

2025(令和7)年度 沖縄国際大学一般選抜試験問題

産業情報学部 専門高校／総合学科生

【英 語】

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけない。
2. この問題は、9 ページある。解答用紙は、マーク用が1 枚ある。マーク用の解答用紙は【1】～【37】まで使用する。
3. マーク用の解答用紙の選択問題マーク欄は使用しないこと。
4. 試験中に問題の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁、乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気がついた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
5. 解答用紙は直接機械処理をするので、折り曲げたり、汚してはいけない。
6. 解答用紙には、受験番号、氏名、科目、受験地が印字されているので、間違いがないか確認すること。
7. 筆記用具は、必ず鉛筆（HB）または0.5 ミリの HB シャープペンシルを使用し、丁寧に記入すること。
また、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製消しゴムで完全に消してから改めて記入すること。
8. 解答は、設問ごとに指示してある番号の解答欄にマークすること。例えば【20】と指示のある問いに対して③と解答する場合は、次の（よい記入例）のようにNo. 【20】の回答欄の③にマークすること。

○よい記入例

No.	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
【20】	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

○悪い記入例（得点にならない）

【21】 2ヶ所にマークした

No.	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
【21】	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

【22】 はみだしてマークした

No.	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
【22】	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

【23】 ぬりつぶした

9. 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

2025(令和7)年度 沖縄国際大学一般選抜試験問題

産業情報学部 専門高校／総合学科生

【英 語】

※ 解答はすべて解答用紙にマークすること。

I. 各文の空欄 (【1】～【14】) に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。(各2点)

1. She is very (【1】) and always helps others.

- ① kind ② mean ③ selfish ④ rude

2. She prefers reading (【2】) watching television.

- ① on ② rather ③ than ④ to

3. While (【3】) dinner together, we talked about our vacation plans.

- ① cook ② cooking ③ have cooked ④ have been cooking

4. I wish I (【4】) a bird, so that I could fly freely in the sky.

- ① am ② will ③ would be ④ were

5. (【5】) he tried his best, he didn't succeed.

- ① Although ② Despite ③ Even ④ However

6. It will have been raining (【6】) a week by next Sunday.

- ① by ② for ③ on ④ since

7. Neither of the answers (【7】) correct, according to the teacher.

- ① am ② has ③ have ④ is

8. I was waiting at the bus stop, (【8】) it wouldn't rain.

- ① and hope ② hoping ③ to hope ④ which hoped

9. The boy (【9】) I thought was Jimmy turned out to be his younger brother.

- ① when ② where ③ what ④ who

10. A bag of money (【10】) in the park yesterday.
① finds ② is found ③ has been found ④ was found
11. They are excited (【11】) their trip to Europe next month.
① about ② for ③ of ④ on
12. It's time we (【12】) making preparations for the presentation.
① are starting ② have started ③ started ④ will start
13. The meeting was (【13】) due to an emergency situation.
① counted on ② made up ③ put off ④ taken up
14. The students listened (【14】) to the lecture so as not to miss anything.
① attentively ② casually ③ carelessly ④ relatively

Ⅱ. 次の日本語の意味に合うように、①～⑤の語句を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は空欄（【15】～【18】）に入る番号のみを答えなさい。なお、最初に来る語も小文字で始まっています。（各3点）

1. なぜ仕事に遅刻したのか理由を言いなさい。

_____ (【15】) _____ you were late for work.
① why ② the ③ tell ④ reason ⑤ me

2. 彼女が取り組んだ計画は非常に困難なものだった。

The project _____ (【16】) _____ very difficult.
① was ② on ③ she ④ which ⑤ worked

3. 3人のうち、メイが最も注意深く車を運転します。

_____ the three drivers, Mei _____ (【17】) _____.
① carefully ② drives ③ most ④ of ⑤ the

4. 彼は自分が留学することについて両親を説得することに成功した。

He _____ (【18】) _____ to let him study abroad.
① convincing ② his ③ in ④ parents ⑤ succeeded

Ⅲ. 次の会話を読んで、A・Bの問いに答えなさい。

Nancy: Hi, Yuki. What are you doing? Are you ready to go to school?

Yuki: Hold on. I'm packing some stuff to send my family in Japan.

I want to stop by at a post office before going to school. (【19】)

Nancy: No problem. What's inside the box? You're not allowed to send things such as fruits and vegetables from the United States.

Yuki: No, there aren't any fruits or vegetables; just some clothes. You know, Christmas is coming in a month. They're Christmas presents for my parents in Okinawa.

Nancy: Oh, I see. I'm sure they will be pleased.

Yuki: (【20】) You know, my father studied here in Arizona a long time ago and recommended that I go to the same university.

Nancy: So, that's why you came to Arizona State University.

Yuki: That's right. At first, I wanted to go to New York University because I was interested in diverse cultures, but in the end I decided to follow his advice.

Nancy: (【21】) I think Arizona is one of the best places to live in America.

Yuki: I agree. By the way, do you know how much it costs if I send the package by air?

Nancy: Maybe, about \$70.

Yuki: Well, \$70 is a bit expensive. (【22】)

Nancy: Sea mail would be much cheaper. I think it costs only \$25.

Yuki: How long does it take to get to Japan?

Nancy: At least six weeks, sometimes longer.

Yuki: OK. I want to send it as soon as possible, (【23】)

Nancy: I think the package will arrive in Japan in a week.

Yuki: Thanks for your help. Let's go!

A. 会話の空欄【19】～【23】に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。(各3点)

【19】

- ① Is that your problem?
- ② Where are you going?
- ③ Is that okay for you?
- ④ I forget my address.

