

国語

NO. 1

問1…次の課題文を150字以内で要約しなさい。

問2…今日、オーバーツーリズムは世界的問題である。課題文及び資料「オーバーツーリズム(Overtourism)」を参考にして、この問題についてあなたの意見を650字以内で述べなさい。

課題文

訪日客らの急増が京都の市民生活に影響するオーバーツーリズム(観光公害)を抑えるには、対症療法にとどまらない取り組みが欠かせない。

京都市バスでは今月、京都駅と東山方面を結ぶ「観光特急」の運行が始まった。運賃は均一区間の倍以上となる500円に設定している。旅行客を誘導して生活路線の混雑緩和を図るという市民が乗車しにくいほどの混雑は、新型コロナウイルス禍前にも発生していた。以前あった均一運賃の「急行」と、今回の特急は経路が大きく変わらない。渋滞の影響で思うように利便性が高まっていないのも同じようだ。

観光バスが路上に滞留する問題も再燃している。同じ業者が繰り返し悪質な例は看過できない。だが、市が市民に通報を求める手法は分断を招く恐れもある。効果と副作用を見極める必要がある。

市は今秋から嵐山の渡月橋で流入抑制を取り入れる方針で、国は東山区でコイン駐車場の事前予約システムの運用を計画する。

ただ、一連の対策が小出しになっている感は否めない。2月に就任した松井孝治市長は、オーバーツーリズム対策の検討チームを発足させた。値上げ方針の宿泊税を含め、観光政策の包括的なビジョンを再構築すべきではないか。

かねて課題となってきたのは、観光客の場所と季節、時間の「分散」だが、市域にとどまっておき、抜本的な改善には程遠い。

京都府とは周遊ツアーの開発に乗り出す。「おすそわけ」の発想ではなく、府域の観光を底上げする大きな視点を求めたい。

前例のない取り組みを進めるには財源が不可欠だ。国は京都などをオーバーツーリズム対策のモデル地域としているが、支援が十分とは言えない。

日本からの出国者を対象に徴収している国際観光旅客税は、2023年度に400億円規模となり、前年比3倍の見通しという。こうした財源を自治体が自由に活用し、機動的に施策を組み立てられる制度を市が提案してはどうか。

京都市内の主要ホテルに宿泊した外国人客の割合は4月に初めて7割を超える一方、国内客数は落ち込む傾向にある。

コロナ禍前、入洛客の8割は国内客が占めていた。過剰な混雑で敬遠される流れが続けば、長期的には大きな損失だ。「持続可能な京都観光」を掲げるなら、市と業界は危機感を高め、対処せねばならない。

出典『京都新聞』「社説…京都観光の混雑 対症療法の小出しでは」2024年6月14日

https://www.kyoto-np.co.jp/articles/-/1272374#goog_rewarded

(2024-9-27 閲覧)

二〇二五年度 法学部英語運用能力特別入学試験

国語

NO. 2

受験番号
氏名

資料「オーバーツーリズム (Overtourism)」

観光地において、観光客の過度な増加が、地元住民の生活や自然環境に悪影響を及ぼしたり、土地の魅力を低下させたりすることを指す造語。近年、ごみのポイ捨てや自然破壊、文化財の損傷のほか、観光バスによる交通渋滞や混雑、立ち入り禁止区域への侵入・撮影、夜間の騒音などが、世界各地の観光地で問題となっている。日本では「観光公害」とも言われている。

主な事例として、「水の都」として有名で、住民の500倍以上に相当する年間約3000万人の観光客が訪れるイタリアのベネチアでは、長年、観光客の増加による混雑や路上でのごみの散乱などの問題が指摘されてきた。このため、住民らの不満が高まり、ベネチア市は混雑緩和などのため、旅行者から「入場税」を徴収することを打ち出した。オランダのアムステルダムでは2017年、酔っぱらって騒ぐ観光客の騒音などが問題となり、複数の乗客がビールを飲みながらペダルをこいで動かす人気の乗り物「ピアバイク」の市内中心部での利用が禁止された。歴史的な建築家、アントニ・ガウディの作品が多く残るスペインのバルセロナでは、観光客向けのアパートや民泊が増えたことによって、賃貸住宅が減るなどし、地元住民が暮らし続けることが難しくなっている。

