

2025 年度 名古屋造形大学

【前期】一般選抜

『英語』 問題用紙

【 注 意 事 項 】

※ 解答はすべて解答用紙の解答欄に記入しなさい。

I 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Beyond Cuteness: Exploring the Layers of Japan's *Kawaii* Culture

In recent decades, *kawaii* has transformed (①) a specifically Japanese concept into a truly global phenomenon. From Hello Kitty to Harajuku fashion, cartoon mascots to cat cafes, communities around the world have embraced *kawaii* culture and style. But as revealed in “Yes, KAWAII is Art -EXPRESS YOURSELF-”, the latest exhibition at JAPAN HOUSE Los Angeles, *kawaii* can have many layers of meaning. The term “kawaii” translates to “cute” or “adorable” in English, but its meaning in Japan goes beyond mere aesthetics to encompass a complex cultural concept with deep roots. How did *kawaii* develop in Japan, and then go on to inspire so many fans worldwide?

In the Japanese language, *kawaii* denotes something cute, but also implies something that is delicate, powerless, or requires care. Psychologists suggest this is the essence of “cuteness” as it is perceived across diverse cultures – a reaction in the viewer responding to “baby-like” qualities, and perhaps an evolutionary signal ^② to nurture those creatures that are helpless and vulnerable (ie, actual babies). In 2012, the Osaka University professor Hiroshi Nittono conducted a research study that showed “cuteness” impacts behavior in observers, like increased focus and attention. Professor Nittono concluded that “Kawaii things not only make us happier but also affect our behavior.” ^③

In Japan, artists and artisans have shown an appreciation for this quality going back centuries, with some notable examples like Edo-era painters who often depicted puppies and dogs in especially cute ways, or the craft of extremely small and adorable miniatures, from sword accessories to toy trains. But while it has deep historical roots, *kawaii* evolved in a special way in Japan from the mid-20th century onwards.

^④ Emerging from the devastation of WWII , Japan went through rapid urbanization and massive social change, causing a longing for simplicity, innocence and tradition on the part of the public. As pop culture forms like *manga* and *anime* became prominent in the postwar period, they became key vehicles for *kawaii* characters and aesthetics. Scholars consider the debut of “Astro Boy” (Tetsuwan Atomu), created by Osamu Tezuka in 1952, to be a milestone in the history of *kawaii*. This iconic character, with his huge eyes, innocent appearance, and heroic adventures, captured the imagination of children and adults alike, and paved the way to more *kawaii* characters in the spotlight.

<中略>

. . . *Kawaii* can transcend boundaries of age, race, nationality, class, and ability, connecting individuals to a sense of community and shared vulnerability. In an increasingly challenging world, the “caring” that is the essence of *kawaii* could hardly be more valuable.

問 1. 空欄①に入る最も適当な語を次の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) with (b) of (c) from (d) in

問 2 下線部②の意味として最も適当なものを次の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) A warning to avoid potentially dangerous creatures
(b) A signal to provide care for those who are weak and defenseless
(c) A signal that prompts us to take immediate action
(d) A sound or smell that attracts attention to a dangerous situation

問 3 日本語の「かわいい」と同じような意味を持つ “cute” 以外の単語を文中から 1 語抜き出して答えなさい。

問 4 下線部③の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部④が示すように、第二次世界大戦以降、国民は何に対して憧れを抱くようになったのでしょうか。
次の中から正しいものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) simplicity, tradition and urbanization (b) tradition, innocence and social change
(c) social change, urbanization and tradition (d) simplicity, innocence and tradition

問 6 次の 1 ～ 3 の質問の答えとして最も適当なものを、次の中からそれぞれ一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) What is one of the main reasons *kawaii* has become a global phenomenon?

- ① It is a form of art unique to Japan.
② It reflects a desire for simplicity, innocence, and tradition.
③ It only appeals to young people.
④ It is tied to Japan's technological advancements.

