

令和8年度

近畿大学大学院産業理工学研究科 産業理工学専攻 博士前期課程
2月募集「一般入学選考」

社会環境科学コース

英語

(造形計画)

※表紙を含め、すべてのページに氏名を記入し提出すること。

※解答用紙のスペースが不足した場合、4枚目の解答用紙の裏へ続きを記入すること。

下記の英文を読み、以下の問に答えよ。

Tokyo has a population of more than 11 million people, and it is one of the largest cities in the world. However, unlike old cities in Europe such as London and Paris, or old cities in Japan such as Kyoto and Nara, Tokyo does not have a very long history. Tokyo began as Edo, which was founded by Tokugawa Ieyasu in 1590. For this reason, the history of Tokyo as a city is about as long as that of the United States. (A)

Cities in the United States developed through active contact with other countries. In contrast, Edo was closed to the outside world for almost 300 years because of the isolation policy. During this time, a unique Edo culture was created. This culture is still alive today in Japanese popular culture, such as anime and video games. We can also see its influence in the structure of modern Tokyo. When we walk through the inner areas of the city, we often notice that the street patterns and block shapes are similar to those of Edo.

Using this urban structure, many neighborhoods in Tokyo have developed strong local communities. Local communities help neighbors watch over each other, which makes the area safer. They also help people feel that streets and parks are shared spaces. Because of this feeling, residents try to take care of these places by themselves. In neighborhoods with good communities, children can play safely, people can talk with each other easily, and streets and parks are kept clean by local residents. In this way, local communities help create a good and comfortable living environment. Therefore, keeping local communities strong is very important for improving inner-city areas in Tokyo.

Local identity plays an important role in creating and keeping local communities. Local identity means the special characteristics of a place and the charm that attracts both residents and visitors. When people feel that their neighborhood is special, they become more attached (B) to it. This feeling of attachment helps strengthen the local community.

There are two main types of local charm (C). The first type comes from the activities of local residents. These activities include festivals, flea markets, neighborhood meetings, and children's events. Such activities help residents communicate with each other and build strong relationships.

The second type of charm comes from urban space itself. Urban space is made up of many elements. One of the most important elements is architecture. Buildings have

physical features such as their shape, materials, and roof lines. Streets and buildings together also create a sense of space. Other things, such as signs, utility poles, trees, and potted plants, are also part of urban space. When these elements work together, they create the charm of a neighborhood.

This kind of charm helps residents feel that they belong to their community. It can also help local communities stay strong. For example, narrow alleys are often used as semi-private spaces by nearby residents. In all cases, the urban space where people live is very important for local identity.

【問題 1】 下線部 (A) を日本語に訳せ。

[illegible]

【問題 2】 下線部 (B) attached の意味として最も近い語句を選びなさい。

- A. separated
B. interested
C. emotionally connected
D. controlled

【問題3】 本文では下線部 (C) local charm を二つの種類に分けて説明している。

それぞれの特徴を 日本語で対比しながら説明しなさい。

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice or general writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

英語 解答例

[問題 1]

東京は人口が 1,100 万人を超えており、世界でも最大級の都市の一つである。しかし、ロンドンやパリといったヨーロッパの古い都市や、京都や奈良のような日本の歴史都市とは異なり、東京の歴史はそれほど長くない。東京は、1590 年に徳川家康によって築かれた江戸を起源としており、そのため都市としての東京の歴史は、アメリカ合衆国とほぼ同じ長さである。

[問題 2]

C (emotionally connected)

[問題 3]

地域の魅力には二種類ある。一つは、祭りや地域行事など、住民の活動によって生まれる魅力であり、住民同士の交流を直接的に深める。もう一つは、建築や街路、看板、植栽などから成る都市空間そのものに由来する魅力で、住民の地域への愛着や帰属意識を育て、間接的にコミュニティを支える。

出題意図：

- ① 東京のインナーシティ問題を事例として論理的思考ができるかを確認
- ② 建築に関わる英語力の確認
- ③ 長文読解力の確認