令和 7 年度前期日程入学試験学力検査問題

外 国 語（英語）

志 望 学 部	試 験 科 目	試 験 時 間
経済学部, 理学部, 医学部保健学科, 歯学部, 薬学部, 工学部, 農学部	英語	10：00～11：40 (100分)
文学部, 教育学部, 法学部, 医学部医学科	英語, ドイツ語, フランス語のうちから 1 科目選択	

・ドイツ語, フランス語の問題冊子は, 出願時に, それぞれの
科目を希望した者に配付します。

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで, この問題冊子, 解答用紙を開いてはいけない。

2. この問題冊子は, 23 ページである。問題冊子の白紙のページや問題の余白は草案のために使用してよい。なお, ページの脱落, 印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあった場合には申し出ること。

3. 解答は, 必ず黒鉛筆(シャープペンシルも可)で記入し, ボールペン・万年筆などを使用してはいけない。

4. 解答用紙の受験記号番号欄(1 枚につき 2 か所)には, 忘れずに受験票と同じ受験記号番号をはっきりと判読できるように記入すること。

5. 解答は, 必ず解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。

6. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはいけない。

7. 試験終了後, この問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

Ⅰ　次の英文を読み，下の問いに答えなさい。

著作権の都合上、
この部分はご覧いただけません。

著作権の都合上、
この部分はご覧いただけません。

著作権の都合上、
この部分はご覧いただけません。

著作権の都合上、
この部分はご覧いただけません。

(Adapted from Sarah Birrell Ivory, *Becoming a Critical Thinker: For Your University Studies and Beyond*)

(注)

　　＊innate　生まれつき備わっている

　　＊CV　履歴書

　　＊the Guided Reflection　読者が段階を踏んで自分の考えを深められるように
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　筆者が各章の終わりに設けた一連の課題

問1　下線部(1)について，This が指す内容を明らかにして，日本語に訳しなさい。

問2　下線部(2)はどのようなことを意味しているか，本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。また筆者がそのように主張している理由は何か，日本語で説明しなさい。

問3　Figure 1 の中の空欄（　あ　）〜（　う　）に入る最も適切な語句を，次の(A)〜(H) の中から1つずつ選び，記号で答えなさい。ただし，本文中の空欄（　あ　）〜（　う　）にも同じ語句が入る。また，同じ選択肢を複数回使用することはできない。

(A)　soft skills　　　　　　　　　　(B)　hard skills

(C)　universal skills　　　　　　　　(D)　practical skills

(E)　personal characteristics　　　(F)　social characteristics

(G)　foundational knowledge　　　(H)　generational knowledge

問 4 下線部 (ア)～(エ) 及び (カ)～(ケ) のうち，文法的な間違いを含むものをそれぞれ 1 つ選び，解答欄の該当する記号を○で囲みなさい。

問 5 下線部 (3) の [ ] 内の単語を並べ替えて，最も適切で意味の通る文を作り，並べ替えた部分の 2 番目，4 番目，6 番目に来る単語を記号で答えなさい。ただし，同じ選択肢を複数回使用することはできない。

問 6 本文の内容から正しいと判断できる英文を，次の (A)～(E) の中から 2 つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(A) For the university student, the main difference between 'learning' and 'being taught' is that 'learning' is a passive process while 'being taught' requires action.

(B) The most important role of a university education is to provide a fundamental knowledge of one's discipline which will prepare the learner for future employment in their field of study.

(C) Problem solving, team working, and decision making are examples of universal skills which we are all born with.

(D) One benefit of the university educational experience is that it allows students the opportunity to develop personal characteristics such as leadership and self-confidence.

(E) Many employers tend to pay more attention to the personal characteristics and universal skills of the student applicants rather than the explicit knowledge demonstrated on their final degrees.