日本でも、訪日ビザの要件緩和などによって訪日外国人が急増し、京都や鎌倉などの観光地で、観光客による混雑やマナー違反への関心が高まっている。例えば、国内外から年間5000万人以上が訪れる京都では、観光客によるバスの混雑やごみのポイ捨て、民泊の増加による騒音などが問題となっている。

こうした事態を受け、観光庁は18年6月、庁内に新たに「持続可能な観光推進本部」を設置。地方自治体へのアンケート調査などを行い、19年6月、国内の観光地における現状や今後の方針などをまとめた報告書「持続可能な観光先進国に向けて」を発表した。しかし、その中では、国連世界観光機関のアンケートなどをもとに、「現時点においては、(日本では)他の主要観光国と比較してもオーバーツーリズムが広く発生するには至っていない」という見方を示している。

専門家らは、オーバーツーリズムへの対策として、主要観光地周辺の名所の認知度を高めたり、早朝や夜間に入場者を受け入れたりして観光客の分散を図ることや、観光地への入場制限・有料化、それぞれの地域性に合った観光客を呼び込むためのマーケティングなどを挙げている。

現代用語「オーバーツーリズム」(朝日新聞クロスサーチ)

https://search.asahi.com/chiezo/print_detail/717273945533

(2024-9-27 閲覧)

2025年度 法学部英語運用能力特別入学試験

受験番号	氏 名

英 語

NO. 1

Read the following two articles (A and B) and answer Questions (I) and (II).

Article A

(Kiyomi Arai, "AI, Robots, Drones to Assist Campus Security in Japan," *The Japan News*, February 26, 2023)

Universities are preparing to implement robots, artificial intelligence and drones to help with campus security as there have been several serious incidents resulting in injuries.

(a) Universities have become more vulnerable as they are expected to allow the public onto their campuses, so attention is now being paid to see how effective the latest technology is in quickly detecting suspicious activity and ensuring safety.

Ritsumeikan University introduced a 1.3-meter tall egg-shaped patrol robot in 2021. The robot, which runs automatically, helps secure the Osaka Ibaraki Campus in Ibaraki, Osaka Prefecture, as it glides across the first floor of a building while avoiding people and pillars.

The robot patrols the building at 1.4 kph for about 2 hours twice a day while taking 360-degree images of its surroundings. Even when it is not patrolling, it is constantly scanning the area, except for when it is charging.

"When I'm on campus studying until late in the evening, it makes me feel a little safer to see the robot, even if I don't see anyone else on campus," said a 21-year-old female student.

The campus has also been testing out AI-equipped surveillance cameras since December. When the cameras detect unusual behavior, such as violent acts or trespassing, the campus security control room is immediately notified. It has been reported that the system detected someone entering an area that was off-limits on campus.

Human security guards are also patrolling the campus.

"[The new tech] might be able to monitor areas that we can't thoroughly check," said a 43-year-old campus security guard.

Many universities allow local residents to freely enter their campuses, including their restaurants and other facilities, as the government has positioned universities as community institutions.

However, as campuses generally cover a large area, it is difficult for human guards to patrol the entire university. There is also the issue of aging campus security.

There have been several incidents around university campuses, including test-takers being stabbed in front of the University of Tokyo on the day of the Common Test for University Admissions in January 2022, as well as Shinji Miyadai, a sociologist and professor, being attacked at a Tokyo Metropolitan University campus in November.

"AI and robots can significantly cut costs compared to hiring one security guard," said a Ritsumeikan University official. "We would like to create a safer campus by combining the latest technology [with conventional manpower]."

2025年度 法学部英語運用能力特別入学試験

英 語

NO. 2

Kindai University is considering implementing the use of drones. In spring 2021, the university conducted a demonstration of a drone recording video while flying in and out of buildings at its main campus in Higashi-Osaka, Osaka Prefecture.

