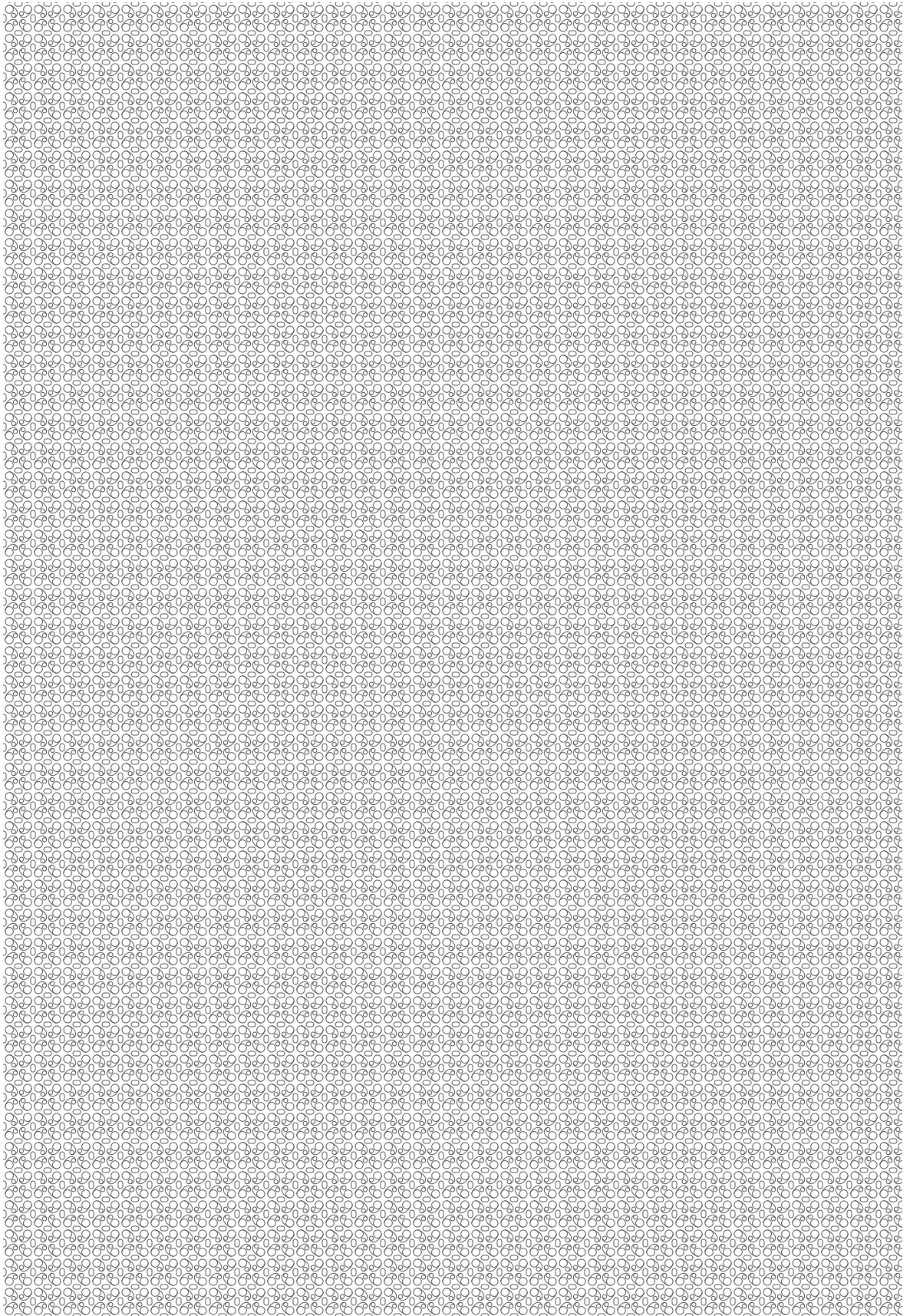


## 2026年度入学試験問題

# 英 語

(試験時間 10:30~12:00 90分)

1. 解答用紙は、マーク解答用紙のみです。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄にマークしてください。解答欄以外にマークすると無効となります。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、一度マークした箇所を修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残りがあると、解答が無効となることがあります。また、消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入・マークしてください。未記入や記入・マークミスなどがあった場合は、当該科目の解答は無効になります。



