令和７年度　公立学校教員採用候補者選考試験問題

英　　語

注意　答はすべて解答用紙の解答欄に記入すること。

（放送による問題について）
・第１問題及び第２問題は放送による問題とする。
・放送は試験開始 15 分後に始める。
・第１問題の放送を終了してから約 10 秒後に第２問題の放送を始める。
・メモをとってもかまわない。

（語数の制限のある問題について）
・コンマ、ピリオド、疑問符等は語数に入れないものとする。

第１問題　放送される（１）～（５）の英文を聞き、英文の内容に合うものとして最も適切なものをア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。なお、英文は１回ずつ放送され、選択肢は放送されない。

（１）　ア　A new moai statue on Rapa Nui was found buried deep beneath the island's main volcano.
イ　Researchers from the University of Chile and O'Higgins University discovered a new moai statue.
ウ　The newly discovered moai statue stands at a height of 22 meters.
エ　Rapa Nui is part of Easter Island which is famous for moai sculptures.

（２）　ア　The record drought in the Amazon has led to a surge in biodiversity.
イ　The worst drought in the Amazon has killed many people.
ウ　The Amazon River experienced its highest level in over a century on Oct 16 in 2023.
エ　High water temperatures may have caused the deaths of over 100 river dolphins.

（３）　ア　Archaeologists unearthed the logs near Africa's highest waterfall.
イ　Analysis of the excavated logs suggests they were part of a structure for storing food.
ウ　The logs indicate that humans at that time were capable of more sophisticated behaviors than previously thought.
エ　The logs discovered along the Kalambo River were thought to be nearly one million years old.

（４）　ア　The New York subway system is generally considered to be a plain and efficient mode of transportation.
イ　People in New York primarily rely on cars rather than its subway system.
ウ　People sometimes say New York is in many ways a mirror of America itself.
エ　The New York subway system spans from the Bronx to Coney Island.

（５）　ア　Over time, the word "cool" has lost its popularity and versatility.
イ　Even if you don't live in the culture, you can easily discern when certain words or phrases are acceptable or not.
ウ　The word "cool" has been in use since the 1930s to denote something fashionable or trendy.
エ　The Online Etymology Dictionary says the word "cool" was used to mean "popular" in the 1930s.

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第2問題　放送される（1）、（2）の英文を聞き、英文の要旨となるよう、空所に適切な英語を5語以上10語以下で答えよ。なお、英文は2回放送される。1回目の放送の10秒後に2回目が放送され、その30秒後に二つ目の英文が放送される。

（1）　The woman is sad and disappointed that her daughter-in-law ＿＿（5語以上10語以下）＿＿ for her grandson. She's struggling with these feelings and is contemplating ＿＿（5語以上10語以下）＿＿. However, she recognizes that it may come across as childish, and she's seeking advice on how to handle her emotions.

（メモ欄）

The woman is sad and disappointed that her daughter-in-law ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ for her grandson. She's struggling with these feelings and is contemplating ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿. However, she recognizes that it may come across as childish, and she's seeking advice on how to handle her emotions.

（2）　An agreement announced by NASA and the White House states that ＿＿（5語以上10語以下）＿＿ by the end of the decade, with details not yet determined. So far, NASA has sent international astronauts on trips to space for many years. Another crew ＿＿（5語以上10語以下）＿＿ in more than a half-century.

（メモ欄）

An agreement announced by NASA and the White House states that ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ by the end of the decade, with details not yet determined. So far, NASA has sent international astronauts on trips to space for many years. Another crew ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ ＿＿ in more than a half-century.

