

○兵庫県立大学・国際商経・社会情報科学部の英語・10か年過去問演習 [月 日配布]

氏名 []

演習問題

I 兵庫県立大学・国際商経・社会情報科学部の英語・3年分

I-i 1回目(2021年) (4)

- 【1】2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日] ※著作権上の都合により、問題なし。
- 【2】2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【3】2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日] ※著作権上の都合により、問題なし。
- 【4】2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

I-ii 2回目(2020年) (9)

- 【5】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【6】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【7】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【8】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]

I-iii 3回目(2019年) (17)

- 【9】2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【10】2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日]
- 【11】2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工 [宿題: 月 日まで] [済: 月 日] ※著作権上の都合により、問題なし。

- 【12】2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕

II 兵庫県立大学・経済・経営学部の英語（同一問題）3年分

II-i 4回目（2018年）……………（24）

- 【13】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【14】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【15】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【16】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕

II-ii 5回目（2017年）……………（32）

- 【17】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【18】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- ※著作権上の都合により、問題なし。
- 【19】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【20】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕

II-iii 6回目（2016年）……………（39）

- 【21】2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【22】2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【23】2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【24】2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕

III 兵庫県立大学・経済／経営学部の英語（別問題）4年分

III-i 7回目（2015年）……………（48）

- 【25】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【26】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【27】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【28】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕

III-ii 8回目（2015年）……………（55）

- 【29】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【30】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【31】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕
- 【32】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営〔宿題: 月 日まで〕〔済: 月 日〕

III-iii 9回目（2014年）……………（63）

□ 【33】2014 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【34】2014 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【35】2014 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【36】2014 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
III-iv 10回目(2014年)				(72)
□ 【37】2014 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【38】2014 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【39】2014 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【40】2014 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
III-v 11回目(2013年)				(82)
□ 【41】2013 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【42】2013 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【43】2013 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【44】2013 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
III-vi 12回目(2013年)				(90)
□ 【45】2013 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【46】2013 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【47】2013 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【48】2013 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
III-vii 13回目(2012年)				(99)
□ 【49】2012 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【50】2012 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【51】2012 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【52】2012 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経済	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
III-viii 14回目(2012年)				(107)
□ 【53】2012 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【54】2012 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【55】2012 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
□ 【56】2012 兵庫県立大学	2/25, 前期日程	経営	〔宿題: 月 日まで〕	〔済: 月 日〕
* 解答				(115)

【1】2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

(著作権処理の都合により省略)

《出典》 “How Can A.I. Help Handle Severe Weather?” *The New York Times*. May 29, 2019

- 1 文脈から考えて、(a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

by for from of to

- 2 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適切な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

hold run spread suffer take

- 3 第2段落の二重下線部 It が表す内容として最もふさわしいものを記号で答えなさい。

(ア) wildlife (イ) A.I. (ウ) this question
(エ) a traditional approach

- 4 第3段落の下線部 “While electricity companies have software programs available to help them plan for daily and future operations, they are not as ‘smart’ and effective as they need to be” を日本語に訳しなさい。その際、代名詞(they, they)が指す内容を明らかにすること。

【2】2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

A group of Swedish researchers has recently published a study concerning the relationship between the amounts of time people work and commute. They were particularly interested in full-time workers with long commutes. Among individuals working more than 40 hours a week, commuting more than a half hour to and from work on a typical day was associated with a 25% higher risk of having an inactive lifestyle and a 16% higher risk of sleep problems, the study found.

“Sleep problems may arise from lack of time for stress-releasing activities and relaxation,” said the lead author of the study, Jaana Halonen of Stockholm University and the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare in Helsinki. “People may also be too tired to be physically active after a long working day and commute,” Halonen said by email. Most adults’ daily schedules are determined by their work routines, including how much time they spend getting to and from their jobs, note Halonen and her colleagues in a recent issue of *Occupational & Environmental Medicine*.

While working long hours has been previously linked to unhealthy behaviors such as inactivity, smoking, and poor eating habits, less is known about the combined effect of excessive work plus long commutes over long periods of time. For the current study, researchers surveyed more than 22,000 working-age adults at least twice between 2008 and 2018 about their working and commuting hours as well as how much they drank, smoked, exercised, and slept. They also asked about participants’ height and weight to determine their body mass index (BMI).

At the start of the study, participants were 48 years old, on average. While many of them maintained a consistent route to and from work throughout the study, 14% had changes in their commuting times during the study and about 5% changed their commuting routes at least twice. Among people who normally worked less than 40 hours a week, their commuting times did not appear to influence their health-related behaviors, like drinking, smoking, or exercising, the study found. People with longer working hours and long commutes appeared more likely to be overweight than those who worked or traveled less, but this difference was too small to rule out the possibility that it was due to chance.

Researchers lacked data on how the people traveled to and from their work, making it unclear if their modes of transit were inactive, like driving or taking trains, or if they got some exercise by walking or cycling. “We know walking and cycling for commuting tend to be associated with better health,” said Oliver Mytton, a researcher at the University of Cambridge in the UK who was not involved in the study.

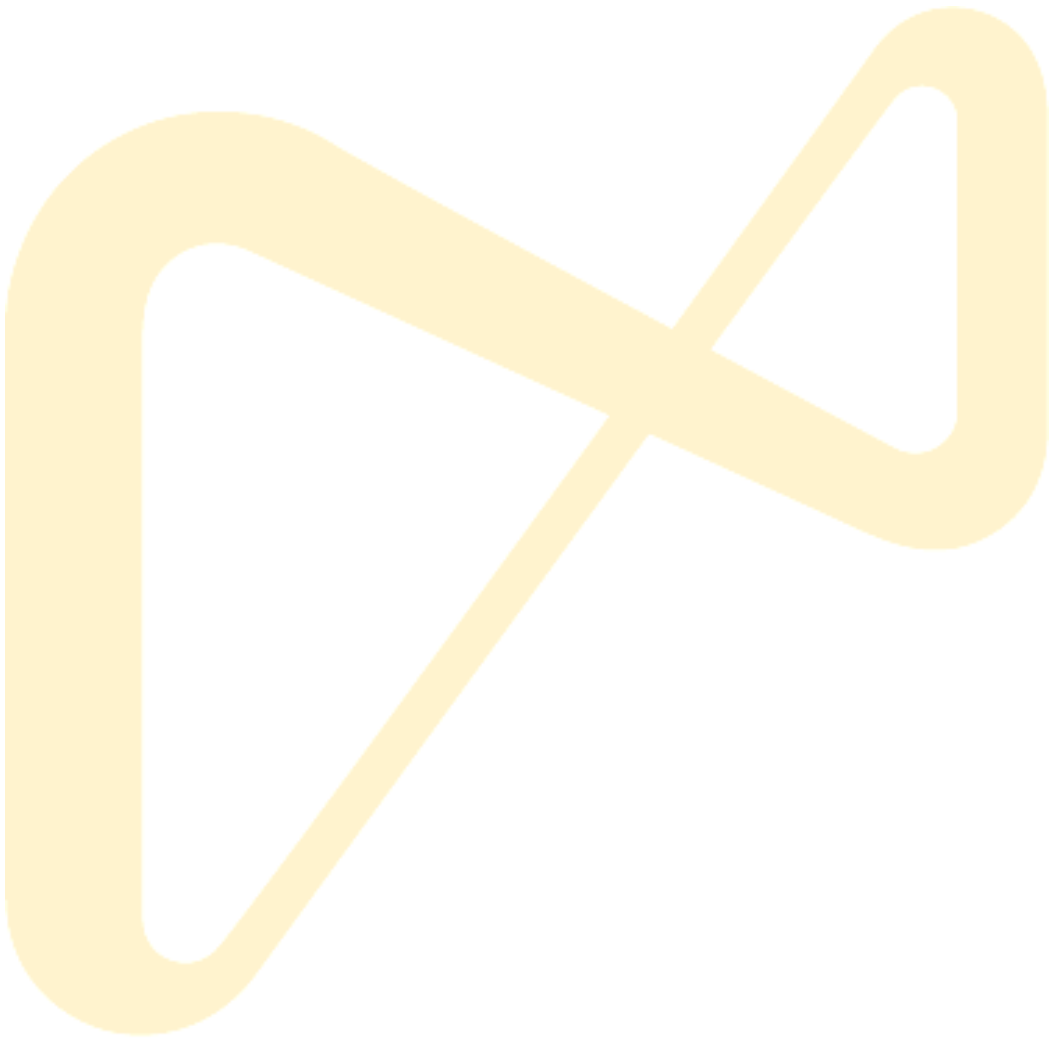
“There is clearly a message here about when choosing a job with a long commute, one needs to think

about its impact on health,” Mytton said by email. He further explained that if one does choose a job that requires long commuting times, what one might do to reduce the impact of spending long periods of time traveling would be to find ways to build walking or cycling into the long commute or to have regularly scheduled time for exercising during the week. Also, one could request to spend a day or two each week working from home.

“Of course, not everyone has so much choice over where they work or the opportunity to work from home — which suggests there is a role for employers (and governments) to show flexibility for employees’ needs,” Mytton added.

(“Commuters May Get Less Sleep and Exercise.” *Reuters*. January 4, 2020 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

- 1 通勤時間が長く、フルタイムで働く人々に関して、スウェーデンの研究者によって得られた調査結果は何か、具体的に説明しなさい。
- 2 長時間労働に関する従来の調査研究に欠けていた視点は何か、説明しなさい。
- 3 調査期間を通じた人々の通勤行動に関してどのような結果が得られたか、具体的に説明しなさい。
- 4 通勤手段に関する情報がないことで、調査結果を分析する際にどのような問題があるか、説明しなさい。
- 5 長時間通勤による悪影響を減らす対策として、Mytton氏はどのようなことを提案しているか、具体的に3点挙げなさい。

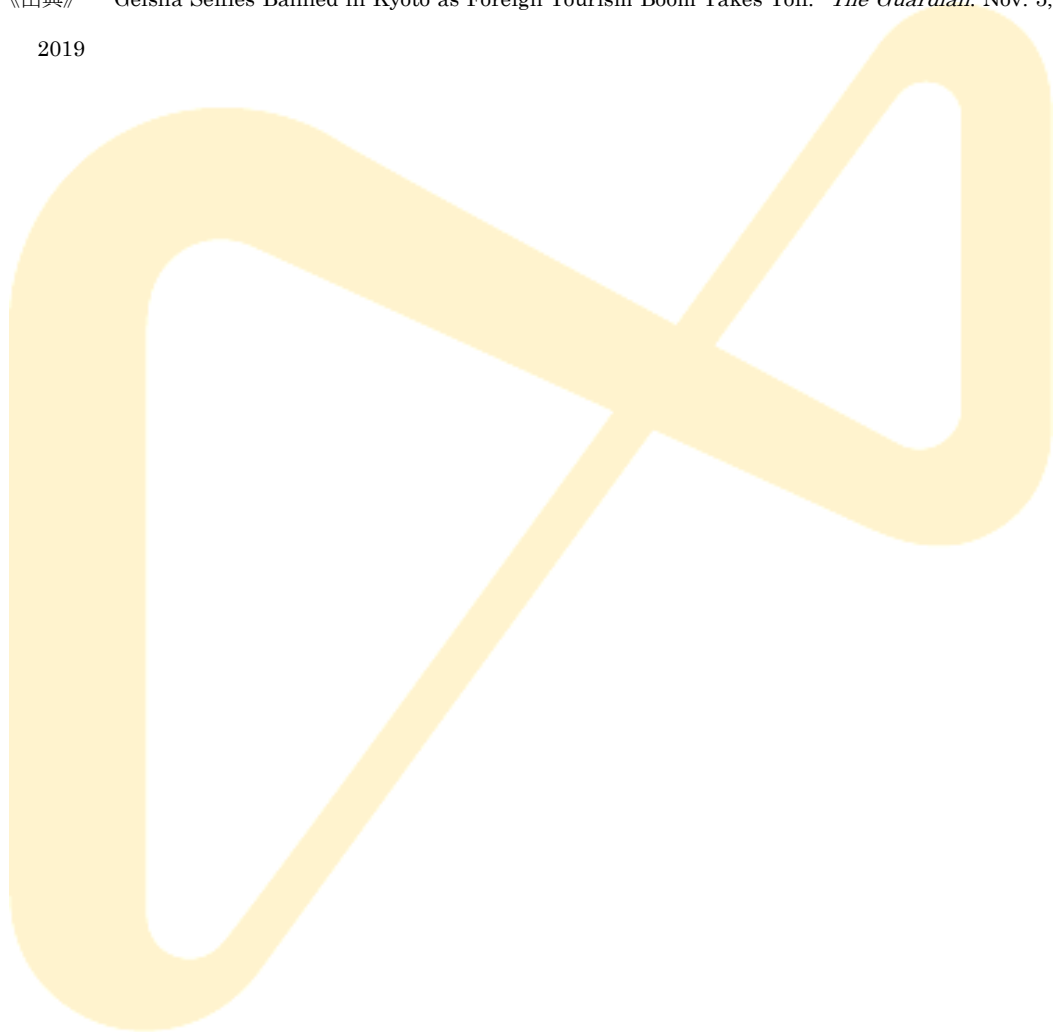


【3】2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

次の英文の内容を 150～180 字の日本語で要約しなさい。

(著作権処理の都合により省略)

《出典》 “Geisha Selfies Banned in Kyoto as Foreign Tourism Boom Takes Toll.” *The Guardian*. Nov. 5, 2019



【4】2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

Write an essay in English about the following question. (about 100 words)

Would you rather live in a city, a town, or a rural area? Why?



【5】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

You are the language you speak. It's not uncommon to see a Japanese person bowing while on the telephone. Japanese-Americans may also bow on the phone — but probably only if they are speaking in Japanese. Behaviors and manners can become so habitual that they emerge even when there's no need for them. Those who are bilingual and bicultural know firsthand that how we behave can depend on what language we are speaking. [A] As scientists with a combined 30 years of expertise studying bilingualism and decision-making, we have carried out research which shows that who you are in the moment can depend on the language you are using at that time.

This is because when you have an experience, the language you are using (1) associated with it. This means that, (a) bilingual people, certain memories are more closely linked to one language than the other — a phenomenon called language-dependent memory. For instance, a childhood memory is more likely to be (2) when the language spoken during that childhood event is spoken again. Just as listening to nostalgic music can transport you back to a specific period of your life, the language you are using in the moment acts as a hook to draw associated memories closer to the surface. Memories will also often be more emotional when there is a match between the language spoken when the experience took place and the language spoken when remembering it.

How we think and feel can thus change depending on what language we are using. [B] This may be, in part, because our early memories associated with learning a “bad” word or being yelled (b) by our parents happened in our native tongue. This can result in people feeling more psychologically or emotionally distant when viewing a situation (c) a foreign language lens.

Because emotions (3) a key role in how we make decisions, people are often less biased and more consistent when making choices in the less emotional foreign language. Language can even influence our moral judgments and decisions. [C] When asked whether they would be willing to sacrifice one person's life to save a group, people who speak more than one language are significantly more likely to say “yes” when answering in a foreign language. The negative feelings that can prevent us (d) making difficult choices are muted when using a non-native tongue. The potential impact could be significant on individuals who are responsible for the lives and well-being of others.

Our memories can also have a dramatic influence (e) how we assess probability and risk. Because of language-dependent memory, using different languages can (4) different examples to mind, potentially changing our assessments of risk. This could have substantial consequences, because how

risky people feel something is affects the choices that they make for everything from medical decisions to national security. For example, in the United States, over 25% of doctors are foreign-born and many of their patients speak another language as well. It is important to be aware of how the language being spoken may be influencing the decisions we and others around us make.

To be sure, some may doubt that language is powerful enough to change our basic beliefs, values, and goals. [D] And indeed, a bilingual person speaking two different languages does not magically become two completely different people. Rather, language creates a strong context that can draw different aspects of ourselves forward. Just as we may become more charitable when we are (5) of religion, or more withdrawn when thinking about disease, language can influence us by making certain ideas and memories seem more important than others.

(“The Surprising Power of Language Over Memory and Choice.” *Psychology Today*. July 13, 2018 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

- 1 文脈から考えて、(a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

at for from on through

- 2 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適切な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

become bring play remember remind

- 3 第2段落の二重下線部 it が表す内容として最もふさわしいものを記号で答えなさい。

(ア) nostalgic music (イ) a specific period (ウ) a match

(エ) the experience

- 4 文脈から考えて、以下の文章を入れるのに最も適切な箇所を本文中の[A]から[D]の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

For example, people who are bilingual have a heightened stress response when listening to taboo words and criticism in their native language.

- 5 下線部 1), 2)を日本語に訳しなさい。



【6】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

Most people are born creative. As children, we enjoy imaginary play, ask strange questions, and draw some lines on a piece of paper and call it a dinosaur. But over time, because of socialization and formal education, a lot of us stop following our creative impulses. We learn to be afraid of being judged, and to be more cautious and more analytical. And as adults, people seem to divide themselves into “creatives” and “noncreatives,” and too many people consciously or unconsciously place themselves in the latter category.

And yet, it is well known that creativity is essential to success in any discipline or industry. According to a recent survey of chief executives around the world, it is the most important trait in leaders today. No one can deny that creative thinking has enabled the rise and continued success of countless companies, from start-ups like Facebook and Google to well-known older companies like Procter & Gamble and General Electric.

Creative thinking in business begins with understanding your customers and knowing what they have and need. You can't learn these things sitting behind your desk. Yes, it's cozy in your room or office. Everything is reassuringly familiar, and information comes from predictable sources. Data that contradicts what you believe is filtered out or ignored. Out in the world, however, things are more chaotic. You have to deal with unexpected findings, with uncertainty, and with people who disagree with you. But that is where you find new insights and where you have creative breakthroughs, which can open you up to new information and help you discover needs that are not obvious. Otherwise, you risk simply reconfirming ideas you've already had or waiting for others — your customers, your boss, or even your competitors — to tell you what to do.