I 次の英文1～15の( )に入る最も適切な語句を(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. When traveling overseas, many people choose to exchange leftover foreign ( ) at the airport before returning home.  
(A) property (B) jewelry (C) taxes (D) currency
2. He knew it was unlikely that his choice for president would win, but he was happy to exercise his ( ) rights anyway.  
(A) democratic (B) scientific (C) genetic (D) academic
3. For best results, it is recommended that you apply the provided lotion to the ( ) regularly over the next 72 hours to help it heal.  
(A) organ (B) divide (C) sneeze (D) wound
4. Even though the enemy had more soldiers, the unit ( ) fought bravely and won the battle.  
(A) nonetheless (B) meanwhile (C) elsewhere (D) moreover
5. There are still several sites that remain closed to tourists, as they are considered too ( ) for non-believers to enter.  
(A) abstract (B) endangered (C) holy (D) cultural
6. After years of driving long-distance truck routes, she had become ( ) to the quiet darkness of the highway at night.  
(A) assigned (B) accustomed (C) allocated (D) appointed

7. As a result of several setbacks and constant delays, the project was ( ) not completed on time.  
(A) regrettably (B) moderately (C) remarkably (D) unbelievably
8. Sometimes, professional speakers include personal ( ) in their speeches to reveal more about their lives and connect better with the audience.  
(A) legends (B) confessions (C) institutions (D) predictions
9. While the students had been excited about the road trip initially, after seeing the weather report, they had ( ) about going.  
(A) hesitations (B) obligations (C) accusations (D) investigations
10. Though he had worked hard to get elected, the prime minister now worried whether he could ( ) to the voters' expectations.  
(A) stand up (B) look up (C) give up (D) live up
11. Most courts around the world impose serious penalties on individuals who ( ) with the administration of justice.  
(A) interfere (B) participate (C) compete (D) consult
12. When threatened, the twig snake draws air into pockets in its neck and waves its ( ) head at perceived danger to intimidate it.  
(A) shrunken (B) inflated (C) toxic (D) unsafe
13. A sudden loss of power is a rare ( ) around here, but still not unheard of.  
(A) occurence (B) occurrence (C) occurance (D) occurrence

14. To help boost customer satisfaction, the company offers a five-year (            ) on all of its electronic products.  
(A) guarentee      (B) garrentee      (C) guarrantee      (D) guarantee
15. A bookstore had 120 books. On Monday, it sold 40 books. On Tuesday, it sold half of the remaining books. Therefore, it had (            ) books left after Tuesday.  
(A) 20                      (B) 60                      (C) 40                      (D) 30

Ⅱ 次の問1～問3について答えなさい。

問1 以下の各四つの単語のうち、他の三つの選択肢と異なる部分にアクセントがあるものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. (A) antique            (B) compete            (C) harvest            (D) precise
2. (A) eager                (B) impress            (C) justice            (D) symptom
3. (A) abandon            (B) delightful            (C) envelope            (D) nutrition
4. (A) admiration            (B) historical            (C) invisible            (D) significant

問2 下線部の発音が、他の三つの選択肢と異なるものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. (A) certain            (B) maintain            (C) obtain            (D) remainin
2. (A) analyze            (B) typical            (C) stylish            (D) rhyme
3. (A) soothe            (B) truthful            (C) authentic            (D) healthh

問3 問いかけに対する返答の中で、最も強く言う部分の下線部を(A)~(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. A: Hi there. I'd like to place an order for delivery. Do you currently have any specials going on?

B: Sure thing. And yes, right now if you buy any large pizza, you can get a side dish of your choice for free.

A: In that case, I'll take one large pepperoni pizza and a side of garlic bread, not the breadsticks you accidentally sent me last time.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)

2. A: We're collecting donations for the local animal shelter. Would you be interested in contributing?

B: Of course. That sounds like a worthy cause. What are the donations primarily used for?

A: The money that we collect helps provide medical care, food, and a safe environment for animals awaiting adoption.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)

3. A: Excuse me. I'm not quite sure how to use the washing machines here. This is my first time at a coin laundry shop.

B: No problem. They aren't too different from ones you use at home. Put your clothes in, then add the liquid detergent.

A: Okay, and where does the fabric softener go? I don't see a separate compartment for that.

B: For these particular ones, you just add the fabric softener directly into the drum before turning on the machine.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Ⅲ 次の問1, 問2について答えなさい。

問1 次の文章1, 2について, 文法的に誤りのある箇所があれば指摘し, 解答として最も適切なものを(A)~(F)から一つずつ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

1.

