

英語

- 工学部（電子情報工学科／電気工学科）
- 情報工学部（情報工学科／情報通信工学科）

（一般選抜3教科型・2月9日実施分）

（解答：69ページ）

問題1 次の各文の（ ）に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) It was in the drawer () I happened to find the notebook. Never did I dream it was there. 【1】
① that ② what ③ which ④ why
- (2) "Please say hello to him" has almost () as "Please give my best regards to him." 【2】
① some meanings ② some means ③ the same meaning ④ the same means
- (3) She is not good at mathematics, so her teacher () that she take extra lessons. 【3】
① mentions ② notes ③ proposes ④ states
- (4) I need cash right now. I will sell you my bike () you pay in cash. 【4】
① for fear that ② in order that ③ of the opinion that ④ on condition that
- (5) Prices have () so considerably in the past few years that we must change our lifestyle. 【5】
① gone up ② raised ③ rose ④ went up
- (6) I had a lot of problems to address last evening; () I could have gone shopping. 【6】
① because ② for ③ otherwise ④ unless
- (7) () it takes me as long as one hour to walk to the train station, I never take a bus. 【7】
① Although ② As ③ Hence ④ So
- (8) The next decade will () more developed technology than ever in the world. 【8】
① look ② look like ③ see ④ see through
- (9) It was () of me to make such a mistake repeatedly. 【9】
① careful ② careless ③ taken care ④ took care

- (10) He never changes his mind. () no use trying to persuade him to do so. 【10】
① He has ② He is ③ It has ④ It is

問題2 []内の語を並べかえて、日本語の意味に相当する英文を完成させるとき、前から3番目の(*)に入るべき語を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) 苦労するような状況を避けたほうがいいですよ。 【11】
You should avoid the circumstances where you are ()()(*)().
[① have ② likely ③ to ④ trouble]
- (2) どうして先週のパーティーに参加しなかったのですか? 【12】
How ()()(*)() join the party last week?
[① come ② did ③ not ④ you]
- (3) 祖父はあなたの援助に感謝しています。 【13】
My grandfather is grateful to ()()(*)().
[① help ② for ③ you ④ your]
- (4) 英語はあなたが想像するほど難しい科目ではありません。 【14】
English is ()()(*)() subject as you imagine it is.
[① a ② difficult ③ not ④ so]
- (5) もう7時です。終わりにしましょう。 【15】
It's already seven o'clock. Let's ()()(*)().
[① a ② call ③ day ④ it]
- (6) 私のカバンを見ておいていただけませんか? 【16】
Would you ()()(*)() on my bag?
[① an ② eye ③ keeping ④ mind]
- (7) 複数の人がその計画に反対しています。 【17】
More ()()(*)() against the plan.
[① is ② one ③ person ④ than]

問題3 次の会話が成り立つように()に入る最も適切なものを、①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) A: Hi, John. Long time no see. How have you been? 【18】

B: Hi, Hellen! Good. Thank you. How are you?

A: Fine. Thanks. ()

B: Plus, this is the first time we meet each other on campus.

- ① For the first time in a year.
- ② For the first time in the near future.
- ③ Someday in a year.
- ④ Someday in the near future.

(2) A: Excuse me, but do you have time? 【19】

B: Yes.

A: Would you be kind enough to take me to the subway station?

B: No problem. ()

- ① After you.
- ② Follow me.
- ③ Go straight.
- ④ Turn right.

(3) A: Hello. Could you please check out this book for me? 【20】

B: OK, I will. Just a moment.

A: ()

B: In two weeks.

- ① How far can I bring it?
- ② How many can I check out?
- ③ When should I read it?
- ④ When should I return it?

(4) A: Forty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents. 【21】

B: Sure. I'll pay by credit card.

A: Sorry, but ()

B: Oh, really! Well, I have one fifty-dollar bill.

- ① we can take an order now.
- ② we only accept cash.
- ③ you can eat outside.
- ④ you can pay online.

(5) A: Hello. For here or to go? 【22】

B: To go. Can I get one cheeseburger?

A: Sure. Do you need a bag?

B: ()

- ① Here you are.
- ② I'm there!
- ③ No, thank you.
- ④ Yes, I have one.