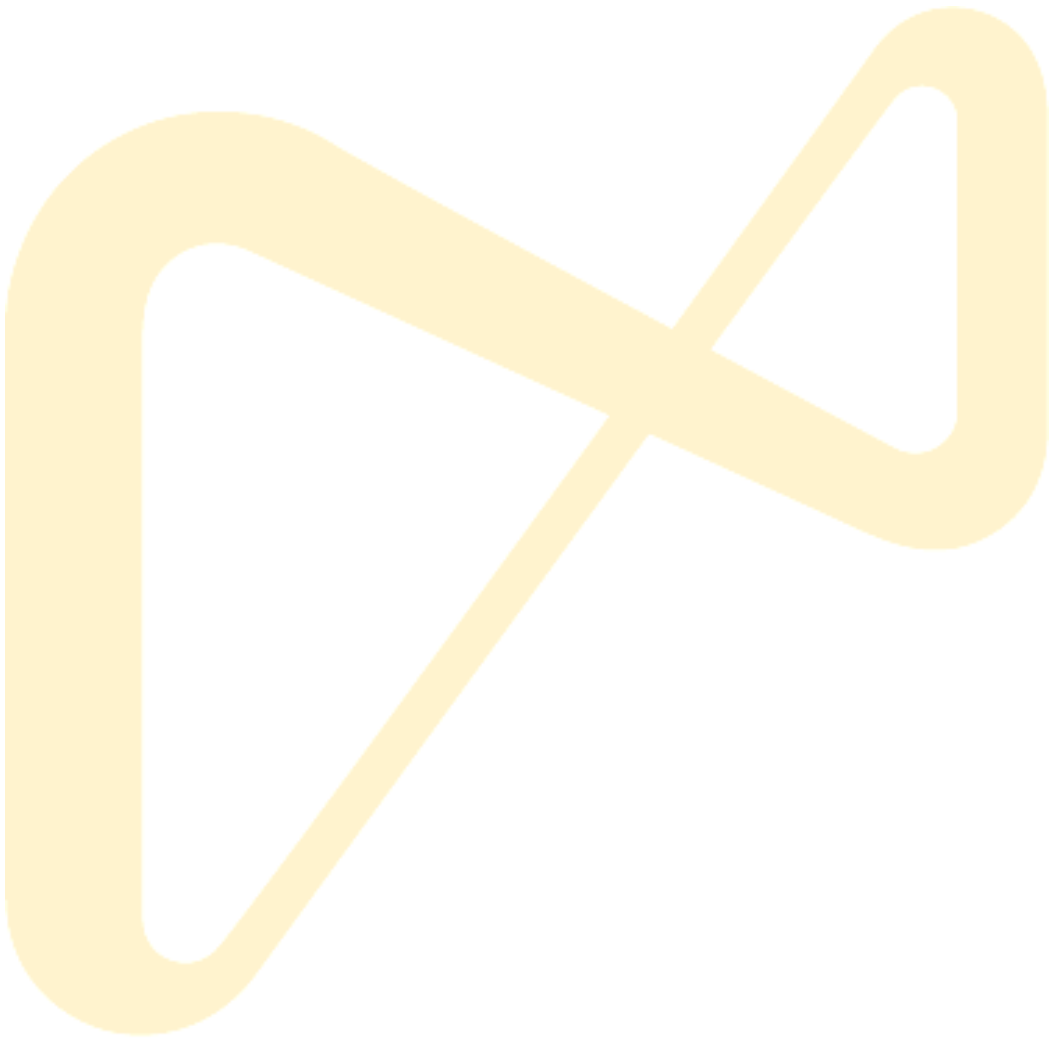
Some universities have programs that focus on the development of creativity. However, professors in these programs have learned that it is not their job to teach creativity. What they do is help students rediscover their creative confidence, their natural ability to come up with new ideas and the courage to try them out.

At a university in California with such a program, students are assigned to do anthropological fieldwork — to get out of their comfort zones and into the world. In one class, a computer scientist, two engineers, and an MBA student decided to research and design a special low-cost incubator — a machine to keep babies who are born too early warm — for use in developing countries. Eventually, they realized that they could not complete their group project while living in safe, suburban California. So they gathered their courage and visited rural Nepal.

Talking with families and doctors firsthand, they learned that the babies in the most serious danger were those born too early in areas far from hospitals. Nepalese villagers did not need a cheaper incubator at the hospital — they needed a way to keep babies warm when they were away from doctors and hospitals. Those insights led the team to design a miniature sleeping bag with a pouch containing a special heat-storing wax. The sleeping bag costs 99% less than a traditional incubator and can maintain the right temperature for up to six hours without an external power source. This innovation has the potential to save millions of low-birth-weight and premature babies every year, and it came about only because the team members were willing to throw themselves into unfamiliar territory.

(“Reclaim Your Creative Confidence.” *Harvard Business Review*. December 2012 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

- 1 どのようにして、人々は自分自身を“noncreatives”と位置づけるようになるのか、具体的に説明しなさい。
- 2 世界の最高経営責任者に関する調査は何を明らかにしたのか、簡潔に説明しなさい。
- 3 新しい考えや創造的な突破口を得ることができる状況とはどのようなものか、具体的に説明しなさい。
- 4 カリフォルニアの大学が提供するプログラムで、受講生がネパールを訪問した理由は何か、説明しなさい。
- 5 ネパールでの現地調査を経て発明された物とはどのような利点を持つか、具体的に2点挙げなさい。



【7】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

次の英文の内容を 150～180 字の日本語で要約しなさい。

At one of the beaches on a small island in Japan's Seto Inland Sea, the glittering sea sparkles more than one would expect. This is because many of the bright spots in the water are PET bottles floating on the surface. So many of them and other products end up in the ocean that it has become a serious problem, not just in the Inland Sea but in many places all around the world.

Here on the beach today, there are several tents. Their occupants include 11 high school students from Kobe who are members of an environmental group. They have volunteered for the fourth year in a row to come here and help collect and dispose of the many PET bottles and other forms of trash that wash up on the island's shore.

The situation on most of the islands in the Inland Sea is exactly the same as it is here. Their shores are full of garbage, much of it plastic, that has drifted through the sea and washed up onto them. Where does it all come from? Some islanders blame it on foreign countries, while others say people throw their garbage into the rivers, which then gets carried downstream into the Inland Sea when there is heavy rainfall. Interestingly, no one blames themselves.

One might think that because one is a responsible citizen who throws out or recycles one's plastic waste properly, none of it can end up polluting the ocean. Yet it would be difficult to prove that none of one's plastic waste finds its way to the sea. Thousands of containers fall off ships into the ocean during storms. Their contents include many plastic goods and products in plastic bags, wrappings, and boxes. Through our purchasing of products, we create this demand for all of these plastic products, so we must bear a part of the responsibility for all of this waste that ends up in the ocean.

Every time we buy a bag of potato chips, a chocolate bar, a cup of instant noodles, or a soft drink, we are creating a demand for these plastics to be continually produced. Also, as consumers we cannot control how companies dispose of their waste products. In addition, sometimes there are accidents involving waste. And sometimes, mistakes are made, causing more pollution than was intended, even by companies whose job is to dispose of garbage.

("The Lesson from One Student-led Trash Pick-up Is That Everyone Needs to Do Their Part." *The Japan Times*. April 21, 2019 一部抜粋・加筆修正)



【8】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

Write an essay in English about the following topic. (about 100 words)

A place in Japan that you think is good to visit



【9】2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

What will you do with your long, productive life? 1) Finding work that excites and inspires you will be one of the keys to a good life. In the past, many people joined large corporations, but I think that, in your working life, there will be more opportunities to create your own business, working perhaps with people from across the world. In order to do this, you will have to find a (1) that you can master and develop deeply. You will also have to become familiar with and indeed talented at working with people of different nationalities than your own, who may live far (a) the place you were born. Your success will depend on how creative and innovative you are — and it is in these diverse relationships that innovation often develops.

Your father and grandfather — and your mother and grandmother, if they worked — tended to spend their working life in one type of job. Over the 60 years that you may work, you will have the opportunity to create much more variety (b) what you do. You may take one career path and then switch to another after 20 years, or even after 40 years. Your life will not simply have education at the beginning, work in the middle and (2) at the end. Instead, you can expect to experience education and development woven in at different times all the way through a) it.

The potential length of your life is one of the defining opportunities and obstacles of your generation — and so will be the extent (c) which you will be connected to many billions of people across the world. Increasingly, your actions, ideas and creativity will be transparent to others. No generation before you had the technology to do this. 2) There will be enormous potential for you to use this connectivity with billions of others to really understand and empathize with them, and to solve tough challenges. Much of your time will be spent working with people virtually, and so one of the (3) you will face is how to create deep friendships with a small group of people in a way that can be sustained for many years of your life. Remember that friendship brought great joy to your parents' lives, just as it will to yours.

The biggest challenge for your generation will be how you decide to use and conserve the earth's energy, water and land resources. Many of the (4) you have inherited in your developed society have reduced these resources to dangerous levels. In your lifetime, hundreds of thousands of people around the world will be working to solve these resource challenges, and they will have access to unimaginable technology to do this. However, you cannot simply look to technology to solve b) this problem. It is for you and your generation to decide what compromises you are prepared to accept between your standard of living and the quality of your life. Much of the development of the world over the last 100 years has raised the

standard of living — for you the challenge will be to raise the quality of life for yourself and others.

You will be faced with choices that go way (d) any faced by previous generations. You will be able to choose what you work on, how you work, where you work and (e) whom you work. But with crafting a working life come the responsibilities of wise decision-making. In particular, in an increasingly transparent world, you will be faced with (5) for your actions in a way previous generations rarely were. That means that, in making choices, you will have to consider the compromises you are prepared to make.

(Lynda Gratton, *The Shift: The Future of Work Is Already Here*, London: HarperCollins Publishers, 2011 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

- 1 文脈から考えて、(a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

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- 2 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適切な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

consequence difficulty privilege retirement
skill

- 3 下線部 a), b)が表す内容として最もふさわしいものを記号で答えなさい。

a) it

(ア) one type of job (イ) one career path (ウ) the opportunity
(エ) your life

b) this problem

(ア) access to unimaginable technology
(イ) how to use and conserve the earth's resources
(ウ) the standard of living
(エ) what compromises you are prepared to accept

- 4 下線部 1), 2)を日本語に訳しなさい。



次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

Should rich countries try to get their citizens to have more children? Social conservatives generally say yes. Centrists often tentatively agree, worrying that the financial burden of paying for aging populations will be intolerable for a shrinking base of young workers. Liberals often counter that having more people in rich countries would just put pressure on the environment, and that population problems are better solved by higher immigration.

The truth is, the right answer to this question probably varies from country to country. In the U.S., boosting the fertility rate isn't a big priority. The U.S. has a total fertility rate of 1.8 children per woman, which is reasonably close to the replacement rate of 2.1 — i.e., the rate that leads to long-term population stability. Also, the U.S. tends to be welcoming to immigrants, and (at least, up until now) has been able to attract large numbers of the kinds of skilled immigrants who contribute most to fiscal and financial sustainability.

But for rich countries in Europe and East Asia, the picture isn't so rosy. These countries have historically defined their national identity less in terms of universal ideals and more in terms of shared ancestry and ethnicity. Liberals would like to change this fact. However, countries such as Germany, Japan and South Korea probably can't import enough people to cancel out aging without experiencing increased nationalism. Also, these countries are in a much worse situation in terms of fertility. Japan's rate is at 1.46, Germany's at 1.5 and South Korea's at a startlingly low 1.24. Without more babies, these countries' economies are in danger.

How can the government raise the country's fertility rate? Singapore's failure to raise birth rates by encouraging marriage and paying people to have more children has been much publicized, leading some to believe that a policy promoting childbirth is useless. But Singapore might be a special case. It's a city-state, with an extremely high population density. Countries with more room for lower-density suburbs may be a different story.

The most obvious solution — paying people to have children — sometimes causes a short-term spike in birth rates. But a lot of this is probably due to timing. Parents who were planning to have children at some point have them earlier in order to claim the benefit immediately. Over the long run, some of these direct childbearing subsidies leave fertility rates unchanged. Some studies have found that childbearing subsidies raise fertility rates even after timing effects are removed, but the effect is modest.

But there are two other policies that show more promise as long-term birth rate boosters. These are

child-care subsidies and paid-parental leave. Both of these policies make it easier to bear the burden of child-rearing. They allow you to maintain your job and not lose your position on the career ladder in order to take care of your child. This is probably a lot bigger in financial terms than any government baby bonus could ever be.

There is encouraging evidence that these policies boost fertility rates. Demographers Olivier Thevenon and Anne Gauthier surveyed the evidence in rich countries, and found that “policies that facilitate the work-family balance seem to have a strong influence on the decision to have children or not.” In other words, it’s not just a timing effect. Policies to make it easier for people to both have children and keep a job or career change the whole decision of whether or not to have children. Other studies tend to corroborate this finding.

So countries like Japan, Germany and South Korea do have a way out of their low-fertility trap that doesn’t require potentially destabilizing levels of immigration. Paid parental leave and heavily subsidized day care aren’t cheap, but they work. And even countries like the U.S., where the fertility rate isn’t a pressing issue, should consider reducing pressure on struggling young parents by adopting some of these pro-family policies.

(“Rich Nations Need a Cure for the Baby Bust.” *Bloomberg*. Oct. 31, 2017 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

- 1 豊かな国が出生数を増やそうとすることに反対する人々の意見を 2 点挙げなさい。
- 2 ヨーロッパや東アジアの豊かな国々において、国のアイデンティティはどのような観点からとらえられているか、説明しなさい。
- 3 シンガポールが出生率向上に失敗したことについて、シンガポール特有の事情は何か、説明しなさい。
- 4 出産給付金のタイミング効果とはどのようなものか、説明しなさい。
- 5 本文中の下線部が示す内容を説明しなさい。

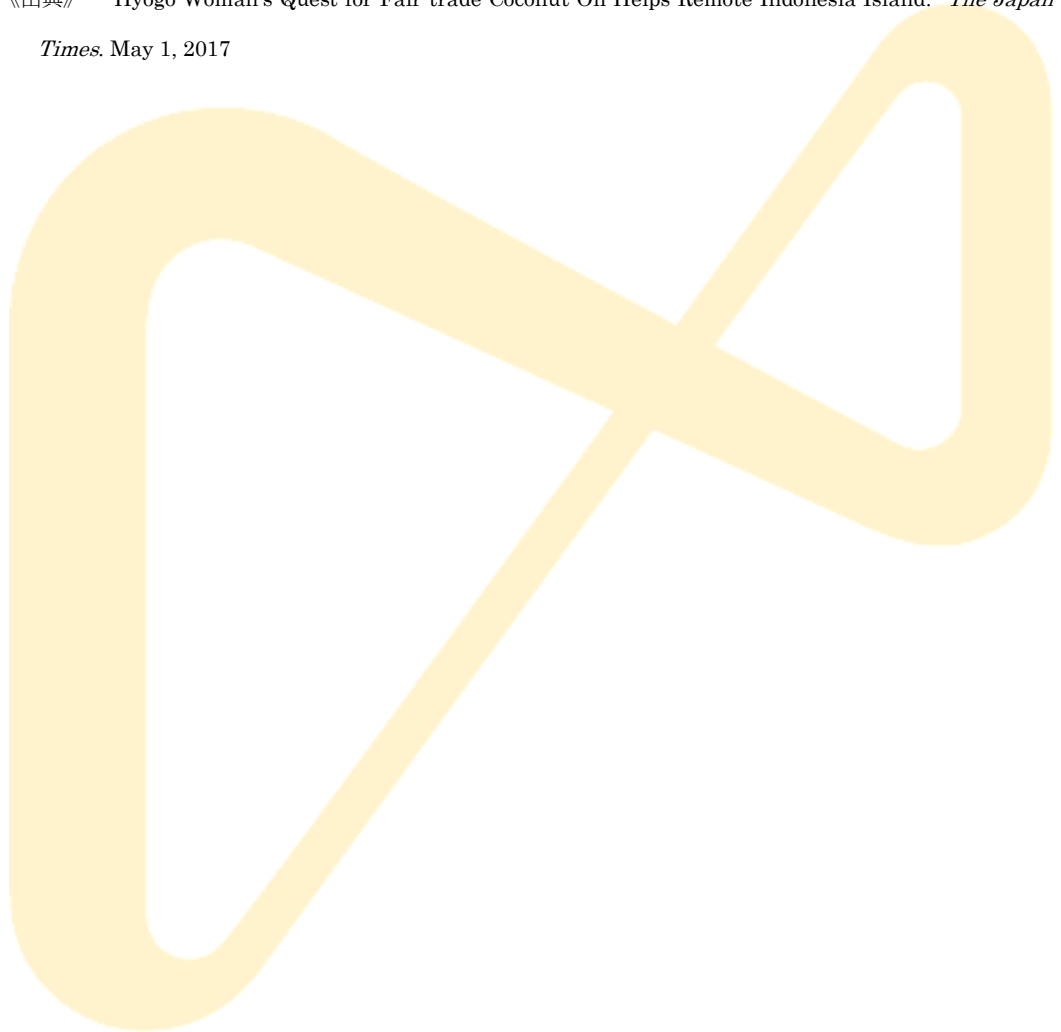


【11】2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工

次の英文を読んで、150～180字の日本語でまとめなさい。

(著作権処理の都合により省略)

《出典》 “Hyogo Woman’s Quest for Fair-trade Coconut Oil Helps Remote Indonesia Island.” *The Japan Times*. May 1, 2017



【12】2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工

Write an essay in English about the following question. (about 100 words)

What was easy and what was difficult during your high school years?



【13】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

The number of visitors to Japan has increased greatly in recent years, from 13.4 million in 2014 to over 24 million in 2016. In addition, the Japanese government has set the goal of welcoming 40 million tourists in 2020, when the next Tokyo Summer Olympics will be held, and 60 million in 2030. However, a shortage of accommodations, such as hotels and inns, already (1) a huge problem, particularly in popular destinations, including Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka. One possible solution is to allow people to rent out their private residences, for example, their homes, to tourists. This has rapidly become common in many countries after the company Airbnb was (2) in the United States in 2008. In Japanese, the system is being called minpaku.

1)The Japanese government has proposed setting rules for renting out private lodgings to tourists in order to avoid potential troubles involving renters, owners, and neighbors. Local governments will be responsible (a) making sure that these rules are followed and adequate preparations are made to deal with increasing numbers of tourists in their communities. They will also need to take into consideration the present and expected numbers of tourists, current hotel and inn room capacities and future needs, rental rates, and other local factors. And, they will need to ask for opinions from a wide range of parties, including businesses and residents.

At present, people are allowed to offer their residences as fee-charging accommodations if they pass a screening process and get permission to engage in the budget hotel business (b) the Hotel Business Law. However, a Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry survey of some 15,000 such residences mentioned on websites found that at least 31 percent had not gained permission. One reason is certainly that (3) permission is quite difficult. For instance, the lodgings must be located outside residential areas. However, most people live in places where many other people live. a)This sort of limitation may have led many people to rent out their homes illegally.

The proposed rules will make it easier for people to rent out their residences while (4) some restrictions. Owners in residential areas will be able to engage in the system if they submit the necessary paperwork, including one related to the Fire Service Law. However, they will be allowed to rent out their lodgings for only up to 180 days annually. This number could be reduced for individual residences (c) prefecture and city governments when it is necessary to resolve troubles with neighbors. People offering their residences for visitors will also be required to put (d) relevant signs on their properties, to keep registers of renters, and to maintain clean and safe conditions. They will be obliged (e) properly deal

with problems involving their renters and neighbors. Operators of websites offering information about such lodgings will be required to register with Japan's Tourism Agency.

