

問 題 訂 正

試験開始後、速やかに受験者に「英語の問題に訂正があります。」と
告げ、下枠の内容を黒板に一字一句正しく書き写してください。
なお、問題訂正の内容は、読み上げないでください。

令和7年度 一般選抜

前期日程

教科・科目名 英語

記

教科・科目名 英語

問題紙 1

4 ページ

問 1 て
説明とし^て正しくないものを

1 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

How would you like to get 100,000 yen each month, with no questions asked? It sounds life-changing, but there are those who would ask, “What’s the catch?” With Universal Basic Income (UBI),⁽¹⁾ there is no catch: this is something guaranteed to all citizens, and it may be a solution to many of the anticipated problems of the future. This essay will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of UBI.

UBI refers to an idea where each citizen of a country receives a minimum income unconditionally. This concept has been discussed frequently in the past decade but has actually been considered for centuries by many people from various backgrounds. In *Utopia* written by Thomas More in the 16th century, the English clergyman wrote that providing everyone with a means of livelihood would remove the necessity of theft in society. Thomas Paine, one of the founders of the United States of America, argued in the late 18th century that citizens should receive a set amount of money annually as a citizen. Even today Elon Musk, Mark Zuckerberg and Bill Gates have discussed the importance of UBI and the potential benefits of its use in the future.

In recent years, there have been concerns that the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation may lead to job losses as workers get replaced by self-service machines, warehouse workers by robots and programmers by AI tools. Even Hollywood writers are being threatened by AI-generated screenplays and artists by AI-generated art. In response to this,⁽²⁾ tech leaders are considering UBI as a remedy for the incoming changes in employment around the world. Elon Musk, an entrepreneur in the AI industry, believes that in the future, we could end up with UBI due to automation. UBI could help to provide a steady income for those who are struggling to find employment, or more likely, those with jobs that do not pay enough to support their lifestyle. This is particularly important with inflation increasing the

prices of daily goods.

Countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan which have experienced unchanging wages, increasing prices and economic trouble could benefit from UBI measures. With the income gap reaching levels not seen since before the Great Depression⁽³⁾, this proposal presents a clear solution: providing income to all people and taxing those with a higher income to recover the costs. This proposal would establish a baseline amount of money for all citizens, distributing proportional amounts to people related to their earnings.

It goes without saying that many people have their doubts⁽⁴⁾ about this proposal. Many critics claim that giving people money without any strings attached would cause a number of social problems. Dependence on money from the government would lead to laziness. People would not do jobs that are challenging such as working manual labor. The ill-gotten income would be used on unnecessary things like drugs and alcohol, or gambling. In other words, giving people free money would lead to irresponsibility and undermine the importance of work in society. However, recent studies have not supported this assumption.

Despite the doubts surrounding UBI, research has shown that these programs have succeeded wherever they have been tried. A 2019 study⁽⁵⁾ conducted in California gave 125 people 500 dollars (about 75,000 yen) a month over two years with no commitments. This led to people reporting feeling less anxious and more optimistic about the future as well as being able to take more time in finding full-time employment instead of part-time work. None of the 125 participants saw extended unemployment, nor spent the money on drugs, gambling or other immoral activities; they simply used it to improve their quality of life, pay for housing or support their families.

The idea of UBI is still controversial. While in recent years the idea has regained popularity, the fears of unconditional support provided by the

government still worry many conservatives. However, according to many case studies, these small payments do not make people lazy, but allow recipients to avoid extreme poverty. UBI is designed to create a more stable society and ultimately benefit communities. There are still many doubts and more research to be done, but those who participated in UBI were able to experience many benefits from these measures. UBI offers the most direct solution to poverty and proves the statement true: poverty isn't a lack of character, it's a lack of cash.

*Great Depression : 大恐慌

問 1 下線部(1)の具体的な説明とし正しくないものを選びなさい。

- (A) giving support unconditionally to all citizens
- (B) all citizens receiving a minimum income
- (C) providing all citizens with a means of livelihood
- (D) supplying money to only a few people who meet certain conditions

問 2 下線部(2)が指すものとして最もふさわしいものを選びなさい。

- (A) the danger that workers will rely on AI too much
- (B) the possibility that tech innovations will increase productivity
- (C) the idea that AI will create more free time for workers
- (D) the risk that workers and artists will lose their jobs to AI

問 3 下線部(3)を訳しなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)の内容として当てはまらないものを選びなさい。

- (A) This approach would cause social problems in society, such as laziness.
- (B) People would not choose challenging jobs, or jobs that contribute to society.
- (C) People would use their free time on their hobbies, creating art and spending time with their families.
- (D) The number of people wasting their time gambling, consuming drugs or alcohol would increase.