The International Date Line (IDL) is essential for keeping global time consistent. Earth is divided into 24 time zones, but without the IDL, travelers could endlessly change time without adjusting the date. By marking why the calendar shifts by one day, the IDL prevents confusion in international travel, communication, and trade. It guarantees that countries follow a logical sequence of date, avoiding discrepancies when crossing the Pacific. Without it, coordinating global events, flights, and business operations would be chaotic.

- (A) 誤り無し                      (B) (1)                      (C) (1), (3)  
(D) (2), (3)                      (E) (3)                      (F) (3), (4)

2.

Plastic bills offer several key advantages over paper notes. They are durable significantly more, lasting up to 2.5 times longer, and are resistant to wear, water, and dirt, staying cleaner and more hygienic. Their advanced security features, such as transparent windows and holograms, make counterfeiting much harder. Additionally, polymer notes are recyclable, reducing environmental impact by requiring fewer replacements. These benefits make plastic bills a more efficient, secure, and long-lasting solution for modern currency.

- (A) 誤り無し                      (B) (1)                      (C) (1), (2)  
(D) (3)                      (E) (3), (4)                      (F) (4)

問2 以下の1～3の日本語を訳した際、英文の中の空欄に入る最も適切な文を(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

1. 地球が23.5度傾いているのは、形成段階において火星サイズの天体と衝突したことに起因する。この傾きによって、地球の異なる場所で1年を通してさまざまな太陽光を受けるため、季節が生じる。この角度は一定で、季節のサイクルを一定に保ち、地球の気候に極めて重要である。

The Earth's 23.5° tilt resulted from a collision with a Mars-sized body during its formation. [                    ] The angle remains stable, maintaining a consistent seasonal cycle, and is crucial for Earth's climate.

- (A) The tilt causes various sunlight in different parts of the world, which arises seasonal during one year.
- (B) This tilt causes the seasons, as different parts of the Earth receive varying amounts of sunlight throughout the year.
- (C) The seasons are made to occur by this tilt, when various places on Earth get a variety of sunlight in a year.
- (D) This tilting results from the seasons, with Earth's different places receiving variable sunlight the whole year.

2. ピーマンの内部には胞子のうと呼ばれる空洞があり、種子が入っている。この空間は果実が成長するにつれて自然に形成され、外壁は厚くなるが内部は空洞のままである。この空洞は、多くの果物に共通する特徴で、種子の分散を促進して果実を軽くする。

Bell peppers have a vacant space inside, known as the locular cavity, which holds seeds. This space forms naturally as the fruit grows, with the outer walls thickening while the interior remains hollow. [                    ]

- (A) The cavity aids in seed distribution and makes the fruit lighter, a common feature in many fruits.
- (B) Promoting the scattering of seeds and lightening fruits, this space is shared among many of them.
- (C) The cavity's traits are similar in many fruits, encouraging seeds to spread and decrease their weight.
- (D) These cavities assist seed scattering, thereby fruit becomes lighter, the typical character many share.

3. 漢字の筆順は、明瞭でバランスのとれた読みやすい字を保つ。スムーズな手の動きをサポートし、学習を助け、デジタルツールとの相性も良くなる。単なるルール以上に、伝統と美を反映し、学習者が各文字の深い意味を理解するのに役立つのだ。

Stroke order in kanji keeps writing clear, balanced, and easy to read. It supports smooth hand movement, aids learning, and works better with digital tools. [                    ]

- (A) Stroke order supports smoothly the beautiful writing and to learn kanji rules better for learners.
- (B) More than a rule, it helps learners with tradition and beauty, as well as the deeper meaning connecting.
- (C) It reflects tradition and beauty, helping to understand learners the meaning more deeply of characters.
- (D) More than a rule, it reflects tradition and beauty, helping learners connect with the deeper meaning of each character.

IV 次の英文を読んで、以下の1～10の解答として最も適切なものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。\*の付いた語には注が付してある。

When team members spend time carrying out the hard work—engaging in activities outside the team—they need to work equally hard to coordinate and integrate the fruits of that labor inside the team. For team members to share their experiences and express their views of how to move forward, the team’s climate must support a frank exchange of views. Such *psychological safety* means that all members feel the team is a safe place for interpersonal risk-taking. It means that team members feel free to express their views, even ( 1 ) ones. It means they can bring up problems without fear of being blamed, or worse, being fired. It means people have permission to be candid\*<sup>1</sup>. A team with psychological safety sets the stage for sharing vital information, identifying what matters, and learning from mistakes. From a distributed leadership perspective,<sup>(2)</sup> the internal team dynamics reflect the very activities that teams need to bring to the larger organization and that the organization needs to support throughout the company.

