also shifted more and more control — and work — from the worker to the consumer.

In 2023, when word of the Dutch company’s new chat checkouts (20) to the social media platform Reddit, the response was split between those welcoming the move and those who did not view it positively. One user, who fell in the latter category, commented, “I blast through the self-checkout as quickly as possible, attempting to avoid eye contact and conversations.” Another person replied to that user, “Me too! A mask and earphones make this even easier. I know that some people hate self-checkout, but it’s great because you don’t have to speak with anyone.” These two commenters are not unique. In the United States, for example, some 30 percent of supermarket transactions take place in a self-checkout lane, up from 23 percent in 2019. Furthermore, we might say that ⁽²⁵⁾as the checkout lane goes, so goes society. The number of single-person households tends to increase when economic times are good; in many countries, the elderly and others choose to live alone when they can. Similarly, when the economy is booming, divorce rates tend not to shrink but to rise, as people split up when they can afford to. We may worry about loneliness and isolation from others in contemporary life in general, but when people have a choice, many opt for an efficient, autonomous, and solitary lifestyle.

Speaking (21) myself, I don’t mind the way things are, though I might urge my family members to stay away from self-checkout now that I’ve learned about the psychological benefits of casual social interactions. While the historical transformation of grocery shopping helped consumers gain time, money, and control, it also robbed them of warm local connections that used to be a meaningful part of this everyday activity. Meanwhile for grocery workers, the interactive labor of cashiers has been eroded by ever more counting and fixed scripts, their work inching ever closer to

that of machines, until in some cases it is not clear — to themselves or to their customers — how the tasks ⁽²⁶⁾they perform are that different from each other. Ultimately, the problem is less the cashier's replacement by the self-checkout lane, the corrosion of the human job that makes such a substitution appealing in the first place.

Another Reddit commenter ⁽²⁷⁾took issue with the favorable media coverage of the Dutch supermarket's innovation. "What has not been explained so far is that, in the larger cities at least, most Dutch supermarket checkout lines are super-efficient," the commenter noted. "The checkout process is done at top speed with very few words exchanged. The line behind grows impatient and angry if checkouts are not processed quickly. Dutch commercial life in general values efficiency and profitability over service.... Worse than that, most of these cashiers have been, or are being, replaced by scanning devices. At the supermarket near our home, there is one employee watching over nine scanning devices. So I suspect this 'introduction' of 'slow' checkouts may also be for the people who cannot or will not use the scanners." According to this observer, the chat checkout may have been simply the relabeling as "choice" what the store needed to do to manage those to adjust to the mechanization of shopping.

WEB公開にあたり下記出典を追記しました。

Allison Pugh, (2024) *The Last Human Job: The Work of Connecting in a Disconnected World*, Princeton University Press

[Adapted from a book by Allison J. Pugh]

(i) In the context of this passage, choose the most suitable expression to fill in each blank.

(20) The answer is: .

1 appealed 2 spread 3 turned 4 wrote

(21) The answer is: .

1 against 2 by 3 for 4 in

(22) The answer is: .

1 and more 2 considering 3 in spite of 4 rather than

(23) The answer is: .

1 impossible 2 likely 3 unable 4 willing

(ii) In the context of this passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(24) Which one of the following was a result of ⁽²⁴⁾the proliferation of self-checkout lanes? The answer is: .

- 1 It improved the way people connect with one another
- 2 It required more shoppers to take on the role of cashier
- 3 It changed how we view commerce among ancient people
- 4 It became a barrier to maintaining a solitary lifestyle

- (25) What does the author mean by (25)as the checkout lane goes, so goes society? The answer is: .
- 1 Trends in checkout lanes reflect general trends in society
 - 2 As technology develops, there are more and more checkout lanes
 - 3 Citizens of developing countries do not need many chat checkout lanes
 - 4 Society continues functioning while people move through checkout lanes
- (26) The word (26)they refers to .
- 1 cashiers and machines
 - 2 cashiers and customers
 - 3 customers and machines
 - 4 cashiers, customers, and machines
- (27) Which one of the following is **NOT** given as a reason why the Reddit commenter (27)took issue with the favorable media coverage of the Dutch supermarket's innovation? The answer is: .
- 1 Generally speaking, Dutch supermarkets prioritize revenue
 - 2 This technological solution was promoted by Dutch newspapers
 - 3 Most Dutch shoppers have grown accustomed to smooth checkouts
 - 4 Dutch shoppers tend to get annoyed by any delays in the line ahead of them
- (28) Which one of the following is in agreement with the author's thoughts regarding cashiers being replaced by self-checkout lanes? The answer is: .
- 1 This social phenomenon is but one manifestation of a widespread decline in human interactions
 - 2 If history is our guide, it is reasonable to conclude that the transformation will be reversed at local levels
 - 3 A sense of nostalgia is one of the most important psychological benefits of human-to-human interactions for many people
 - 4 Machines perform tasks more efficiently than cashiers, so there is more time for other employees to interact with customers
- (29) Which one of the following titles best captures the main idea of the passage? The answer is: .
- 1 Chat Checkout: Toward a More Efficient Shopping Experience
 - 2 Chat Checkout: Creating Human Connections through Shopping
 - 3 Chat Checkout: How Social Media Shaped Our Shopping Experience
 - 4 Chat Checkout: An Obstacle to Technological Innovation and Progress

英

V 次の英文の空所 (37) ~ (42) に入る最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び、その番号を
解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 ~ にマークしなさい。

著作権の関係により非公開

VI 次の英文 (43) ~ (46) を読み、それぞれの設問について最も適切なものを選択肢 1 ~ 4 から選び、その番号を解答用紙 A (マークシート) の解答欄 ~ にマークしなさい。

(43) Your brain evolved to understand typical speech. In a normal conversation you don't plan fifty minutes of remarks in advance; you say things as they occur to you, and because you're planning only a sentence or two at a time, you're unlikely to say something that can be understood only if your listener connects what you're saying now to what you said twenty minutes ago. But university lectures are carefully planned in advance and organized hierarchically. Therefore, it's not just possible that an idea connects to something mentioned twenty minutes ago, it's highly likely, and if you miss that connection, you will miss a layer of meaning.