問 5 下線部(5)の研究の結果, 被験者に起きた変化を 75 字以内で説明しなさい。

問 6 本文の内容と一致するものを次から 2 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (A) UBI can help even when you lose your job.
- (B) Governments are going to pass legislation to implement UBI nationwide.
- (C) UBI may lead to a higher standard of living and greater life satisfaction.
- (D) UBI brings about inflation causing the cost of living to increase.
- (E) UBI worsens poverty and inequality in society.
- (F) UBI causes unemployment.

2 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

As I walked down the hall, I couldn't help but feel blessed and grateful to be in the company of my grandparents in our humble home. They both wore loose-fitting clothes and extra-wide walking sneakers. Their simple pair of black-framed glasses made them look stylish. Although their eyes were eager and enthusiastic, the fine lines and wrinkles on their faces gave away their age. My grandfather is 78, while my grandmother is 75. My grandparents are the most important people in my life. They've shaped me into the person I am today. Their unconditional love, resilience and civic-mindedness have been a big part of that.

When I was growing up, my grandparents were my primary caregivers. My parents were extremely busy with work, so my grandparents were my main source of (ア) and care. My grandfather drove me to school, and my grandmother helped me with my homework and meals. They both came to my sports events, drama performances and other extra-curricular activities. They advised me to be polite and respectful to others. They also taught me the value of hard work and determination. They said that if I put in the effort and never gave up, I could achieve my goals in life. Upon our return from school, they shared our family history and heritage to help me understand my ancestors better. My grandparents were also my rock when things got difficult at school. They were helpful and gave me the motivation I needed to keep going with my studies. All of this showed their love and support for me, which I believe has given me a sense of self-worth and security.

My grandparents are getting on in years now, and they're dealing with all kinds of difficulties. They're having trouble with their eyesight, hearing and mobility, and at times they are feeling a bit isolated and lonely. They also find it hard to concentrate and remember things. These challenges were made worse after losing one of their children in a tragic accident three years ago. It

(3)

was a rough time for the family. The sudden death caused them a lot of grief and distress. Fortunately, they managed to rise above this misfortune and get back to their normal lives. Their ability to bounce back from health problems and the loss of a loved one is a proof of their (矚). I really hope I can do the same since life can be pretty tough sometimes. I must show courage and strength and realize that I can overcome any obstacles that life throws at me.

In addition to their influence on me, my grandparents play an active role in our community.⁽⁴⁾ They are both officers of the Senior Citizens Association. They organize assistance programs for disadvantaged members of our neighborhood, especially the elderly. They believe that volunteering and participating in activities keep them engaged, which is vital for their physical and mental well-being. Aside from making new friends, they work together in order to find solutions to our village's problems. I really admire my grandparents for their continued dedication to serving the community. Their commitment to public service is a good example for all of us to follow.

Some of us might think that having elderly family members at home is⁽⁵⁾troublesome because we have to contend with the physical changes and health concerns they go through. It is, therefore, important to recognize these issues and demonstrate understanding and compassion towards our grandparents. We should also create an environment that supports a healthy and active lifestyle so they can live a more fulfilling life.

Truly, I hope my grandparents live a long and happy life. I want to see them enjoy all the wonderful things they've worked so hard for. Their contributions to the community and to me are priceless, and they deserve the utmost appreciation and praise. I am forever thankful for having them in my life and for all the amazing lessons they have taught me. As I progress in age, I aspire to cultivate in myself their admirable qualities including their loving nature, resilience and strong sense of civic duty, while at the same time embracing and celebrating my age beautifully — like fine wine that becomes richer and more refined with time.

問 1 第 2 ～ 4 パラグラフを読んで、下線部(1)の内容に一致しないものを次から 2 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) The author's grandparents loved him and devoted great time to raising him well.
- (B) The author thinks that old people should be put into homes for the elderly when they reach a certain age.
- (C) The author's grandparents taught him important values in life.
- (D) The author's grandparents have endured difficulties in health and the loss of a loved one.
- (E) The author's grandparents are rich and give him large amounts of money.
- (F) The author's grandparents are active in community volunteerism and working with other villagers to come up with ways to overcome the village's problems.

