

2025(令和7)年度 個別学力検査 後期日程

## 外国語学部 英米学科 小論文

### 【注 意】

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ません。
2. 試験時間は13時00分から14時40分まで(100分間)です。
3. この問題冊子は表紙以外に4ページあり、解答用紙は3枚あります。
4. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
5. 解答はすべて解答用紙の解答欄に記入してください。
6. 解答用紙の氏名欄を除き、受験者本人の特定につながるような氏名、住所、学校名等は記述しないでください。
7. 解答用紙を持ち出してはいけません。持ち出した場合、試験をすべて無効とします。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

問題 1 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。(120 点)

“What do you think of the increasing number of foreign visitors coming to Japan?” I was asked by a Japanese TV director. Apparently, one person she’d asked distinguished between two types of tourists: good ones and bad ones. “We’d like to encourage only the good ones to come,” this person had reportedly said.

I’ve heard this distinction before from Japanese people. For example, those who visit “cat islands” (there are about 13 of them in Japan) are said to be the worst because they arrive, snap photos of the cats and depart, leaving no economic benefit behind. In the meantime, the islanders are stuck with providing facilities for them (toilets, toilet paper, garbage bins, etc.) and cleaning up after them, all while ill-mannered cat tourists walk through their private yards and go to any length to get the perfect cute kitty shot.

The Benesse art islands in Kagawa Prefecture have been trying to keep out “bad tourists” for years. After having promoted the islands to the point of over-popularity, they are now having to deal with their own success. “The museums were so overpriced,” exclaimed a young American artist who recently visited Naoshima for the first time. “And they weren’t worth it,” she added, clearly not impressed.

Raising prices is one way to discourage so many people from visiting, but that risks alienating those sincerely interested in exploring local cultures. Over the years I too have noticed a growing attitude of exclusiveness on the part of the art islands and have felt less and less welcome on Naoshima, an island I have visited frequently over the years since its humble beginnings in 1998 with the Art House Project.

Now with inbound tourists at a record high — 24 million in 2016 — Japanese people are grumbling about the high volume and bad manners of some visitors. The current complaints refer to Asian tourists. Gone are the previous complaints about the “ugly Americans” or the “arrogant French.”

While it's easy to blame and condemn entire nations for bad behavior, Japan should also take greater responsibility when it comes to teaching Japanese decorum to the travelers they are courting. It is not necessarily common sense to throw toilet paper into the toilet bowl if the country you come from teaches you to put it in the bin next to the toilet instead.

Japan has been educating its own population since at least 1974, when the Tokyo Metro came out with a series of manners posters to remind Tokyoites of “common sense” courtesy while riding the train, like not rushing onto the train while the doors are closing, talking loudly or taking up more seats than needed. Nowadays posters address more contemporary problems such as talking on mobile phones, keeping the volume down on headphones and even putting on make-up while riding the train. Japanese people need to be reminded of appropriate behavior too, so why do we expect foreign sightseers shouldn't?

The government is starting to distribute free booklets to visitors to help them learn about Japanese etiquette. We now see signs all around the country, in many languages, telling people what to do with toilet paper and about proper behavior for bathing in the hot springs. But much more needs to be done.

While guests should also take the time to find out about the countries they visit, it's not always so easy. Pity the traveler on a year-long excursion visiting a dozen countries. He just might store his suitcase inside the *tokonoma* — the alcove specifically for art or flowers — in his room at the traditional *ryokan* (inn). Or consider the tour-group participants who have been taught to take off their shoes when going into a Japanese *ryokan* but haven't been taught why, and thus step out of their shoes and onto the *genkan* (entrance area) floor before putting on the slippers provided. Can anyone possibly know all the rules?

In addition, many of the government booklets aimed at foreign visitors are only available after they arrive. And even then the information can be hard to obtain. When I asked the Tanabe City Kumano Tourism Bureau to send me the “Kumano Kodo Official Guide Book,” a free publication that includes bathing and

general pilgrim etiquette, I was told they couldn't send it to me, even if I paid postage, although I was already in Japan — I had to go to the tourist bureau to pick it up.

It's too much to expect pilgrims to read a 144-page booklet the night before they set off on a long trek. I ended up reading mine after I came back from my hike. Recently I noticed they are now offering the book for online purchase "while supplies last." Couldn't they offer a PDF version?

With foreign tourist numbers climbing every year, we need to help people prepare for their trip to Japan. The answer to holidaymakers' poor behavior isn't shutting out "bad tourists" but educating *all* tourists. By teaching them about Japanese etiquette, we can then hope they take these good manners home with them.

(Adapted from Amy Chavez, "Blame for 'bad tourists' to Japan lies with the advice they never receive," *The Japan Times*)

問 1 本文の内容を句読点を含めて 300 字以内の日本語で要約しなさい。(60 点)

問 2 What do you think are good ways to provide foreign tourists coming to Japan with appropriate advice for their travels? Explain your opinion in approximately 80 words in English. (60 点)

問題 2 What kinds of sightseeing locations and/or attractions do you feel would be the most interesting for tourists coming to Japan? Explain your opinion in approximately 100 words in English. (80 点)