(6) A: I am going to study in the library this afternoon. 【23】

B: Oh, you will be preparing for the history exam, right?

A: Of course. ()

B: Good luck with your study!

- ① How lucky you are!
- ② I will get a perfect score.
- ③ I'm fully satisfied.
- ④ You're totally prepared.

(7) A: Hi, there. My name is Jessica. Nice to meet you. 【24】

B: Hi, there. I'm Joe. Nice to meet you, too.

A: ()

B: I'm a university student.

- ① How do you do?
- ② What do you do?
- ③ Where are you from?
- ④ Who do you know?

(8) A: I am reading an article about basketball. 【25】

B: It sounds very interesting. I belonged to a basketball club when I was a high school student.

A: Then you know much about the sport. Can I ask you a question?

B: Of course. ()

- ① Come to yourself.
- ② Go ahead.
- ③ What a surprise!
- ④ What about you?

問題4 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

It is common for university lecturers in Australia to assume that students from Asian countries are very shy. "I never know what they are thinking or if they have understood anything," is a frequent comment. Of course, Asia (1) numerous different countries and cultures, and it makes little sense to talk about "Asian" students as a homogenous* group. But seminars may be managed differently in different countries, and these differences may explain why some Asian students are seen as shy when they come to Australia. For example, if we compare the seminar systems in Australia and Indonesia, we will see several differences.

In Australian universities, students will have been asked to prepare something on a particular topic. These students will make their presentations, (1) followed by a period in which the other students ask questions. Because everyone is expected to contribute actively to the seminars, and to engage in debate, students may interrupt each other or

one may begin to speak as soon as another has finished. Students who are not used to this system can find it very difficult to (2) contribute their thoughts. They may think that interrupting someone is rude; they may not know when they can speak. To them, the seminar may seem very disorderly!

According to an Indonesian academic* called Rusdi Thaib*, the Indonesian system is very different. The only (2) is that a group of students will come prepared to make a presentation. Then the differences begin. At the beginning of the seminar, the students will choose a "moderator*." The moderator's role is very important, as he or she controls the seminar. He or she first asks the students to make their presentations. He or she then asks who would like to ask a question. Once the question has been asked, the moderator summarizes the question before asking the presenter to answer it. The moderator then summarizes the presenter's answer, and asks the questioner if they are satisfied. If the questioner is happy, the moderator then calls for another question, and the process is repeated. In this system, everyone knows when it is his or her turn to speak, and [a]. It seems very orderly.

We can see, then, why an Indonesian student might be seen as shy in Australia. We can also predict that an Australian student might be seen as rude in Indonesia. With the internationalization of education, all of us—staff and students alike—need to know far more about the way different academic cultures operate. We need to understand why people behave as they do, and stop incorrectly (3) them as either shy or rude.

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注 homogenous = homogeneous 同質の academic 学者
Rusdi Thaib ルスディ・タイプ (人名) moderator 司会者

設問1 空所 (1) ~ (3) に入る最も適切な語を①~④からそれぞれ1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) ① is guilty of ② is independent of ③ is in need of ④ is made up of 【26】
- (2) ① conclusion ② problem ③ similarity ④ trial 【27】
- (3) ① aiming ② classifying ③ respecting ④ warning 【28】

設問2 [a] に入る最も適切な語句を①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【29】

- ① everyone can speak at all times ② everyone feels free to interrupt others
- ③ no one can ask questions ④ no one interrupts anyone else

設問3 下線部(1)の followed by a period in which と最も近い意味のものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【30】

- ① and after that ② and beforehand ③ and moreover ④ and until then

設問4 下線部(2)の contribute と最も近い意味のものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【31】

- ① catch up with ② come up with ③ keep up with ④ put up with

設問5 本文の内容に合っているものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【32】

- ① In the Australian seminar system, every student is expected to interrupt the moderator. .
② In the Australian seminar system, the moderator summarizes both the questions and the presenter's answers.
③ In the Indonesian seminar system, every student is expected to interrupt each other.
④ In the Indonesian seminar system, the moderator controls the seminar.