(2) What was a significant event in the history of *kawaii* in Japan?

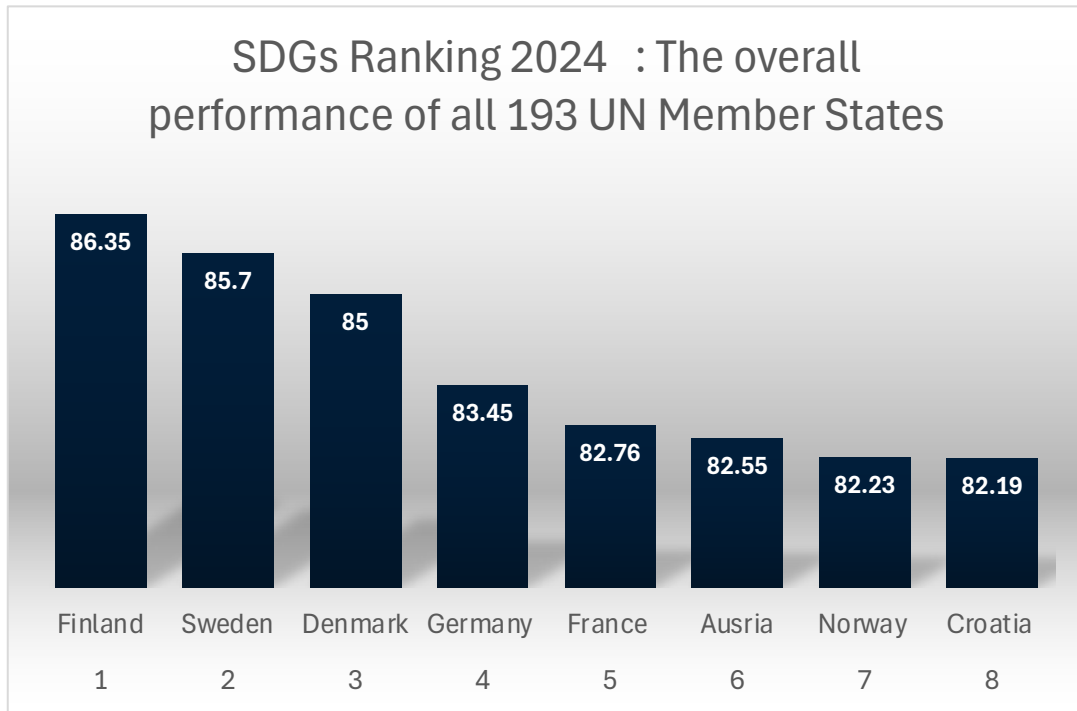
- ① The introduction of manga and anime after WWII.
② The popularity of Hello Kitty in the 1970s.
③ The creation of the character "Astro Boy" in 1952.
④ The establishment of cat cafes in Japan.

(3) What is the primary message conveyed about *kawaii* in the text?

- ① *Kawaii* is a simple aesthetic that appeals only to specific cultures.
② *Kawaii* is a form of art that primarily focuses on visual beauty.
③ *Kawaii* transcends cultural boundaries and promotes a sense of caring.
④ *Kawaii* is only about the appearance of characters, not emotions.

II 次のグラフを見て、後の問いに記号で答えなさい。

【SDGs 達成度ランキング 2024】



(Sustainable Development Report 2024 のデータを元に作成)

問 1. According to the SDGs ranking, how many countries have a score less than 85?

- (a) Four countries
- (b) Six countries
- (c) None
- (d) Five countries

問 2. Which of the following countries is ranked higher in the SDGs index, Finland or Croatia?

- (a) Finland
- (b) Croatia
- (c) They are ranked the same
- (d) The SDGs ranking of both countries is unknown

問 3. In which region are these countries located?

- (a) Africa
- (b) Asia
- (c) Europe
- (d) South America

問 4. Which country has the second highest score?

