

英 語 問 題

2025年 2 月 5 日

自 13 : 30

至 14 : 30

答案作成上の注意

1. 英語のページは

英	1
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 から

英	10
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 までである。
2. 問題は

問題 1

 から

問題 4

 までである。
3. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の指定された欄に、記入すること。
4. 受験番号は、指定された箇所に必ず記入し、氏名その他解答以外のことを解答用紙に書かないこと。

問題 1

以下の英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Japan takes in relatively few visitors each year, especially when compared with holiday hot spots^{*1} globally. Statistically speaking^{*2}, it might not be experiencing overtourism^{*3} at all. The country, with its population of about 125 million, received 25 million international travelers in 2023. That's 0.2 tourists per capita^{*4}. The ratio peaked in 2019 at about 0.25.

France, with 100 million visitors a year, gets 1.5 tourists per capita; Greece, 3.4; Portugal, 2.5; and Spain, 1.8. To achieve European-level tourism, Japan would have to take in another 100 million people each year. “Japan does not have too many foreign tourists,” said Terrie Lloyd, founder of Japan Travel.

In some ways, it's an unfair comparison.

Freedom of movement in the European Union and efficient ground and short-haul^{*5} transportation make quick cross-border hops^{*6} easy in the region, increasing international arrival numbers.

Japan's small geographical area^{*7} and the fact that it is a mountainous chain of islands are also factors contributing to the perception of overtourism, as far less land is available to accommodate people visiting than in larger countries with flatter terrain^{*8}.

Still, the numbers being achieved in Japan are not at all extraordinary.

The sense of overtourism in Japan may in part be created as the result of the rate of change. The country went from 6.2 million international visitor arrivals in 2011 to 31.9 million in 2019, in part driven by intense official promotion efforts.

In certain specific areas, “visitor capacity” may have been reached. Spots that become the focus of attention on social media — those said to be the most Instagrammable^{*9} — are more likely to be overrun by^{*10} foreign guests. Shibuya's scramble crossing, Ameyoko in Ueno and Sensoji Temple in Asakusa are overrun by foreign visitors, many drawn to these places by online posts. Certain viewing spots for Mount Fuji are famously packed, as are Kiyomizu Temple and any number of trending sites in Kyoto. “The

problem is that the foreign tourists are all going to the same locations at the same time,” said Lloyd.

Japan may be experiencing overtourism in some places and witnessing the opposite in others.

Much of the country remains relatively empty due to depopulation^{*11} and the herd instinct^{*12} of social media-led tourists. Rural Japan, less-fashionable prefectures and even some neighborhoods of Tokyo are notable for their lack of outsiders.

The definition of overtourism is up for debate^{*13}. What is becoming clear is that it is closely connected with the overall effect on a society rather than numbers, absolute or relative^{*14}.

By this measure, even the most crowded parts of Japan are doing well, people who actively support tourism argue. It’s not so much about what is happening in isolation, they say, but about the net benefit^{*15} that the place derives from the activity. “As much as people complain about overcrowding in Kyoto, there’s plenty of people who are benefiting from what’s going on ₍₁₎there,” said Lloyd.

The Japanese government is aiming for 60 million visitors by the end of the decade, which would bring visitors to about 0.5 per capita, still low by European standards.

[注]

hot spots^{*1} 人気スポット，活気のある場所

Statistically speaking^{*2} 統計的に言うと

overtourism^{*3} オーバーツーリズム [観光客の急激な増加などにより，地域の自然・観光資源や地域社会に負の影響が生じる状況]

per capita^{*4} 一人当たり

ground and short-haul^{*5} 陸上のそして短距離の

cross-border hops^{*6} 国境線を越えての横断，国境を越えた旅行

geographical area^{*7} 地理的領域

terrain^{*8} 地形，地域

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Instagrammable^{*9} インスタ（グラム）映えの

be overrun by^{*10} （～で）いっぱい、（～が）群がる

depopulation^{*11} 人口減少，過疎化

the herd instinct^{*12} 群衆本能 [ここでは，ソーシャルメディアの情報により群れのように同じ行動をとる衝動を指している]

is up for debate^{*13} 議論されて，議論の余地があって

absolute or relative^{*14} 絶対的（な数）であろうと，相対的（な数）であろうと

the net benefit^{*15} 純利益 [損失などを差し引いた最終的な利益]

（出典：an online article by Elizabeth Beattie, *The Japan Times*, July 11, 2024 一部改変）

問1 二重下線部(ア), (イ)はそれぞれ具体的に何を指しているか，本文中の英語で答えよ。

問2 下線部(1), (2)を日本語訳せよ。

問3 波線部(a) “In some ways, it’s an unfair comparison.” とあるが，筆者はなぜそのように考えているのか。理由を2つ，日本語で説明せよ。