Even if the proposed rules for renting out private residences become law, local governments will set their own policies. People in some local governments, however, are not happy. The local government of Karuizawa in Nagano Prefecture, for example, feels its resort villas can still handle more tourists and is worried about potential environmental and behavior problems. Therefore, it opposes this whole system. The city of Kyoto, on the other hand, expects that people making their traditional houses available as tourist lodgings will help preserve these important cultural properties.

The national Tourism Agency plans to create an online system to grasp the accommodation situation at all minpaku businesses. Owners of these properties and operators of websites providing information on these residences will need to work together with this government organization to provide accurate data. Since local governments do not likely have enough resources and workers to inspect private lodgings being rented out to tourists, the agency will need to create a reliable and easy-to-use system to be able to accurately grasp the situation at individual residences, letting owners (5) appropriate actions as necessary.

(Editorials) "New rules on 'minpaku' lodging" <The Japan Times 2017/03/31, The Japan Times>

1 文脈から考えて、(a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

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2 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適切な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

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3 下線部 a), b)が表す内容は何か、日本語で具体的に述べなさい。

4 下線部 1), 2)を日本語に訳しなさい。



【14】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

A common opinion about working in the sciences, and many other fields, is that people lose their abilities to be truly creative and inventive before they are 40. The most well-known example is Albert Einstein, whose greatest achievements are considered to be the intellectual discoveries he published when he was 26 years old. However, there is plenty of evidence to suggest that this common belief is untrue. A 2016 study found that abilities of inventors peak in their late 40s and they tend to be highly productive in the last half of their careers. Similarly, a study of winners of the Nobel Prize in physics from 1980 to the present found that, on average, they made their discoveries at age 50. The study also found that the age of top creativity for Nobel Prize winners is getting higher every year.

Dr. Goodenough began studying physics at university when he was 23 years old, when many people would think he was already too old. Yet, his life's work is an example of someone's creativity increasing with age. In fact, it seems very possible that he was able to imagine and create his brilliant inventions precisely because he was older. Being older meant that he was thinking about and learning about his interests, which are energy problems, for much longer than people with similar interests who were younger.

In the 1970s, the energy crisis inspired Dr. Goodenough to begin trying to figure out how power could be stored in tiny packages. In 1980, when he was 57 years old, he co-invented the lithium-ion battery. We are still using his lithium-ion technology in our laptops, phones, and electric cars today. However, Dr. Goodenough has long been bothered by the disadvantages of this technology, believing that the lithium-ion battery is "too expensive, too liable to explode, and too weak" to bring us into a future without the need for using fossil fuels, such as oil, natural gas, and coal. So, years ago, he set a goal to create a solid battery, one without any fluids, that would be safer. Of course, he also hoped this solid-state battery would be low-cost, lightweight, and powerful.

Then, two years ago, Dr. Goodenough discovered the work of Maria Helena Braga, who, with the help of a colleague, had invented a kind of glass that could replace the liquids inside batteries. He soon persuaded Dr. Braga to join his research team. Though some of his university colleagues doubted that he would be able to build the battery of his dreams, Dr. Goodenough did not give up. "I'm old enough to know you can't close your mind to new ideas," he said. "You have to test out every possibility if you want something new."

Now, at age 94, Dr. Goodenough and his research team have created a new kind of battery that, if it works as well as it has in his laboratory, will be so cheap, lightweight, and safe that it will transform

electric cars and end the need for vehicles powered by fossil fuels. When asked about his late-life successes, he said: “Going through life slowly can be advantageous, particularly if you expand your interests into different fields. You can discover various bits of information you would never have come across.” Dr. Goodenough started out in physics and then worked in chemistry and other sciences, while also keeping his eye on the social and political trends that could drive a green economy. “You have to draw on a fair amount of experience in order to be able to put ideas together,” he said. “And, when you are older, you have a new kind of intellectual freedom. You no longer worry about keeping your job.”

(“To be a genius, think like a 94-year-old.” *The New York Times*. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

- 1 ノーベル物理学賞受賞者についての調査が明らかにしている事柄は何か、2点挙げなさい。
- 2 加齢によって創造性が増すとすればその理由は何か、簡潔に説明しなさい。
- 3 リチウムイオン電池の欠点は何か、具体的に説明しなさい。
- 4 Dr. Goodenough の研究チームによる新しい電池の開発を可能にした発明はどのようなものであったか、具体的に説明しなさい。
- 5 Dr. Goodenough の研究チームが近年開発した新しい種類の電池はどのような可能性を秘めているか、具体的に説明しなさい。



【15】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

次の英文の内容を 150～180 字程度の日本語でまとめなさい。

Recently published research headed by Professor Stephan Heppell of Bournemouth University in southern England revealed some interesting results for school policy makers. This decade-long study of thousands of children from 25 countries found that children who study at school with no shoes on are more likely to behave better and obtain good grades than children who wear their shoes in the classroom.

The researchers think that children's learning increases when they do not wear shoes because the children feel more at home and become more relaxed. Professor Heppell said, "Children are much more willing to sit on the floor and relax if they have no shoes on. Actually, very few children will choose to sit in a chair to read, if there are other places to sit. Most of them prefer to read lying down. Having conditions in the classroom that are similar to those at home results in more children reading while they are at school."

This research also revealed that children in shoeless schools tend to arrive earlier and leave later, adding an extra half hour, on average, to the amount of time they spend at school and, thus, on school-related activities per day. They also read more widely. From these two changes alone, the better overall academic achievement that the researchers observed is not surprising. If children spend more time studying and engage in more varied reading, their school learning ought to increase.

In addition, other benefits of having children be shoeless at school were discovered, as well. Shoeless classrooms were quieter, providing a calmer atmosphere where the children were more engaged in their learning activities. The amount of bullying in these schools also declined greatly. In addition, these schools spent about 20 percent less on cleaning bills and spent less money on furniture, since children sat on cushions on the floor, than they had spent before implementing this policy.

Obviously, the classroom conditions that these researchers investigated are not exactly like Japanese classrooms. The children were walking around their classrooms in their socks, not in slippers. Also, the children were reading extensively while in school and were not being required to sit in their chairs while they read. Considering these positive results, Japanese educators and policy makers should consider these details as they try to improve Japanese education.

("Children with no shoes on 'do better in classroom,' major study finds." *The Independent*. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)



【16】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

Write an essay in English about the following question. (about 100 words)

What do you like or not like about where you live? Why?



【17】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Some world leaders, especially in developing countries like India, have long said it is difficult for their countries to reduce the amounts of air pollution they produce that are warming the planet because they need to use relatively inexpensive fuels, like coal, to keep energy affordable for their people. That argument is becoming less acceptable and less reasonable as the costs of cleaner energy sources continue to fall.

According to a recent report by the United Nations, in 2015, renewables, which are natural sources of energy that do not become reduced in amount through their usage, such as water, wind, and solar power, accounted (a) more than 50% of the new electricity-generating capacity added around the world for the first time. More than half the \$286 billion invested in these renewables (1) in emerging markets, like China, India, and Brazil, also for the first time.

The report also stated that the average global cost of generating electricity with the use of solar panels (2) 61% between 2009 and 2015, and the cost dropped 14% for land-based wind power plants, which use huge turbines to generate electricity. In sunny parts of the world, such as India and Dubai, developers of solar farms have recently (3) to sell electricity for less than half of the global average price. It is now being predicted that (b) 2020 solar energy in India could be 10% cheaper than electricity generated by burning coal.

These are all hopeful signs, which suggest that reductions in air pollution levels related to global warming might be achieved more quickly and more cheaply than widely believed. They also provide hope that nations will be able to achieve the ambitious goals they set for themselves at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris. These goals were to keep global warming below the level (c) which the world would be locked into a future of disastrous consequences. Such consequences include rising sea levels, severe droughts and flooding, widespread food and water shortages, and more destructive storms.

By replacing manufacturing plants that use coal and (4) building new ones, there will also be major health benefits for people living in cities with serious levels of ground-level air pollution, especially in heavily polluted cities in China and India where even breathing is sometimes difficult. Those benefits will be even greater as gasoline-powered cars are replaced with electric vehicles that draw power produced by wind and solar farms.

However, many difficulties to reaching the cleaner energy future imagined in the Paris conference

remain. One is technological. 2) Batteries capable of storing energy for use when the sun is not shining and the wind is not blowing are still quite expensive, though their costs are falling.

Another problem is financial. Despite increased private investment in renewables, the United States and other industrialized countries have not lived up (d) their pledges at the 2009 climate change conference in Copenhagen to provide \$100 billion a year to help pay for projects that reduce the effects on climate in poorer countries. Those responsible for a) this at the Paris conference set themselves the goal of coming up (e) new financing plans by 2015.

A third obstacle is political. Raising taxes is often unpopular, so politicians usually would rather not do it. However, it is clear that imposing higher taxes on fossil fuels and creating nation-wide systems to reduce air pollution would encourage investment in cleaner fuels. British Columbia, Canada has experienced reductions in air pollution there through b) such efforts, and the governments of both India and China are making plans to introduce ways to decrease the use of fossil fuels in their countries. But such methods are hardly being discussed in the United States.

The falling cost of renewables is a clear plus. The prospect of keeping energy affordable while (5) the planet should inspire leaders to bolder actions.

(“A Renewable Energy Boom.” *The New York Times*. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

1 文脈から考えて、(a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

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2 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適切な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

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3 下線部 a)が表す内容は何か、日本語で具体的に述べなさい。

4 下線部 b)が表す内容を日本語で具体的に2点挙げなさい。

5 下線部 1), 2)を日本語に訳しなさい。



【18】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

(著作権処理の都合により省略)

《出典》 “NGO’s Japanese Founder Foments Organic Revolution in Vietnam.” *The Japan Times*.

- 1 初めてベトナムに留学した時のことで、Ino氏が今でも覚えていることは何か、具体的に2点述べなさい。
- 2 JVCのベトナム事務所においてIno氏が取り組んだ地域開発事業は何か、具体的に2点挙げなさい。
- 3 過去30年以上にわたるベトナム政府の経済改革もたらした功罪について、それぞれ簡潔に述べなさい。
- 4 Ino氏の立ち上げたNGOが、過去3年間に2つの地域で取り組んできたことは何か、簡潔に述べなさい。
- 5 Ben Tre省の学校が地元で栽培された有機穀物を必要としている理由は何か、具体的に述べなさい。

【19】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

次の英文を読んで、ソーシャルメディアの使用がもたらしうる問題とその対処法について 150～180 字程度の日本語でまとめなさい。

A newly published study of nearly 1,800 young adults, aged 19 to 32, found that participants visited various social media accounts, like Facebook and Twitter, 30 times per week and that thirty percent of the participants reported having serious problems sleeping. The results also indicated that young people who often used social media were likely to suffer more from various difficulties with sleeping than those who used social media less. Consequently, the researchers advised doctors to ask young adults about their use of social media when treating their problems sleeping.

Those people who used social media a lot were three times more likely to have a problem sleeping than those who did not use social media sites very often. This suggests that if young people often use social media and are having trouble with sleeping, they should stop using social media so much. Frequently checking social media is an even bigger part of the problem. The study found that the number of times a person visited social media sites was a better predictor of sleep problems than the overall amount of time spent using social media. Therefore, checking various social media websites less often would be the most effective way to reduce sleeping difficulties.

The researchers also note that in some cases, young adults who have a hard time sleeping use social media to help them fall asleep. However, this may lead to more sleeping problems. Many forms of social media involve interactive screen time that is stimulating and rewarding and, for those reasons, can keep people awake longer. Also, the content of the statements people read on social media may cause them to become excited or angry, which in turn would make it harder for them to fall asleep. Perhaps the best way to help young people avoid these potential problems is to educate them about the possible effects of using social media too much and about what symptoms to look for in themselves that might indicate their sleep is being negatively affected by social media.

(“Social Media Is Keeping Young Adults Awake.” *VOA Learning English*. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)



【20】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

Write an essay in English about something you wanted to do during your high school years but you didn't do. (about 100 words)



【21】2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

How we produce and consume food has a bigger impact on Americans' mental and physical well-being than any other human activity. The food industry is the largest sector of the American economy. Food involves everything from our health to the amount of money we can spend, from the environment we live in and climate change to the federal financial budget. Yet, we have no food policy. America has no plan or generally accepted principles for managing American agriculture or the food system (a) a whole. That must change.

The food system and the diet it has created have caused enormous damage to Americans' health and to America's land, water, and air. If a foreign power were to do such harm, it would be (1) as a threat to national security, if not an act of war, and the government would create a comprehensive plan and find the resources to fight against it. When hundreds of thousands of Americans die annually from preventable chronic diseases that are linked to the modern American way of eating, it should be a national priority to find ways to reverse a) this trend.

A rational national food policy for America would do that by investing resources to at least assure that all Americans have access to healthful food, farm policies are (2) to support public health and environmental objectives, food is free of toxic bacteria, chemicals, and drugs, and the food industry has as little negative impact on the environment as possible and pays a fair wage to those it employs. Only people who do not really care about the general public would argue (b) creating policies with these aims in mind.

Compare these goals with the effects of America's current policies and public investments. Because (c) unhealthy diets encouraged by the food and agriculture industries, 100 years of progress in (3) public health and extending people's lifespan has been reversed. On average, today's children are likely to live shorter lives than their parents. In large part, this is because a third of these children will develop Type 2 diabetes, a preventable disease formerly rare in children that reduces life expectancy (d) several years. 1) At the same time, our fossil-fuel-dependent agriculture and food system is responsible for more greenhouse gas emissions than any other sector of the American economy except energy. Also, the unfair labor practices of the farming and fast-food industries are responsible for much of the rise in unequal incomes in America.

These situations exist because American government policies in these areas are not made by one agency. Issues related (e) food safety, marketing products to children, diet-related chronic diseases, labor

conditions, wages for farm workers and those in the food service industry, immigration, water and air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and support for farmers are overseen by eight different federal agencies. 2) Yet, all of these issues are connected with the food system and ought to be considered, worked on, and decided together if the people's health is a priority.

3) The contradictions of our government's policies around food become clear as soon as you compare the federal recommendations for the American diet, known as MyPlate, with its agricultural policies. While MyPlate recommends a diet of 50 percent vegetables and fruits, the government uses less than 1 percent of its farm budget to support the research, production, and marketing of those foods. More than 60 percent of that funding supports the production of corn and other grains that are mostly fed to animals, converted to fuel for cars, or processed into junk food.

How could one government be advancing two such completely opposite goals? By (4) to recognize that an agricultural policy created in the 1960s to increase the production of a small number of staple foods does not necessarily promote a healthful diet for people in the twenty-first century. The federal government now needs to commit to the goal of creating a food system that (5) the right of every American to eat food that is healthy, produced in environmentally safe and labor friendly ways, and affordable.

（“How a National Food Policy Could Save Millions of American Lives.” *The Washington Post*. 一部抜粋・加筆修正）

1 文脈から考えて、(a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

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2 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適切な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

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3 下線部 a)が表す内容は何か、日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

4 下線部 b)はどのような矛盾か、日本語で具体的に2点挙げなさい。

5 下線部 1), 2)を日本語に訳しなさい。



【22】2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

Japan's literacy rate is near 100%, meaning that nearly all Japanese can read. This is one of the main reasons why Japanese newspaper and magazine companies do so well. The situation is quite different worldwide, however, as a recently published report makes clear.

According to the 11th annual *Education for All Global Monitoring Report* by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), one in four young people in developing countries are unable to read a sentence. The report warns that poor quality education has left a "legacy of illiteracy" more widespread than previously believed. The research indicates that an estimated 250 million children are not learning even basic reading and math skills. This is despite the fact that half of these children have spent at least four years in school.

"Access to education is not the only crisis. Poor quality education is holding back learning, even for those who make it to school," said UNESCO director-general Irina Bokova in her foreword to the report, which measures progress towards goals in education worldwide. This "global learning crisis" costs developing countries billions of dollars a year in wasted education funding, it warns. "Many developing countries have rapidly increased their numbers of teachers by hiring people without training. This has helped get more children into schools, but the quality of the teaching has often suffered. What's the point of getting an education if children attend school for many years but do not gain the skills they need?" said Pauline Rose, the report's director.

The report does not only focus on the education of children, however. The report also emphasizes that adult literacy has remained low over the past decade. In 2011, there were 774 million illiterate adults, a decline of just 1% since 2000. This figure is projected to fall only slightly, to 743 million, by 2015. Ten countries, India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt, Brazil, Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, account for almost three-quarters of the world's illiterate adults, according to the report.

David Archer, head of program development at the NGO ActionAid, praised the report's attention to adult literacy and education. "After gaining independence, most African governments started campaigns and programs to increase adult literacy. Today, there is an urgent need for new long-term investment in adult literacy programs in order to continue at these efforts and improve the education systems available to adults," he said.

Worldwide, almost two-thirds of illiterate adults are women, a figure that has remained almost the

same since 1990. If current trends continue, the expectation is that the poorest young women in developing countries will not achieve universal literacy until 2072. Rose said that progress in adult literacy and education had not occurred because attention had focused on increasing primary school attendance rates in poor countries. She emphasized that countries should include adult literacy and education in their plans for the future.

The 2000 World Education Forum summit in Dakar, Senegal set six global education goals in order for countries to meet the learning needs of all children, young people, and adults by 2015. According to the UNESCO report, no country is expected to reach all of these goals, which cover early childhood care, primary and secondary schooling, adult literacy, gender equality, and educational quality, by the deadline. It notes that measures of progress at the national and global levels often hide great differences in the opportunities available for people to study in schools. The report states that government policies must emphasize increasing their efforts to help minorities and women get a good education. It adds that they also must provide good training, pay, working conditions, and other benefits for their teachers.

“One in Four Young People in Developing Countries Unable to Read, Says UN.” *The Guardian*. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

- 1 “legacy of illiteracy”とは何か、具体的に説明しなさい。
- 2 多くの発展途上国が教師を急激に増やした結果、どのような状況が生じたか、具体的に2点挙げなさい。
- 3 大人の教育水準が改善されにくい理由は何か、簡潔に述べなさい。
- 4 ユネスコの報告書が主張する政府のとりべき行動は何か、具体的に2点挙げなさい。
- 5 第5段落の下線部 a)が表す内容は何か、簡潔に述べなさい。



【23】2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

次の英文を読んで、本文の内容を 100～150 字程度の日本語でまとめなさい。

Japanese living in the countryside often say that people in the big cities have forgotten all about them. Yet, many people living in cities still have strong feelings towards their hometown or that rural area in which their ancestors used to live, even though they may have left many decades ago. However, many of Japan's rural towns have been in financial trouble for a long time. In an attempt to increase the budgets in rural areas, seven years ago, the national government began allowing city residents to decide individually to have a proportion of their income tax payments be given to rural towns of their choice. To attract people's interest in participating, it is called the hometown tax.