設問6 この英文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【33】

- ① How do I Decide Which Presentations to Listen to?
② How do I Interrupt Someone During the Seminar?
③ How do I Keep Speaking During My Presentation?
④ How do I Know When It's My Turn to Speak?

問題5 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

この問題は著作権の都合により掲載できませんでした。

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注 self-deceiving 自己欺瞞の incubator 保育器 dip 低下、下落
tuberculosis 結核 be carried away into dystopia 希望を失う
hang on to a rose-tinted version of history 美化された歴史に固執する

設問1 [a]に入る最も適切な語句を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【34】

- ① too much iron ② too much oxygen ③ too much sugar ④ too much water

設問2 [b]に入る最も適切な語句を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【35】

- ① better thoughts ② negative thoughts ③ positive thoughts ④ two thoughts

設問3 [c]に入る最も適切な語句を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【36】

- ① all the main measurements ② the baby's health status
③ the premature baby ④ the world

設問4 本文の内容に照らして()に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) When saying that things are getting better, the author is saying that (). 【37】

- ① things can be both bad and better
② things can be both better and improving
③ things can be neither bad nor better
④ things can be neither better nor improving

(2) One of the ways to control the negativity instinct is () bad news. 【38】

- ① never to create
② never to expect
③ to continuously create
④ to continuously expect

(3) You should keep in mind that (). 【39】

- ① negative stories are less dramatic than neutral or positive ones
② neutral or negative stories are more dramatic than positive ones
③ neutral or positive stories are less dramatic than negative ones
④ positive stories are more dramatic than neutral or negative ones

(4) The evidence about the terrible past (). 【40】

- ① can be helpful for us to appreciate what we have today
② can be unnecessary for us to share what we have today
③ can mean that we should forget about the scary past
④ can only tell us that we should not learn about the scary past

英語

- 工学部（生命環境化学科／知能機械工学科）
 - 情報工学部（情報システム工学科／情報マネジメント学科）
 - 社会環境学部（社会環境学科）
- （一般選抜3教科型・2月10日実施分）

（解答：69ページ）

問題1 次の各文の（ ）に入れるべき最も適切な語句を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) I just want a room of my own, () small it is. 【1】
① even if ② however ③ whatever ④ so much
- (2) We cooperated with each other, so we () this task much earlier. 【2】
① combined ② competed ③ complained ④ completed
- (3) That temple is older than () building in the central part of Kyoto. 【3】
① any other ② all of ③ everything else ④ one of
- (4) It was not () yesterday that I finally started the project. 【4】
① in ② until ③ behind ④ on
- (5) Blood circulation is () as the flow of blood throughout the body. 【5】
① carried ② defined ③ elected ④ assigned
- (6) My high school teacher () me to study abroad. 【6】
① managed ② suggested ③ kept ④ advised
- (7) () you can pass the college entrance examination depends on your effort. 【7】
① Unless ② What ③ Whether ④ Although
- (8) His parents prohibited him () staying out after nine o'clock for his safety. 【8】
① of ② into ③ on ④ from
- (9) The number of students applying to this university () increasing every year because it is a top university. 【9】
① are ② been ③ were ④ is
- (10) Brazil is the () largest country in the world by land area, after Russia, Canada, America, and China. 【10】
① fourth ② fifth ③ four ④ five

問題2 []内の語句を並べかえて、日本語の意味に相当する英文を完成するとき、前から3番目の(*)に入れるべき語句を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) この大学の科学者たちは大気汚染がどのようにみつばちに影響を与えているかを調査しています。 【11】
Scientists at this university are examining how () () (*) ().
[① is ② air pollution ③ bees ④ affecting]
- (2) 子供たちは、小学校に入学する前でさえ、性別や人種の意味を理解し始めることが明らかになっています。 【12】
It has been found that children () () (*) () even before they enter elementary school.
[① gender and race ② to ③ understand ④ start]
- (3) あなたのサポートがなかったら、私たちは成功できなかったでしょう。 【13】
Had it () () (*) (), we could not have succeeded.
[① your support ② been ③ not ④ for]
- (4) 今日、雷雨にあって学校に遅刻しました。 【14】
I () () (*) () thunderstorm and was late for school today.
[① in ② a ③ caught ④ got]
- (5) 十年ぶりに故郷に戻ると、すっかり変わっていて、もはや別の街のようでした。 【15】
When I went back to my hometown for the first time in ten years, () () (*) () that I could not recognize it anymore.
[① much ② had changed ③ it ④ so]
- (6) ドイツの人口は、日本の約3分の2です。 【16】
The population of Germany is () () (*) ().
[① that of ② two-thirds of ③ about ④ Japan]
- (7) 私の家の近くで、五つ星ホテルが建設中です。 【17】
A five-star () () (*) () near my house.
[① construction ② hotel ③ is ④ under]

