確認問題
286

大学別・難関大 CHECK TEST

慶應義塾大学 経済学部 英語攻略チートシート 確認問題集

慶應経済型の模擬問題22問。同じテーマの賛否の長文・日本語論評・自由英作文を通しで解く。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／22問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

Ⅰ 次の英文(Hana Mori, 2025 ※本文・著者名とも架空)を読み、設問に答えよ

In recent years, a number of popular destinations have become victims of their own success(ア). Narrow streets in historic districts are packed with visitors, local buses are too crowded for residents to use, and rising rents push long-time residents out of their neighborhoods. Tourism brings money, but it also has costs that are not reflected in the price of a hotel room. (1), the people who pay those costs are often not the people who receive the benefits. A modest tax on overnight visitors would help correct this imbalance. The money raised could be used to expand public transport, hire more cleaning staff, and protect cultural sites. (2) such a tax, popular cities would have no reliable way to pay for these services without raising taxes on their own residents. Critics worry that a tax will drive tourists away, but a fee of a few hundred yen is tiny compared with the total cost of a trip. (3), the tax should be combined with timed reservations for the most crowded sites, so that visitors are spread more evenly across the day. Tourism should be managed, not merely (4).

1 (1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a In contrast　b For example　c Nevertheless　d Worse still

2 (2)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a Thanks to　b Without　c Besides　d Despite

3 (3)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a Instead　b In addition　c For instance　d Otherwise

4 (4)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a forbidden　b avoided　c welcomed　d banned

5 下線部(ア)の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a forgotten after a short period of fame

b damaged by natural disasters

c unable to attract enough visitors

d harmed by the very popularity they have achieved

6 本文で筆者が述べている imbalance の内容として最も適切なものを選べ。

a Those who bear the costs of tourism are often different from those who profit from it.

b More tourists visit in summer than in winter.

c Hotels charge more than most travelers can afford.

d Cities spend more on culture than on public transport.

Ⅱ 次の英文(David Clarke, 2024 ※架空)を読み、設問に答えよ

Taxes and reservation systems are often presented as a simple cure for overcrowding. In reality, they may treat the symptoms while ignoring the cause. The main problem in most crowded cities is not the total number of visitors but their concentration: nearly everyone wants to see the same handful of famous sites at the same time of year. A tax charged on every hotel stay does little to change this pattern, because it is paid whether a visitor spends the day at a crowded temple or in a quiet neighborhood. (5), reservation systems can make famous places feel exclusive, which may actually increase their appeal. A better approach would be to promote lesser-known regions, improve transport to them, and give travelers reasons to visit outside the peak seasons. Spreading tourists out, rather than (6) them, is the key to a sustainable tourism industry.

7 (5)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a Therefore　b Moreover　c Otherwise　d In short

8 (6)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a transporting　b informing　c scattering　d charging

9 Ⅱの筆者によると、宿泊税が混雑を減らす効果が小さいのはなぜか。

a Because it is collected only in the peak season.

b Because the tax is far too expensive.

c Because most tourists do not stay in hotels.

d Because it is paid regardless of where visitors spend their day.

10 次の主張にⅠ・Ⅱの筆者は賛成するか。Overcrowding at popular destinations is a problem that should be dealt with.

a Both authors would agree.

b Only the author of Ⅰ would agree.

c Only the author of Ⅱ would agree.

d Neither author would agree.

11 次の主張にⅠ・Ⅱの筆者は賛成するか。A tax on overnight visitors is a useful policy for dealing with overtourism.

a Both authors would agree.

b Only the author of Ⅰ would agree.

c Only the author of Ⅱ would agree.

d Neither author would agree.

12 次の主張にⅠ・Ⅱの筆者は賛成するか。Encouraging travel to lesser-known areas is the key to solving overcrowding.

a Both authors would agree.

b Only the author of Ⅰ would agree.

c Only the author of Ⅱ would agree.

d Neither author would agree.