For some lucky towns, the unexpected popularity of this tax policy is providing them with a lot of additional tax revenues. In fact, the response has been overwhelming. In the last financial year, rural towns earned 14 billion yen from such contributions. If the town is not actually the person's hometown nor any of the person's family members' hometowns, she or he can think of it as adopting a hometown. For example, some people choose a town not on the basis of any family ties, but simply because they like the area. Many people select towns on Japan's northeastern coast that were destroyed by the tsunami in March of 2011.

Another benefit of these hometown tax support payments is that living in rural areas is beginning to seem more attractive to some people. One small town in Hokkaido claims that 200 people have recently moved there because of the extra budget money available for services. In another town in Nagano Prefecture, elderly residents who had given up farming their rice fields started cultivating them again because the town now needs more rice since it began offering it as return gifts for the extra tax money it receives.

("Hometown Dues: Struggling Parts of the Countryside Have Found a Novel Way to Attract Money.")

The Economist. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)



【24】2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

Write an essay in English about the following question. (about 100 words)

Which did you enjoy the most: elementary school, junior high school, or high school? Why?



【25】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Malaysia's former Prime Minister Mahathir announced his Look East policy soon after taking office in 1981. Since its implementation, it has played a critical role in (1) the relationships between Malaysia and Japan.

On his thoughts at the time, Mahathir recalls, "Many Malaysians, including civil servants, believed that it was ridiculous to model ourselves after Japan or South Korea. They thought it made more sense to look at Europe. What they forgot, however, was that Europe had over 200 years of slow development, while we needed to develop quickly, as Japan had done and South Korea was doing. Looking East did not mean looking simply at those countries' capacities for manufacturing, but rather at what lay beneath their success. It meant considering the social and cultural foundations of their newly found strength and competitiveness, such as their work ethics. I was particularly struck (a) Japan's approach to technological acquisition: first copying, then modifying and improving technology to meet new needs, and eventually developing original technologies and products."

Since 1982, some 14,000 students and participants have been (2) by the government of Malaysia to universities, companies, and other institutions in Japan with this concept in mind. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has actively supported the Look East policy ever since it was established. In addition (b) establishing a number of training programs in Japan, JICA has dispatched Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers to teach Japanese language and culture at residential high schools throughout Malaysia.

In the 1980s, JICA started the Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) for university-level education to support Malaysian students in the study of science and engineering in Japan. Under HELP, a group of Japanese universities has played a key role in initiating this unique program in which Malaysian students spend the first half of their university life in Malaysia and then go to Japan for their junior and senior years and graduate (c) a bachelor's degree from a Japanese university. All the classes and lectures in Malaysia and Japan are (3) in Japanese.

In 1998, the Malaysian government and JICA founded the Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute in Penang for diploma-level education. Then in 2011, the Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIIT) opened its doors in Malaysia. MJIIT aims to provide a Japanese-style engineering education (d) both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. It now has campuses in Johor Bahru and Kuala Lumpur.

In 2009, the government of Malaysia announced a new policy, the ultimate objective of which was “a Malaysia that is a fully developed country by the year 2020.” Recently, Japan and Malaysia have agreed on the idea of revitalizing bilateral cooperation based on b) this Second Wave of the Look East policy.

Building (e) the successful outcome of various bilateral cooperation programs based on the original Look East policy, JICA is planning to create new types of assistance to meet the changing needs of the renewed Look East policy. If Malaysia is to continue working toward increased economic development through its Look East policy, JICA must be ready to share its experiences in (4) the various issues Japan has confronted in the process of its economic growth. Possible areas of cooperation include, for instance, pollution control and environmental conservation, welfare for the disabled, and issues that come with an aging society. Another possible area is developing fundamental infrastructure for private investment so Malaysia can reach the status of an advanced nation.

Malaysia has (5) steady economic growth over the last few decades. For this to continue, it will need to find innovative ways both to maintain its successes and to create more opportunities for success in the future. Japan and JICA will be able to provide necessary assistance along the way, which will be of benefit to both nations.

“Can Japan Still be a Role Model?” Japan International Cooperation Agency. 一部抜粋・加筆修正

1 文脈から考えて、(a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

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2 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適当な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

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3 下線部 a)が表す内容は何か、日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

4 下線部 b)はどのような政策か、日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

5 下線部 1)を日本語に訳しなさい。



【26】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

Seeing experimental, driverless cars going down Highway 101 in Silicon Valley or parking on San Francisco streets is not all that unusual anymore. As many automakers make plans for self-driving vehicles, it is only a matter of time before such cars become a big part of the great American traffic jam.

1) Many experts expect self-driving cars to become common in the next decade. Already, people working with and thinking about these technologies are starting to ask what these driverless automotive vehicles could mean for cities in the future.

As scientists and car companies forge ahead with the development of self-driving vehicles, researchers, city planners, and engineers are considering how city spaces might change if our cars start doing the driving for us. Such automation is going to allow for new ways to use spaces in cities and the car itself. Imagine a city where you will not have to drive all over looking for a parking spot because your car will drop you off and then wait for you in a distant parking lot. Or maybe it will be collected by a special machine and taken away with other cars, like a row of shopping carts.

As much as one-third of the land in some cities is devoted to parking. Some of this will be allocated for other purposes in these future cities. Many of those working with these ideas believe that these cities of the future will have narrower streets because street-side parking will no longer be necessary. Some city planners expect that the cost of homes will fall because more space will become available for them in cities. If parking on city streets is reduced, homes, offices, and other kinds of businesses will take up that space. Large department stores, big-box stores, and shopping malls, which now require huge parking lots, may be able to move into cities more easily if parking lots are no longer required. Also, city air will likely be cleaner because people will drive less. 2) Thirty percent of driving in business districts is spent looking for parking spots, totaling almost one billion miles of driving wasted that way in the U.S. every year.

Researchers for the Autonomous Intersection Management project, created by the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory at the University of Texas at Austin, imagine cities where traffic lights no longer exist at all. Instead, sensors in the automotive vehicles and streets will direct the flow of traffic. Although an animated video demonstrating an automated traffic intersection looks like total chaos, the project team insists that such intersections will reduce traffic jams, fuel costs, and accidents and will allow cars to drive through cities without stopping.

For some, however, these hopes and promises sound familiar. “The future city is not going to be free of traffic jams. That same prediction was made when cars began to be mass produced; that streets would

become less crowded as they replaced horses,” said Bryant Walker Smith, a member of the Center for Automotive Research at Stanford University. “Things won’t be as nice as we’re imagining.”

Mr. Smith has an alternative vision of the impact of automated cars, which he believes is inevitable. He says that driverless cars will allow people to live farther from their offices. Some, perhaps many, people will be more open to a longer daily commute, despite the nicer city centers, leading to even more urban sprawl than there is now. He also says that cars will become an extension of the home. “I could sleep in my driverless car or work out on an exercise bike in the back of the car on my way to work,” he said. “Time spent in cars will essentially be very different than it is today.”

(“Disruptions: How Driverless Cars Could Reshape Cities.” *The New York Times*. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

- 1 考案中の車から人が降りた後、その車はどのような状況になるか、具体的に2点挙げなさい。
- 2 人びとが駐車場を必要としなくなることは、小売業にどのような影響を与えるか、簡潔に述べなさい。
- 3 自律的交差点管理プロジェクト(Autonomous Intersection Management project)チームが期待することは何か、簡潔に述べなさい。
- 4 考案中の車もたらす車内での新たな過ごし方は何か、具体的に2点挙げなさい。
- 5 下線部 1), 2)を日本語に訳しなさい。



【27】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の日本語の下線部 1), 2)を英語に訳しなさい。

1)グローバル化に伴い、日本人の英語によるコミュニケーション能力の育成が重要課題と認識されるようになって久しい。 共通語としての英語の圧倒的優位の状況を危惧する批判的意見があるが、政治や経済のみならず、教育、研究、文化交流など、様々な分野で、2)英語は今や世界中の人々を繋ぐ共通語としてもっとも現実的に機能している言語といえるだろう。 過去のどの時代よりも世界的な対話と協調を必要とする今の時代にあつて、ひとつの言語を共有できる恩恵は否定できない。

【28】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

Write an essay in English about the following question. (about 100 words)

What do you hope to do in your university life besides study?



【29】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

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conduct deepen enjoy overcome send

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【30】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

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(“Disruptions: How Driverless Cars Could Reshape Cities.” *The New York Times*. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

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- 4 考案中の車もたらす車内での新たな過ごし方は何か、具体的に2点挙げなさい。
- 5 下線部 1), 2)を日本語に訳しなさい。



【31】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

次の英文で議論されている“interoperability”とは何か、100～150字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

Interoperability is increasingly seen as critical for business success, but what is it? Simply put, it is the ability to work together. Interoperable organizations are those that can easily exchange information and subsequently make use of that information. Interoperability allows organizations to work with other systems and organizations without barriers and without extra effort.

Technologies that make interoperability easier support beneficial changes. If businesses do not introduce new ideas and better products, they will eventually fail. Interoperability between enterprises is important, as it increases collaboration and innovation, leading to new relationships with business partners and new ways of doing business and serving customers. It increases efficiency, thus decreasing costs and increasing profits and customer satisfaction. It helps enterprises to be creative and to evolve to a higher level.

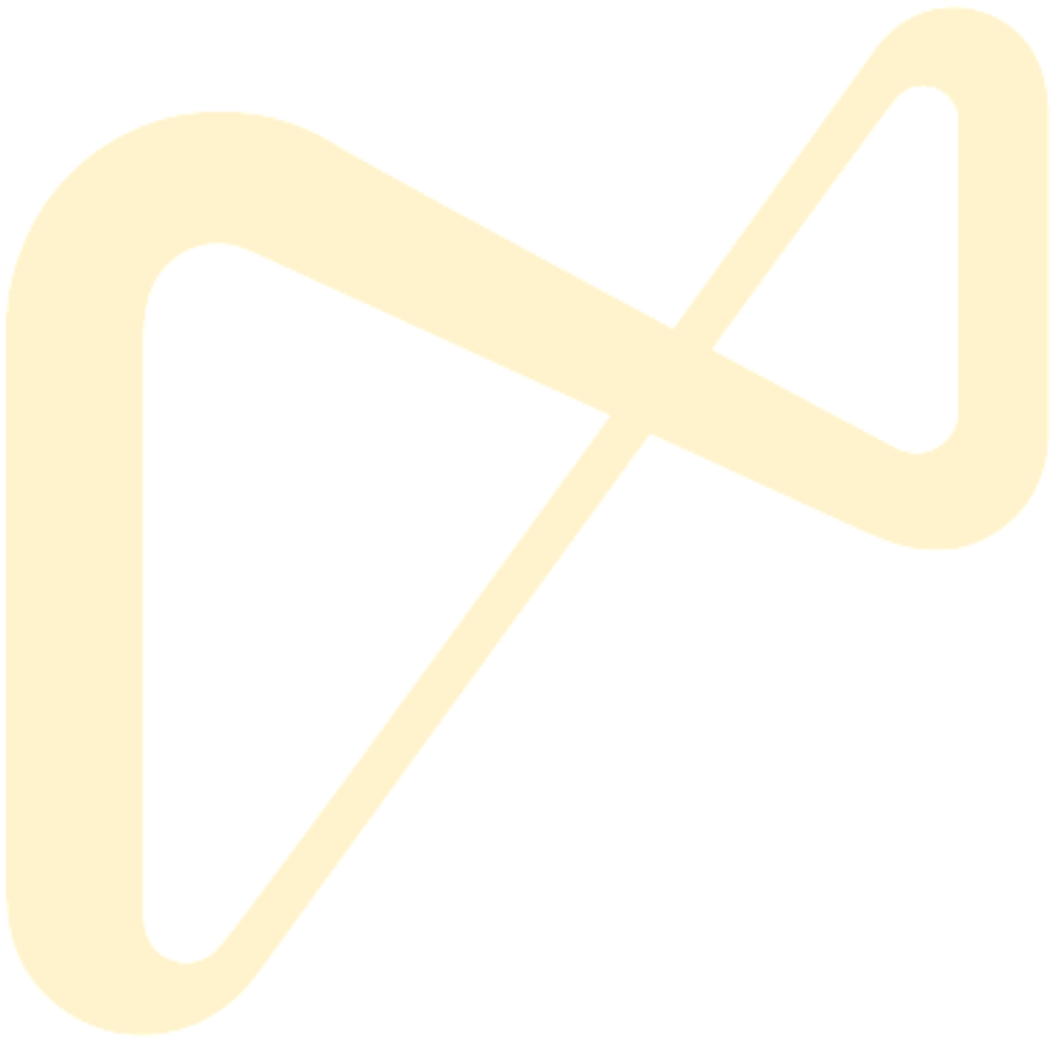
Interoperability can focus on different aspects of these relationships, which organizations must make use of to the fullest in order to produce the changes they need to survive:

- *Communication — exchanging information.
- *Coordination — arranging activities in an orderly way.
- *Cooperation — sharing.
- *Collaboration — creating cooperative interaction.
- *Channeling — using the Internet.

One should not only use the Internet (channeling interoperability) to solve organizational problems. We increasingly need to share ideas among individuals, teams, and organizations (communication and cooperation interoperability), as this contributes to the creation of knowledge. Working together in teams allows more to be accomplished (collaboration interoperability). We also need to be organized and orderly so as not to repeat activities that have already been performed and not to forget to do other activities that cannot be left undone (coordination interoperability).

Companies are increasingly making use of more of the interoperability types. This will lead to more forms of innovation, such as new products and services, new processes and organizational structures, and new marketing strategies and techniques. Companies need to introduce as many forms of innovation as possible in order to minimize costs, maximize profits, and increase market share.

“Interoperability: Working Together to Enhance Innovation.” *The Futurist*. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)



【3 2】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

Write an essay in English about the following question. (about 100 words)

What do you hope to do in your university life besides study?



【33】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

The “livelihood improvement approach” is a technique that developed (a) of attempts to help people in rural Japan to make their lives better in the wake of World War II. This was in the late 1940s and 1950s, before the nation entered its period of high economic growth. 1)The people in Japan’s farming sector had the same sorts of problems that people in many developing countries face today in areas such as daily work and living, sanitation, and health.

In rural communities in Japan, particularly the women were brought together and formed into groups to discuss the problems and needs they had in their lives. Over time, they organized working groups and created systems to improve their working and living conditions and to solve problems in specific areas related to rice and vegetable farming, household management and finances, and child care. These changes were then (1) out throughout Japan, greatly improving the lives and health of rural Japanese women.

In the past, a)kitchen stoves for cooking in Japan sat low on the floor, and kitchens did not have effective ways for cooking smoke to be removed from the kitchen. Women had to bend over while cooking, which over time resulted in back injuries. The smoke from the stoves caused them to develop eye problems. To improve their situation, stoves were replaced by ones that were raised from the ground to waist height. Also, chimneys were designed and built to eliminate the smoke (b) cooking.

In addition to managing their household work, farming housewives always participated in the farm work, especially during busy times. This extra work and activity and the lack of sufficient time for cooking caused them to lose a significant amount of weight during the planting and harvesting seasons. To overcome b)this problem, a cooperative system was organized whereby several households cooked together to decrease the amount of time and manual labor needed to prepare meals while also (2) that the housewives obtained enough food to eat and proper nutrition. It also reduced the costs of food and meal preparation.

Another problem during busy periods was that there was not adequate time to take care of the children. So, arrangements were made to use farmhouses and schools to cooperatively supervise neighborhood children and to secure their safety and care. 2)This decreased the number of injuries and other problems children had and helped in the early detection of illnesses. It also allowed housewives to dedicate themselves (c) the necessary farm work without worrying about their children.

An important characteristic of the livelihood improvement approach is that the issues and problems worked on are (3) upon by those they affect, not by outside agencies, such as the government or aid

workers. It is the residents themselves who voluntarily choose what needs improving and plan and manage the projects they undertake. They are also the ones who make the sustained efforts needed to overcome the problems and reach the solutions. This helps to make sure that the changes are not short-lived, which often happens when aid is determined and supplied by groups from outside the community it is intended to assist.

Since 2002, the Japan International Cooperation Agency has been training workers and officials from many countries in the livelihood improvement approach. Those trainees then (4) to their own countries and organize discussions among residents in local communities about their difficulties and needs. They help the local residents to improve the quality of their lives in ways and (d) means they choose by themselves. Many life- and livelihood-improving systems and technologies have been created through these activities.

For example, in a rural village in Nicaragua, farmers did not get enough nutrition from their diet. To overcome this situation, the farmers began raising home vegetable gardens (e) their idle land, which improved their nutrition and health. And, by selling their surplus produce, they increased their income. In a small community in Costa Rica, untreated sewage was being drained into the people's living space. To solve this problem, the villagers installed a garden to biologically treat the sewage. This greatly (5) the community's sanitation and the residents' health.

In ways such as these, the livelihood improvement approach is helping people all over the world.

