

# 入 学 試 験 問 題 (2 次)

## 外 国 語

令和 7 年 2 月 5 日

試験時間 30 分

### 注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子と解答用紙を開かないこと。
- 2 この問題冊子は表紙・白紙を除き 2 ページである。解答用紙は表紙を含め 4 枚である。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合は申し出ること。
- 3 解答には必ず黒鉛筆(またはシャープペンシル)を使用すること。
- 4 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消すこと。
- 5 監督員の指示に従って、問題冊子の表紙の指定欄に受験番号を記入すること。
- 6 監督員の指示に従って、解答用紙の表紙の指定欄には受験番号と氏名を、2 枚目から 4 枚目の指定欄には受験番号を記入すること。
- 7 この問題冊子の余白は、草稿用に使用してよい。ただし、切り離してはならない。
- 8 解答用紙左上のホチキス留めは、外さないこと。
- 9 解答用紙およびこの問題冊子は、持ち帰ってはならない。

受験番号				
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上の枠内に受験番号を記入しなさい。





次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

As the declining population continues to impact Japan's society and economy, the number of vacant houses has topped nine million, enough to accommodate the entire population of Australia at three people per dwelling.

Government figures released on Tuesday show the number of empty houses, known as *akiya*, as of October 2023 was up by more than half a million since the previous survey in 2018. At the root of the issue is rural depopulation combined with many of those who inherit such properties being unable or unwilling to live in them, renovate or even demolish them. Cities are not protected though, and there are hundreds of thousands of long-term empty houses in urban areas. That total figure of vacant homes represents nearly 14% of all houses in Japan, though the real number could be higher. The Nomura Research Institute estimates there are nearly 11 million *akiya* and that they could account for more than 30% of houses within a decade.

More than 4.4 million of the properties surveyed are available to rent but have been empty long-term and are mostly away from the main population centres. The status of more than 3.8 million is unknown and only 330,000 of the 9 million were up for sale. Vacant land attracts higher taxes in Japan than land with buildings, adding to the financial burden of knocking down old houses and leading some people to avoid inheriting properties. However, there is growing interest among foreigners in this surplus of empty properties, particularly *kominka* (traditional) houses as an option for cheap and unusual accommodation, vacation homes, or to rent out to tourists.

Hana Sakata and her husband have been renovating and renting out houses for almost a decade through their New Heritage venture, beginning with a holiday

home on the Izu peninsula that had been vacant and fallen into utter disrepair. They acquired a traditional *kominka* house in a village in mountainous Nagano after part of it collapsed under the weight of uncleared snow while its elderly owner was in a care facility. “There is a lot of discussion now, particularly among foreigners, about these gigantic farmhouses in Japan being available very cheaply or free. But it’s a huge commitment and there aren’t many contractors that can fix them up. The traditional carpentry skills are dying out,” she says. “In 10 years we could see a lot of foreign-owned *akiya*.”

Nevertheless, interest among foreign tourists in experiencing a stay in traditional Japanese accommodation is high, with demand currently far surpassing supply, notes Sakata. The yen being at multi-decade lows against major currencies has helped drive a tourism boom, with a record 3 million overseas visitors in March.

【Source: Gavin Blair, “Akiya houses: why Japan has nine million empty”, *The Guardian*, May 1, 2024,  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2024/may/01/akiya-houses-why-japan-has-nine-million-empty-homes>】

**問題 1** 本文の要旨を 200 字以内の日本語で記載しなさい。

(句読点は 1 字とする。)

**問題 2** 本文に登場する人物(Hana Sakata)が “In 10 years we could see a lot of foreign-owned *akiya*” というコメントを述べていますが、このコメントは肯定的に語られていますか。それとも否定的に語られていますか。理由を明示した上で、200 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

(句読点は 1 字とする。)

**問題 3** 空き家や古民家の再利用について、理由を含めてあなたの提案を 80 語程度の英語で述べなさい。ただし、本文中で示されている取り組みは除くものとします。