At Toyota, for example, when a new car comes off the assembly line with a defective door handle, the person responsible for that part does not fix the problem quietly, without the assembly team leader noticing. Instead, the team comes together to identify the root cause of the problem to ( 3 ) that it does not happen again. This process often gets noisy, and it requires psychological safety. However, the focus is not on blame but rather on improvement. Without it, quiet fixers would rule the day—leaving the source of the problem and its consequences to return again.

Another example of the importance of psychological safety comes from a study of hospital patient care teams. The study showed great differences in team members’ beliefs about the consequences of reporting errors in medication. In some teams, members acknowledged errors openly, while in others they kept such errors to themselves. A nurse in one of the studied teams observed, “Mistakes are

serious, because of the toxicity<sup>\*2</sup> of the drugs we use—so you're never afraid to tell the nurse manager.” In contrast, a nurse in a different team admitted: “( 4 )! People get blamed for mistakes... You don't want to have made one.” The study made an important observation: teams that acknowledged errors also discussed ways of avoiding further errors and improved. This did not happen in teams where errors were not acknowledged.

In teams without psychological safety, members keep information to themselves. They don't ask for help when they need it. They may be scared that they will be labeled as troublemakers or seen as stupid or weak. Or perhaps they do not think it is their place to rock the boat.<sup>(5)</sup> Even when information is shared, a far too rare situation, it tends to be done privately or offline. As a result, critical knowledge may not be revealed, processed, or used. Research shows that in all teams, members are more likely to share information that others already have rather than information that they alone have obtained.

However, in a team without psychological safety, this tendency can cause real damage, and the team often loses the unique and critical knowledge of individual members. How can psychological safety be built? The team leader plays an important role, such as setting explicit norms that members are encouraged to say what they really think and to express doubts. It is also important to get members to agree on what to expect in terms of uncertainty and failure rates. Inviting participation is critical. Modeling this same behavior themselves, team leaders can set an example.

Consider Jerry Ng, the chairman and founder of Bank Jago, an Indonesian digital bank. In the digital banking space, engaging with rapidly shifting industry boundaries is crucial. This requires that the entire executive team is making sense of changes and experimenting with how to take advantage of them, which inevitably will involve failed experiments. As a high-profile leader with a famously successful career, Jerry knows that his presence can be intimidating<sup>\*3</sup> to the team. That is why he often tells the story of how he failed in his first CEO role. He also

stresses the importance of “showing your skin” by acknowledging blind spots and asking for help, which he role-models himself.

Perhaps the most important thing a leader can do is to react positively when team members express views that conflict with their own or bring in perspectives that may seem strange or questionable. If people are punished for disagreeing with each other, then they won't do it very often. When Alan Mulally took over as CEO of Ford when it was losing billions of dollars, he asked members of his team at his first business plan review meeting to let him know if they were in the green (good), yellow (some risk), or red (serious trouble) in their top five business priorities. To his surprise, everyone said all was fine and everything was good.

Obviously, his team was scared. Legend has it that Alan remarked that unless the plan was to lose \$17 billion that year, everything was not ( i . ). Several weeks later, when Mark Fields finally held up a ( ii . ) card—admitting that his whole production line was down—he was afraid he would be fired. Mulally did not fire him. Instead, he clapped, asked others to help solve the problem, and Fields became CEO when Mulally retired. Ultimately, psychological safety relies heavily on trust—a commodity that requires consistent nurturing\*<sup>4</sup> over time. Building it is the job not only of the formal team leader but of all team members, who must at times take on leadership roles, too.

[注]

- \* 1 . candid 率直な
- \* 2 . toxicity 毒性
- \* 3 . intimidating 威圧的な
- \* 4 . nurturing 育成

1. Which word best fits blank ( 1 )?
- (A) objective (B) controversial  
(C) practical (D) balanced
2. Which of the following is the underlined part (2) referring to?
- (A) an idea that authority should be concentrated within the top positions  
(B) a belief that leadership is mainly about managing the work of others  
(C) an opinion that the team leader should be making most of the decisions  
(D) a view that leadership responsibility should be shared among team members
3. Which word best fits blank ( 3 )?
- (A) imply (B) advise (C) ensure (D) threaten
4. Which line best fits blank ( 4 )?
- (A) You get put on trial  
(B) You earn respect for taking risks  
(C) You avoid being lectured  
(D) You receive praise for quick reporting
5. What is the meaning of the underlined part (5)?
- (A) Members might believe that they will be promoted to a better role if they deal with trouble on their own.  
(B) Viewing themselves like the crew of a ship, team members may feel it is not their job to warn of danger.  
(C) Team members may not feel that they are in a position to point out issues with the current situation.  
(D) Prioritizing harmony, members of the team could try to avoid standing out for performing well.