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第3問題　次の（1）～（7）の（　　）に入る適切な語句をア～エの中から一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

（1）　A：The boss wasn't very clear about what he wanted.
B：Don't worry. He'll（　　）you know if there's a problem.
ア　tell　　イ　have　　ウ　allow　　エ　let

（2）　A：I hope I filled out this form correctly.
B：Oh, I'm sure it's fine, but I will（　　）it over for you.
ア　think　　イ　carry　　ウ　check　　エ　pull

（3）　A：I'm afraid I'm（　　）with something.
B：You should take a day off.
ア　keeping up　　イ　coming down　　ウ　taking up　　エ　showing up

（4）　A：Did you hear about the fire in New York?
B：No. Is everyone ok?
A：Yes, but the news said that over 300 people were（　　）by it.
ア　arrested　　イ　deserted　　ウ　affected　　エ　rejected

（5）　A：Nick, I want you to look over this report before I turn it in.
B：Sorry, but I have my（　　）full right now.
A：Oh, I see. Then, next time.
ア　eyes　　イ　time　　ウ　hands　　エ　work

（6）　A：Did you ever hear from Thomas about his work evaluation?
B：Yeah, he said he was so（　　）he kept making mistakes.
A：Oh that's terrible. Well, I hope he did his best.
ア　generous　　イ　nervous　　ウ　voracious　　エ　tedious

（7）　A：You didn't help your brother（　　）what I told you.
B：I tried to help. He was being a nuisance!
A：That's no excuse.
ア　despite　　イ　although　　ウ　regardless　　エ　within

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第4問題　次の（1）、（2）に答えよ。

（1）　次の英文を読み、英文の内容と一致するものを後のア～オの中から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

Amid a mental health crisis, toy industry takes on a new role: building resilience

As more children emerge from the pandemic grappling with mental health issues, their parents are seeking ways for them to build emotional resilience.

And toy companies are paying close attention.

While still in its early phase, a growing number of toy marketers are embracing MESH — or mental, emotional and social health — as a designation for toys that teach kids skills like how to adjust to new challenges, resolve conflict, advocate for themselves, or solve problems.

The acronym was first used in child development circles and by the American Camp Association 10 years ago and gained new resonance after the pandemic. Rachele Harmuth, head of ThinkFun, a division of toy company Ravensburger, and resilience expert and family physician Deborah Gilboa, formed a MESH taskforce earlier this year with the goal of getting manufacturers to design toys with emotional resilience in mind and to have retailers market them accordingly.

"We just need to educate parents and educators just a little bit to know that we could be using their play time a little bit intentionally," Gilboa said.

The plan is to certify MESH toys by mid-2024 the same way the Toy Association did for STEAM toys, which emphasize science, tech, engineering, arts, and math. Adrienne Appell, a spokeswoman at the Toy Association, notes that MESH is an area it will continue to monitor as it evolves.

Many toys that could be considered MESH happen to already be in children's toy chests — like memory games, puppets, certain types of Legos, Pokémon trading games, and Dungeons & Dragons. The concept was highlighted at the toy industry's recent four-day annual show in New York, which featured an abundance of toys from the likes of hand2mind and Open the Joy that encourage children to express their feelings with mirrors or puppets.

James Zahn, editor-in-chief of the trade publication the Toy Book, noted the bulk of the new toys being developed with MESH in mind will be out starting next year.

But some worry the MESH approach might end up promising parents something it can't deliver. There's also a risk of companies preying on parents' anxieties about their kids' mental health.

"My fear is that MESH will be used as the next marketing gimmick," said Chris Byrne, an independent toy analyst. "It will create a culture of fear that their children are not developing socially and emotionally. And that's not really the job of the toy industry."

Experts say childhood depression and anxiety were climbing for years, but the pandemic's unrelenting stress and grief magnified the woes, particularly for those already grappling with mental health issues who were cut off from counselors and other school resources during remote learning. Many educators began emphasizing social emotional learning in response, which teaches children soft skills like helping them manage their emotions and create positive rapport with others.

ア　The article discusses how toy companies are increasingly focusing on designing toys that promote mental, emotional, and social health (MESH) for children.

イ　Some teachers believe that the MESH approach will not fulfill its promises and may exploit parents' concerns about their children's mental health.

ウ　The MESH acronym originated within the toy industry, as opposed to child development services, specifically for marketing purposes.

エ　The certification process for MESH toys is already completed, similar to the process for STEAM toys, which was completed about 10 years earlier.

オ　The article suggests that MESH toys entirely consist of traditional toys that have been in children's toy chests for years, such as memory games and Legos.