問 4 以下の文(1)～(5)のうち、本文の内容に合っているものに1を、それ以外の場合は2を解答欄に示せ。ただし、(1)～(5)のすべてに同じ番号を記したものは採点の対象としない。

- (1) These days there is no difference between the number of tourists per capita in Japan and that of France or Spain.
- (2) The sense of overtourism in Japan may be caused partly by the relatively rapid increase in international visitor arrivals from 2011 to 2019.
- (3) Since their “visitor capacity” is limited, rural areas and less fashionable prefectures in Japan have been very much affected by the recent increase in the number of tourists.
- (4) Social media is a factor causing overcrowding in certain spots in Japan.
- (5) Supporters of tourism suggest that people should look at the benefit which tourism brings to the area rather than focus on the number of visitors.

問題 2

以下の英文の（ ）に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1～4 の中から選び、番号を記せ。

(A) She asked me () I liked Chinese food.

1. that 2. what 3. since 4. if

(B) My old car looks just as good as Bill's new () .

1. it 2. that 3. one 4. those

(C) I prefer playing sports () watching them.

1. to 2. at 3. in 4. with

(D) I avoid () this street even if I am in a hurry.

1. cross 2. to cross 3. crossing 4. have crossed

(E) John met Mary at the college five years ago. They () married next week.

1. got 2. are getting 3. have gotten 4. had gotten

(F) A : Do you mind opening the window?

B : () .

1. Yes, please 2. Mind you 3. Not at all 4. Shall we

(G) This book is twice () ordinary books.

1. large 2. as large as 3. larger 4. the largest

(H) She left early () to be late for the class.

1. order not 2. not order 3. not in order 4. in order not

(I) The more you study, () more you know.

1. the 2. so 3. as 4. that

(J) He danced a funny dance. We could not () laughing out loud.

1. do 2. force 3. help 4. go

問題 3

以下の会話文 (A)～(J) を読み、() に入る最も適切な文を選択肢 1～10 から選び、番号を記せ。ただし、同一の選択肢を複数回選ぶことはできない。

(A)

A : Would you like to go out for dinner?

B : ()

A : How about this Friday?

B : Sorry, but I'm busy this Friday.

(B)

A : ()

B : How about 6:30?

A : Yeah, that sounds good.

B : I'll meet you at the restaurant.

(C)

A : Did you eat yet?

B : No, but I'm really hungry.

A : ()

B : Really? Let's go for dinner.

(D)

A : How was your weekend?

B : It was good.

A : What did you do?

B : ()

(E)

A : I hope we can go to the baseball game this weekend.

B : ()

A : What time should we go?

B : I think we should leave around 1:00.

(F)

A : How was the baseball game?

B : It was very exciting.

A : Sorry I couldn't go with you.

B : ()

(G)

A : How was the new restaurant?

B : It was great!

A : ()

B : It was a Chinese restaurant.

(H)

A : I'm having a barbecue party this Friday.

B : ()

A : Oh, that's too bad.

B : Yeah, maybe next time.

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(I)

A : I enjoyed your barbecue party.

B : ()

A : Yeah, that would be nice.

B : Maybe we can have one again next month.

(J)

A : This steak is delicious.

B : Yeah, it is.

A : ()

B : Thanks.

【選択肢】

- 1 . It's almost 6:30.
- 2 . I'm sorry, but I'm going to a baseball game on Friday.
- 3 . I'm glad you recommended this restaurant.
- 4 . There's another game next week, so we can go together then.
- 5 . If I have time.
- 6 . Oh, thanks. I hope we can do it again.
- 7 . What kind of restaurant was it?
- 8 . I went to a nice Chinese restaurant.
- 9 . Yeah, it should be a good game.
- 10 . What time should we have dinner?

問題 4

以下の日本語の意味を表す英文になるように（ ）内の語句を並べ替え、（ ）内で2番目と4番目に来る語句の番号を解答欄に記せ。

- (1) 彼女は大学生活をととても楽しんでいるみたいだよ。

She (1. college life 2. seems 3. enjoying 4. her 5. be 6. to).

- (2) お宅の犬が校庭に入らないようにしてもらえないですか？

Can't (1. you 2. your dogs 3. coming 4. from 5. onto 6. keep)
the school grounds?

- (3) またすぐにお会いできるのを楽しみにしています。

I am (1. soon 2. forward 3. seeing 4. looking 5. you 6. to).

- (4) 彼は実際よりもずっと若く見える。

He (1. looks 2. is 3. than 4. much 5. he really 6. younger).

- (5) どっちのチームが勝っても負けても私たちには何の違いもないよ。

It (1. which team 2. us 3. difference 4. makes 5. no 6. to)
wins or loses.