6. Choose the most appropriate combination of color names to fill in the blanks  
( i . ) and ( ii . ).
- (A) i . red      ii . green  
(B) i . yellow    ii . green  
(C) i . yellow    ii . red  
(D) i . green     ii . red
7. According to the article, psychological safety
- (A) involves protecting the mental health of team members by not forcing them to reveal errors they have made.  
(B) requires an environment in which team members do not have to worry about negative consequences for being open.  
(C) is destroyed when a leader makes mistakes and causes the members of the team to lose trust in them.  
(D) depends almost entirely on the leader of a team to establish and maintain among their members.
8. According to the article, Jerry Ng
- (A) knows that people get nervous around him due to the fact that his career has been absent of major failures.  
(B) gives the example of his struggles with being blind to demonstrate the importance of overcoming obstacles.  
(C) looks up to members of his team as role models because they usually ask him for assistance when necessary.  
(D) believes that defeats are natural when trying to understand changes and figure out how to benefit from them.

9. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- (A) Quiet fixers are vital for a company's success as they handle smaller, more manageable problems alone.
  - (B) There is a greater possibility that people will pass on information when they are not the only ones who have it.
  - (C) Team leaders should decide the practices and attitudes they wish to see from their members and exhibit those themselves.
  - (D) Resisting openness can cause the loss of knowledge and ideas that teams need in order to succeed.
10. Which of the following best summarizes this article?
- (A) Psychological safety is essential for success in teams, which means allowing leaders to focus on making decisions without intrusion. In turn, this prevents misunderstandings and helps goals get achieved.
  - (B) In teams working in rapidly changing industries, members hide their mistakes to help maintain a positive atmosphere. As a result, problems are quietly resolved without distracting others from their work.
  - (C) When members feel safe sharing opinions and troubles, they can work together more effectively. That way, teams that promote open communication are better at identifying problems and avoiding past mistakes.
  - (D) To maintain psychological safety, teams should avoid discussing mistakes publicly to prevent members from feeling blamed. Consequently, this approach keeps everyone focused on their tasks without worrying about errors.

V 次の問1, 問2について答えなさい。

問1 次の1, 2の会話の空欄に入る最も適切なものを(A)~(D)から一つずつ選び, その記号をマークしなさい。

1. Man: Is there anything I can help you with? You seem to be looking around for something.

Woman: Oh, yes, Mr. Harris. Sorry. Could you tell me where I should throw away these cans and plastic bottles? I didn't see a place for them in the kitchen.

Man: 

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Woman: You mean you don't sort them? That's quite different from what I'm used to back home. Anyway, thanks for letting me know.

- (A) It's trash day, so the bins for each are down by the street.
- (B) The bags for the bottles and the cans are both kept outside.
- (C) Just put them in the bin that's out there in the garage.
- (D) We have separate containers for them in the room over here.

2. Woman: Look at this comment someone left on the photo I uploaded to social media last night. Can you believe that?

Man: Wow, that is pretty harsh, not to mention completely untrue. I think you look great in that photo. Do you know this person who left the comment?

Woman: Not at all.  They're going to wish they hadn't started this fight.

Man: I think you should just ignore it. People who post comments like that are hoping for a reaction. If you give them one, then they get exactly what they want.

- (A) I'm going to give them a piece of my mind though.
- (B) Maybe it's someone who is a friend of a friend of mine.
- (C) I won't give them the satisfaction of getting a reply.
- (D) The comment might be from a fake account run by AI.

問2 次の説明会でのやり取りを読み、空欄に入る最も適切なものを(A)～(D)から一つずつ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

Interviewer: Today, I will be interviewing Dr. Maria Setiawan, who has been involved in disaster management in her home country of Indonesia, as well as in the greater Southeast Asian region, for nearly two decades. She specializes in equality and the role of women in disaster response and prevention. Dr. Setiawan, thank you for taking the time to speak with me.

Dr. Setiawan: It's my pleasure. I think the media has a very important part to play in reducing the damage that natural disasters cause by making people more aware of what they can do to protect themselves. Information is one of the most effective tools we have for generating change in the way we prepare for and respond to such disasters.