Currently, the drone still requires a person to operate it. However, the university hopes to utilize it on campus if it can operate automatically and avoid such obstacles as stairs, pillars.

“The pandemic has increased the workload for campus security, including requiring them to check the temperatures of those entering campus and making sure they disinfect their hands before entering,” said a Kindai University official. “It is time to consider using the latest technology. It also helps make up for a shortage of security personnel.”

Article B

(Sierra Cistone, “School surveillance tech does more harm than good, ACLU report finds,” *The Guardian*, October 4, 2023)

An ACLU [American Civil Liberties Union] report has found that despite claims from companies, surveillance technology in US schools does not improve student safety and constant surveillance can, in fact, cause a number of harms to students including making students less likely to report dangerous behavior.

Schools typically use technologies such as cameras, facial recognition software and communication monitoring and filtering technology, which have been marketed by education technology surveillance companies as intervention tools against school shootings, suicides and bullying. In 2021, US schools and colleges spent \$3.1bn [billion] on these products and this number is expected to grow by 8% every year, according to the report.

But the ACLU’s report concludes that there is little to no independent research or evidence that supports that this technology works.

Surveillance tech companies say their technology can and has been effective at preventing conflict, violence abuse and self-harm. Gaggle, for example, a company that provides surveillance technology and software for kindergarten through 12-grade schools, claims their products are effective at “preventing suicides”, “preventing school violence” and “limiting bullying and harassing”.

Chad Marlow, a senior policy counsel for the ACLU’s national office and the report’s lead author, said that from a research standpoint, these claims are impossible to prove and are misleading to school officials and administrators. The report’s extensive review of tech companies’ websites and marketing materials showed that companies rarely provide any data to support claims around efficacy.

Outside of schools, research has shown that camera surveillance is largely ineffective as a crime deterrent. In the last two decades, eight out of the ten most deadly school shootings took place in schools with surveillance video cameras, according to the report.

2025年度 法学部英語運用能力特別入学試験

英 語

NO. 3

Although school shootings and suicides are rare events, they are every parent's worst nightmare and the fear is very real, Marlow said. That makes these products easy to sell and market to schools, according to Marlow.

"They [consumers] want the products to work," Marlow said. "You're kind of selling people on their hopes and fears rather than reality."

A second key finding in the ACLU's report is that school surveillance has a clear negative effect on student's mental health and can be especially harmful for historically marginalized and under-resourced students.

The ACLU commissioned YouGov to complete a national survey on student's perceptions towards surveillance tech in their schools. More than 500 students ages 14-18 were asked about their experience in school regarding this technology and almost one-third of students reported this technology makes them feel like they are always being watched.

(b) When it comes to education technology surveillance in their schools, students reported heightened anxiety, unease and fear. Students also reported a degraded level of trust towards their teachers and school administrators. An analysis of plots against schools conducted by the United States Secret Service showed that students themselves often play an important role in reporting dangerous or self-harm behavior and plots to staff.

"It's going to make it less likely that students are going to reach out for help," said Amelia Vance, the president of the Public Interest Privacy Center. This constant monitoring has a demonstrated chilling effect on students and makes it less likely that they will seek the sometimes life saving help they and other students need, Vance said.

The ACLU report also offers recommendations to school districts and state level decision-makers about which tools are proven to work. These tools include mental health counselors, guidance counselors, hall monitors, doors that lock from the inside and other proven techniques that benefit student safety.

"I think the problem is much of what we're doing when it comes to student surveillance technology only makes us *feel* safer," Marlow said. "But it doesn't actually make the kids any safer ... and it's hurting our kids in the process."

出典表記 : School surveillance tech does more harm than good, ACLU report find by Sierra Cistone, The Guardian, 4 October 2023
Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2025

Questions I and II

(I) Translate into Japanese Part (a) in Article A and Part (b) in Article B.

(II) Write an essay of approximately 250-300 words in which you clearly identify 2-3 pros and cons from the two articles regarding the use of surveillance technology, and conclude with your own opinions on security technology in schools. Use examples from the two articles and your own experiences to support your opinions.