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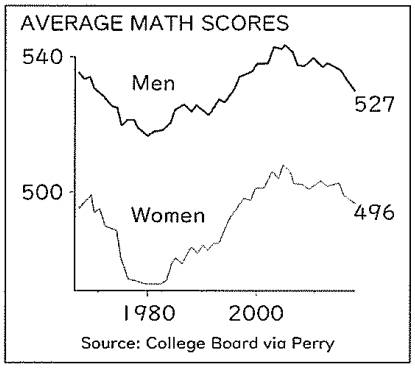
（2） 次の英文を読み、英文の内容と一致するものを後のア～オの中から二つ選び、記号で答えよ。

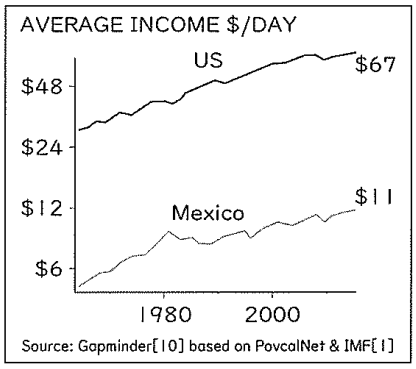
Comparisons of Averages

All you averages out there, please do not take offense at what I am about to say. I love averages. They are a quick way to convey information, they often tell us something useful, and modern societies couldn't function without them. Nor could this book. There will be many averages in this book. But any simplification of information may also be misleading, and averages are no exception. Averages mislead by hiding a spread (a range of different numbers) in a single number.

When we compare two averages, we risk misleading ourselves even more by focusing on the gap between those two single numbers, and missing the overlapping spreads, the overlapping ranges of numbers, that make up each average. That is, we see gaps that are not really there.

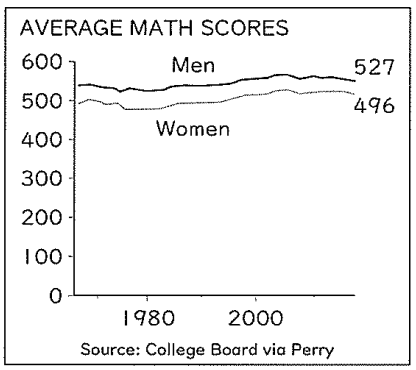
Look at the two (unrelated) graphs here, for example:

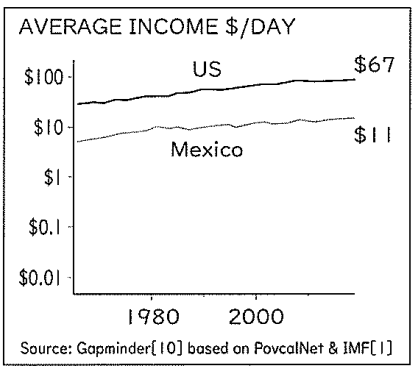




The graph on the left shows the gap between the average math scores of men and women taking SAT tests in the United States, for every year since 1965. The graph on the right shows the gap between the average income of people living in Mexico and the United States. Look at the huge differences between the two lines in each graph. Men versus women. United States versus Mexico. These graphs seem to show that men are better at math than women, and that people living in the United States have a higher income than Mexicans. And in a sense this is true. It is what the numbers say. But in what sense? To what extent? Are all men better than all women? Are all US citizens richer than all Mexicans?

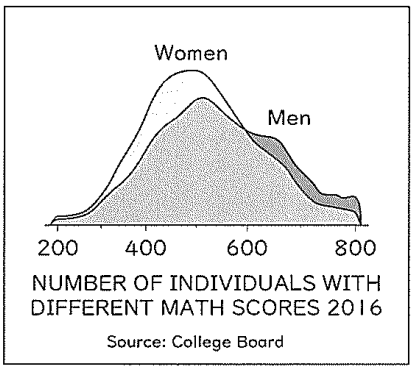
If we change the scale on the vertical axis (income axis uses doubling scale) , the same numbers can be used to give a very different impression. Now the "gap" seems almost gone.