Interviewer: You have been a vocal supporter of the idea that when a disaster strikes, women shouldn't be seen as simply victims.

1

Dr. Setiawan: All too often the image people have of disaster response is that of men in hard hats and orange jackets pulling people out of destroyed buildings, but that is only a small part of what goes on after a disaster. The biggest job is reaching out to communities affected and providing the support they need to begin rebuilding their lives. Women play a vital role in this work, communicating between the people who need help and the agencies trying to get that help to them.

Interviewer: Given that, is it fair to describe women as a bridge between communities and responders?

Dr. Setiawan: 2 Women are on the front lines of disaster

response, and as a result, are trusted and relied on by the people in their communities. Recently, we are also seeing an increase in women taking local political leadership roles throughout Southeast Asia.

Interviewer: Let's talk about the Southeast Asian region. What is the significance of regional cooperation there?

Dr. Setiawan: Countries in the region need to work together to respond to crises and to put in place cooperative disaster management programs.

Interviewer: Moving forward, do you feel that there will be increased cooperation between Southeast Asian nations?

Dr. Setiawan: I hope so. It is important that we keep in mind the fact that we are not alone and that the problems we are dealing with are not just local or national but regional and global in scale.

Interviewer: I see. That brings me to my final question. 

3
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Dr. Setiawan: As more women participate in disaster response and recovery efforts at the local level, they gain valuable experience which could help inform decisions made at higher levels of government. What is required now, and what we are starting to see, is more women receiving education and training so that they can participate in disaster management at the professional level. As more women move into this area, I think there will be a shift away from disaster response and toward a more long-term risk reduction and loss prevention approach to disaster management.

Interviewer: Dr. Setiawan, thank you so much for your time today.

Dr. Setiawan: You're very welcome. It's been a pleasure.

1. (A) How can countries like Indonesia improve their support for women in times of natural disasters?  
(B) When it comes to disaster management in Southeast Asia, in what way are women having an effect?  
(C) In your opinion, what is the most difficult part of changing people's perceptions on this point?  
(D) What steps can communities take to involve more women in disaster response and recovery?
  
2. (A) While that does sum up the situation, I'd like to explain a little more.  
(B) Many people hold that view, but the evidence suggests otherwise.  
(C) You could say that, though we prefer not to use those exact terms.  
(D) At times, but I think it only represents one aspect of the larger story.
  
3. (A) How can women be more active in promoting these kinds of regional and global relationships?  
(B) What impact do you think women will have as they become more active in disaster management?  
(C) Do you have any advice for women who are interested in pursuing a career in disaster management?  
(D) In what ways do you see disaster management education and training making a difference in the lives of women?

VI 次のプレゼンテーションを読み、以下の1～5に答えなさい。

Hello, everyone, and thank you for coming today. My name is Thomas, and I work part-time in the tourism division at City Hall. I'm originally from the UK, and I've been lucky enough to call this city home since marrying my wife, who grew up here. It's a place full of charm, history, and peaceful streets, and that's exactly why I'm here to talk about something that could threaten all of that in the near future: overtourism.

Now, I know the term might sound dramatic, especially for a city like ours. We're not Tokyo or Kyoto. However, let me explain why we should be thinking ( ). Please look at Slide 1. What you see here is our city's current tourism capacity—the number of hotel rooms, transport limitations, and visitor access points, especially around the castle area. As you can see, our infrastructure is quite limited. The roads are narrow, there's very little parking near the main sights, and public transport doesn't directly serve the historic district. This wouldn't be a problem if visitor numbers stayed steady, but they won't.

Let me explain why. As many of you know, our castle, once destroyed by fire in the last century, was lovingly rebuilt and reopened in 2025, thanks to the support of our citizens. That alone has increased domestic tourism. But in 2027, something much bigger is coming: a major Hollywood film featuring our city's most famous samurai warlord. A popular international actor has been cast, and the film will be released worldwide, including in English-speaking countries. This means our quiet city is about to become a destination for fans, tourists, and history lovers from all over.

Now take a moment to glance at Slide 2, where we show a projection of tourism growth following film-related exposure. We've based this on other examples—for instance, how visitor numbers in Alnwick Castle in the UK jumped after it was featured in the Harry Potter films. Our estimates suggest a tripling of tourist arrivals in the year after the film's release. That might sound like a dream

come true, but the question is: are we ready?

