

2025 年度

外 国 語 問 題

(英 語)

注 意 事 項

- 1 問題冊子は、監督者が「解答始め」の指示をするまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題冊子は全部で21ページ，解答用紙は1枚である。脱落のあった場合には申し出ること。
- 3 解答用紙の所定欄に，受験番号（左右2箇所），氏名を必ず記入すること。
- 4 解答は，すべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。
- 5 解答以外のことを書いたときは，該当箇所の解答を無効とすることがある。
- 6 第3問は学部・学域等により異なる。次により解答すること。
文学部・法学部・経済学部・商学部・獣医学部・医学部医学科・生活科学部
18・19ページ
現代システム科学域・理学部・工学部・農学部・医学部リハビリテーション学科・
看護学部
20・21ページ
- 7 問題冊子の余白は下書きに使用してもよい。
- 8 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

(余 白)

第1問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(40点)

Mushrooms, fungi, soy and pea protein can be used to create meat substitutes such as vegetarian mince and sausages but they are often ultra-processed and not necessarily better for our health.

There are trillions of insects that could provide us with a rich sustainable source of cheap protein. People in many Asian countries eat them as healthy delicacies, especially crickets and locusts*, which are often otherwise seen as crop pests. Several companies have started selling cricket-protein snacks and a flour that can be produced in tiny urban spaces and added to bread or pastries. Cricket flour has more iron than spinach, twice the amount of protein per gram as beef and as much B₁₂ as salmon. There are now many players in this market, several in the US, with memorable names such as Don Bugito, Bitty Foods, Jungle and Ynsect. The Chapul brand is now sold in the global chain of Whole Foods supermarkets, as ⁽¹⁾this area becomes mainstream. With a bit of processing, you can even eat your favourite matcha-flavoured insects, as well as coconut, ginger lime, peanut butter and chocolate. If you fancy some maggots* for tea, South Africa has just the thing. A Cape Town-based company has won awards for their skill in farming and breeding batches of eight billion black soldier flies that become maggots (they prefer to call them larvae*) using local waste from restaurants.

These are not the offspring of your ordinary house flies that spread disease, these are larger healthier omnivores*. And you don't have to eat them live and wriggling*; they are dried and ground into an innocuous* powder that is high in calcium and protein, and (apparently) quite edible. Currently maggot powder is being used as pet food, but soon, just like plant burgers, it could be part of all of our diets.

Most of our planet is under water and there are 20,000 types of seaweed of which we have exploited only a fraction for human consumption, but ⁽²⁾new

companies are changing that landscape. Certain freshwater algae* can also be cultivated in big volumes to provide protein and act as egg substitutes, as well as the main source of omega-3* and other potential health supplements. Sea grasses and grains too can be cultivated underwater and have high nutrient contents and great potential for trapping carbon that we have only begun to explore.

As we struggle to increase food resources as our population grows, we need to put aside prejudices and be more receptive to meat or protein substitutes, whether from stem cells or dead worms. We also need to adopt innovations that we may not like aesthetically*. In China, increasingly, they are making more of the available arable* land by covering it in low cost plastic greenhouses that can double or treble* yields. (Only 1-2 per cent of its land in 2022, but this is expanding fast.) We already have robots that can milk cows on demand and Iron-ox Co. in the US makes futuristic greenhouses with robot arms and seed trays that are now producing mechanised* farmed foods that can provide local and urban solutions on different scales. If [あ], efficient mechanisation could address the [い] problems of the [う] labour and transport costs of producing whole plants compared to ultra-processed foods.

[中略]

(3) When I watched *Star Trek** as a kid I imagined what it would be like in the future to have all our food in liquid form in interesting colours. Companies like Huel and Soylent have tried this complete nutrient meal replacement approach that claims to offer a complete package of nutrients so you could exist for weeks, solely on their liquid food. This has met with some success, at least in young men working or gaming long hours at their computers. Although most people do lose some weight short term, this is often because they don't enjoy eating and so eat less. Humans and their guts were not designed to eat only liquid food and adding chemical nutrients rather than real plants may not compensate adequately. We value the social and emotional advantages of enjoying food together, and reporters who tried it out said the worst part was missing the communal interactions.

