

2025年度

群馬県立女子大学
文学部英米文化学科前期日程試験
入学試験問題

英語

注意事項

- 1 指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 問題冊子の表紙をめくると、何も印刷されていないページが2ページ続き、その次のページから問題が始まります。問題は1ページから7ページまでです。ページの脱落や、印刷に不鮮明な点があれば、手を挙げて監督者に申し出て下さい。
- 3 解答は、解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。
- 4 解答用紙は、両面を使用します。
- 5 試験終了後、この冊子は持ち帰って下さい。

次のオーバーツーリズム (overtourism) に関する文章を読んで、7 ページの設問 (A～C) に答えなさい。

Tourism plays a significant role in the economy of many places around the world. It brings money to local businesses, creates jobs, and helps improve infrastructure such as roads, airports, and public transportation. Additionally, tourism provides opportunities for people from different cultures to meet and understand each other better. However, tourism can also cause problems, especially when too many people visit a place at the same time. This phenomenon is known as "overtourism." Overtourism can damage cultural heritage sites, harm the environment, and make life difficult for local residents.

Tourism generates considerable revenue for many countries and regions, particularly those with beautiful landscapes or interesting cultures. Tourists spend money on hotels, restaurants, activities, and souvenirs, all of which contribute to the local economy. This income is crucial for communities where tourism is a primary source of revenue. For instance, in Hokkaido, Japan, millions of tourists visit each year to enjoy the region's beautiful landscapes, ski resorts, and hot springs. These visitors spend money on accommodations, food, and recreational activities, which supports local businesses and provides jobs for local people. Similarly, in Hawaii, tourism is a major contributor to the economy, with visitors coming to its beaches and natural attractions.

Tourism is not only vital for the economy; (ア) it also plays an essential role in preserving and sharing cultural heritage. When people visit a place, they often want to learn about its history,

traditions, and cultural practices. This interest can help to protect and maintain historical sites and monuments that might otherwise be neglected or lost. For example, the flow of tourists to Kyoto has contributed to the preservation of its temples and traditional arts. In Europe, cities like Venice use tourism revenue to maintain their historic buildings and cultural sites.

However, the positive effects of tourism can also lead to challenges, particularly when the number of visitors becomes overwhelming. Overtourism occurs when too many people visit a destination, leading to various problems. One of the most significant issues is overcrowding. (a) When a place becomes too crowded, it can be difficult for tourists to fully enjoy their visit. They may struggle to take photos, move around freely, or even appreciate the scenery due to the large number of people.

Overtourism can also result in damage to the environment and cultural heritage sites. The large number of visitors can cause wear and tear on historical buildings, monuments, and natural landscapes. For example, at Mt. Fuji in Japan, the flow of tourists has raised concerns about the environmental impact and the mountain's cultural significance. Similarly, in Venice, the delicate canals and streets are often overwhelmed by tourists, especially those arriving on large cruise ships. These ships contribute to water pollution and damage the city's buildings, (1) making it harder for Venice to remain a beautiful and livable city.

Hawaii also experiences the negative impacts of overtourism. The islands are popular tourist destinations, but the high volume of visitors has led to environmental damage, such as

the pollution of beaches and harm to coral reefs¹. The pressure from tourists has also affected the quality of life for local residents, with rising living costs and crowded public spaces.

Overtourism can make daily life challenging for local residents. In many popular tourist destinations, locals may find it difficult to maintain their usual routines due to the large number of visitors. For instance, housing prices can rise as many properties are converted into vacation rentals, making it hard for locals to find affordable places to live. This problem has been observed in cities like Amsterdam, where the demand for short-term rentals has pushed up prices, forcing many residents to move away. Additionally, crowded streets, noise, and pollution from the large number of tourists can make life less pleasant for those who live in these areas. In some cases, locals may feel that their communities are being taken over by tourists.

Cultural heritage sites, which often attract large numbers of tourists, are particularly vulnerable to the pressures of overtourism. These sites are important not only because of their historical significance but also because they help people connect with their past and build a sense of identity. However, many of these sites are delicate and can be easily damaged by large crowds. In Angkor Wat, Cambodia, for example, the flow of tourists has caused significant wear on the ancient temples, raising concerns about the long-term preservation of this cultural heritage. Similar problems are faced by other cultural heritage sites around the world, such as the Great Wall of China and the Taj Mahal. These famous landmarks are under

¹ coral reefs: サンゴ礁

threat due to the large numbers of visitors they attract.