Let's think about what's happened elsewhere. Look at Slide 3 now. Here we've plotted data comparing Kyoto and Kanazawa from 2018 to 2024. In Kyoto, rapid tourism growth led to an equally rapid increase in local complaints—noise, overcrowding, and pressure on housing. In contrast, Kanazawa also saw rising tourist numbers, but fewer complaints. Why? Because they took early action. They managed flow through digital passes, promoted off-season visits, and invested in multilingual communication tools.

So, what can we do? Well, first, we don't need to wait for trouble to begin. As foreign residents, we're in a unique position to help prepare this city for the future. We understand what international visitors expect, but we also understand what life here is like. That's why we can act as interpreters—not just of language, but of culture, behaviour, and common sense.

Please refer to Slide 4, where I've listed some community-based solutions. One idea is to promote lesser-known areas: the scenic backstreets, small shrines, and local markets that most tourists won't find on their own. If we help develop walking routes or online maps in English, we can gently guide visitors away from overcrowded spots. Another idea is to help build digital resources, such as apps or social media content, that explain what to expect, when to arrive, and how to behave respectfully.

We could also volunteer as multilingual guides or information stewards during peak seasons. I know many of you here are already active in community events, so this kind of support might be a natural extension of what you already do. Ultimately, this isn't about rejecting tourism—quite the opposite. We want to welcome visitors, but in a way that protects our way of life, respects our residents, and preserves what makes this city special. Overtourism doesn't have to be inevitable, but preparation is key.

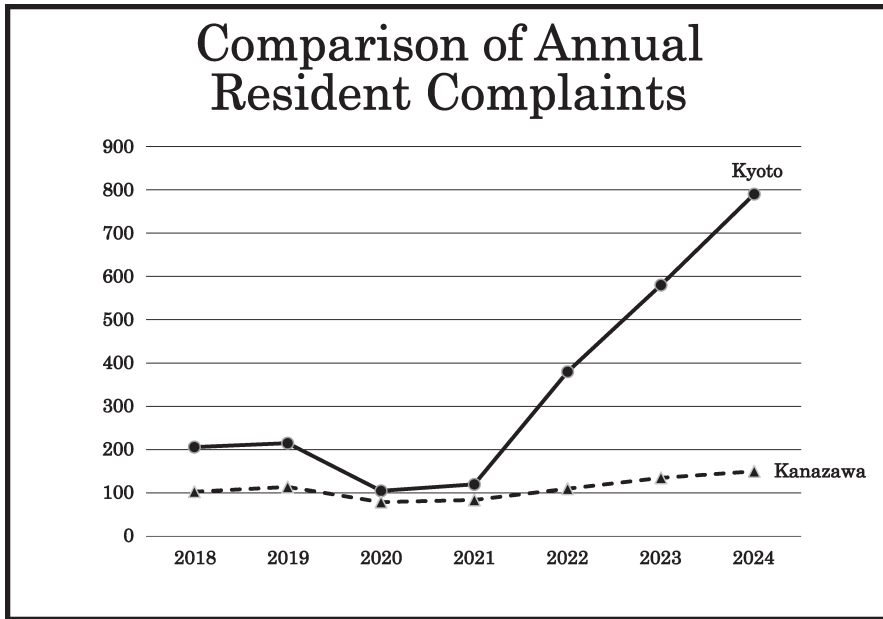
I'll stop here for now. I know I've shared a lot of information, but I'd be happy to hear your thoughts now that the presentation is over. Thank you again for

being here, and for caring about this city's future. Does anyone have any questions?