Ⅱ　次の英文を読み，下の問いに答えなさい。

著作権の都合上、
この部分はご覧いただけません。

著作権の都合上、
この部分はご覧いただけません。

著作権の都合上、
この部分はご覧いただけません。

著作権の都合上、
この部分はご覧いただけません。

(Adapted from Matthew Walker, *Why We Sleep: Unlocking the Power of Sleep and Dreams*)

（注）

*brittle　もろい

*prophetic　予言的な

*maxim　格言

*elastic　伸縮自在の

*erode　壊す

*plea　嘆願

*deleterious　有害な

*insomnia　不眠症

*disquieting　人を不安にさせる

*vehicular　車の

*stringent　厳格な

*enigmatic　謎めいた

*predation　略奪

*detriment　不利な点

問 1　下線部(1)について，this mind-set が指す内容を明らかにして，日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2　下線部(3)の疑問に答える際の根拠として，筆者はどのような具体例をあげているか，本文に即して 2 つ日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問 3 空欄[①]〜[③]に入る最も適切な文を，次の(A)〜(C)の中から1つ
ずつ選び，記号で答えなさい。ただし，同じ選択肢を複数回使用することはで
きない。

(A) Society's apathy toward sleep has, in part, been caused by the historic
failure of science to explain why we need it.

(B) Sleep is surely one of the most puzzling of all human behaviors.

(C) Perhaps you have also noticed a desire to eat more when you're tired?

問 4 下線部(2)と下線部(4)の意味に最も近い意味を表すものを，それぞれ(A)〜
(D)の中から1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(2) "prescribing" sleep

(A) advising patients to sleep longer

(B) having patients understand the side effects of sleeping pills

(C) recommending patients to get up early in the morning

(D) telling patients to take sleeping pills

(4) has continued to elude science

(A) has been considered scientifically less important

(B) has been primarily investigated by non-experts

(C) has not been scientifically illuminated

(D) has not been targeted for scientific research

問 5　下線部(ア)～(エ)の意味と最も近い意味をもつ語を，それぞれ(A)～(D)の中から
　　　1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(ア)　demolishes　　(A)　demonstrates　　(B)　destroys
　　　　　　　　　　(C)　enlarges　　　　 (D)　refreshes

(イ)　legitimate　　　(A)　abnormal　　　　(B)　admissible
　　　　　　　　　　(C)　genuine　　　　　(D)　legal

(ウ)　exceed　　　　 (A)　influence　　　　 (B)　subsidize
　　　　　　　　　　(C)　surpass　　　　　(D)　surrender

(エ)　vital　　　　　 (A)　additional　　　　(B)　indispensable
　　　　　　　　　　(C)　misaligned　　　　(D)　trivial

─────このページは白紙─────

Ⅲ　Professor Hickey is a professor of economics and he is discussing the topic of overtourism to his students. Read the dialogue below between the professor and students in the class and answer questions 1) and 2) at the end of the passage.

Professor Hickey: Good morning, everyone. Today, we'll be discussing the concept of overtourism and its impact on various destinations around the world. Overtourism refers to a situation where a particular place is inundated with too many visitors. How many is 'too many' is, of course, (1) subjective, and this figure is usually decided by the communities and local businesses found within these tourist areas. Basically, overtourism is when too many tourists visit a place, causing problems for the local community and environment. Overtourism can lead to overcrowding, damage to local ecosystems, and be a strain on infrastructure. What do you think are some of the economic impacts of overtourism?

Cillian: I guess one positive impact could be more revenue for local businesses and the government from tourist spending.

Professor Hickey: Correct, there is definitely an economic boost from tourism. However, there are also negative economic impacts. The government and local authorities often have to spend more on maintenance and repairs, which can offset some of the economic benefits. Additionally, overtourism can drive up prices for locals, making it harder for them to afford housing and everyday goods. Now, let's focus on a specific example: Japan. Compared to 2022, Japan witnessed a sixfold surge in tourism in 2023. An incredible 25.1 million tourists visited the country. This is obviously going to have an impact, both good and bad. Can anyone share what they know about overtourism in Japan?

Finn: I heard that places like Mount Fuji have experienced a lot of overtourism. The number of visitors to Japan has rapidly increased, especially because of

the weak yen. The number of tourists who want to climb Mount Fuji has also gone up rapidly.

Professor Hickey: Yes, that is a good example. Have there been any positive outcomes of this overtourism on Mount Fuji?