問 2 著者が下線部(2)のように表現する理由を、祖父母の具体的な行動に言及しつつ 50 字以内で説明しなさい。

問 3 空欄(ア)と(イ)に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) ア : affection イ : resilience
- (B) ア : loneliness イ : misfortune
- (C) ア : love イ : civic-mindedness
- (D) ア : public-spirit イ : determination
- (E) ア : respect イ : worries

問 4 下線部(3)について、筆者からみた間柄として最も適切なものを次から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) cousin
- (B) uncle
- (C) daughter
- (D) grandson
- (E) brother

問 5 下線部(4)の例として、本文の内容と一致するものを次から 2 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Helping others bounce back from health problems
- (B) Organizing assistance programs for members of the neighborhood
- (C) Volunteering and participating in activities
- (D) Teaching people the value of hard work
- (E) Donating money to nonprofit organizations
- (F) Providing childcare for their grandchildren

問 6 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 7 本文の最終段落の中で筆者が伝えたいことはどのようなことか、適切なものを次から 2 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) The author loves to drink alcohol, especially rich and refined wine.
- (B) The author thinks that elderly people should provide lessons at schools.
- (C) The author hopes to become a more loving, resilient and socially responsible adult as he grows older.
- (D) The author is trying to become a more compassionate, tough and socially engaged adult right away.
- (E) The author wants to be able to accept and enjoy becoming an elderly person.
- (F) The author thinks that old people's bodies undergo various chemical processes as they age.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought a pause to the international tourism industry all over the world. As various factors signal an end to the pandemic and the tourism industry slowly recovers, consumers with repressed travel desires are contributing to the explosive growth in tourism. While the return of tourists may be welcomed by most destinations as they make up for losses suffered during the pandemic, the consequences of tourism growth may also lead to popular locations facing overtourism and challenges in managing them sustainably.

Inbound tourism to Japan plays an important role in revitalizing the nation's economy. As Japan welcomed 3.08 million foreign tourists in March 2024, the latest record smashed the previous high of 2.99 million visitors from July 2019. Based on the latest data, each tourist has spent an average of 210,000 yen per holiday, bringing in a total of 5.3 trillion yen in revenue in 2023. In addition to this revenue, this increased tourist expenditure can bring infrastructural developments to the region. With the growth in demand for tourism products, the government foresees an increase in employment opportunities as regions overcome labor shortages through the integration of digital technology to enhance tourism services. The rise of new tourism formats such as eco-tourism and food tourism has helped to promote the charm of lesser-known places, contributing to the prevention of young people leaving rural areas. With the merits above, the government is hopeful that the goal of receiving 32 million annual foreign visitors can be achieved by 2025.

However, there are challenges and voices of disapproval regarding various aspects. The current capacity and infrastructure in tourist destinations are unable to keep up with the growth of visitors to Japan. Local officials and businesses have had to come up with new strategies to limit the number of tourists entering the attractions to maintain natural ecosystems and prevent

negative impacts on local cultural heritage. Furthermore, the revival of tourism has affected the quality of life of residents living in famous tourist destinations. For example, Kyoto City has limited the entrance of tourists into the Gion district after incidents of geishas being aggressively approached by tourists for photos. The excessive number of tourists taking photos around the railroad of a local station at Kamakura ends up causing interference to road traffic and the daily commute of residents.

The tourism industry has the potential to re-energize a nation's economy after the recession brought about by the pandemic. However, it is also important for the government to strike a balance between ensuring the sustainable development of the tourism industry and maintaining the quality of local residents' lives. Tourism growth needs to be done without compromising the social, cultural and environmental aspects of the country.

Answer questions A to C **in English**. You may use words and ideas from the text, but you **must not** copy complete sentences.

Question A

Complete the following sentences.

According to the second paragraph, inbound tourism to Japan _____ to revitalizing its economy. Approximately 3 million foreign tourists visited Japan in March 2024. The Japanese government now expects _____ its goal of welcoming 32 million tourists to the country by 2025.

Question B

Complete the following sentences.

The situation in which a local area's capacity and infrastructure are negatively affected by _____ is known as overtourism. In the recent case of Japan, Kyoto City has decided to restrict _____ the Gion district to protect geishas from aggressive photo-taking.

Question C

Do you agree or disagree with the Japanese government's push for more inbound tourism? In 70-100 words, state your opinion. Give examples or reasons to support your position.

4

Read the following transcript [I] of a conversation between an American professor and a Japanese professor. Then, read the summary of the transcript [II]. The summary contains 12 blank spaces. For each blank space, you must choose the most appropriate word from the list provided. Each word must only be used once. On your answer sheet, write the letter (A, B, C, etc.) that corresponds to your choice.

[I]

American University Professor living in Japan (AP): I'm feeling a little down.

Japanese Assistant Professor, his younger colleague (JP): What's up?

AP: One of the international students in my class was referring to me as a "Boomer".

JP: I don't know what that is. What does it mean, and why do you feel bad about it?

AP: Boomer is a shortened way of referring to "Baby Boomers", that generation of people who was born after World War II, when global safety improved and most people thought it was a good idea to have lots of children, leading to a boom in baby births.

JP: Ah, yes, I've heard of the Baby Boomers. And she called you "Boomer" because you are from that generation?