- (a) Norway
- (b) Finland
- (c) Sweden
- (d) Austria

III 次の空欄に入る最も適当な語を次の中から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) We can help some people, but we can't help ().

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ① anyone | ② someone |
| ③ everyone | ④ no one |

(2) The bathtub was () overflowing. My mother turned the water off just in time.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| ① hardly | ② nearly |
| ③ already | ④ nicely |

(3) She was so tired that she () down and slept.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| ① lay | ② laid |
| ③ lain | ④ lied |

(4) I don't remember how to () "Thank you" in Italian.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| ① talk | ② tell |
| ③ speak | ④ say |

(5) You have a high fever, so you () go to work today.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| ① had not better to | ② had better not to |
| ③ had not better | ④ had better not |

(6) Does she know () this box?

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ① where put | ② where to put |
| ③ where putting | ④ to put where |

(7) This book deal () various environmental issues around the world.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| ① with | ② to |
| ③ on | ④ about |

(8) This passage does not () sense.

① go

② give

③ take

④ make

(9) It is very kind () her to help me.

① of

② with

③ for

④ to

(10) If I had a lot of money, I () a new bicycle.

① would buy

② will buy

③ can buy

④ might buy

IV

各文の【 】内の語句を最も適切な順に並べかえ、完成した英文を書きなさい。

解答欄には【 】内だけでなく、文末のクエスチョンマークやピリオドも記入すること。

また、文頭の単語は大文字で始めること。

- (1) 去年の冬にノルウェーを訪れたときは寒かったですか。

【 winter / cold / was / last / it / when / visited / you / Norway 】?

- (2) 東京から祖母の家まで電車で2時間かかります。

【 my / takes / it / to / by / two / grandmother's / hours / from / Tokyo / house / train 】.

- (3) 去年、彼女から日本語で書かれた手紙を受け取りました。

【 last / received / her / a / year / from / Japanese / I / letter / written / in 】.

- (4) 冬は夏よりも早く日が沈みます。

【 in / earlier / in / than / winter / sets / summer / the / sun 】.

- (5) 何か温かい飲み物をもらえませんか。

【 give / you / me / will / drink / something / hot / to 】?

- (6) 新聞によると、フランスではラーメンの人気の高まったそうです。

【 France / has / ramen / that / is / popular / it / newspaper / reported / the / in / become / in / very 】.

- (7) 彼女はとても忙しいので、まだその本を読み終わっていません。

【 book / that / so / been / yet / has / busy / she / hasn't / she / finished / the / reading 】.

- (8) 昨日私たちが会ったバスケットボール選手はとても背が高かったです。

【 player / basketball / yesterday / tall / met / the / very / we / whom / was 】.

【前期】一般選抜 『英語』 答案

<小計 30 点>

I	問1 [4]	c		問2 [4]	b		問3 [4]	adorable	
	問4 [5]	カワイイものは私たちが幸せにするだけでなく、私たちの行動にも影響を与える。							
	問5 [4]	d	問6 [3×3]	(1)	②	(2)	③	(3)	③

<小計 16 点>

II [4×4]	問1	d	問2	a	問3	c	問4	c
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<小計 30 点>

III [3×10]	(1)	③	(2)	②	(3)	①	(4)	④	(5)	④
	(6)	②	(7)	①	(8)	④	(9)	①	(10)	①

<小計 24 点>

IV [3×8]	(1)	Was it cold when you visited Norway last winter?
	(2)	It takes two hours from Tokyo to my grandmother’s house by train.
	(3)	I received a letter written in Japanese from her last year.
	(4)	The sun sets earlier in winter than in summer.
	(5)	Will you give me something hot to drink?
	(6)	It is reported in the newspaper that ramen has become very popular in France.
	(7)	She has been so busy that she hasn’t finished reading the book yet.
	(8)	The basketball player whom we met yesterday was very tall.