【20】

- ① Where do your parents live?
- ② What a nice idea!
- ③ I'm thinking about my school.
- ④ I hope so.

【21】

- ① I'm glad you're here now.
- ② Are you going to New York?
- ③ I don't think so.
- ④ Do you like this color?

【22】

- ① Where should I send it?
- ② Are there any other options?
- ③ Do you know how to send it by air?
- ④ Do you have any stamps?

【23】

- ① so I'll send it by sea mail.
- ② so I'll do my best.
- ③ so I'll send it by air.
- ④ so I'll go straight home.

B. 会話についての質問【24】～【28】に対して最も適切な回答を、それぞれ①～④の中から一つ選びなさい。(各3点)

【24】 Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- ① In a classroom.
- ② In a post office.
- ③ In a supermarket.
- ④ In Yuki's house.

【25】 When are Yuki and Nancy talking about sending the package?

- ① In early November.
- ② In late November.
- ③ In early December.
- ④ In late December.

【26】 Why did Yuki decide to go to Arizona State University?

- ① She has been interested in diverse cultures.
- ② She has wanted to go there since she was a child.
- ③ Her father advised her to go there.
- ④ She thought Arizona was one of the best places in America.

【27】 What is true about the conversation?

- ① Yuki cannot send apples to her family from the United States.
- ② Yuki still wants to go to New York University.
- ③ Yuki is going to send the package by sea mail.
- ④ The package will arrive in Japan in a few weeks by air.

【28】 Where are Yuki and Nancy going first?

- ① To school.
- ② To Nancy's house.
- ③ To a supermarket.
- ④ To a post office.

Ⅳ. 次の文章を読んで、下の A・B の問いに答えなさい。

Have you recently visited Churaumi Aquarium and thought there were more tourists than Okinawans? Do you feel annoyed when you observe tourists filling up their shopping carts in stores where you normally shop? Have you noticed a sharp increase in prices or out-of-stock items of local goods? If these situations sound familiar to you, perhaps you are experiencing overtourism.

Japan, as well as other countries with a growing tourism industry, is caught up in this phenomenon known as overtourism. This is because people could not travel freely during the pandemic and now that it is over, everyone wants to see the world. With the help of social media, anyone can quickly and easily get information first-hand. Who can resist pictures of *sushi*, *takoyaki*, *tonkatsu* and other traditional foods on Instagram? Furthermore, foreign visitors can enjoy a trip to Japan for relatively affordable 【35】 prices, due to the weak yen against the dollar. Imagine a bowl of ramen costing over twenty dollars in New York and less than a thousand yen in Japan. This would mean you can enjoy three bowls of ramen in Japan for the price of one in New York!

Although tourists experience various advantages when visiting Japan, local residents face numerous problems and inconveniences. Some feel that tourists invade their property and privacy. Others complain that living expenses, such as the prices of groceries, have increased. Roads are more congested 【36】 with people, rental cars, and tour buses, which leads to air pollution and excess trash. Restaurants and hotels also may not be ready to welcome foreign tourists, due to language barriers and a lack of human resources.

Needless to say, Japan is coming up with various ideas to solve the problem. One possible way to ease the situation is to minimize 【37】 the number of tourists. For example, Mt. Fuji presently limits the number of climbers per day. There are also plans for introducing higher admission fees and fares for non-locals. Kyoto is considering running express buses for tourists which will take them directly to major tourist areas, doubling the fares at the same time. The number of staff can be increased by hiring students from abroad who speak foreign languages to work in hotels and restaurants. In addition, Japanese employees can be trained and encouraged to learn English and other languages.

Overtourism is not a local issue, but a global one. It affects not only the local residents and those involved in the tourism industry but also visitors from various parts of the world. Current attempts to solve the problem may not immediately be successful; however, all those involved need to work together to find ways to overcome the problem through mutual understanding and cooperation.

A. 本文についての質問に、最も適切な回答をそれぞれ下の①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。
(各 4 点)

[29] In the first paragraph, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a sign of overtourism?

- ① There are only locals visiting famous locations.
- ② There are many tourists buying lots of items.
- ③ Goods in local stores are often lacking.
- ④ Items in local stores have become expensive.

[30] According to the second paragraph, what might a tourist from New York say about ramen in Japan?

- ① It tastes so much better.
- ② It is surprisingly cheaper.
- ③ It costs more than twenty US dollars.
- ④ You need at least three bowls to be full.

[31] According to the third paragraph, how do locals feel about tourists visiting where they live?

- ① Grateful.
- ② Hopeful.
- ③ Troubled.
- ④ Embarrassed.

[32] According to the fourth paragraph, what is Japan doing to overcome overtourism?

- ① Providing more hotels for local residents.
- ② Limiting the number of visitors in certain places.
- ③ Hiring more drivers for public transportation.
- ④ Having students from abroad teach English.

[33] According to the essay, what might foreign tourists visiting Japan be asked to do in the future?

- ① Speak Japanese.
- ② Stop taking photos.
- ③ Use rental cars.
- ④ Pay more for some services.

[34] What does the author think about overtourism?

- ① It is a direct cause of the weak yen.
- ② It is a complicated international problem.
- ③ It can be solved only by the tourism industry.
- ④ It is a huge help for the Japanese economy.

B. 本文の内容に一致するように、以上の本文の下線部の語句（【35】～【37】）に最も近い意味のものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。（各2点）

- | | | | | |
|------|--------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 【35】 | ① believable | ② visible | ③ strong | ④ inexpensive |
| 【36】 | ① improved | ② crowded | ③ constructed | ④ travelled |
| 【37】 | ① reduce | ② allow | ③ decide | ④ count |