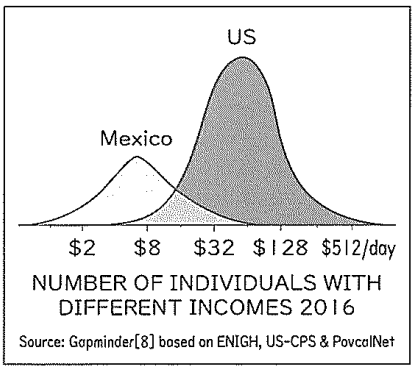




Now let's look at the same data in a third way, which gives a better sense of the reality behind the numbers. Instead of looking at the averages each year, let's look at the range of math scores, or incomes, in one particular year.

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Now we get a sense of all the individuals who were bundled into the average number. Look! There is an almost complete overlap between men and women's math scores. The majority of women have a male math twin: a man with the same math score as they do. When it comes to incomes in Mexico and the United States, the overlap is there but it is only partial. What is clear, though, looking at the data this way, is that the two groups of people — men and women, Mexicans and people living in the United States — are not separate at all. They overlap. There is no gap.

ア　Averages always provide an accurate representation of a data set without any potential for misleading interpretations.

イ　Averages are often relied upon for their convenience and ability to convey information quickly, and they play a crucial role in modern societies.

ウ　Changing the scale on the vertical axis of a graph never alters the interpretation of the data or the perceived gaps between averages.

エ　Comparing two averages always accurately reflects the differences between the groups being compared.

オ　Simplifications of information, including averages, can potentially be misleading by obscuring the range of values within a data set.

第５問題　次の問に答えよ。

問１　次の英文を読み、後の（１）、（２）に答えよ。解答はそれぞれのア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

January marks the start of a new school year in Singapore. For those entering Primary 3 (Grade 3 in Japan), it may seem like an especially significant year.

This is when a student will have exams for the first time.

When I was a kid more than three decades ago, we had two exams every year starting from Primary 1. The mid-year exam was in May and the end-of-year exam in October-November.

Since 2010, however, all exams and graded assessments have been scrapped for Primary 1 students. In 2019, Primary 2 students also began to enjoy an exam-free school year. The Ministry of Education made these decisions to show that it wants to reduce the emphasis on grades.

Another change it made in the same vein: Students' report books will no longer reflect their class and level positions as well as overall marks. Also, scores will be rounded off without decimal points. Hopefully this will reduce the tendency to compare one's child with his or her peers.

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In Singapore, it is common for parents to be concerned or even obsessed about their child's academic performance. Some kids go to "enrichment classes" when they turn 3 or 4. Others take extra tuition once they enter primary school.

My teacher friends tell me that many students have private home tutors. Expensive tuition centres also seem to be doing a roaring business. I've even heard of centres that implement an entrance exam for potential students.

With such a competitive environment, it's easy to imagine how stressful it can be for students, parents and teachers. No wonder then that some have called for a key source of stress — the Primary 6 leaving exams — to be scrapped. This is a national standardized examination and your score is the key determinant of which secondary school you go to.

The leaving exams, deemed by many to be a sacred cow, remain. But perhaps what matters is not the removal of the exams but how parents view them.

Some parents have responded to the removal of Primary 1 and 2 exams by giving their own kids "home exams." Others are happy to allow their children to enjoy two relatively stress-free years of school. Likewise, some parents take leave from work to supervise their kids as they study for their leaving exams. Others make an extra effort to convince their children that results don't matter as much as their well-being.

Of course, societal values play a part too. My hope is that over time, we will no longer prioritize degrees and other paper qualifications over skills and experience. More importantly, we should be allowed to fail and to try again. Doesn't that show more resilience and strength of character than someone who has never experienced failure?

（1） What changes have been implemented by the Ministry of Education in Singapore regarding exams for Primary 1 and 2 students?

ア Since 2010, the Ministry of Education has discarded all exams and graded assessments for Primary 1 students.

イ Students' report books will reflect only overall marks.

ウ The Ministry of Education increased the frequency of exams for Primary 2 students in 2019.

エ The Primary 6 leaving exams were scrapped to reduce stress.

（2） Which of the following is an appropriate title for this passage?