A 文脈から考えて、(a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

by from into on out to

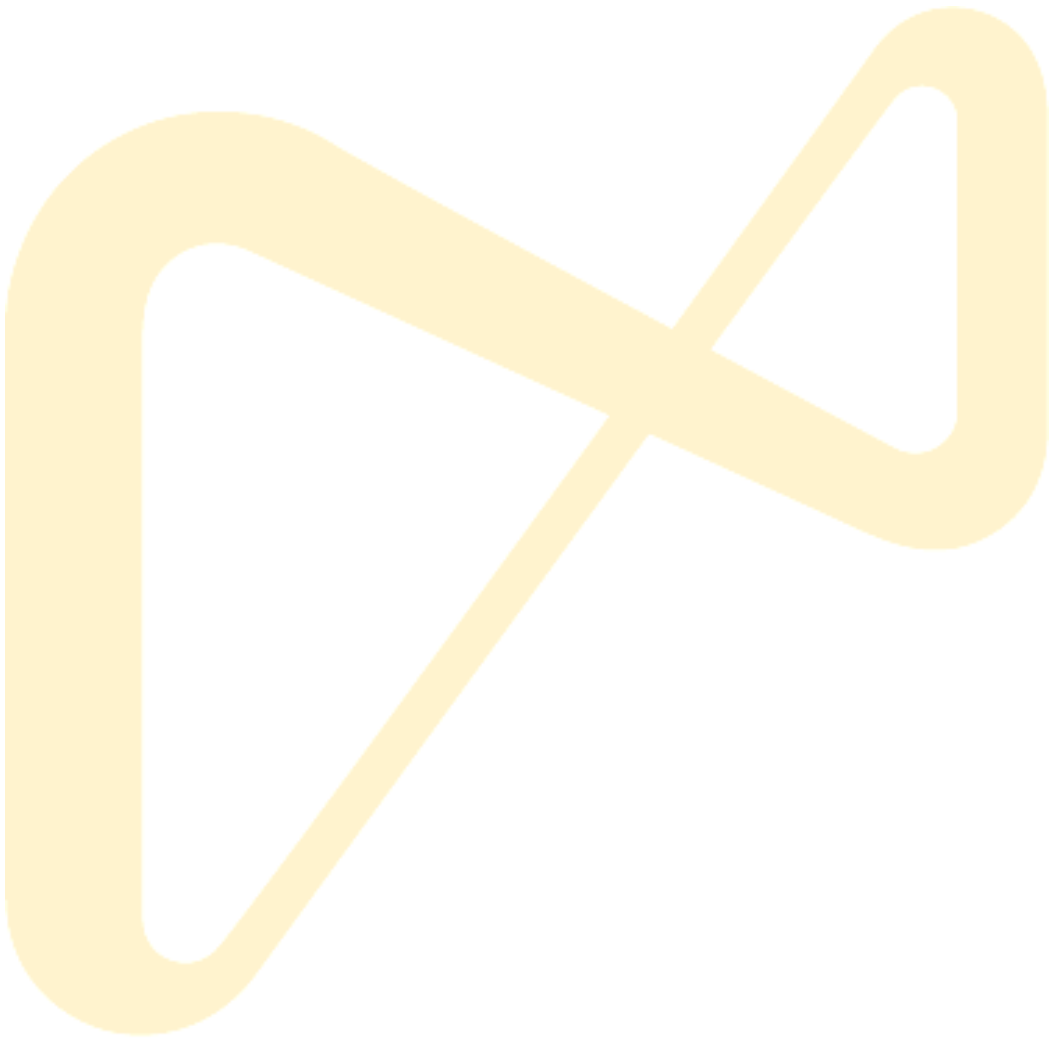
B 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最も相応しい語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適当な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

carry decide enhance ensure return

C 下線部 a)台所用レンジについて、昔の日本の台所はどんな健康上の問題を引き起こしたか、日本語で簡潔に2点述べなさい。

D 下線部 b)はどのような問題か、日本語で詳しく説明しなさい。

E 下線部 1), 2)を日本語になおしなさい。



【34】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

Three-wheelers, by many different names, are used for low-cost, point-to-point transportation in many south and southeast Asian countries. For visitors, they are a defining aspect of nearly all cities in the region, adding color, exoticness, and chaos to the city streets. Unfortunately, they also add quite a lot of pollution, as they are built with old designs and technologies, using two-stroke engines powered by gasoline or diesel fuel. This, coupled with poor maintenance, results in large amounts of, especially, hydrocarbons, which are greenhouse gases and contribute to global warming, being emitted and of tiny particles of materials that cause many illnesses, such as lung disease and cancer, being released.

All across India, for example, these small three-wheelers ferry people and goods from place to place all day and all night. There are tens of thousands in Delhi alone. In India, they are called auto-rickshaws in English. In recent years, there have been a number of attempts to improve the fuel efficiency and reduce the emissions of auto-rickshaws. A number of Indian cities have shifted to alternative fuels, such as compressed natural gas (CNG) or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). However, one problem with using these fuels is that gasoline must still be added to them to power the engines. Therefore, they are still producing a considerable amount of pollution.

The development of clean energy technologies is a pressing issue worldwide. For India, which ranked 125th out of 132 countries surveyed for the 2012 Environmental Performance Index from Yale and Columbia universities, which measured air pollution among other things, it is an especially serious problem. The country was also the world's third-largest producer of greenhouse gas emissions.

To fulfill the twin objectives of high energy efficiency and less pollution, India's multinational automaker Mahindra and Mahindra (M&M) developed an auto-rickshaw with all of the necessary changes to the engines, safety systems, fuel tanks, and fuel lines to allow it to run pollution-free on only hydrogen. The only emissions are water vapor and heat. The 1 million US dollar project took three years to complete, with half of the costs funded by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's International Center for Hydrogen Energy Technologies. Experts at the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi first designed and tested the vehicle, which was then adapted and manufactured by M&M. Air Products USA acted as a project partner and sponsor by providing the hydrogen refueling station and management and technical services.

In early January of 2012, the first hydrogen-powered auto-rickshaw, M&M's Hy-Alfa, was shown at the Auto Expo 2012 in Delhi's largest exhibition center, Pragati Maidana, where the refueling station is also

located. Soon after this, the fleet of 15 vehicles began operating on a trial basis from there. The Hy-Alfas have a top speed of around 65 km/h, which is good enough for city use. If all goes well, the hydrogen-powered auto-rickshaws are expected to enter commercial markets around 2020. Many hope they will prove to be a first step toward reduced reliance on fossil fuels for transportation in developing countries immediately, but also later in developed countries, as well.

Hydrogen is the energy source of the future. Being clean, efficient, and vastly abundant, this non-polluting source of energy can potentially contribute towards energy security and cleaner air for not only India but the entire world. At present, the biggest hurdles to its use are the lack of access to enough usable hydrogen and of a distribution network for it and the higher cost relative to other fuels. While hydrogen is naturally abundant, it must be separated from other elements in expensive, often energy-intensive processes. Also, there is only one hydrogen refueling station in the world. However, as India and the world continue to develop this technology and its uses, these problems will be solved, and the costs will be reduced.

- 1 三輪車はどのような問題を引き起こしているか、具体的に2点挙げなさい。
- 2 最近インドで、この原動機付き三輪車を改良したにもかかわらず、それでもなお残っている問題は何か、簡潔に述べなさい。
- 3 改良後のM&Mの原動機付き三輪車から排出されているのは何か、具体的に答えなさい。
- 4 Hy-Alfaが市場に出た場合、どのような期待が持てるか、具体的に詳しく述べなさい。
- 5 現時点においてHy-Alfaを利用する上で一番大きな障害は何か、簡潔に3点述べなさい。



【35】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の日本語の下線部 1), 2)を英語になおしなさい。

兵庫県は、北は日本海から南は瀬戸内海、さらに淡路を経て太平洋へと伸びている。1) 離島ばかりでなく大都市から田舎の村まで、変化に富んだ地域社会を含んでいる。 2) また、気候風土も多様なため、水泳、スキー、温泉など、いろいろなレジャーを楽しむことができる。 そのため兵庫県は日本の縮図と言われている。

【36】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

Write an essay in English about the following question. (about 100 words)

Do you think high school students should be allowed to work or prevented from working? Why?



【37】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問 1～問 5 に答えなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。

In 1992, a British psychologist walked into two of Scotland's busiest *orthopedic hospitals and recruited five-dozen patients for an experiment she hoped would explain how to *boost the *willpower of people exceptionally resistant to change.

The patients, (ア) average, were sixty-eight years old. Most of them earned less than \$10,000 a year and didn't have more than a high school degree. All of them had recently undergone hip or knee *replacement surgeries, but because they were relatively poor and uneducated, many had waited years for their operations. They were *retirees, elderly mechanics, and store clerks. They were in life's final chapters, and most had no desire to pick up a new book.

Recovering from a hip or knee surgery is incredibly *arduous. The operation involves *severing joint muscles and sawing through bones. While recovering, the smallest movements — shifting in bed or flexing a joint — can be *excruciating. However, it is essential that patients begin exercising almost as soon as they wake from surgery. They must begin moving their legs and hips before the muscles and skin have healed, or *scar tissue will *clog the joint, destroying its flexibility. (イ) addition, if patients don't start exercising, they risk developing *blood clots. But ^[1]so / that / the / extreme / is / agony it's not unusual for people to skip out on *rehab sessions. Patients, particularly elderly ones, often refuse to comply with doctors' orders.

The Scottish study's participants were the types of people most likely to fail at rehabilitation. The scientist conducting the experiment wanted to see if it was possible to help them *harness their willpower. She gave each patient a booklet after their surgeries that detailed their rehab schedule, and in the back were thirteen additional pages — one for each week — with blank spaces and instructions: "My goals for this week are (_____)? Write down exactly what you are going to do. For example, if you are going to go for a walk this week, write down where and when you are going to walk." ^[2]She asked patients to fill in each of those pages with specific plans. Then she compared the recoveries of those who wrote out goals with those of patients who had received the same booklets, but didn't write anything.

It seems absurd to think that giving people a few pieces of blank paper might (ウ) a difference in how quickly they recover from surgery. But when the researcher visited the patients three months later, she found a *striking difference between the two groups. ^[3]The patients who had written plans in their booklets had started walking almost twice as fast as the ones who had not. They had started getting in and out of their chairs, unassisted, almost three times as fast. They were putting on their shoes, doing the

laundry, and making themselves meals quicker than the patients who hadn't *scribbled out goals ahead of time.

The psychologist wanted to understand why. She examined the booklets, and discovered that most of the blank pages had been filled in with specific, detailed plans about the most *mundane aspects of recovery. [4]One patient, for example, had written, "I will walk to the bus stop tomorrow to meet my wife from work." and then noted what time he would leave, the route he would walk, what he would wear, which coat he would bring if it was raining, and what pills he would take if the pain became too much. Another patient, in a similar study, wrote a series of very specific schedules regarding the exercises he would do each time he went to the bathroom. A third wrote a minute-by-minute *itinerary for walking around the block.

As the psychologist *scrutinized the booklets, she saw that many of the plans had something in common: They focused (エ) how patients would handle a specific moment of anticipated pain. The man who exercised on the way to the bathroom, for instance, knew that each time he stood up from the couch, the ache was excruciating. So he wrote out a plan for dealing with it: Automatically take the first step, right away, so he wouldn't be tempted to sit down again. The patient who met his wife at the bus stop *dreaded the afternoons, because that stroll was the longest and most painful each day. So he detailed every obstacle he might confront, and came up (オ) a solution ahead of time.

(Charles Duhigg, *The Power of Habit: Why We Do What We Do in Life and Business*, New York: Random House, 2012. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

注)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| *orthopedic 「整形外科の」, | *boost 「高める」, |
| *willpower 「意志力」, | *replacement 「取替え」, |
| *retiree 「退職者」, | *arduous 「努力を要する」, |
| *sever 「切断する」, | *excruciate 「苦痛を与える」, |
| *scar tissue 「傷ついた組織」, | *clog 「動きを悪くさせる」, |
| *blood clot 「血栓」, | |
| *rehab (=rehabilitation) 「リハビリテーション」, | |
| *harness 「利用する」, | *striking 「著しい」, |
| *scribble 「走り書きする」, | *mundane 「日常の・ありふれた」, |
| *itinerary 「旅程表」, | *scrutinize 「綿密に調べる」, |
| *dread 「恐れる」 | |

問 1. 本文中の(ア)～(オ)に入れるのに、最も適切な語を(1)～(5)より選び、番号で答えなさい。

(ア)

(1) in (2) at (3) for (4) on (5) by

(イ)

(1) On (2) More (3) In (4) Such (5) To

(ウ)

(1) get (2) do (3) take (4) make (5) have

(エ)

(1) to (2) at (3) into (4) as (5) on

(オ)

(1) with (2) from (3) off (4) over (5) out

問 2. 下線部[1]の[]内の語句を並べかえて、意味の通る文にしなさい。

問 3. 下線部[2]を日本語に直しなさい。

問 4. 下線部[3]を日本語に直しなさい。

問 5. 下線部[4]を日本語に直しなさい。



【38】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問 1～問 5 に答えなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。

When you were ten years old and someone asked you what you wanted to be when you grew up, anything seemed possible. Astronaut. *Archaeologist. Fireman. Baseball player. The first female president of the United States. Your answers then were guided simply by what you thought would make you really happy. There were no limits.

^[1]There are a determined few who never lose sight of aspiring to do something that's truly meaningful to them. But for many of us, as the years go by, we allow our dreams to be peeled away. We pick our jobs for the wrong reasons and then we settle for them. We begin to accept that it's not realistic to do something we truly love for a living.

Too many of us who start down the path of compromise will never make it back. Considering the fact that you'll likely spend more of your waking hours at your job than in any other part of your life, it's a compromise that will always *eat away at you.

But you need not resign yourself to this fate.

I had been out of college and in the working world for years before I figured out that I could make it back to school to teach and develop a generation of wonderful young people. For a long time, I had no idea that ^[2]this might be possible. Now there's nothing I would rather be doing. Every day I think of how fortunate I am.

^[3]I want you to be able to experience that feeling — to wake up every morning thinking how lucky you are to be doing what you're doing. Together, we're going to build a strategy for you to do exactly that.

A strategy? At a basic level, a strategy is what you want to achieve and how you will get there. In the business world, this is the result of multiple influences: what a company's priorities are, how a company responds to opportunities and threats along the way, and how a company *allocates its precious resources. These things all continuously combine, to create and evolve a strategy.

You don't need to think about this for more than a minute, however, before you realize that this same strategy-making process is at work in every one of us as well. We have intentions for our careers. Against those intentions, opportunities and threats emerge that we haven't anticipated. And how we allocate our resources — our time, talent, and energies — is how we determine the actual strategy of our lives. Occasionally, the actual strategy maps quite closely with what we intended. But often what we actually end up doing is very different from what we set out to do.

The art of managing this, however, is not to simply *stomp out anything that was not a part of the

original plan. ^[4]Among those threats and opportunities that we didn't anticipate, there are almost always better options than were contained in our original plans. The strategist in us needs to figure out what these better things are, and then manage our resources in order to nourish them.

(Clayton M. Christensen, James Allworth, and Karen Dillon, *How Will You Measure Your Life?*
London: HarperCollins, 2012. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

注)

*archaeologist 「考古学者」,

*eat away at 「～を侵食する」,

*allocate 「配分する」,

*stomp out 「～を踏み消す・排除する」

問 1. 次の(a)~(d)の語の最も強く発音する部分を選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(a) ア as-イ tro-ウ naut

(b) ア com-イ pro-ウ mise

(c) ア pri-イ or-ウ i-エ ty

(d) ア an-イ tic-ウ i-エ pate

問 2. 下線部[1]を日本語に直しなさい。

問 3. 下線部[2]の **this** が指す内容を 50 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4. 下線部[3]を日本語に直しなさい。

問 5. 下線部[4]を日本語に直しなさい。



【39】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。

Studies indicate that people go through three phases when settling down in a foreign country.

During Phase 1, people learn they will be moving to another country. This phase, which includes the period prior to departure and immediately after arrival, is usually associated with positive feelings. Upon learning they will be moving to another country, many people experience feelings of excitement and anticipation. Even those who are reluctant to move get caught up in the excitement of attending good-bye parties and watching others' excitement about the move. Once they arrive, the *novelty effect prevails and everything is new and interesting. Any negative aspects and worries tend to be pushed aside during this "honeymoon" period, which usually lasts about two to three months.

Sometime between three and six months, however, the novelty begins to wear off. During Phase 2, things that were previously considered *exotic become sources of frustration. There is general dissatisfaction with daily living, and conflicts and negative feelings appear as the individual is forced to make adjustments to things that are difficult to accept about the new home. The person becomes vulnerable to anxiety and depression during this phase, and it is considered to be the lowest period during the *sojourn. A family therapist who has studied *migrant families in the United States found that families usually experience the shock and effects of migrating to a new country beginning about the sixth month following *relocation.

Phase 3 finds the process of adjustment beginning after six to eight months. As newcomers gain some *mastery over the language and learn the social norms, they are able to function more adequately, at least in the daily routine. There is a *reevaluation of the culture, and individuals learn to appreciate what they like and to tolerate or ignore what is unacceptable. There is also an *integration of the foreigner/stranger roles during this phase.

(Joy Norton and Tazuko Shibusawa, *Living in Japan: A Guide to Living, Working, and Traveling in Japan*, Boston: Tuttle Publishing, 2001. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

注)

*novelty 「珍しさ・新しさ」,

*exotic 「異国風の・異国情緒の」,

*sojourn 「滞在」,

*migrant 「移住者」,

*relocation 「移転」,

*mastery 「熟練・精通」,

*reevaluation 「再評価」,

*integration 「統合」

問 1. 本文の内容を 150 字程度の日本語でまとめなさい。



【40】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

以下の語句を、それぞれ 30 語程度の英語で説明しなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。

(1) 机

(2) 虹

(3) 鏡

(4) 平等



【4 1】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

Will Japan begin to excel in promoting the teaching and learning of English, or will it fall further behind other countries, such as South Korea? (1) the current situation, South Korea's lead over Japan seems bound to increase. This is because in Japan there is still a deep-seated notion that the English language belongs to Britain and the United States. However, non-native English speakers worldwide greatly outnumber native English speakers. For Japan to remain competitive and become more influential internationally, it is necessary for its people to grow out of this type of thinking and view English as a global language. Also, Japan should learn some important lessons (a) its Asian neighbors, like South Korea, concerning its English-language education.

The driving force behind South Korea's national campaign to improve its people's English-language skills was the country's "globalization policy," a campaign initiated by then President Kim Young Sam to complement his administration's decision to join the World Trade Organization in 1995. Since then, South Korea has been well known (b) its enthusiasm for English-language education. For example, the centerpiece of the globalization drive was the introduction of English as a regular subject for primary school students (2) in the third grade in 1997, and it has been striving to promote English education at the primary school level since that time. Japan has just begun doing so. For years, Japanese newspapers have been regularly printing articles about the need for youngsters to become good at Japanese (c) studying English.

During the currency crisis that (3) through many Asian countries in 1997, South Korea sought emergency aid from the International Monetary Fund. This did much to promote market liberalization in the country, a move that (4) foreign corporations to expand their businesses into South Korea. These factors helped to spark South Korea's English-learning boom. (d) a population of about 50 million, South Korea is a modest market. South Korean companies will be unable to improve their international competitiveness unless they expand their global business operations, much in the same way a number of South Korean entertainers are finding success overseas. As its government, business world, and society in general came to realize the benefits of strong English abilities, support, even demands, for the promotion of foreign-language learning, particularly of English, increased greatly.

A good command of English is also an important tool for getting ahead of the competition in South Korea. It is a known fact that how developed, or not, one's English-language abilities are can greatly impact a person's chances of success in school entrance exams, job hunting, and promotions. For instance,

global corporations in South Korea, such as Samsung Electronics Co. and LG Electronics, Inc., require strong English abilities of their job applicants. This urges university students and other prospective job hunters to study English diligently so that they can improve their English. One way is by attending English-language schools, which are mushrooming nationwide. However, to give their children an advantage, a continually (5) number of South Korean parents are sending their children to study overseas at an early age. This has resulted in a social phenomenon called “^bkirogi appa,” which literally translates as “wild geese fathers.” The term refers to lonely men whose children are studying abroad, accompanied by their mothers. These fathers are considered to be like the migratory bird, as they send financial support overseas and visit their families once or twice a year. According to the South Korean Education, Science and Technology Ministry, a total of 8,794 South Korean primary school children studied overseas in 2010. This apparently presents a new problem for South Korean parents. 2)The more money the parents invest in their children’s education, the harder it is for them to save money for themselves in order to make their future more secure.

The economic situation of South Korea in the late 1990s and the English-language teaching system subsequently adopted by the nation have apparently done much to improve the English-speaking abilities of its people. Its success (e) this respect may provide food for thought regarding education in Japan in the near future if Japan hopes to prosper and to remain a player on the world stage.