13 次の主張にⅠ・Ⅱの筆者は賛成するか。Tourism brings no economic benefits to local communities.

a Both authors would agree.
b Only the author of Ⅰ would agree.
c Only the author of Ⅱ would agree.
d Neither author would agree.

Ⅲ 次の英文(Ken Abe, 2026 ※架空)を読み、設問に答えよ

Some local governments are now using smartphone data to understand how crowds move. By counting how many phones are in a given area every hour, officials can see when and where congestion occurs. Such data might show, for example, that a famous shrine is crowded mainly between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. but almost empty early in the morning. A city could then respond by (7) morning visits, perhaps with discounts at nearby cafés. Of course, the use of location data raises questions about privacy, so the information must be collected anonymously and (8) only for planning purposes.

14 (7)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a delaying　b ignoring　c banning　d encouraging

15 (8)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a used　b hidden　c lost　d sold

16 最も強く発音する位置が他と異なるものを選べ。

a revenue　b exclusive　c resident　d industry

17 最も強く発音する位置が他と異なるものを選べ。

a appeal　b promote　c symptom　d concern

18 最も強く発音する位置が他と異なるものを選べ。

a reliable　b historic　c imbalance　d popular

Ⅳ 次の日本語の論評はⅢの英文に対するものである。これを読み、英語の問いに英語で答えよ

スマートフォンの位置情報を使えば、混雑の時間帯や場所を細かく知ることができる。しかし、データからわかるのは「人がどこにいたか」であって、「なぜそこにいたか」ではない。朝の神社が空いているのは、単に交通の便が悪いからかもしれない。割引で人を誘う前に、住民や観光客に直接話を聞き、混雑の理由を確かめる必要がある。数字だけに頼った対策は、問題を別の場所や時間に移すだけに終わりかねない。

19 According to the commentary, what can smartphone location data NOT tell us?

20 What does the commentator suggest doing before offering discounts to attract visitors?

21 What risk does the commentator see in measures that rely only on numbers?

Ⅴ 自由英作文

22 次の(A)・(B)から1つ選び、自分の意見を英語で述べよ。(A) Should the Japanese government introduce limits on the number of visitors to crowded tourist sites? (B) How should the Japanese government deal with overcrowding at popular tourist destinations? [注意点]①どちらを選んだか示す ②自分と異なる見解に言及し、それを批判する ③具体例を挙げながら論じる ④Ⅰ～Ⅳの見解を最低1つ取り上げ、自分の言葉で言い換える。直接引用には引用符を使い、どちらの場合も著者名と出版年を記す。

1 **d　Worse still**
前文「観光には料金に表れない費用がある」に、さらに悪い点（費用を払う人と利益を得る人が違う）を重ねている。Nevertheless は逆接で、前後が同じマイナス方向なので合わない。

2 **b　Without**
「その税がなければ、住民に増税せずにサービスの費用をまかなう確かな方法がない」。would have no ～ と仮定の形になっている点も Without（～がなければ）と合う。

3 **b　In addition**
税に加えて予約制も、という追加。combined with（組み合わせる）とあるので、税をやめる Instead は矛盾する。For instance は具体例を導く語。

4 **c　welcomed**
not merely A＝単にAするだけでなく。筆者は観光を禁止したいのではなく「ただ歓迎するだけでなく管理すべき」と主張。banned・forbidden・avoided では筆者の立場と逆になる。

5 **d　harmed by the very popularity they have achieved**
victim of one's own success＝成功（人気）がかえって災いになること。直後の混雑・家賃上昇の具体例が説明になっている。unable to attract は人気がない意味で逆。

6 **a　Those who bear the costs of tourism are often different from those who profit from it.**
this imbalance は直前の文（費用を払う人≠利益を受ける人）を指す。this＋名詞の指す内容は直前を見る。他の選択肢は本文に書かれていない。

7 **b　Moreover**
税への批判に続けて、予約制への批判（かえって人気を高める）を追加している。Therefore は結論、In short はまとめで、新しい論点の追加には合わない。

8 **d　charging**
rather than で「分散させること」と対比されるのは、筆者が批判してきた「お金を取ること（税）」。scattering は spreading out と同じ意味なので対比にならない。