ア Singapore's Schooling: A Stable Journey Through Exams and Stress

イ Exam Mania: Singapore's Obsession with Work

ウ Singapore's Education System: A Reflection on Changes and Challenges

エ The Pressure Cooker: Surviving Singapore's Academic Jungle

問2 次の英文を読み、後の（1）、（2）に答えよ。解答はそれぞれのア～エの中から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

Rodino Sawan stepped into the wire harness and dug his toes into the muddy track that threads the sweltering plantation. He pushed forward, straining against the cargo trailing behind him: 25 bunches of freshly harvested bananas strung from hooks attached to an assembly line.

Six days a week, Mr. Sawan, 55, a father of five, tows batches of fruit that weigh 1,500 pounds (680 kilograms) to a nearby processing plant, often as planes buzz overhead, spreading a mist of pesticides.

He returns home with aches in his back and daily wages of 380 Philippine pesos, or about $6.80.

One day in 2022, the plantation bosses fired him. The next day, they hired him back into the same role as a

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contractor, cutting his pay by 25 percent.

"Now, we can barely afford rice," Mr. Sawan said. Still, he continued to show up, resigned to the reality that on the island of Mindanao, as in much of the rural Philippines, plantation work is often the only work.

"It's an insult," he said. "But there's no other job, so what can I do?"

The desperation confronting tens of millions of landless Filipinos stems in part from policies imposed by the powers that controlled the archipelago for centuries — first Spain, and then the United States.

In a region defined by upward mobility through manufacturing, the Philippines stands out as a nation still heavily reliant on agriculture — a legacy of outside rule. Nearly 80 years after the country secured independence, the colonial era still shapes its economy.

Because the United States chose not to engage in large-scale redistribution of land, families that collaborated with the colonial authorities retain oligarchic control over the soil and dominate the political sphere. Policies engineered to make the country dependent on American factory goods have left the Philippines with a much smaller industrial base than many economies in Asia.

"The U.S. forced land reform on a whole lot of different countries in the region, Japan included, because of World War II," said Cesi Cruz, a political scientist at the University of California, Los Angeles. "But in the Philippines, because they were fighting on the same side, they did not want to punish their ally economically by forcing all these restrictions on them."

Over the past half century in much of East and Southeast Asia, national leaders have pursued a development strategy that has rescued hundreds of millions of people from poverty, courting foreign investment to construct export-oriented industry. Farmers gained greater incomes through factory work, making basic goods like textiles and clothing before moving into electronics, computer chips and cars.

Yet in most of the Philippines, factory jobs are few, leaving landless people at the mercy of the wealthy families that control the plantations. Manufacturing makes up only 17 percent of the national economy, compared with 26 percent in South Korea, 27 percent in Thailand and 28 percent in China, according to World Bank data. Even Sri Lanka (20 percent) and Cambodia (18 percent), two of the poorest countries in Asia, have slightly higher shares.

(1) According to this passage, which of the following is a correct statement?

ア The article portrays Rodino Sawan as a wealthy plantation owner who benefits from exploiting landless workers in the Philippines.

イ The United States didn't actively promote land redistribution and economic equality in the Philippines during its colonial rule.

ウ It suggests that recent government policies have significantly improved the working conditions and wages for plantation workers like Rodino Sawan.

エ Over the past half century, many people have been rescued from poverty in much of East and Southeast Asia including the Philippines.

(2) Which of the following is an appropriate title for this passage?

ア Philippine Government Policies: A Boon for Plantation Workers

イ Struggles of Filipino Plantation Workers: Legacy of Colonial Influence

ウ The Revolution of Filipino Plantation Owners

エ Success Stories of Filipino Plantation Workers

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第6問題　次の英文を読み、後の問に答えよ。

Japan's education ministry plans to implement new guidelines allowing elementary, junior high and high schools limited use of generative artificial intelligence, such as ChatGPT, to help formulate ideas to facilitate classroom discussions, among other uses, sources close to the matter said Thursday.

However, the ministry will not allow blanket use of the tool, with the draft guidelines saying generative AI should not be used in exams that measure students' academic performance or be used freely by students without them knowing the tendencies and limitations of the technology.