問題 3 次の会話が成り立つように、() に入る最も適切なものを①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) A: Would you come with me to try that new restaurant tomorrow? 【18】

B: Sorry, I must go to Osaka tomorrow.

A: ()

B: Maybe we can go together next time.

- ① What a pity. OK, I'll go alone.
- ② OK, I'll book a table for us.
- ③ Sure, you will leave for Osaka right now.
- ④ Glad that you can come with me. We will eat together tomorrow.

(2) A: Can you tell me what is written on that board? I left my glasses at home. 【19】

B: ()

A: Usually I don't, but those letters are too small.

B: I see. It says that there is a free music show on campus next Friday.

- ① You just bought a new glass?
- ② You need glasses to read?
- ③ What do you usually need?
- ④ Are these glasses too small?

(3) A: Excuse me, waiter. I ordered orange juice, not coffee. 【20】

B: ()

A: Thank you.

B: Here is your orange juice.

- ① Orange juice is much healthier than coffee.
- ② I'm so sorry. I will bring you orange juice soon.
- ③ Are you sure? Did you really order coffee?
- ④ Can I help you with a cup of coffee?

(4) A: Hello. () 【21】

B: Sure. The exchange rate is 147 Japanese yen.

A: Here is 100 US dollars.

B: Thank you. Here is your Japanese yen.

- ① I would like to exchange Japanese yen for US dollars.
- ② Can I ask about the rate of speech?
- ③ I want to exchange US dollars for Japanese yen.
- ④ How often do you exchange this?

(5) A: Hello, I want to buy a new tablet. 【22】

B: How about this one? Eight latest AI applications are installed on it.

A: Sounds cool, but my budget is a little bit tight.

B: ()

- ① A tight deadline is something that everybody is afraid of.
- ② Everybody needs AI nowadays.
- ③ Yes, it is cool and comfortable here.
- ④ Don't worry. Its price is lower than you think.

(6) A: Do you have anything else to say about today's lesson? 【23】

B: ()

A: OK, then I think we should stop here for today.

B: Thank you for your time.

- ① Yes. We have just started today's lesson.
- ② Yes. Do you know the next stop?
- ③ No. We have learned a lot today.
- ④ No. Can you explain the last question again?

- (7) A: I couldn't go anywhere because of the typhoon yesterday. 【24】
 B: Me neither. It was horrible.
 A: Is everything all right?
 B: ()
- ① I always do everything by myself.
 - ② I think we should turn right here.
 - ③ Luckily, everything is fine.
 - ④ Yes, I'll be right back.

- (8) A: My grandfather bought me this dictionary last week. 【25】
 B: Oh, my teacher said it was really good.
 A: ()
 B: Yes, you should.
- ① It is very expensive, though.
 - ② Really? I will often use it.
 - ③ It has many definitions in it.
 - ④ Should you buy one too?

問題4 次の記事を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Often someone you just met is interested in learning more about you, and will sometimes say, "Tell me about yourself." This request seems simple enough, but it is such an open-ended request that it is sometimes difficult to know what to say. How much detail should you include? Where do you begin?

Even though it seems like it would be (1) to introduce yourself, it can be stressful as you try to think of how to answer or how to begin. A good rule of thumb* is to keep it brief, perhaps around two to three minutes at most. While the person is likely genuinely interested in learning more about you, it is important to keep it brief. The person will ask follow-up* questions regarding things they want to know more about. Also, it is important to watch the other person's body language and facial expression to gauge* their reaction—do they seem distracted or bored? Are they [a] and offering you verbal feedback while you are talking?