AP: Technically, the generation of Baby Boomers ended in 1964, and since I was born in 1963 I barely fit into the bracket. These days I hear that the term Boomer can be used by young people to refer to those of my generation who can't get accustomed to the use of modern technology. That's frustrating because even though I make huge efforts to communicate in a similar way to our students, basically I felt that she was referring to me as an old fuddy-duddy who can't operate on the same level as her, and that seemed degrading.

JP: But, attitudes toward communication with students aside, you are a university professor, and you wouldn't be able to get by without using modern-day technology, right? And also, by the way, weren't you saying that where you come from in the United States everyone was into DIY^{*1}? That seems to imply to me that they would be using technology to their advantage, to make their lives easier. In the sense that everyone has been working by themselves on their own equipment and machines to adjust them to their own preferences, the spirit of DIY does seem to link to an inclination for technology usage.

AP: Well, yes. In that sense, I could see what you are getting at, although some people are into DIY because they like to be able to use their hands to work directly on machines or other physical objects. That's not necessarily characteristic of the tasks that people do in today's digital age.

JP: So what you are saying is that this international student in your course saw that you were having technical problems in the classroom, and therefore thinks you don't use modern technology and looks down on you because of that? If that's the case, I think that interpretation might be stretching things a bit.

AP: Well, maybe you're right.

JP: And, I don't know what happened between you and the student, but in any event, you do seem to not be well-versed in how to operate your mobile phone. Until recently, you weren't even using the communication apps^{*2} or e-mail on it. . .

AP: No, that's not true! I have been using instant messaging for years! But, only with my wife. It's because I value my privacy, and don't want people messaging me all the time, every day of the year.

JP: Well, if you don't mind my saying so, you also seem to not be able to use spreadsheet software properly, nor to correctly update the apps

for viewing documents. It seems to me like you aren't keeping up to date with computer-related things that other professors are doing easily.

AP: I guess you're right in that sense. Perhaps compared with the new generations — for example, the students we're teaching — it's perfectly natural that there would be a gap in ability, considering that our students are able to learn about information technology in primary and secondary school. But, compared to our colleagues the same age as me, perhaps I am a bit behind the times.

JP: If that's the case, then I know a great support facility on campus where you can learn about IT. They could teach you about how to use some of these modern technologies so that you can appear cooler to your students. Do you want me to show you where it is?

AP: Are their services provided in English? Every time I try to remember how to perform a new technological skill I've learned in Japanese, I seem to forget everything I've studied within a couple of hours. . .

JP: Ah, I see! Now that you mention it, as far as I know, their services are only available in Japanese. Perhaps getting you out of your technology lag may be more complicated than I had imagined. . . In any event, one way to get over your feeling of being brushed off for not being technologically competent might be to consider reflecting on how your Japanese ability may be affecting your anxiety!

*1 DIY : Do-It-Yourself

*2 apps : アプリ

[II]

An American university professor living in Japan tells his younger colleague that he is (1) because his student has referred to him by the disparaging term “Boomer”. He then explains that Baby Boomers are the generation born immediately after WWII, when most people felt (2) to have children again and people supported raising a big family.

The American professor continues to explain that he has heard that the phrase “Boomer” is nowadays used by young people to refer to those older adults who can’t get accustomed to using technology. He shares that he is experiencing (3) because he feels like his student is rejecting him for his age, despite how he always tries to (4) his students from their (5).

Were it not (6) technology, his Japanese colleague points out, he could not be functional in a contemporary university; in addition, people from the United States are enthusiastic about DIY, and thus, they should be familiar with using machines to their own (7). His colleague maintains that Americans should have a preference for using technology. The American professor responds that liking DIY and using technology are not necessarily (8). Then, his colleague suggests that the assumption of his student looking down on him might be an (9).

The conversation then shifts to how the Japanese professor has repeatedly gotten the impression that the American professor avoids using the latest new functions, software and apps on his digital devices. The American professor responds that he uses them (10) to maintain his privacy. The Japanese professor points out that it would be good for the American professor to receive (11) at the campus support desk to learn how to use information technology.

However, the American professor is concerned that he won’t be able to understand an explanation in Japanese, and the conversation ends with the

Japanese professor suggesting that maybe the language (12) is an additional cause of the American's anxiety.

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|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) assistance | (B) assistants | (C) barrier |
| (D) benefit | (E) cost | (F) discouraged |
| (G) excessively | (H) for | (I) from |
| (K) frustration | (L) irony | (M) opinion |
| (N) overreaction | (O) perspective | (P) relate to |
| (Q) relaxed | (R) safe | (S) selectively |
| (T) sympathy | (U) synonymous | (W) synthetic |
| (X) threatening | (Y) thrilled | (Z) wall |