In the future everyone will know how their body responds to certain foods and will have access to a list of foods ranked in order of health benefit for their metabolism* and microbes*. Digital menus in restaurants might sync* with your smartphone or watch to give personal recommendations, or automated supermarket labels might change for each customer. But how might this affect our habits and meal times? Will parents have to prepare four different meals? Or could this spell the end of the family meal? We don't know how this could play out in practice*, but my hope is that as we all learn the importance of plant diversity, most meals will be identical and we will be able to choose add-ons*, like fish or chicken (whether fake or real). More likely we will agree to rotate choices of the communal meal so we get more variation. The more varied the food, the less likely it is to cause anyone harm.

Although we have a tough road ahead, I'm actually more optimistic about our food future and our ability to use science sensibly to help us than I was five years ago. To do this and make the right choices, we all need to know much more about what we eat and not let a few companies control our knowledge and dictate our choices. Eating good and tasty food is still a fundamental human pleasure, and (4)I believe its importance in our lives will not diminish.

(出典：Tim Spector, *Food for Life: The New Science of Eating Well*, 2022より。一部省略，改変あり)

[注] locust: a large, mainly tropical grasshopper

maggot: a small creature that is a young form of fly

larvae: young insects with soft tube-shaped bodies

omnivore: an animal that eats both meat and plants

wriggle: to move a part of one's body backwards and forwards

innocuous: not offensive, dangerous, or harmful

algae: very small plants with no stems or leaves that grow in or near water

omega-3: オメガ3 (食物に含まれる脂肪の一種)

aesthetically: 外見的に

arable: related to growing crops

treble: to make three times as big, as much, or as many as something else

mechanise: to introduce machines or automatic devices into a process

Star Trek: 『スタートレック』 (a popular 1960's science fiction series from America)

metabolism: 代謝

microbe: 微生物

sync: to link data files between one electronic device and another so that the information is the same

play out in practice: to happen in reality

add-on: something extra that is added to an existing plan, agreement, law etc.

問1 本文の題目として最も適切なものを下から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① What is the future of food?
- ② How should ideal food be processed?
- ③ What is the ideal food for life?
- ④ How should the food crisis be handled?

問2 下線部 (1) が表す内容として最も適切なものを下から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① selling cheap high iron, high protein and high B₁₂ content snacks
- ② promoting, for example, matcha, coconut and chocolate flavoured insects
- ③ producing and marketing food made from insects
- ④ reducing food loss and reprocessing local waste from restaurants

問3 下線部 (2) が表す内容として最も適切なものを下から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① new companies are cultivating small amounts of fresh water algae as a source of protein, egg substitutes, and health supplements
- ② new companies are researching ways to develop new food products from a wider variety of seaweeds
- ③ new companies are growing sea grasses and grains underwater to produce food with high nutrient contents which can expel carbon
- ④ new companies are exploring ways of trapping carbon through cultivating high nutrient sea creatures

問4 空所 [あ] から [う] までに入る, 最も適切な語の組み合わせを下から一つ選び, 番号で答えよ。

- | | あ | い | う |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ① | additional | successful | longstanding |
| ② | longstanding | additional | successful |
| ③ | additional | longstanding | successful |
| ④ | successful | longstanding | additional |

問5 下線部 (3) を日本語に訳せ。

問6 下線部 (4) のように筆者が述べる理由を, 本文全体の内容に即して日本語で説明せよ。

問7 本文の内容と一致する英文を下から二つ選び, 番号で答えよ。

- ① In order to produce enough food for the increasing global population, it is necessary to change our attitude towards eating insects as a protein substitute.
- ② Only a small portion of seaweed is used for food, because it has little potential for becoming a great food source for humans.
- ③ Only 1-2 per cent of one country's available arable land will increase its yield 3-fold.
- ④ Young men, who work or play games for a long time on computers, lose some weight in the short term mainly because they don't like to eat nutritious food.
- ⑤ Diversity of eating styles in the future may affect eating habits. For example, parents may prepare different meals for different members of the family.
- ⑥ Enjoying delicious food is still a basic human pleasure, but this will change significantly in the future as food technology advances.

第2問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(30点)

A year after travel restrictions were lifted*, authorities are straining* to cope with millions of visitors, especially those who don't respect the environment and local customs.