A 文脈から考えて、(a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること、また大文字にする必要がある場合はそうすること)

before for from in with

B 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最も相応しい語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適当な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること、また大文字にする必要がある場合はそうすること)

encourage give increase start sweep

C 下線部 a)が表す内容は何か、日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

D 下線部 b)はどのような社会現象か、日本語で説明しなさい。

E 下線部 1), 2)を日本語になおしなさい。



【4 2】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

Agricultural revitalization is an urgent task for Japan as it aims to take part in Trans-Pacific Partnership trade negotiations. However, little progress has been made in the agricultural sector toward a transformation into a strong system that can survive free trade competition. If Japan joins the Trans-Pacific Partnership without such changes, much of its agricultural sector will be virtually wiped out.

The white paper on agriculture for fiscal year 2011, which was compiled by Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, highlights the delay in reform. The white paper carefully examines programs that were carried out according to basic policies concerning food, farming, and agricultural communities, which the Japanese government mapped out in 2010. One policy is paying income support allowances to individual farming households, which was implemented in the 2010 fiscal year. The paper says it proved to be effective in improving agricultural management and in promoting production adjustments due to the increase in the number of farmers who took part in the subsidy program. It is true that the average agricultural household income for 2010 marked its first year-on-year growth in eight years. The income of rice farmers even soared more than 30 percent. However, about 60 percent of their total income was accounted for by the allowances paid through the income support program.

As long as Japanese farmers rely on state subsidies to such an extent, it will be impossible to transform the nation's agricultural sector into a robust and flexible system. Almost 80 percent of the country's agricultural production value is from livestock, fruits, and vegetables. Rice accounts for a mere 20 percent. However, there are as many as 1.2 million rice-farming families in Japan, almost half the total number of agricultural households. One-third of the agricultural budget, totaling two trillion yen a year, is used to carry out the income support program, under which subsidies are paid uniformly to all rice farmers, whether they are farming rice full-time or part-time or whether their farms are large or small. Budget resources are finite. To enhance agricultural competitiveness under such circumstances, fiscal support should be concentrated on core farming families who show keen interest in agricultural management.

Achieving economies of scale by increasing average agricultural acreage is of utmost importance to raising productivity, yet efforts to do so have been woefully insufficient. Japan introduced a new assistance program in fiscal year 2011 to encourage scale expansion, aiming to expand the average size of rice fields from two hectares to between 20 and 30 hectares in five years. However, this is most likely no more than an overly optimistic dream. The number of applications received amounted to just 30 percent of

what was expected. One factor behind this could have been that part-time and other farmers did not wish to sell their land.

The farm ministry also seeks to combine the primary farming activities with the processing and distribution sectors to create a new kind of industry. Yet, the program has made little progress despite the ministry's expectations. The percentage of farmers making these kinds of integration efforts has doubled over the last ten years, but it is still low at about 20 percent of the total number. Such farmers are mostly engaged in the direct selling of their produce to customers, which is a far cry from high-value-added agribusiness. This reflects the fact that the government's policy fails to address such issues as how farmers can go about transforming their farms into the kinds of integrated companies the ministry desires, how they can find other people with similar interest to do so, and how they can secure the necessary funding.

To stimulate Japan's agricultural system, efforts must be made to strengthen export strategies rather than remaining satisfied with the domestic market alone. Japan's agricultural products are rated highly in terms of taste and quality. However, the efforts made by some farmers to develop independent means of marketing their produce have had only limited results. An overall approach led by the government is necessary.

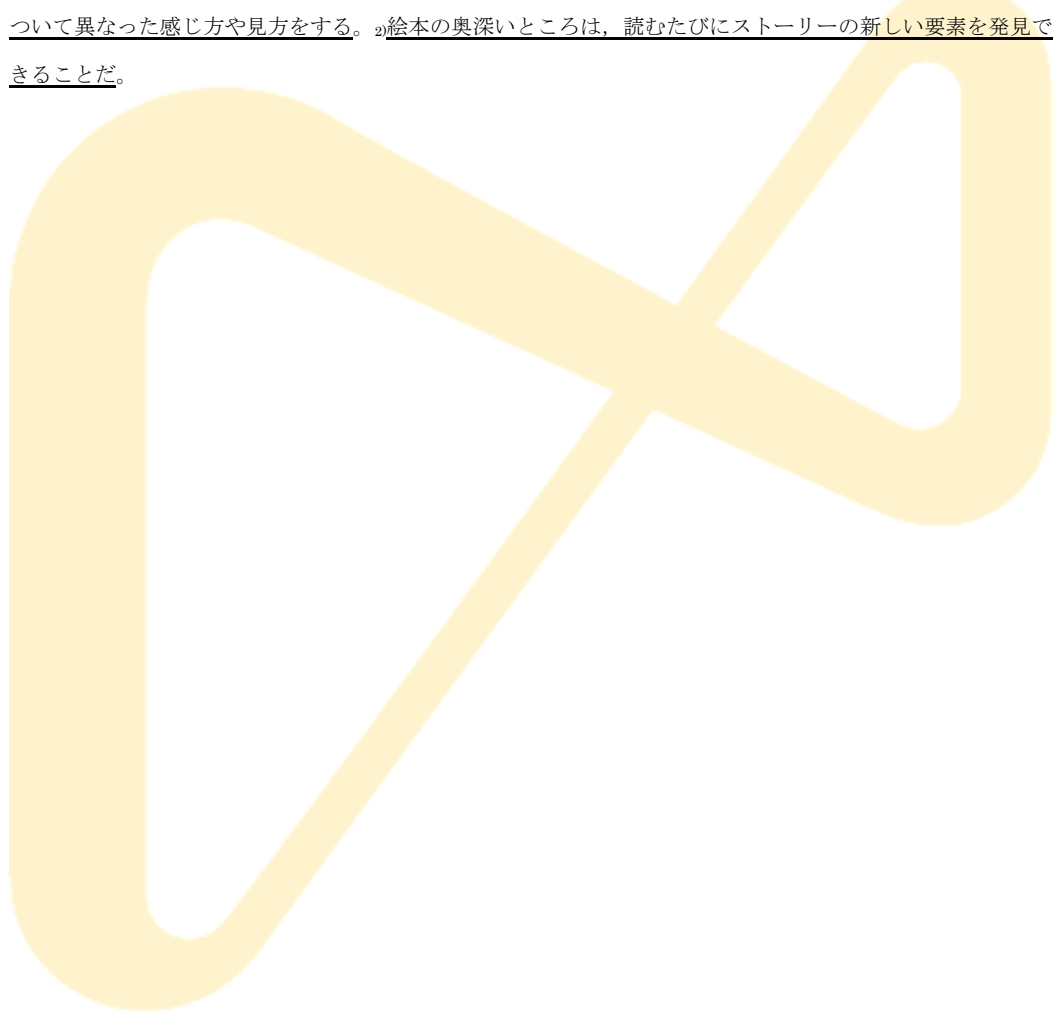
- 1 2010年度に日本政府が実施した政策とは何か、簡潔に述べなさい。
- 2 問1の政策の実施の仕方にはどのような問題があるか、具体的に述べなさい。
- 3 2011年度に日本政府が農業生産性を上げるために導入した新たな支援の具体的な計画内容はどのようなものであったか、またこの計画がうまくいかなかった理由を1点挙げなさい。
- 4 農林水産省の新たな試みが今のところあまり成果を上げていないのは、政府の政策がどのような問題に取り組めていなかったからか、具体的に3点挙げなさい。
- 5 日本の農業のシステムを活性化させるためにはどのような努力が必要であるか、またそれがうまくいくと期待される根拠は何か、それぞれ簡潔に述べなさい。



【43】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の日本語の下線部 1), 2)を英語になおしなさい。

子供のころよく読んだ絵本をばらばらめくると、郷愁を覚えたりわくわくしたりするものだ。絵本は子供だけのものではない。1)読者は、年齢や経験、そして時とともにその人がどう変化したかによって、その内容について異なった感じ方や見方をする。2)絵本の奥深いところは、読むたびにストーリーの新しい要素を発見できることだ。



【4 4】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

Write an essay in English about the following question. (about 100 words)

Which do you think you would enjoy the most: traveling alone, traveling with one or just a few friends, or traveling with a large group of friends? Why?



【45】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

次の英文を読んで、下の問1～問7に答えなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。

Public awareness of global *inequality has been heightened by *outraged citizens' groups, journalists, politicians, international organizations, and pop stars. Newspapers report regularly on trends in worldwide poverty rates and on global campaigns aimed at *halving those rates. A daily income of less than two dollars ⁽¹⁾per person has become a widely recognized *benchmark for defining the world's poor. The World Bank counted 2.6 billion people in this category in 2005 — two-fifths of humanity. (ア) these 2.6 billion, the poorest 0.9 billion were *scraping by on less than one dollar a day.

For those of us who don't have to do it, it is hard to imagine what it is like to live on so small an income. We don't even try to imagine. ⁽²⁾We suppose that with incomes at these impossibly low levels, the poor can do little for themselves beyond hand-to-mouth survival. Their chances of moving out of poverty must depend, we assume, either on international charity or on their eventual incorporation into the globalized economy. The hottest public debates in world poverty, therefore, are those about aid flows and debt forgiveness, and about the virtues and vices of globalization. Discussion of ⁽³⁾[do / themselves / poor / for / what / the / might] is less often heard. If it's hard to imagine how you would survive on a dollar or two a day, it's even harder to imagine how you would prosper.

Suppose that your household income indeed averaged two dollars or less a day per head. If you're like others in that situation, then you're almost surely casually or part-time or self-employed in the informal economy. One of the least mentioned problems of living on two dollars a day is that you don't literally get that amount each day. ⁽⁴⁾The two dollars a day is just an average over time. You make more on some days, less on others, and often get no income at all. Moreover, the state offers limited help, and, when it does, the quality of assistance is apt to be low. Your greatest source of support is your family and community, though you'll most often have to rely on your own devices.

Most of your money is spent on the basics, above all food. But then how do you budget? How do you make sure there is something to eat and drink every day, and not just on the days you earn? If that seems hard enough, how do you deal (イ) emergencies? How can you be sure that you can pay for the doctor and the drugs your children need when they fall sick? Even without emergencies, how do you put together the funds you need to afford the *big-ticket items that lie ahead — a home and furniture, education and marriage for your children, and some income for yourself when you're too old to work? In short, how do you manage your money if there is so little of it?

⁽⁵⁾These are practical questions that confront billions every day. They are also starting points for

imagining new ways for businesses to build markets that serve those living on one or two or three dollars per day. They are obvious starting points as well for policymakers and governments seeking (ウ) confront persistent inequalities.

Though these questions about the financial practices of the poor are fundamental, they are surprisingly hard to answer. Existing data sources offer limited insights. Neither large, nationally representative economic surveys of the sort employed by governments and institutions like the World Bank, (エ) small-scale anthropological studies or specialized market surveys, are designed to get at these questions. Large surveys give snapshots of living conditions. They help analysts count the number of poor people worldwide and measure what they typically consume during a year. But they offer limited insight into how the poor actually *live* their lives week by week — how they create strategies, weigh *trade-offs, and seize opportunities. Anthropological studies and market surveys examine behavior more closely, but they seldom provide quantified evidence of tightly defined economic behavior over time.

(Daryl Collins, Jonathan Morduch, Stuart Rutherford, and Orlanda Ruthven, *Portfolios of the Poor: How the World's Poor Live on \$2 a Day*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2009. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

注)

*inequality 「不平等」,

*outraged 「憤慨した」,

*halve 「半分にする」,

*benchmark 「基準」,

*scrape by 「辛うじて暮らす」,

*big-ticket 「高価な」,

*trade-off 「妥協点」

問 1. 次の(a)~(d)の語の最も強く発音する部分を選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(a) ㇿ pol-i-ti-cian

(b) ㇿ or-gan-i-za-tion

(c) ㇿ rep-re-sent-a-tive

(d) ㇿ on-nor-tu-ni-ty

問 2. 本文中の(ア)~(エ)に入れるのに, 最も適切な語を[1]~[5]より選び, 番号で答えなさい。

(ア)

[1] By [2] With [3] For [4] Among [5] Between

(イ)

[1] to [2] along [3] with [4] around [5] from

(ウ)

[1] with [2] to [3] of [4] at [5] on

(エ)

[1] or [2] but [3] and [4] yet [5] nor

問 3. 下線部(1)とほぼ同じ意味を表す語句を、本文中から抜き出して英語で答えなさい。

問 4. 下線部(2)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 5. 下線部(3)の[]内の語句を並べかえて、意味の通る文にしなさい。

問 6. 下線部(4)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 7. 下線部(5)を日本語に直しなさい。

【46】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

次の英文を読んで、下の問1-問5に答えなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。

In 2001, *The New York Times* published a story about a company in China that offers an unusual service: if you need to apologize to someone — an *estranged lover or business partner with whom you've had a falling out — and you can't quite bring yourself to do so in person, you can hire the *Tianjin Apology company to apologize on your behalf. The motto of the company is, "We say sorry for you." According to the article, the professional apologizers are "middle-aged men and women with college degrees who dress in *somber suits. (1) They are lawyers, social workers and teachers with 'excellent verbal ability' and significant life experience, who are given additional training in counseling."

I don't know whether the company is successful, or even whether it still exists. But reading about it made me wonder: Does a bought apology work? If someone *wronged or offended you, and then sent a hired apologizer to make *amends, would you be satisfied? It might depend on the circumstances, or perhaps even the cost. Would you consider an expensive apology more meaningful than a cheap one? Or is the *enactment of the apology by the person who owes it *constitutive of *contrition, such that it can't be outsourced? If no bought apology, however extravagant, could do the work of a personal one, then apologies, like friends, are the kind of thing that money cannot buy.

(2) Consider another social practice closely connected to friendship — a wedding toast to the bride and groom. Traditionally, such toasts are warm, funny, heartfelt expressions of good wishes delivered by the groom's closest friend. But it's not easy to compose an elegant wedding speech, and many *best men don't feel up to the task. So some have resorted to buying wedding toasts online.

(3) The Perfect Toast.com is one of the leading websites offering ghostwritten wedding speeches. It's been in business since 1997. You answer a questionnaire online — about how the bride and groom met, how you would describe them, whether you want a humorous speech or a sentimental one — and within three business days you receive a professionally written custom toast of three to five minutes. The price is \$149, payable by credit card. For those who can't afford a custom-made wedding toast, other websites, such as (4) Instant Wedding Toasts.com, sell standard prewritten wedding speeches for \$19.95, including a money-back guarantee.

Suppose, on your wedding day, your best man delivers a heart-warming toast, a speech so moving it brings tears to your eyes. (5) You later learn that he didn't write it himself but bought it online. Would you care? Would the toast mean less than it did at first, before you knew it was written by a paid professional? Most of us would probably say yes, the bought wedding toast has less value than an authentic one.

It might be argued that presidents and prime ministers routinely employ speechwriters, and no one faults them for it. But a wedding toast is not a *State of the Union address. It is an expression of friendship. Although a bought toast might “work” in the sense of achieving its desired effect, that effect might depend on an element of deception. Here’s a test: (4) If, seized with anxiety at the prospect of giving a speech at your best friend’s wedding, you purchased a moving, sentimental masterpiece online, would you reveal this fact, or try to cover it up? If a bought toast depends for its effect on concealing its *provenance, that’s a reason to suspect it’s a corrupt version of the real thing.

Apologies and wedding toasts are goods that can, in a sense, be bought. But buying and selling them changes their character and diminishes their value.

(Michael J. Sandel, *What Money Can't Buy: The Moral Limits of Markets*, New York: Allen Lane, 2012.

一部抜粋・加筆修正)

注)

*estranged 「仲たがいをした」,

*somber 「地味な」,

*amends 「償い」,

*constitutive of 「～で構成される」,

*best man 「花婿付添人」,

*State of the Union address 「(米大統領の)一般教書演説」,

*provenance 「出所」

*Tianjin 「天津」,

*wrong 「～を不当に扱う」,

*enactment 「行為」,

*contrition 「悔恨」,

問 1. 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 2. 下線部(2)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 3. (7)の料金が(4)よりも高い理由として考えられることは何か。本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4. 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 5. 下線部(4)を日本語に直しなさい。



【47】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。

Ever since the first settlement of Europeans in the New World America has been a magnet for people seeking adventure, fleeing from tyranny, or simply trying to make a better life for themselves and their children.

An initial trickle swelled after the American Revolution and the establishment of the United States of America and became a flood in the nineteenth century, when millions of people streamed across the Atlantic, and a smaller number across the Pacific, driven by misery and tyranny, and attracted by the promise of freedom and affluence.

When they arrived, they did not find streets *paved with gold; they did not find an easy life. They did find freedom and an opportunity to make the most of their talents. Through hard work, ingenuity, *thrif, and luck, most of them succeeded in realizing enough of their hopes and dreams to encourage friends and relatives to join them.

The story of the United States is the story of an economic miracle and a political miracle that was made possible by the translation into practice of two sets of ideas — both, by a curious coincidence, formulated in documents published in the same year, 1776.

One set of ideas was embodied in *The Wealth of Nations*, the masterpiece that established the Scotsman Adam Smith as the father of modern economics. It analyzed the way in which a market system could combine the freedom of individuals to pursue their own objectives with the extensive cooperation and collaboration needed in the economic field to produce our food, our clothing, our housing. Adam Smith's key insight was that both parties to an exchange can benefit and that, *so long as cooperation is strictly voluntary*, no exchange will take place unless both parties do benefit. No external force, no coercion, no violation of freedom is necessary to produce cooperation among individuals all of whom can benefit. That is why, as Adam Smith put it, an individual who "intends only his own gain" is "led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention. Nor is it always the worse for the society that it was no part of it. By pursuing his own interest he frequently promotes that of the society more *effectually than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the public good."

The second set of ideas was embodied in the Declaration of Independence, drafted by Thomas Jefferson to express the general sense of his fellow countrymen. It proclaimed a new nation, the first in history established on the principle that every person is entitled to pursue his own values: "We hold these truths

to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain *unalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”

(Milton and Rose Friedman, *Free to Choose: A Personal Statement*, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1980. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

注)

*paved with 「～で舗装された」,

*thrift 「儉約」,

*effectually 「効果的に」,

*unalienable 「奪うことのできない」

問 1. 本文の内容を 100 字程度の日本語でまとめなさい。

【48】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

「絆(KIZUNA)」という言葉についてあなたの思うところを 100 語から 120 語の英語で書きなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。



【49】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

In 2009, around 6.79 million people visited Japan from abroad. This put Japan in 33rd place on the list of global travelers' destinations, and in 8th place of all Asian countries. These are not very good results (1) Japan's economic position in the world. The commissioner of Japan's Tourism Agency admits that Japan has been slow to promote tourism for foreigners. "We started making strong efforts to attract foreign tourists only a few years ago," he said. "Japanese service industries are well developed, so I believe substantial improvements will be (2) for welcoming foreigners within the next three years."