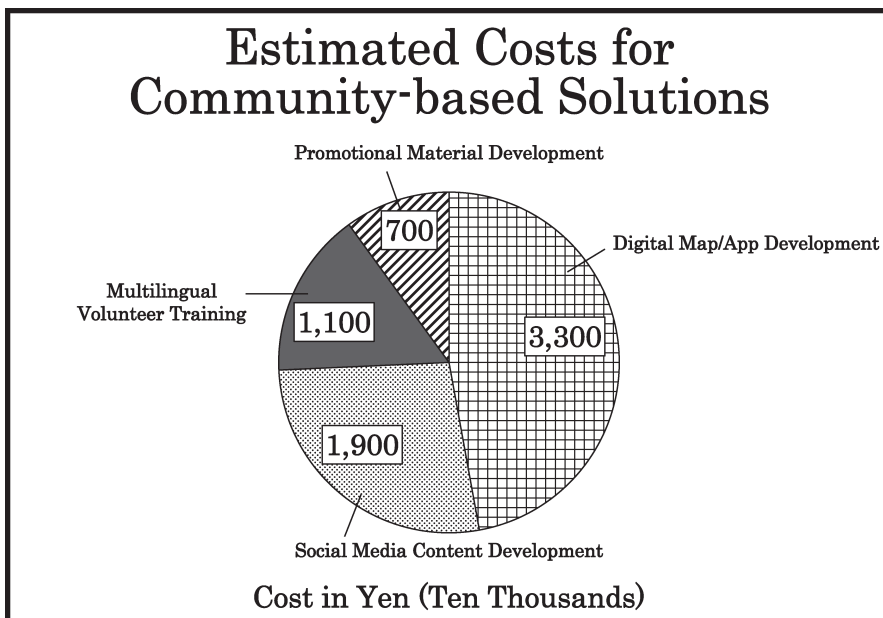
1. このプレゼンテーションのメインテーマはどれか、最も適切なものを(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
  - (A) How can Japanese and foreign residents work together to attract more tourists?
  - (B) What can Japan's tourist industry learn from the overtourism problems in the UK?
  - (C) How can historic Japanese cities recover from film-driven overtourism problems today?
  - (D) How should the city prepare for a possible surge in future tourist numbers?
  
2. ( )に入る最も適切なものを(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
  - (A) ahead                      (B) simply                      (C) unique                      (D) positive
  
3. プレゼンテーション内で、問題の解決策として言及されなかったものはどれか、最も適切なものを(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
  - (A) Promote hidden tourist spots, scenic locations, and local markets that visitors would not easily find.
  - (B) Assist in developing walking routes and English online maps to divert tourists away from crowded areas.
  - (C) Guide visitors to movie filming locations and share historical facts and stories related to those sites.
  - (D) Volunteer to support visitors by serving as multilingual guides or sources of helpful information.

4. このプレゼンテーションを通して投影しなかったと考えられるスライドはどれか、最も適切なものを(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

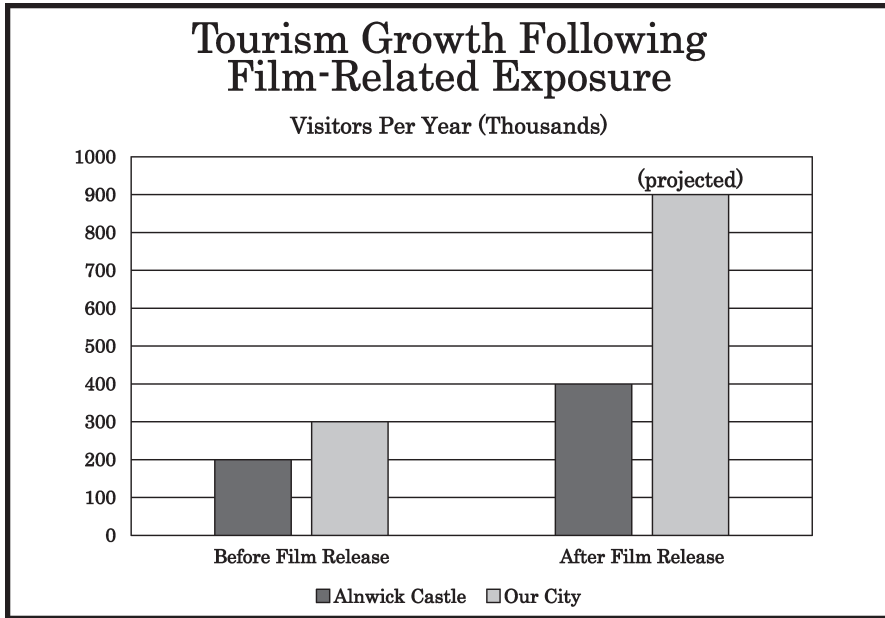
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

### Current Tourism Capacity

Type	Amount
Hotel Rooms	1,520
Parking Spaces Near Castle	50
Parking Spaces Near Historic District	35
Castle Visitor Access Points	3
Public Transport Stops Near Castle	2
Public Transport Stops Near Historic District	2

5. プレゼンテーション最後の“Does anyone have any questions?”という呼びかけに対して想定される質問として、最も適切なものを(A)~(D)から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (A) In which parts of the city will they be filming the new Hollywood film that you mentioned?
- (B) How much will it cost to widen all of the narrow roads throughout our city and improve traffic flow?
- (C) How can we make ourselves available to provide information to tourists during peak travel seasons?
- (D) Why have the city's strategies for combatting overtourism not been effective in reducing it so far?