Since this is a common request when meeting someone new, it is a good idea to practice your response to be (2). Practicing doesn't mean memorizing a set speech*, but it is a good idea to have a basic idea of what you want to say beforehand. It is always good to offer general information about your background, such as where you are from or what you do. Only offer information you are comfortable with sharing, though, because anything you say is then fair game* for a follow-up question later by the person.

It is a good idea to talk a bit about what you are doing now—the present. Mention any hobbies you have, or talk about your family, or any pets. As you structure your response, you can include a bit about your past, where you are from and where you studied. When meeting someone for the first time, you only have one chance to make a good first impression, (3) read your audience. Customize your answer to fit the person and the situation. How did you meet? Where did you meet? These things will guide you in responding more confidently because you can focus on any type of shared interest with the person.

Coming across as being genuine is important. People are very quick to realize if you are being insincere or are uninterested. Your body language and facial expressions are equally important. Be sure not to ramble on* or repeat yourself over and over. The other person will quickly lose interest in talking to you.

Finally, stay positive. This person is just meeting you and if you go into too much detail about negative things or are complaining, the person will likely lose interest in wanting to know more about you because it will seem like you have a lot of drama*, and this would be something that might make them unwilling to pursue a potential friendship with you. Stay upbeat!

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- 注 rule of thumb 経験則 follow-up 追加の gauge 推測する
 set speech 準備してきたスピーチ fair game 格好の的
 ramble on とりとめなくしゃべる have a lot of drama 大げさに騒ぎ立てる

設問1 空所 (1) ~ (3) に入る最も適切な語を①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) ① frank ② simple ③ complex ④ anxious 【26】

(2) ① grouped ② long ③ uncommon ④ ready 【27】

(3) ① so ② as ③ however ④ while 【28】

設問2 [a] に入る最も適切な語を①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【29】

① shaking ② nodding ③ waving ④ knocking

設問3 下線部 Stay upbeat! と近い意味として最も適切なものを①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【30】

① Keep a positive attitude! ② You should be beaten!
③ Wake yourself up! ④ Watch an interesting drama!

設問4 本文の内容に合っているものを①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【31】

① You should talk about a lot of negative things in your self-introduction.
② When you introduce yourself, you must not talk about your past at all.
③ It is not necessary to consider your body language in your self-introduction.
④ It is good to talk about your hobbies when you introduce yourself.

設問5 この英文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【32】

① Go Into Too Much Detail
② Memorize A Set Speech
③ Structure Your Response
④ Tell Me About Yourself

問題5 次の2025年の記事を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Ten years after the Hokuriku Shinkansen Line opened its Nagano-Kanazawa extension, sightseeing spots along the line are bustling with* tourists from home and abroad.

Today, [a] efforts are being made to attract more visitors.

The Hokuriku Shinkansen Line celebrated the 10th anniversary of the opening of its Nagano-Kanazawa section on March 14.

Two days later, it also celebrated the first anniversary of the opening of the extension that connects Kanazawa and Tsuruga stations, with the latter located in Fukui Prefecture.

Amid the celebrations, one sightseeing area has been less fortunate, as the bullet train line also has cast a shadow over it after a limited express service on a conventional line was discontinued.

TWOFOLD* INCREASE

One of the most significant changes in the past decade is an increase of foreign visitors.

It is common to hear not only English, Chinese and Korean but also Thai and Hindi spoken at the Kanazawa Castle ruins and in the Korinbo downtown area in Kanazawa.

According to preliminary figures* from a Japan Tourism Agency survey, the number of overnight stays by foreign tourists in Ishikawa Prefecture hit a record high of about 2.279 million in 2024, up about 2.2 times from a year earlier.

"Foreign visitors who previously came from Tokyo via Nagoya now come directly to Kanazawa after the opening of the Shinkansen," said an official with the prefectural government's international tourism section. "A 'golden route' is formed for those heading to Kyoto and Osaka to stop by at Kanazawa."

Hakuichi Co., a gold leaf* maker based in the prefectural capital, offered soft serve ice cream coated with gold leaves for a limited time to celebrate the opening of the Shinkansen line 10 years ago.