To try to improve this situation, the Tourism Agency has begun programs to assess the country's tourism infrastructure (a) those who have not traveled much in Japan. For one of these programs, the Tourism Agency recruited dozens of people from various countries, who had never been to Japan, and asked them to visit ten locations throughout the country. 1) They were then asked to offer their views and comments, focusing mainly on the inconveniences they encountered.

One of these tours visited Matsuyama. There were eight people on this tour. Afterward, an Australian tourist said she felt (b) a loss after getting off a streetcar in central Matsuyama on her way to Matsuyama Castle. She explained that at first she could not find any signs giving directions to the castle, one of the main sightseeing spots in the city. She eventually found one in English, but said she wished she could have found a) it much sooner. A South Korean participant suggested that the city put up more signs in other foreign languages (c) English. A Chinese tourist said that there ought to be more workers in hotels, souvenir shops, and tourist destinations who can speak foreign languages. And someone else from Australia found it difficult to wear a Japanese bathrobe.

As part of the efforts to make Japan more welcoming to visitors from abroad, the Tourism Agency has recommended to ease the requirements for professional tour guides, which are (3) by law. Currently, tour guides are required to pass difficult examinations about the country as well as have certain language qualifications. The agency's plan is to give a new kind of qualification to guides who have taken part in training sessions by local governments or travel agencies. b) The move is especially intended to boost the number of Chinese speaking guides, who are (d) overwhelming demand. This plan is not supported by people who are already certified tour guides. "Without adequate knowledge, such guides would not be able to introduce foreigners to Japan in the right manner," said the head of the Japan Guide Association.

Information technology is also being (4) to make up for the shortage of tour guides for non-Japanese speakers. In Okinawa Prefecture, a test project is (e) way that provides free smart phones to foreign

tourists on sightseeing trips. The phones can be used to access information in English, Chinese, and Korean about the local sightseeing spots and restaurants and to find directions. They can also be used to contact the project's call center via the built-in camera phone for advice in the same three languages. Japanese tourists will be able to use the device, as well. The prefecture has so far provided 100 smart phones at Naha Airport and 100 more at restaurants and hotels. "It takes time to build infrastructure, such as signposts, and to train tour guides, but digital devices (5) us to make up for these limitations rather quickly," an official with the project said.

The commissioner of Japan's Tourism Agency also said he hopes a change in the attitude of some people in Japan can take place. As he explained, "Signs in multiple languages are necessary. However, with or without signs in foreign languages, a smile from a person and a willingness to speak to foreigners is crucial. 2)The willingness and interest to communicate is of utmost importance in creating a hospitable environment for foreign visitors to Japan."

A (a)から(e)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

at besides for in under

B 文脈から考えて、(1)から(5)に入る最も相応しい語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じ適当な形に変えて記入しなさい。(それぞれ一度だけ用いること)

consider employ enable make set

C 下線部 a)が指すものは何か、具体的に日本語で述べなさい。

D 下線部 b)が表す内容を具体的に日本語で述べなさい。

E 下線部 1), 2)を日本語になおしなさい。



【50】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

Wind turbines can be used to convert wind into electricity. Their origin can be traced back to windmills, which were first used to grind grain into flour. Early wind turbines were rather noisy, but recently they are completely silent and extremely efficient in their conversion of wind into electricity. They also do not produce any waste products.

In Italy, which has had one of the highest electricity costs in Europe, there are now over 800 communities that produce more electricity than they use. Normally, when we think about electricity production, we think of large plants supplying the needs of cities. However, in order to reduce the costs of electricity, these small communities have built various types of renewable energy plants. As an added bonus, since they can sell unneeded electricity to the government, they also have extra money available for various public works projects, such as keeping their towns clean and streets repaired. That this is happening in Italy seems somewhat unlikely. The nation has been repeatedly criticized by the European Union for not having a large enough percentage of its power generated by renewable sources. However, although Italian cities may not yet be meeting the objective, many of its small communities, such as Tocco da Casauria, are doing so, even to a much greater extent than required.

Tocco da Casauria is located in the poor mountainous center of the Italian peninsula. In most ways, this small town of 2,700 people appears to be stuck in the past. Yet, from an energy perspective, it is very much a town of the future. Not only do some of its larger public establishments, such as the cemetery and the sports facility, use solar panels to generate electricity, but it also generates more electricity from its four wind turbines than the town needs for its own use. All together, Tocco da Casauria now generates 30% more electricity than it uses. This extra electricity it sells to the government, which guarantees to buy all electricity produced from renewable sources at an attractive set price from any company, city, or household that produces it. In 2009, the town earned more than ¥20,000,000 from the production of green electricity. It now has no local taxes for community services, such as garbage collection. In 2010, it used some of this extra money to renovate its school for earthquake protection and to triple the budget for street cleaning.

The initial costs of building wind turbines have continued to decrease. Also, the conversion of wind into electricity through the use of modern wind turbines has become extremely efficient. These were important factors in the Tocco da Casauria government's decision to have its four wind turbines built. As is quite common in Europe and the United States, they are owned and operated under contract with a private

energy company.

This change in energy production from large plants to small renewable projects and its beneficial results for these small communities they are in are becoming more common in many European countries. They highlight the way that shifting energy economics is often more important and more effective than national planning in promoting alternative energy production. Most countries that have set minimum standards for the percentage of energy produced from renewable sources have been only mildly successful in meeting their set targets. However, those that have established direct economic incentives, like Italy, which buys all extra electricity produced from renewable sources, have had great results.

“We knew what we were doing when we decided to build the wind turbines, and we knew where to put them,” said Tocco da Casauria’s mayor. “We’ve received a lot of praise from international environmental groups in the few years they have been in operation. But that’s not why we built them. People here care more about having enough money to fill in holes in the roads.”

- 1 イタリアが EU から批判されているのはなぜか，簡潔に述べなさい。
- 2 Tocco da Casauria では，どのように電力が生産されているか，具体的に述べなさい。
- 3 そのような電力生産方法を取り入れた結果，Tocco da Casauria では，2009 年および 2010 年にどのようなことが可能になったか，具体的に述べなさい。
- 4 Tocco da Casauria がそのような電力生産方法を選択した要因は何か，2 点挙げなさい。
- 5 たいていの国が電力政策に関してある程度の成果しか上げられていないのに対して，イタリアが大きな成果を上げているのはなぜか，具体的に述べなさい。



【5 1】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

次の日本語の下線部 1), 2)を英語になおしなさい。

今日、ほとんどの学生はパソコンを持っている。①レポートを書く際、文書を保存したり、語句を削除したり挿入したりすることも実に簡単にできる。このような便利な文明の利器を利用できる今の学生は、自由な時間をもつことができて幸せだ。②私の大学時代にパソコンが普及していたら、もっと楽しい大学生活を送っていたらと思うことがある。

【5 2】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

Write an essay in English about the following question. (about 100 words)

What do you expect from your university education?



【53】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

次の英文を読んで、下の問1-問7に答えなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。

①In the twenty-first century our global society will flourish or perish according to our ability to find common ground across the world on a set of shared objectives and on the practical means to achieve them. The pressures of scarce energy resources, growing environmental stresses, a rising global population, legal and illegal mass migration, shifting economic power, and vast *inequalities of income are too great to be left to naked market forces and *untrammelled geopolitical competition among nations. ②A clash of civilizations could well result from the rising tensions, and it could truly be our last and utterly destructive clash. To find our way peacefully through these difficulties, we will have to learn, on a global scale, the same core lessons that successful societies have gradually and reluctantly learned within their own national borders.

It has not been easy to *forge cooperation even within national boundaries. In the first century of industrialization, England and other early industrializing countries were characterized by harsh social conditions in (ア) individuals and families were largely left to scramble in the new industrial age. ③Charles Dickens and Friedrich Engels left a lasting testimony to the harshness of the times. Gradually and *fitfully, the early industrializing societies began to understand that they could not simply leave their own poor to *wallow in deprivation, disease, and hunger without courting crime, instability, and disease for all. Gradually, and with enormous political strife, social insurance and transfer schemes for the poor became tools of social peace and prosperity during the period from roughly 1880 onward. ④Around half a century ago, many nations began to recognize that their air, water, and land resources also had to be managed more intensively for the common good of their citizens in an industrial age. The poorest parts of town could not be the dumping ground of toxic wastes without threatening the rich neighborhoods as well. Heavy industry was *despoiling the air and the water. Industrial pollution in one region could be carried by winds, rains, and rivers hundreds of miles downstream to destroy forests, lakes, wetlands, and water *reservoirs.

The forging of nationwide commitments was hardest in societies like the United States, which are divided (イ) race, religion, ethnicity, class, and the native born versus immigrants. ⑤Social-welfare systems proved to be most effective and popular in ethnically homogenous societies, such as Scandinavia, where people believed that their tax payments were "helping their own." The United States, racially and ethnically the most divided of all the high-income countries, is also the only high-income country without national health insurance. Even within national borders of divided societies, human beings have a hard

time believing that they share responsibilities and fates with those across the income, religious, and perhaps especially, racial divide.

(Jeffrey D. Sachs, *Common Wealth: Economics for a Crowded Planet*, New York: Penguin Books, 2009.

一部抜粋・加筆修正)

注)

*inequality 「不平等」,

*untrammelled 「自由な」,

*forge 「～を築く」,

*fitfully 「断続的に」,

*wallow 「～にもまれる」,

*despoil 「～を汚染する」,

*reservoir 「貯水池」

問 1. 次の[1]～[5]の語の最も強く発音する部分を選び、記号で答えなさい。

[1] ア en^ㄥ vi^ㄨ ron^ㄛ men^ㄥ o^ㄤ tal

[2] ア com^ㄥ i^ㄨ ne^ㄥ ti^ㄥ ti^ㄥ on

[3] ア in^ㄥ dus^ㄥ tri^ㄥ al

[4] ア in^ㄥ di^ㄥ vid^ㄥ u^ㄥ al

[5] ア re^ㄥ spon^ㄥ si^ㄥ bil^ㄥ i^ㄥ ka^ㄥ ty

問 2. 本文中の(ア), (イ)に入れるのに、最も適切な語を<1>～<5>より選び、番号で答えなさい。

(ア)

<1> that

<2> whom

<3> which

<4> what

<5> where

(イ)

<1> about

<2> of

<3> on

<4> by

<5> with

問 3. 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 4. 下線部(2)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 5. 本文中の下線部(3)の作家の代表的な著書を<1>～<5>より 1 つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

<1> Uncle Tom's Cabin

<2> A Christmas Carol

<3> My Fair Lady

<4> The Lord of the Rings

<5> Alice in Wonderland

問 6. 下線部(4)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 7. 下線部(5)を日本語に直しなさい。



【54】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

次の英文を読んで、下の問1～問9に答えなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。

Men first walked on the moon during the summer of 1969, when I was eight years old. ①I knew then that pretty much anything was possible. It was as if all of us, all over the world, had been given permission to dream big dreams.

I was at camp that summer, and after the lunar *module landed, all of us were brought to the main farm house, where a television was set up. The astronauts were taking a long time getting organized before they could climb down the ladder and walk on the lunar surface. I understood. They had a lot of gear, a lot of details to attend to. I was patient.

But ②[the camp / their / kept / running / at / the people / looking] watches. It was already after eleven. ③Eventually, while smart decisions were being made on the moon, a dumb one was made here on Earth. It had gotten too late. All of us kids were sent back to our tents to go to sleep.

I was completely *peevied at the camp directors. The thought in my head was this: “④My species has gotten off of our planet and landed in a new world for the first time, and you people think bedtime matters?”

But when I got home a few weeks later, I learned that my dad had taken a photo of our TV set the ⑤second Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon. He had preserved the moment for me, knowing it could help trigger big dreams. We still have that photo in a scrapbook.

⑥I understand the arguments about how the billions of dollars spent to put men on the moon could have been used to fight poverty and hunger on Earth. But, look, I’m a scientist who sees inspiration as the ultimate tool for doing good.

When you use money to fight poverty, it can be (ア) great value, but too often, you’re working at the margins. When you’re putting people on the moon, you’re inspiring all of us to achieve the maximum of human potential, which is how our greatest problems will eventually be solved.

⑦Give yourself permission to dream. Fuel your kids’ dreams, too. Once in a while, that might even mean letting them stay up past their bedtimes.

(Randy Pausch, *The Last Lecture*, New York: Hyperion, 2008. 一部抜粋)

注)

*module 「着陸船」,

*peevied 「いらいらする」

問1. 本文中の(ア)に入れるのに、最も適切な語を<1>～<5>より選び、番号で答えなさい。

<1> on

<2> of

<3> with

<4> at

<5> to

問 2. 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 3. 下線部(2)の[]内の語句を並べかえて、意味の通る文にしなさい。

問 4. 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 5. 下線部(4)とほぼ同じ意味を表す語を英語の 1 単語で答えなさい。

問 6. 下線部(5)とほぼ同じ意味を表す単語を、本文中から抜き出して英語で答えなさい。

問 7. 下線部(6)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 8. 下線部(7)を日本語に直しなさい。

問 9. この英文にふさわしいタイトルを 10 字程度の日本語で答えなさい。



【55】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

ポーランドからオーストラリアへ移住してきた筆者の体験記を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。

I have a baby granddaughter, who lives far away from me (in Perth) but whom I often visit. When I come back from these visits (to Canberra), and when my *Anglophone friends ask me how she is, I am often stuck for words. I just can't find English words suitable for talking about my tiny granddaughter. It is not that I am unfamiliar with the register of English used for talking about babies, but I feel that this register does not fit the emotional world to which this baby belongs for me. No doubt one reason is that Polish was my first language and that as such it is endowed with an emotional force that English doesn't have for me. But this is not the only reason. Another reason is that Polish words which I could use to talk about my baby granddaughter do not have exact *semantic equivalents in English and therefore feel *irreplaceable. For example, I could say in Polish that she is *rozkoszna*, using a word rendered in Polish-English dictionaries as 'delightful', but I couldn't possibly use the word 'delightful' about her myself — not only because it has no emotional force for me but because its meaning, which is not identical with that of *rozkoszna*, doesn't fit my way of thinking and feeling about this baby. *Rozkoszna* has a greater emotional force by virtue of its meaning, and 'delightful' would sound, from the point of view of a bilingual but culturally *predominantly Polish person, too light, too objective and too lacking in emotional intensity.

In fact, in English, too, most people would probably be reluctant to describe their own child or grandchild as 'delightful', because the word appears to imply an outsider's perspective and a lack of personal emotional involvement. They might, however, describe their own child or grandchild as 'adorable', or as 'a cutie', or 'a sweetie' or 'a dear little thing'; and they might describe other people's babies as 'gorgeous'. None of these options are available to me. I feel I couldn't use any of these expressions about my little granddaughter, not only because they all leave me cold but because their meaning does not fit my own way of thinking and feeling, and so they would not sound 'true' to me.

(Anna Wierzbicka, "Two languages, two cultures, one(?)self: Between Polish and English," Mary Besemeres & Anna Wierzbicka (Eds.), *Translating Lives: Living with Two Languages and Cultures*, Australia: University of Queensland Press, 2007. 一部抜粋・加筆修正)

注)

*Anglophone 「英語を話す」,

*semantic 「意味に関する」,

*irreplaceable 「代用の利かない」,

*predominantly 「主に」

問 1. 本文の内容を 50 字以内の日本語でまとめなさい。



【56】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

あなたの人生の中で一番心に残っていることについて 80 語から 100 語の英語で書きなさい。なお、答えは解答欄に記すこと。



【解答 1】 2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

- 1 a to b of c by d from e for
2 1 taken 2 suffer 3 spread 4 running 5 holds
3 (イ)

- 4 電力会社には、日常および将来の操業のために電力会社が計画作りに使えるソフトウェア・プログラムがある一方で、そのソフトウェア・プログラムは、そのプログラムが本来あるべきほど「賢く」もなく効率的でもない。

《出典》"How Can A. I. Help Handle Severe Weather?", The New York Times, May 29, 2019, 抜粋・一部改変

【解答 2】 2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

- 1 40 時間以上働く人において、通勤時間が 30 分以上の場合には運動不足な生活習慣となる危険性は 25% 高く、睡眠問題を抱える危険性は 16% 高い。
- 2 長期間に渡る過度な労働と長時間通勤によってもたらされる[不健康な行動に対する]複合的な影響(を明らかにするという事)。
- 3 ほとんどの人が同じ通勤経路を維持しているが、14%は通勤時間を変化させ、約 5%は少なくとも二回通勤経路を変更した。
- 4 移動手段が車や電車のように活動量が少ないものなのか、それとも、歩いたり自転車に乗ることでいくらか運動となるものなのかが不明であるという問題。
- 5
- ・長時間通勤の中に徒歩や自転車を組み込む方法を見つけること。
 - ・週の中に定期的な運動時間を組み込むこと。
 - ・週 1 日か 2 日の在宅勤務を要求すること。

《出典》Lisa Rapaport "Commuters may get less sleep and exercise", Reuters, January 4, 2020, 2000, 抜粋・一部改変

【解答 3】 2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

《採点基準》 英文要約問題。京都における観光客のマナーの悪さへの苦情に対応するための、地域住民による具体的な取組みが題材となっている。英文の文脈を正しく理解し、要点を的確に把握する力をはじめ、総合的な英語の読解力を問う問題である。

《出典》Justin McCurry "Geisha Selfies Banned in Kyoto as Foreign Tourism Boom Takes Toll", The Guardian, Nov. 5, 2019, 抜粋・一部改変

【解答 4】2021 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

収録なし

【解答 5】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | a for | b at | c through |
| | d from | e on | |
| 2 | 1 becomes | 2 remembered | 3 play |
| | 4 bring | 5 reminded | |
| 3 (エ) | 4 [B] | | |

5

- 1) 行動と礼儀[マナー]はとても習慣的になりうるので、その必要性がない場合でさえ生じることになる。
- 2) 話されている言葉が私たちや周囲の人たちの意思決定に何らかの影響を与えているかもしれないということに気づくことが重要である。

《出典》"The Surprising Power of Language Over Memory and Choice", Psychology Today, July 13, 2018, 抜粋・一部改変

【解答 6】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

- 1 社会化や公的教育により、創造的な衝動に従うことをやめる。そして、評価されることを恐れ、より用心深くより分析的になる(ことで、そう位置づけるようになる)。
- 2 創造性が今日の指導者[リーダー]に最も重要な特徴[資質]だということ。
- 3 予期せぬ発見や不確実性、そしてあなたに賛成しない人々に対処する必要がある状況。
- 4 安全なカリフォルニア郊外に住んでいては、自分たちのグループプロジェクト[団体での研究課題・事業]を遂行することができないとわかったから。
- 5
 - ・伝統的な保育器よりも費用は99%少ない。
 - ・外部からの電源がなくても6時間までは適温を維持することができる。