At the height of the Covid pandemic, the restaurateurs* and shopkeepers of Tsukiji market in Tokyo must have dreamed of days like these.

Columns of smartphone-wielding* visitors shuffle* along the narrow streets, pausing (1)to inspect hand-forged kitchen knives and *tsukemono* pickles, and to sip gratis* samples of green tea. Restaurants tempt the lunchtime crowd with sticks of grilled *wagyu*, boiled crab legs and, for dessert, plump strawberries encased in chewy *mochi* rice.

But there are indications that Tsukiji's multinational clientele* are not always on their best behaviour. Signs in English implore* them not to eat outside storefronts or leave their litter behind. Staff hold aloft* signs reminding diners where to queue for their 12-piece, ¥2,700 (£14.40) sushi lunch. Here, as in many other popular destinations around the world, (2)booming tourism is a double-edged sword.

Almost a year after Japan lifted all pandemic travel restrictions, foreign visitors are back with a vengeance*, drawn by a weak yen, world-beating cuisine, and the promise of a holiday of a lifetime in a country that was once considered a tourism backwater*.

“Everything is cheap, the service is incredible, and the food is the best you're going to have, and at a fraction of the price you'd pay in America,” said Tommy

Buchheit, an American who was visiting Japan for the first time.

Those and other attractions tempted 25.8 million foreign visitors to Japan last year, according to immigration authorities – a sixfold rise from 2022. Together they spent a record ¥5.3 trillion (£28.3 billion), according to the Japan Tourism Agency. Japan’s government wants more, setting an ambitious goal of 60 million visitors – and ¥15 trillion of spending – by the end of the decade.

But critics say Japan is ill prepared for higher tourist numbers, citing even more strain on accommodations, public transport and the service industry, at a time when the country is battling an acute labour shortage.

In his vision for a new “tourism nation”, prime minister Fumio Kishida said sustainable tourism depended on welcoming visitors without adversely affecting the quality of life for local people. Proposals outlined by the government last year include boosting the number of buses and taxis, raising public transport fares during peak hours, and opening new bus routes.

It also earmarked* 11 “model” destinations, including rural eastern Hokkaido and the sub-tropical island of Okinawa, it hopes will draw visitors away from Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto, which together (3)accounted for 64% of overnight stays by foreign visitors in the first eight months of last year. The stress will be less on consumption and more on cultural immersion*, from experiencing mountain asceticism and Zen meditation, to making pottery and saké.

“(4)Tourism pollution” is most visible in Kyoto, Japan’s ancient capital and home to some of the country’s most famous temples and shrines, and the geisha district of Gion. In 2022 the number of tourists visiting Kyoto exceeded 43 million – about 30 times the city’s population.

Peter MacIntosh, a longtime Canadian ⁽⁵⁾resident who organises geisha-themed walking tours, said residents were struggling to reconcile the disruption caused by hordes of visitors with a dramatic uptick* in spending.

“The problem is that people here want the best of both worlds – to have a quieter life and make money – but it is only going to get worse as more people arrive. Kyoto is becoming a free-for-all,” said MacIntosh, who added that tour groups of up to 40 people were not unusual.

The boom has seen less well-known locations wrestling with travellers eager to gather social media content. They include a railway crossing in Kamakura, southwest of Tokyo, which has been inundated with* fans of *Slam Dunk*, a popular manga comic and anime TV series about high school basketball. The crossing, which appears in the anime’s opening credits, is considered a “sacred site” among fans.

⁽⁶⁾Some local authorities are taking matters into their own hands, amid concern that overtourism is damaging sites of historical and ecological interest.

Visitors to Itsukushima Shrine, a Unesco world heritage site, must pay ¥100 (53p) admission, while later this year, tourists heading to the Taketomi islands will be charged an as-yet undecided sum to help protect their pristine beaches.

From this summer, visitors planning to hike to the summit of Mount Fuji, another Unesco site, will be charged ¥2,000 (£10.70), as local authorities attempt to take the strain off crowded trails trodden by more than 5 million people in 2019.

“Japan has become a bucket-list* destination,” said Karlÿn de Bruin, who was visiting Tokyo from the Netherlands with her father and brother. “I can imagine

that local people get fed up, so we try to mind our own business. But you can feel the social media vibe ... people dressing up and taking photos in certain ways because it makes good content.”