(b) To address the challenges of overtourism, it is essential to find a balance between meeting the needs of tourists and protecting cultural heritage, as well as ensuring the survival of local communities. One effective strategy is to limit the number of visitors to popular sites. For example, Bhutan has introduced a policy of "high-value low-impact" tourism. This policy requires tourists to pay a high daily fee to visit the country, which helps to limit the number of visitors and ensure that tourism remains sustainable. Similarly, in Venice, local authorities have taken steps to control the number of cruise ships entering the city's bay, reducing environmental impact and pressure on the city's infrastructure.

Another way to manage overtourism is to encourage tourists to visit less crowded areas. In Japan, for instance, the government has launched programs to promote tourism in rural areas and smaller cities, spreading the benefits of tourism more evenly across the country. (ウ) This approach not only eases the pressure on popular tourist sites but also supports the development of lesser-known regions that might otherwise struggle to attract visitors. By promoting these off-the-beaten-path destinations, tourists can enjoy a more authentic experience of the country while also helping to protect the more famous sites.

(c) Education is also a crucial component in managing overtourism. Tourists need to understand how their actions can impact the places they visit and be encouraged to behave responsibly. In Lisbon, Portugal, for example, there are signs and campaigns reminding visitors to respect local customs and keep noise levels down in residential areas. This kind of education helps create a more

pleasant experience for both tourists and locals, while also reducing the risk of damage to cultural sites. Tourism boards and travel companies can also promote responsible tourism practices, such as reducing waste, supporting local businesses, and respecting local customs, to ensure that tourism remains sustainable.

The challenges of overtourism are not limited to Europe; many countries around the world are facing similar problems. In Thailand, for instance, the famous Maya Bay was closed to tourists for several years to allow coral reefs and marine life to recover from the damage caused by too many visitors. Although this decision resulted in a temporary loss of income for local businesses, it was necessary to protect the environment. In New Zealand, a similar approach is taken. The government has introduced strict environmental regulations and limits on the number of visitors to protect its unique ecosystems and cultural heritage. The country has introduced measures such as limiting the number of visitors to fragile areas like the Fiordland National Park and the Waitomo Caves, where extremely delicate glowworm habitats² require careful management. (d) The money collected from tourism is used to support local preservation efforts and maintain the natural beauty that draws tourists to the region. This approach ensures that New Zealand's landscapes and cultural sites remain preserved for future generations, making it an ideal model of responsible tourism.

In cities like Amsterdam and Kyoto, local governments have introduced measures to control the number of tourists by limiting the construction of new hotels and vacation rentals. They have also

² glowworm habitats: 土ボタルの生息地

introduced a tourist tax, which is used to improve public services and infrastructure. These measures help balance the needs of tourists and locals, ensuring that tourism can continue without harming the quality of life in these cities.

As more people around the world travel, the challenges of overtourism are likely to grow. It is important for governments, businesses, and tourists to work together to find (±) solutions that protect cultural heritage and support local economies. One promising idea is to use technology to manage tourism more effectively. For example, some cities are using apps to provide real-time information about how crowded popular sites are. This can help tourists avoid overcrowded places and have a more enjoyable experience while also helping local authorities manage the flow of visitors better.

Promoting responsible tourism is another key strategy. Tourists should be encouraged to think about how their actions affect the places they visit. Simple practices like using public transportation, reducing waste, and respecting local customs can make a big difference in reducing the negative impacts of tourism. By being responsible tourists, we can help ensure that the places we visit remain beautiful and welcoming for future generations.

In conclusion, while tourism is an important part of the economy for many places, it must be carefully managed to avoid the problems associated with overtourism. By introducing effective strategies and promoting responsible tourism practices, it is possible to protect cultural heritage, support local economies, and ensure that tourism benefits everyone. The examples from the countries mentioned above demonstrate that with careful planning and

cooperation, the challenges of overtourism can be addressed, allowing tourism to continue in a sustainable and respectful way.

(英文：本学文学部英米文化学科作成)

A 下線部 (a) (b) (c) (d) を日本語に訳しなさい。 (各 20 点)

B 以下の問 1 ～問 4 に日本語で答えなさい。 (各 24 点)

問1 下線部 (ア) とあるが、それはなぜか。本文に即して答えなさい。

問2 下線部 (イ) の原因としてはどのようなことが述べられていますか。本文に即して答えなさい。

問3 下線部 (ウ) はどのような事柄を指していますか。本文に即して具体的に答えなさい。

問4 下線部 (エ) のために本文で挙げられている方針を 2 つ答えなさい。

C 次の英語の質問に、英語で答えなさい。 (24 点)

Why do overseas tourists enjoy visiting Japan?

Write your ideas.