Finn: Some businesses in the area have benefitted from the surge in visitor numbers and some appreciate the extra income and the liveliness that extra tourists bring. However, Mount Fuji is considered to be a sacred place in the Shinto religion and some residents and local shop owners are annoyed and exasperated at the amount of litter that is being dropped on the (2) mountain.

Professor Hickey: Yes, the influx of tourists has led to traffic jams, increased waste, and even some residents feeling that their quality of life has declined. The Japanese town of Fujikawaguchiko in Yamanashi prefecture is a good example of this. Actually, there was one interesting story about what happened outside a convenience store there. The store is a prime spot to take scenic photos of Mount Fuji because from behind it you can get a wonderful view of Mount Fuji and it has become extremely popular with tourists. However, the problem with this is that it has led to tourists cramming themselves onto the pavement trying to (3) take the perfect picture. This has generated complaints from local residents of illegal parking in a nearby dental clinic, tourists ignoring a smoking ban, and traffic violations. It seems like a lot of tourists have been jaywalking and causing traffic accidents. There has also been an (4) increase in the amount of litter in the area. All of this has led to the local authorities putting up black netting. It's about 20 meters wide and 2.5 meters tall. The aim is to prevent tourists from flocking to the area and taking photos. So far, it appears to have worked with tourists now going elsewhere to take their pictures. This may sound extreme but as you can see, overtourism can cause problems that lead to such drastic

measures.   The Japanese government has already initiated a number of measures to deal with overtourism. In our next class I would like to discuss some possible solutions for how the Japanese government can tackle overtourism in Japan. So, for homework I would like you to write a short essay on 'What can be done to tackle overtourism in Japan?' I look forward to hearing your ideas.

1) Choose the appropriate answer from (A) – (D) that best matches the meaning of the underlined word (1) – (4) in the passage.

(1) inundated   (A) enhanced   (B) isolated

                     (C) overwhelmed   (D) ignored

(2) exasperated   (A) furious   (B) indifferent

                     (C) disloyal   (D) unaware

(3) cramming   (A) helping people to make them feel more comfortable

                     (B) forcing people into a very tight space

                     (C) moving people across a large area

                     (D) pushing people neatly into place

(4) jaywalking   (A) walking in a park without a permit

                     (B) crossing the street without following traffic regulations

                     (C) running on a pedestrian lane

                     (D) walking on the sidewalk with headphones on

2) Imagine you are a student in Professor Hickey's class. You have been given the homework assignment: "What can be done to tackle overtourism in Japan?" State your opinion, giving two reasons. Your response should be written in English and be 60 - 80 words long.

Ⅳ　次の文章を読み，下の問いに答えなさい。

著作権の都合上、
この部分はご覧いただけません。

（古田徹也『いつもの言葉を哲学する』より一部改変）

問 1 下線部(1)の英訳として最も適切な文となるように，次の(A)〜(J)の中から8
　　　つを選び，並べ替えて，英文を完成させなさい。解答は空欄（　①　）（　②　）
　　　（　③　）に入るものを記号で答えなさい。同じ選択肢を複数回使用しないこ
　　　と。

　　　And, such a well-developed （　①　）（　　　）（　　　）also constitutes （　　　）
　　　（　②　）（　　　）（　　　）（　③　）stereotypes have accumulated over time.

　　　(A) breeding　　(B) ground　　(C) in　　(D) line　　(E) of
　　　(F) reasoning　　(G) the　　(H) ways　　(I) which　　(J) whose

問 2 下線部(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)の英訳として最も適切な文となるように，次の(A)〜(J)の中から7
　　　つを選び，並べ替えて，英文を完成させなさい。解答は空欄（　①　）（　②　）
　　　（　③　）に入るものを記号で答えなさい。同じ選択肢を複数回使用しないこ
　　　と。

　　　Although I don't know （　①　）（　　　）（　②　）（　　　）（　③　）.（　　　）
　　　（　　　）smoothly, it seems that this has also been generally accepted.

　　　(A) failing　　(B) is　　(C) not　　(D) speak　　(E) talking
　　　(F) there　　(G) to　　(H) what　　(I) with　　(J) wrong