Kenichi Kondō, a Tsukiji fishmonger, was beaming as he served grilled fillets of black cod to hungry passersby. “Our takings are up tenfold compared to a couple of years ago,” said Kondō, whose business ⁽⁷⁾has occupied the same spot for more than 50 years. “First we had a lot of people from North America and Europe, but now they are mainly from Southeast Asia, and we’re expecting a lot of Chinese visitors when they celebrate their new year soon.”

While he welcomed the shot in the arm* tourism has given his store’s 10 employees, Kondō conceded* that littering had become a big problem. “We try to get around that by offering to take people’s rubbish off them if they buy our fish. There are exceptions, but the tourists here are generally well behaved.”

Lizzie Jones, an American on her fourth trip to Japan, was sanguine* about the crowds she encountered at Tsukiji on an unseasonably warm February day. “You expect it when you do all the touristy things ... when you come to this market you know it’s going to be packed.”

But like many locals, she took exception to* litter louts* and nuisance* influencers who trample on* local customs and treat busy locations like their personal photo studio.

“I think it’s a generational thing,” she said. “The first few times I came here, there was no trash and now there’s a lot. There’s also a sense of an entitlement ... people do whatever they want and don’t teach themselves about local customs. They don’t care. These places don’t just exist for your Instagram story.”

(出典：Justin McCurry, “A free-for-all: Japan divided as return of tourists brings Instagrammers and litter”, *The Guardian*, Feb 3, 2024より。一部改変あり)

- [注] lift: to remove a rule or a law that says that something is not allowed
strain: to try very hard to do something using all your strength or ability
restaurateur: someone who owns and manages a restaurant
wield: to hold a weapon or tool that you are going to use
shuffle: to walk slowly without lifting your feet completely off the ground
gratis: done or given without payment
clientele: all the people who regularly use a shop, restaurant etc.
implore: to ask for something in an emotional way
aloft: high up in the air
with a vengeance: with more force than before
backwater: a place in which no development is taking place
earmark: to decide that something will be used for a particular purpose or
have something done to it in the future
immersion: the fact of being completely involved in something you are doing
uptick: a small increase in the level or value of something
be inundated with: to be crowded with
bucket-list: a list of things that you want to do before you die
a shot in the arm: something that makes you more confident or more
successful
concede: to admit that something is true or correct, although you wish it
were not true
sanguine: happy and hopeful about the future
take exception to: to object strongly to
lout: a rude violent person
nuisance: a person, thing, or situation that annoys you or causes problems

trample on: to behave in a way that shows that you do not care about
someone's feelings

問1 下線部 (1) (3) (5) (7) の語句の意味として最も適切なものを、それぞれの選択肢から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

(1)

- ① to look angrily at something
- ② to look closely at something
- ③ to look quickly at something
- ④ to look secretly at something

(3)

- ① was the reason why something happened
- ② said where all the members of a group of things were
- ③ made up a particular amount of something
- ④ gave a satisfactory explanation of something

(5)

- ① a person who is invited to a particular event
- ② a person who visits a place
- ③ a person who is receiving medical treatment
- ④ a person who lives in a particular place

(7)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ① has brought | ② has used |
| ③ has stood for | ④ has made up for |

問 2 下線部 (2) が表す内容として最も適切なものを下から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① booming tourism brings two benefits to local communities in terms of local economic growth
- ② booming tourism boosts local economic gains, while it also brings certain negative consequences
- ③ booming tourism creates employment for local people, leading to economic gains
- ④ booming tourism causes negative environmental impacts on both national and local communities

問 3 下線部 (4) と同じ意味の英語（一語）を本文中から抜き出し、答えよ。ただし、大文字と小文字の違いは問わない。

問 4 下線部 (6) の全ての具体的な事例を、本文に即して日本語で説明せよ。

問5 本文の内容と一致する英文を下から二つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① Shopkeepers in Tsukiji expect many sightseers to visit the market, and one of the shop-owners said no visitors were guilty of littering.
- ② The aim of most tourists to Japan is to satisfy their interest in popular culture and enjoy inexpensive Japanese food due to a weak yen.
- ③ The Japanese government is attempting to increase the number of foreign visitors, and through various measures it is also proposing to maintain residents' quality of life.
- ④ A tourist gave up posting his memories on SNS because he was concerned about the negative influence that tourism might bring to local residents.
- ⑤ One tourist expressed her opposition to some tourists behaving badly in tourist spots and selfishly taking photos of their fun activities to post on social media.
- ⑥ A tourist operator modified his geisha-themed tours when local residents strongly opposed his business.