It has become one of the city's staple* treats.

For Hakuichi, the new bullet train service also brings designers and other professionals from the Tokyo metropolitan area to develop new products together on site, a public relations representative said.

It was feared that the opening of the Hokuriku Shinkansen Line would trigger the so-called "straw effect,"* in which human resources are sucked up into the metropolitan area.

"In reality, it is the other way around and people are coming from the metropolitan area," said Kazuyuki Iida, research manager at the Development Bank of Japan Inc.'s Hokuriku branch.

Meanwhile, there is also a sightseeing area left struggling in Ishikawa Prefecture. The Thunderbird limited express service connecting the Wakura Onsen resort in Nanao on the Noto Peninsula with Osaka ended a year ago when the Hokuriku Shinkansen Line was extended to Tsuruga. Passengers now have to transfer twice at the Tsuruga and Kanazawa stations to get to the hot spring resort from Osaka.

Of 21 facilities affiliated with a ryokan inn association that suffered damage during the Noto Peninsula earthquake on Jan. 1, 2024, only four resumed operations in the same year.

"I needed an incentive to make the decision to rebuild it," said an inn operator in her 70s who decided to tear down her quake-damaged building. "It is a blow not to have the Thunderbird come. Kanazawa is the sole [b] in the current situation."

VISITOR BOOM IN FUKUI

The extension to Tsuruga in March 2024 also helped promote tourism in Fukui Prefecture.

According to an analysis of smartphone location data by the prefectural government, the number of foreign visitors who spent at least 30 minutes in the prefecture in 2024 increased almost threefold from the previous year.

The number of visitors to the Fukui Prefectural Dinosaur Museum in Katsuyama crossed the 1 million threshold* for the first time in fiscal* 2024 after the museum opened in 2000.

But the prefecture is also faced with challenges.

According to the preliminary figures from the Japan Tourism Agency, the accumulated total number of foreign tourists who stayed overnight in the prefecture in 2024 was approximately 89,000.

The figure shows a nearly 40-percent increase from the year before.

[c] it remained well below that of neighboring Ishikawa Prefecture (about 2.279 million), ranking 46th among Japan's 47 prefectures.

The prefectural government aims to enrich nighttime tourism attractions.

Commissioned by the prefecture, a Japanese-style lounge operator in Fukui invited U.S.-born fashion model and influencer Alex Niwata, 28, in the Hamamachi district lined with "ryotei" fancy restaurants in January this year.

She tried her hand at cooking Echizen soba noodles and playing traditional Japanese instruments.

"There are too many people in Tokyo and Kyoto. It was fun to have a personal experience," she said.

She also posted a video on her Instagram account to encourage her followers to come to Fukui Prefecture.

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preliminary figure 速報値 gold leaf 金箔 staple 主要な
straw effect ストロー現象 cross the 1 million threshold 百万を超える
fiscal 会計年度

設問1 [a]に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【33】
① further ② previous ③ few ④ terrible

設問2 [b]に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【34】
① organizer ② loser ③ sponsor ④ winner

設問3 [c]に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【35】
① Furthermore
② Thus
③ But
④ Despite

設問4 本文の内容に照らして () に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) One sightseeing area in () has not benefitted from the extension of Hokuriku Shinkansen because a limited express service on a conventional line has been stopped. 【36】

- ① Fukui Prefecture
- ② Ishikawa Prefecture
- ③ Osaka metropolitan area
- ④ Tokyo metropolitan area

(2) The extension of the Hokuriku Shinkansen has brought several major changes in Kanazawa, except (). 【37】

- ① more foreign tourists from various countries
- ② designers and professional people from Tokyo
- ③ more foreign tourists coming from Tokyo by way of Nagoya
- ④ various languages spoken in some sightseeing spots

(3) Fukui Prefecture (). 【38】

- ① attracted more foreign tourists in 2023 than in 2022
- ② is attracting more fashion models and influencers from Osaka
- ③ is trying to provide tourists with more exciting nighttime experiences
- ④ had the lowest number of overnight foreign visitors in Japan in the year of 2024