9 **d　Because it is paid regardless of where visitors spend their day.**
because 以下「混雑した寺で過ごしても静かな地域で過ごしても払う」の言い換え。whether A or B＝AでもBでも→regardless of。残りは本文にない理由。

10 **a　Both authors would agree.**
Ⅰは混雑の弊害を挙げて対策を提案、Ⅱも混雑の原因を分析して別の対策を提案。対策の中身は違っても「対処すべき問題だ」という点は共通している。

11 **b　Only the author of Ⅰ would agree.**
Ⅰは宿泊税を提案し、その使い道まで述べている。Ⅱは does little to change this pattern（ほとんど効果がない）と批判している。

12 **c　Only the author of Ⅱ would agree.**
Ⅱは promote lesser-known regions を「より良い方法」とし、最後に分散こそ鍵と結論づけている。Ⅰは時間帯の分散（予約制）には触れるが、地域の分散は述べていない。

13 **d　Neither author would agree.**
Ⅰは Tourism brings money と明言し、Ⅱも観光を持続可能な産業として守る立場。どちらも観光の経済的な価値を否定していない。

14 **d　encouraging**
朝は空いている→朝の訪問を（カフェの割引で）促す。混雑を時間的に分散させる対策。banning（禁止）では割引と合わない。

15 **a　used**
プライバシーへの配慮として「匿名で集め、計画の目的にだけ使う」。only for planning purposes と結びつくのは used。sold では配慮の内容と逆になる。

16 **b　exclusive**
exclusive は ex**clu**sive（第2音節）。revenue は **re**venue、resident は **re**sident、industry は **in**dustry でどれも第1音節。industrial（in**dus**trial）とずれる点も注意。

17 **c　symptom**
symptom は **symp**tom（第1音節）。appeal・concern・promote は第2音節。2音節の動詞は後ろ、名詞は前に強勢が来やすいが、appeal・concern は名詞でも後ろ。

18 **d　popular**
popular は **po**pular（第1音節）。im**ba**lance、**hi**storic、**re**liable は第2音節。-ic の語は直前の音節に強勢が来る（his**to**ric）。

19 **It cannot tell us why people were in a particular place; it only shows where they were.**
採点ポイント：「どこにいたか」はわかるが「なぜいたか」はわからない、の対比を書けているか。why ～ の間接疑問の語順（why people were）も確認。

20 **The commentator suggests asking residents and tourists directly to find out the reasons for the crowding.**
採点ポイント：①住民と観光客に直接聞く ②混雑の理由を確かめる、の2点。suggest の後は -ing か that 節（that we should ask ～）。suggest to do は誤り。

21 **Such measures may only move the problem to another place or time instead of solving it.**
採点ポイント：「問題を別の場所・時間に移すだけ」を書けているか。終わりかねない＝may／could で表す。日本語をそのまま訳すより、問いの語（measures・numbers）を使って答えると安全。

22 **(B) The Japanese government should deal with overcrowding in two ways: by spreading visitors across regions and across the seasons. First, as Clarke (2024) points out, the real problem is not how many tourists come but the fact that most of them visit the same few places. The government could fund better train and bus links to lesser-known areas and promote those areas overseas. For example, travelers who spend two days in Kyoto could be offered a discounted rail pass to visit nearby towns in Shiga or Nara. Second, the government should encourage off-season travel by supporting festivals in winter and early summer. Some argue that a tax on overnight visitors is the answer because it raises money for public services (Mori, 2025). However, this view overlooks the fact that a small fee does not change where people go; a tourist who pays it will still visit the most famous temple at the busiest time. In short, Japan should guide visitors rather than simply charge them.**
採点ポイント：①(B)と明示 ②方策を2つ示す ③Clarke（2024）の見解を言い換えて引用 ④具体例（京都→滋賀・奈良の割引パス）⑤異なる見解（Mori, 2025）を示し However で崩す ⑥結論。約170語。著者名と出版年が欠けると条件違反。