WEB公開にあたり下記出典を追記しました。

Daniel T. Willingham, (2023) *Outsmart Your Brain: Why Learning is Hard and How You Can Make It Easy*, Simon and Schuster

[Adapted from a book by Daniel T. Willingham]

Which one of the following best captures the author's main point in this passage? The answer is: .

- 1 The brain naturally understands long and complex discussions
- 2 You will not fully understand a lecture unless you grasp its hierarchical structure
- 3 In conversation, you need to plan ahead for what you're going to say after fifty minutes
- 4 Your listener easily connects what you're saying now to what you said twenty minutes ago

(44) When you get right down to it, central banking is really a confidence game. The primary task of a central bank is to control inflation. If corporations and individuals believe that their central bank will be successful in that task, they will behave accordingly. Workers won't be worried about inflation eating up the purchasing power of their wages, so they won't have to ask for compensating increases in their salaries. And if corporations believe that their workers' wage demands will remain modest, they won't have to hike up their prices to protect their profit margins.

[Adapted from a book by Jeff Rubin]

Which one of the sentences below would logically follow in this argument? The answer is: .

- 1 So distrust in your central bank's ability to manage inflation often leads to lower product prices
- 2 So confidence in your central bank's ability to manage inflation often leads to higher salaries
- 3 So distrust in your central bank's ability to manage inflation doesn't affect actual economic behavior
- 4 So confidence in your central bank's ability to manage inflation affects actual economic behavior

WEB公開にあたり下記出典を追記しました。

CREDIT LINE: Excerpt(s) from *A MAP OF THE NEW NORMAL: HOW INFLATION, WAR, AND SANCTIONS WILL CHANGE YOUR WORLD FOREVER* by Jeff Rubin, Copyright © 2024 Jeff Rubin. Reprinted by permission of Allen Lane Canada, a division of Penguin Random House Canada Limited. All rights reserved.

(45)

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(46) Economic performance has long been routinely measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Although it is a good measure of activity, it is generally agreed to be a poor measure of economic success. The reasons are that it omits domestic labor and other unpaid work; that it includes a great deal of economic activity that does not contribute directly to economic welfare and may be harmful to individuals, society, or the environment; and that it is insensitive to inequality. There are also other more fundamental problems. For example, purchases that merely improve one person's economic standing compared to others make no contribution to aggregate well-being yet are counted in GDP. And evidence shows that, in rich societies, increasing prosperity is subject to diminishing returns for society as a whole — as GDP per person rises ever higher, the amount of additional benefit to society greatly decreases, possibly even to zero.

[Adapted from a book by Michael Joffe]

Which one of the following is **NOT** stated in the author's argument about GDP? The answer is: .

- 1 It could include environmentally damaging activities
- 2 It excludes unpaid household labor and voluntary work
- 3 Once GDP per person reaches a certain point, the benefit to society levels off
- 4 It underestimates big spenders' economic impact on the general population

WEB公開にあたり下記出典を追記しました。
Joffe, M. (2024). *An Outline of Existing Monitoring Systems*.
In: *Evaluating Economic Success. Wellbeing in Politics and Policy*.
Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-57671-3_3
(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

ここからは解答用紙 B を使用しなさい。

- VII 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ~ (f) に入る、文脈の上で最も適した動詞を下記の語群から選び、必要に応じて語形を変えて解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし、各解答欄に記入する語は一語のみとし、同じ動詞を二回以上選んではいけない。同じ動詞を二回以上選んだ場合、正解が含まれていてもその正解は得点にならない。

avoid	make	revere	save	suppose	utilize
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著作権の関係により非公開

- VIII 次の英文を読み、空所 (a) ~ (e) に入る、文脈の上で最も適した名詞を解答欄に記入しなさい。下記の動詞群の最も適切な名詞形のみを使用すること。ただし ~ ing 形は使用してはいけない。また、同じ動詞を二回以上選んではいけない。同じ動詞を二回以上選んだ場合、正解が含まれていてもその正解は得点にならない。

例： proceed → procedure

announce	attend	consume	define	expand
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Measures of the level of real economic activity have two primary characteristics. Over time they trend upward, but on occasion they swing noticeably, declining before eventually recovering and then continuing more or less along an upward march. These fluctuations are called business cycles, and they have occupied the time and (a) of economists since the early nineteenth century. In the United States, the identification of its recurring business cycle peaks and valleys — that is, its many (b) and recessions — is handled by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), where a sub-committee studies monthly indicators of real activity in order to identify turning points in the series. Because this sub-committee waits until such turning points are clearly discernible, the public (c) of these dates typically comes well after a turning point is reached. The indicators currently used by the NBER to identify the dates of business cycles include real personal (d), total industrial production, real wholesale and retail trade sales, and two measures of employment. The rationale for using multiple indicators reflects the NBER's (e) of a recession, which is a significant downturn in real activity that is spread throughout the entire economy.

[Adapted from a book by Jeremy B. Rudd]

WEB公開にあたり下記出典を追記しました。
Jeremy B. Rudd, (2024) *A Practical Guide to Macroeconomics*,
Cambridge University Press

《以下余白》