

2025 年 2 月 15 日

科 目 名	受験番号：	採 点 欄
英 語	氏 名：	

1 次の文章を読み、問題に答えなさい。

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- What was the main reason the Bank of Japan decided to raise interest rates in January instead of waiting until March?
 - The yen was strengthening too quickly
 - Markets remained stable despite global uncertainties
 - U.S. economic downturn required immediate action
 - The BOJ was pressured by international institutions
- What does the phrase “in line with” in paragraph 2 mean?
 - Opposed to
 - Consistent with
 - Confused by
 - Lower than
- Fill in the blank: The BOJ raised interest rates, _____ its highest level in 17 years.
 - making
 - which made
 - to make
 - making it
- What is the BOJ’s primary condition for future rate increases?
 - A stable global economy
 - The yen reaching a specific exchange rate
 - Key economic and price data meeting forecasts
 - Pressure from international financial institutions

5. What does the word “momentum” in the sentence “the need for confidence in wage-rise momentum” mean?
- A decrease in wages
 - A continuing trend of wage increases
 - A sudden economic crisis
 - A government policy on wages
6. Why does the article mention President Trump in relation to the BOJ’s rate decision?
- The BOJ is closely monitoring U.S. trade policies
 - The BOJ follows U.S. interest rate policies
 - Trump directly influenced the BOJ’s meeting
 - Japan was preparing for military tensions with the U.S.
7. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:
The BOJ’s decision to raise interest rates was _____ expected by analysts.
- widely
 - wide
 - widen
 - width
8. The BOJ made its rate decision without considering international financial conditions.
- True
 - False
 - Unclear from the passage
 - Partially true
9. How much did the BOJ raise the interest rate in its latest decision?
- 0.75%
 - 0.5%
 - 0.25%
 - 1.0%
10. What does the phrase “stickier than expected” in reference to inflation mean?
- Inflation is declining faster than expected
 - Inflation is remaining higher than anticipated
 - Inflation is fluctuating unpredictably
 - Inflation is no longer a concern for the BOJ
11. What is one reason the BOJ revised its inflation outlook?
- The yen has remained weak
 - Oil prices have dropped significantly
 - Japan’s stock market has collapsed
 - Global demand for Japanese exports has surged
12. Which sentence correctly describes the BOJ’s monetary policy?
- The BOJ raised interest rates to 1.5% to combat inflation.
 - The BOJ is planning to lower interest rates due to economic uncertainty.
 - The BOJ raised rates but will wait before making further moves.
 - The BOJ’s rate decision was made without any prior indications.
13. Based on the article, which of the following would most likely lead to another rate increase by the BOJ?
- A sudden drop in stock prices
 - A decline in global inflation
 - Continued wage growth and stable inflation
 - A stronger yen and rising unemployment
14. What does the phrase “leak its rate decisions” in paragraph 2 suggest about the BOJ?
- The BOJ officially announces rate changes in advance
 - The BOJ’s decisions are often influenced by public opinion
 - Information about rate changes is revealed before the official announcement
 - The BOJ makes unexpected decisions about interest rates
15. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:
The BOJ raised rates because inflation was running _____ expectations.
- under
 - beside
 - between
 - above
16. The yen weakened significantly after the BOJ’s rate hike.
- True
 - False
 - Unclear from the passage
 - Partially true
17. What is one reason analysts initially thought the BOJ might wait until March to raise rates?
- The yen was too strong
 - The BOJ governor had given dovish signals earlier
 - Inflation was already under control
 - Wage growth had not been considered a major factor
18. What did the BOJ revise in its latest quarterly outlook?
- GDP growth projections
 - Its inflation forecast
 - The unemployment rate
 - The timeline for quantitative easing
19. Based on the article, why might markets become more volatile in March?
- The U.S. may impose new tariffs
 - The BOJ may abandon its 2% inflation target
 - Japan’s economy is expected to shrink
 - Wage negotiations will be less important
20. If Japan’s inflation remains above target and wage growth continues, what would the BOJ most likely do?
- Lower interest rates to stimulate growth
 - Keep rates unchanged to monitor the situation
 - Raise interest rates further
 - Stop issuing economic forecasts