第3問は学部・学域等により異なる。

次により解答すること。

学部・学域等	該当ページ
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 文学部• 法学部• 経済学部• 商学部• 獣医学部• 医学部<u>医学科</u>• 生活科学部	18・19ページ
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 現代システム科学域• 理学部• 工学部• 農学部• 医学部<u>リハビリテーション学科</u>• 看護学部	20・21ページ

＜対象学部・学域等＞

文学部・法学部・経済学部・商学部・獣医学部・医学部医学科・生活科学部

第3問 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(30点)

質問すると自然な文章で人工知能（A I）が回答する「チャットG P T」などの対話型ソフトを巡り、兵庫県内の教育現場が対応を模索している。(1)リポート作成をA I任せにする生徒が増える恐れもあるとして注意を呼びかけた学校がある一方、積極的に使いこなそうと検討する大学も。文部科学省は新技術にまだ見解を示しておらず、小中高校を含めて手探りが続く。

学校法人関西学院（西宮市）は4月13日、大学生・大学院生と教職員に向け、「インターネット上の各種ツール利用にあたっての注意喚起」と題した文章を出した。

チャットG P Tなどネット利用の注意点をまとめたもので、個人情報や機密情報を入力しない・利用が他者の権利侵害になる恐れがあるなどとし、「リポートや論文に利用すること自体が不正とみなされる可能性がある」と呼びかけた。「利便性と危険性の両面があると認識してほしい」と広報室企画広報課の中谷良規課長は話す。

甲南大（神戸市東灘区）も同19日、学長・教務部長名で注意喚起。授業課題や論文などで、チャットG P Tを含む「生成系A I」が作成した文章をそのまま、自分が作成したものとして利用することを禁止すると発表した。兵庫県立大（同市西区）は「学位論文などを生成系A Iのみを用いて作成することはできない」と示した。

文科省は本年度中に対応指針を策定するとしており、神戸大（同市灘区）は「動向を見極めたい」、神戸学院大（同市西区）も「国などの対応を見て検討を進めたい」とした。

一方、甲南女子大（同市東灘区）は同13日、文学部メディア表現学科で、チャットG P Tを取り入れた授業を始めた。「メディア表現発展演習Ⅰ」で、学生が活用して授業の進め方を考え、模擬授業を行う予定という。「A Iを使いこなす能力を養うのが狙い」としており、学生には注意点も併せて伝える。



(2)チャットG P Tといった対話型A Iが普及すれば、大学だけでなく小中学校、高

校にも影響は広がるとみられる。(以下省略)

(出典：「チャットGPT、振り回される教育現場 使いこなせるか?『子供の表現力が…』『学校の学びが…』」神戸新聞NEXT, 2023年4月26日より。一部省略, 改変あり)

問1 下線部(1)の内容を英語で表現せよ。

問2 下線部(2)について, 中学校・高校の授業へのAI導入を支持する理由を2つ考え, 合計50語程度の英文で書け。なお, カンマとピリオド, コロン, セミコロン等の記号は, 上記の語数に含めない。また, この問題は意見の正当性を問うものではない。

＜対象学部・学域等＞

現代システム科学域・理学部・工学部・農学部・医学部リハビリテーション学科・
看護学部

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(出典：「チャットGPT、振り回される教育現場 使いこなせるか?『子供の表現力が…』『学校の学びが…』」神戸新聞NEXT，2023年4月26日より。一部省略，改変あり)

問1 下線部(1)の内容を英語で表現せよ。

問2 下線部(2)について，中学校・高校の授業へのAI導入を支持する理由を2つ考え，合計50語程度の英文で書け。なお，カンマとピリオド，コロン，セミコロン等の記号は，上記の語数に含めない。また，この問題は意見の正当性を問うものではない。