It also said its use to create poems or haiku or in artistic activities without careful consideration is inappropriate.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is set to release the guidelines as early as July after hearing stakeholder opinions and making necessary revisions, the sources said.

The draft says it is important to "nurture abilities to thoughtfully use generative AI" but recommends a "restrictive" introduction, noting the potentially negative impact on students' critical thinking skills and creativity, as well as risks of personal data leaks and copyright infringements.

Teachers are also required to instruct students that it will be considered cheating if they submit essays written by generative AI as classwork or to contests as their own, according to the sources.

The guidelines emphasize that teachers and students should be mindful not to enter personal or confidential information into generative AI programs while being aware of the risks of copyright infringement if generated texts or images are made public outside of the classroom, such as on school websites, the sources said.

They encourage using generative AI to reduce teachers' workloads, such as creating draft programs for sports days, making exam questions or writing notices to parents. However, even in those cases, teachers need to edit and check the content, they said.

ChatGPT, developed by U.S. tech firm OpenAI, and other generative AI programs are trained using massive amounts of data from the internet and can process and simulate human-like conversations with users or create images based on users' instructions.

問1　次の質問の解答として適切なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

Which of the following is an appropriate summary of this passage?

ア　Japan's education ministry is planning to release guidelines permitting limited use of generative artificial intelligence, such as ChatGPT, in schools for facilitating classroom discussions and reducing teachers' workloads.

イ　Japan's education ministry plans to introduce generative artificial intelligence in classrooms without considering the potential risks, such as personal data leaks and copyright infringements.

ウ　Japan's education ministry is set to put out guidelines allowing unrestricted use of generative AI in schools, including for exams and artistic activities after hearing opinions from stakeholders.

エ　Japan's education ministry is implementing strict guidelines to ban the use of generative artificial intelligence, such as ChatGPT, in classrooms due to concerns over its impact on students' creativity and critical thinking skills.

問2　次の質問に英語で答えよ。

What do you think of the decision made by Japan's education ministry about the use of generative artificial intelligence in schools? Write your opinion in 80 – 100 words.

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令和７年度　解答用紙

英　語	1／2枚中	受験番号

第１問題

(1)	イ（３点）	(2)	エ（３点）	(3)	ウ（３点）	(4)	エ（３点）	(5)	ウ（３点）

第２問題

(1)	The woman is sad and disappointed that her daughter-in-law has not used the newborn clothing gifts she carefully selected（10語） for her grandson. She's struggling with these feelings and is contemplating whether to say something to her daughter-in-law（７語）. However, she recognizes that it may come across as childish, and she's seeking advice on how to handle her emotions.　（８点）
(2)	An agreement announced by NASA and the White House states that an international astronaut will join U.S. astronauts on the moon（10語） by the end of the decade, with details not yet determined. So far, NASA has sent international astronauts on trips to space for many years. Another crew would land on the moon for the first time（９語） in more than a half-century.　（８点）

第３問題

(1)	エ（３点）	(2)	ウ（３点）	(3)	イ（３点）	(4)	ウ（３点）	(5)	ウ（３点）
(6)	イ（３点）	(7)	ア（３点）						

第４問題

(1)	ア（５点）	(2)	イ（５点）	オ（５点）	＊(2)は順不同

第５問題

問１	(1)	ア（５点）	(2)	ウ（５点）
問２	(1)	イ（５点）	(2)	イ（５点）

整理番号	

（この欄は記入しないこと）

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令和７年度　解答用紙

英　語	2／2枚中	受験番号

第６問題

問１	ア （３点）
問２	The Education Ministry's plan to introduce limited use of generative artificial intelligence, such as ChatGPT, in Japanese schools reflects a progressive approach to integrating technology into education. By allowing AI to assist in formulating ideas for classroom discussions, students can benefit from innovative learning experiences and access a wider range of perspectives, fostering critical thinking skills and creativity. This initiative demonstrates a commitment to preparing students for the digital age, where proficiency with AI tools will be increasingly valuable in navigating complex problems and collaborating across diverse contexts. （88 語）　（10 点）

整理番号	

（この欄は記入しないこと）

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