《出典》"Reclaim Your Creative Confidence", Harvard Business Review, December 2012, 抜粋・一部改変

【解答 7】2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

収録なし

《出典》 Amy Chavez "The lesson from one student-led trash pick-up is that everyone needs to do their part", The Japan Times, April 21, 2019, 抜粋・一部改変

【解答 8】 2020 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科

収録なし

【解答 9】 2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工

- 1 a from b in c to d beyond
e with
- 2 1 skill 2 retirement 3 difficulties
4 privileges 5 consequences
- 3 a) (エ) b) (イ)

4

- 1) 自分を刺激し、鼓舞させる仕事を見つけることは、よい人生へと導く秘訣の一つとなるであろう。
- 2) 何十億という人々を本当に理解し、彼らと共感するために、また、困難な課題を解決するために、あなたが彼らとのこうした結びつきを利用する可能性は非常に大きいだろう。

《出典》 Lynda Gratton "The Shift: The Future of Work is Already Here" <一部抜粋・改変, 2011, HarperCollins Publisher>

【解答 10】 2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工

1

- ・豊かな国で人が増えると環境に負荷をかけるだけだということ。
- ・人口問題は、移民を多くすることでよりよく解決されること。

2 共通の先祖や民族性という観点。

3 シンガポールは人口密度が非常に高い都市であるから。

4 将来、子供を持つことを計画している親たちが、直ちに給付金を請求する目的で、より早い時期に子供をもつこと。

5 子供を持ち、かつ、仕事やキャリアを継続すること。

《出典》 Noah Smith "Rich Nations Need a Cure for the Baby Bust" <一部抜粋・改変, 2017, Bloomberg>

【解答 1 1】2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工

収録なし

《出典》(Kyodo) "Hyogo woman's quest for fair-trade coconut oil helps remote Indonesia island" <The Japan Times Online 2017/05/01, 一部抜粋・改変>

【解答 1 2】2019 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 国際商経 社会情報科 工

収録なし

【解答 1 3】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

収録なし

《出典》(Editorials) "New rules on 'minpaku' lodging" <The Japan Times 2017/03/31, 一部抜粋・加筆修正>

【解答 1 4】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

収録なし

《出典》Pagan Kennedy "To be a genius, think like a 94-years-old" <The New York Times, April 7, 2017, 一部抜粋・加筆修正>

【解答 1 5】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

収録なし

《出典》"Children with no shoes on 'do better in classroom', major study finds" <The Independent, 一部抜粋・加筆修正>

【解答 1 6】2018 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

収録なし

【解答 1 7】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

1 a for b by c beyond d to
 e with

- 2 1 occurred 2 fell 3 offered 4 avoiding
5 saving

3 毎年 1000 億ドルを提供して、貧しい国々の気候に与える影響を削減する事業への支払いを援助すること。

4 化石燃料にかかる税金を高くすることと、大気汚染を減らす全国的な制度を作り出すこと。

5

1) 地球温暖化に関わる大気汚染の程度を下げることは、広く信じられているのより急速、安価に達成できるかもしれない。

2) 太陽が照っていないなかったり、風が吹いていなかったりするときに使えるようにエネルギーを貯蔵しておける電池は、コストが下がりがつつあるけれども、依然としてとても高価である。

《出典》"A Renewable Energy Boom" <The New York Times>

【解答 18】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

1 最初の数ヶ月間自分がどれほど興奮していたかと、ベトナム語の発音をよくしようとして、口の筋肉がどれだけ痛んだかということ。

2 ダムや河川に隣接する運河を建設することと、土壌喪失を防止するためオレンジを植樹すること。

3 輸出を増やし、貧困層の数を減らした一方で、都市と農村や、富裕層と貧困層の間の経済格差が拡大したこと。

4 農村で暮らす家族が、よりよい生計を得ることによって貧困に打ち勝つのを支援すること。

5 子どもたちに化学物質が含まれていない昼食を提供するため。

《出典》Jon Mitchell "NGO's Japanese Founder Foments Organic Revolution in Vietnam" <The Japan Times 2016/02/24>

【解答 19】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

ソーシャルメディアをあまりに頻繁に利用すると、睡眠障害を招くことがある。そうならないためには、過度の利用がどのような結果を招くことになるかを子どもたちに教え、睡眠がソーシャルメディアによって悪影響を受けていることを示すのは、どんな兆候であり、それが自分にあるかどうかを探すように教えるのが、最善の手段である。

《出典》"Social Media Is Keeping Young Adult Awake" <VOA Learning English>

【解答 2 0】2017 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

収録なし

【解答 2 1】2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

- | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | a as | b against | c of |
| | d by | e to | |
| 2 | 1 regarded | 2 designed | 3 improving |
| | 4 failing | 5 guarantees | |

3 年間数十万のアメリカ人が食生活にかかわり合いのある予防可能な慢性疾患で亡くなっているという状況。

4 野菜や果物を 50%含む食事が推奨されているのに、政府は予算のわずか 1%未満しかそういった食物の研究や生産やマーケティングに費やしていないという矛盾。

5

1) 同時に、私たちの化石燃料に依存した農業や食品制度は、エネルギー部門を除いたアメリカの経済のどの部門よりも、温室効果ガスの排出に対して多くの責任を負っている。

2) しかし、こういった問題のすべてが食品制度と関連があり、人々の健康を優先事項とするならば、こういった問題は包括的に考慮され、取り組まれ、決定されるべきである。

《出典》“How a National Food Policy Could Save Millions of American Lives”<The Washington Post, 一部抜粋・改変>

【解答 2 2】2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

- 1 以前と変わらず低いまま受け継がれてきた識字率。
- 2
 - ・年間で数十万ドルが浪費されている状況。
 - ・訓練を受けていない教師により教育の質が低下したという状況。
- 3 貧しい国においては、小学校への参加率が焦点となっているから。
- 4 少数民族や女性に対してよい教育をほどこし、教師に十分な訓練や賃金を与え、職場を改善すること。
- 5 独立後に、大人の識字率を高めるためにアフリカの国々が行ってきた努力。

《出典》“One in Four Young People in Developing Countries Unable to Read, Says UN”<The Guardian, 一部抜粋・改変>

【解答 2 3】 2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

田舎の歳入を増やすため、人々の興味を惹く目的で始まったふるさと納税という制度では、自分や家族の故郷でなくても、好きな自治体に納税ができることにより、多くの人が納税先に東日本大震災の被害にあった東北の沿岸部の街を選んでいて、またそれにより田舎に住むことが魅力的に見えるという利点がある。

《出典》“Hometown Dues: Struggling Parts of the Countryside Have Found a Novel Way to Attract Money”〈The Economist, 一部抜粋・改変〉

【解答 2 4】 2016 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期 経済 経営

収録なし

【解答 2 5】 2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | a by | b to | c with | d at |
| | e on | | | |
| 2 | 1 deepening | 2 sent | 3 conducted | 4 overcoming |
| | 5 enjoye | | | |
- 3 職業倫理のような、新たに見いだされた強さや競争力の社会的で文化的な基盤。
- 4 日本が経済成長の中で直面した問題を乗り越えてきた体験を共有し、そして基本的なインフラを整備して、マレーシアを 2020 年までに完全な先進国にする政策。
- 5 しかし、彼らが忘れていたのは、ヨーロッパ諸国は 200 年に渡って緩慢な成長をしてきたことであり、その一方で、私たちは、日本が成し遂げ、韓国が成し遂げつつあったように、急速に発展する必要があったことであった。

《出典》“Can Japan Still be a Role Model?” 〈Japan International Cooperation Agency〉

【解答 2 6】 2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- 1
- ・ 遠くの駐車場で人を待つ。
 - ・ 特殊な機械により、ショッピングカートのように他の車と一緒に回収される。
- 2 都市の内部に進出しやすくなるという影響。
- 3 信号機がなくなって、その代わりに車や道路のセンサーが車の流れを自動的に導くことにより、交通渋滞や燃料費や交通事故を減らすこと。

- 4
- ・車の中で眠ること。
 - ・車の後部で自転車をこぐ運動をすること。

5

- 1) 多くの専門家が次の 10 年間で自動運転の車が一般的なものになるだろうと考えている。こういった技術に取り組み、思いを馳せている人々はすでに、このような運転者がいない自動車が未来の都市に対しどのような意味を持つか問いはじめている。
- 2) ビジネス街での車の運転の 30%は駐車場を探すことに費やされており、アメリカでは、合計で毎年およそ 10 億マイルもの無駄な運転がなされていることになる。

《出典》”Disruptions: How Driverless Cars Could Reshape Cities.” <The New York Times>

【解答 2 7】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- 1) It has been a long time since the developing of Japanese people’s communicative ability was recognized as an important issue, along with the globalization.
- 2) We can safely assume that today, English is the most effective language that is functioning realistically as a common language that can bridge the people all over the world.

【解答 2 8】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

収録なし

【解答 2 9】2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | a by | b to | c with | d at |
| | e on | | | |
| 2 | 1 deepening | 2 sent | 3 conducted | 4 overcoming |
| | 5 enjoye | | | |
- 3 職業倫理のような、新たに見いだされた強さや競争力の社会的で文化的な基盤。
 - 4 日本が経済成長の中で直面した問題を乗り越えてきた体験を共有し、そして基本的なインフラを整備して、マレーシアを 2020 年までに完全な先進国にする政策。
 - 5 しかし、彼らが忘れていたのは、ヨーロッパ諸国は 200 年に渡って緩慢な成長をしてきたことであり、その一方で、私たちは、日本が成し遂げ、韓国が成し遂げつつあったように、急速に発展する必要があったことであった。

《出典》”Can Japan Still be a Role Model?” <Japan International Cooperation Agency>

【解答 3 0】 2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

1

- ・ 遠くの駐車場で人を待つ。
- ・ 特殊な機械により、ショッピングカートのように他の車と一緒に回収される。

2 都市の内部に進出しやすくなるという影響。

3 信号機がなくなって、その代わりに車や道路のセンサーが車の流れを自動的に導くことにより、交通渋滞や燃料費や交通事故を減らすこと。

- 4
- ・ 車の中で眠ること。
 - ・ 車の後部で自転車をこぐ運動をすること。

5

- 1) 多くの専門家が次の 10 年間で自動運転の車が一般的なものになるだろうと考えている。こういった技術に取り組み、思いを馳せている人々はすでに、このような運転者がいない自動車が未来の都市に対しどのような意味を持つか問いは始めている。
- 2) ビジネス街での車の運転の 30%は駐車場を探すことに費やされており、アメリカでは、合計で毎年およそ 10 億マイルもの無駄な運転がなされていることになる。

《出典》"Disruptions: How Driverless Cars Could Reshape Cities." <The New York Times>

【解答 3 1】 2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

簡潔に言えば共同作業をすることであり、情報を交換して活用し、障壁や余計な努力なしに他のシステムや機関と連携することを可能にする。また、協力や革新を拡大させ、さらに協力相手と新たな関係を築くことで能率を上げてコストを削減し、利益と顧客の満足度を高め、企業を創造的でより高いレベルに発展させるもの。

《出典》"Interoperability: Working Together to Enhance Innovation" <The Futurist>

【解答 3 2】 2015 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

収録なし

【解答 3 3】 2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- A a out b from c to d by
- e on

- B 1 carried 2 ensuring 3 decided 4 return
 5 enhanced

C 一つは、腰を悪くしたこと。もう一つは、目を悪くしたこと。

D 農家の主婦は、特に繁忙期には農作業に加わらねばならず、そのため料理をする十分な時間がなくなり、田植え、稲刈り期には体重がかなり減少したという問題。

E

- 1) 日本の農業部門に従事する人々は、今日多くの発展途上国の人々が、日常の労働と生活や衛生、健康といった領域で直面しているのと全く同じ問題を持っていた。
- 2) このことで、けがの数や、その他子どもたちの抱えていた問題が減少し、またこれが疾病の早期発見に役立った。

【解答 3 4】 2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- 1 一つは、温暖化の原因となる温室効果ガスの炭化水素が大量に放出されること。もう一つは、肺の疾病やがんといった数多くの疾病を起こす微粒子が大量に放出されること。
- 2 エンジンを強化するためにガソリンの添加はやめられず、そのため今でも相当量の汚染を生じること。
- 3 水蒸気と熱。
- 4 まずは発展途上国で、そして次には先進国で交通手段を化石燃料に依存することからの脱出に向けた第一歩になるという期待。
- 5 一つは、十分な利用可能水素が手に入らないこと。一つは、水素の流通網が欠如していること。一つは、他の燃料に比べて高価であること。

【解答 3 5】 2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- 1) It is made up of various local communities, ranging from big cities to provincial villages, to say nothing of isolated islands.
- 2) And on account of its diversity in climate, you can enjoy different kinds of leisure activities, such as swimming, skiing, and hot spring bathing.

【解答 3 6】 2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

収録なし

【解答 3 7】 2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

- 問 1. ア (4) イ (3) ウ (4) エ (5) オ (1)

問 2. the agony is so extreme that

問 3. 先生は患者にそれぞれのページを特定の計画で埋めるように求めた。それから先生は、目標を書き出した患者の回復度と、同じ小冊子を受け取ったが何も記入しなかった患者の回復度とを比較した。

問 4. 自分の小冊子に計画を記入した患者は、しなかった患者に比べて、ほぼ 2 倍早く歩き出すようになった。彼らは、ほぼ 3 倍早く介護なしで椅子に乗ったり下りたりし始めた。

問 5. 例えば、ある患者は、「私は明日バス停まで歩いて仕事帰りの妻を迎えに行く」と書き、次に何時に出発し、どの道を歩き、どんな服装をし、もし雨が降っていたらどんな上着を持って行き、痛みがひどい場合にはどの薬を飲むかをメモした。

《出典》Charles Duhigg "The Power of Habit: Why We Do What We Do in Life and Business" <2012, New York: Random House>

【解答 3 8】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

問 1. (a) ア (b) ア (c) イ (d) イ

問 2. 何か自分にとって真に意義あることをしたいという思いを、決して見失うことのない断固たる決意を持った人も何人かいる。

問 3. 何とかして学校に戻り、一世代のすばらしい若者たちを教え育てるということ。

問 4. 私はその気持ちを経験することができるようになってほしいと思う。毎朝目を覚まし、自分が今していることをしていられるのがどんなに幸運なことなのかを思うということ。

問 5. 考えもしなかった脅威や好機の中には、元々の計画にあったものよりも優れたものが、ほぼいつでもあるものだ。

《出典》Clayton M. Christensen "How Will You Measure Your Life?" <2012, London: HarperCollins>

【解答 3 9】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

問 1. 外国に定着するのに 3 段階ある。第 1 段階は出発直前と到着直後を含み、興奮と期待の時期で約 2, 3 ヶ月続く。第 2 段階は 3~6 ヶ月目に始まる不満期で、慣れない日常生活に適応を強いられ、負の感情を抱き、不安や鬱になる。第 3 段階は 6~8 ヶ月目に始まる適応期である。言葉にも慣れ、日常生活にも支障がなくなって文化の再評価も進む。

《出典》Joy Norton "Living in Japan: A Guide to Living, Working, and Traveling in Japan" <2001, Boston: Tuttle Publishing>

【解答 4 0】2014 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

収録なし

【解答 4 1】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- A a from b for c before d With
 e in
- B 1 Given 2 starting 3 swept 4 encouraged
 5 increasing

C 日本にまだ深く根付いている、英語はイギリスやアメリカの言語だという考え方。

D 子どもたちが母親を連れて海外へ語学留学に行ってしまうと、韓国内に取り残された父親が、仕送りをし、年に一度や二度、家族のもとに出かけている社会現象。

E

- 1) 英語の能力が身につけているか、またはそうでないかが、個人の入試や就職活動、そして昇進における成功のチャンスに多大な影響を及ぼしうることはよく知られている事実である。
- 2) 親たちが子どもの教育に多くのお金を投資すればするほど、自分たちの老後の生活を安泰にするための貯蓄をするのが困難になっている。

【解答 4 2】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- 1 管理の効率を上げたり生産力を増強できるよう、個人経営の農家に、収入に対しての補助金を与えた政策。
- 2 農家のほぼ半数は稲作農家であり、どの稲作農家に対しても補助金を与えているので、農業予算の 1/3 が補助金に充てられている。また、政策実施後、稲作農家の収入は増えたものの、全収入の 60%が補助金によるものなので、現状のままでは、農業を頑健で柔軟性を持つ部門に変革していくのは難しいという問題。
- 3 稲作農家の田の規模を、5年間で平均 2ヘクタールから、20ないし 30ヘクタールまで拡大しようと支援した。しかしこれは楽観的な計画で、申込者は予想されていた 30%にしか達しなかった。これは、兼業農家や稲作農家以外の人々が、土地を売りたいがなかったからである。
- 4
 - ・農家の半数を占める稲作農家の数にだけ目を奪われ、その 20%程度しかない市場規模にもかかわらず、助成金を与えているという問題。
 - ・田畑の規模を拡大しておもに米の収量を上げようとしているが、その努力が足りていない上、兼業農家や、畜産、果物、野菜農家などの非稲作農家のことを考慮に入れていないという問題。

- ・農林水産省が目指している生産農家と加工，販売農家との融合が，産地直売を目指している現場のそのような農家と全く異なった考え方に基づいているという問題。
- 5 国内市場で充足するだけでなく，輸出戦略を強化する努力がなされなければならない。なぜなら，日本の農作物は，味や品質の点で高い評価を得ているからである。

【解答 4 3】 2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- 1) Readers' appreciation of picture books constantly change, according to their ages, their experiences, and their own internal changes and maturity with time.
- 2) Picture books are profoundly interesting just because every time you read them, you can find and notice completely new aspects of their messages, which they intrinsically have.

【解答 4 4】 2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

収録なし

【解答 4 5】 2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

- 問 1. (a) ウ (b) エ (c) ウ (d) ウ
- 問 2. (r) [4] (i) [3] (y) [2] (x) [5]
- 問 3. per head
- 問 4. このように収入が極端に低い水準であると，貧しい人々はその日暮らし同然の生活しかできないと思われる。彼らが貧困から抜け出せるかどうかは，国際的な援助か，彼らがグローバル化した経済に最終的に組み込まれるかにかかっていると思われる。
- 問 5. what the poor might do for themselves
- 問 6. 1日 2ドルで生活するというのは長期にわたる平均に過ぎない。もっと稼げる日もあれば，もっと少ない日もあり，全く収入がない日もある。その上，国からは限られた支援しか得られないし，たとえ得られるときでも支援の質は低いものになりがちである。
- 問 7. これらが何十億もの人たちが毎日直面している現実問題である。これらは1日 1ドルか 2ドル，3ドルで生活している人たちのための市場を構築する新たな方法を模索する出発点でもある。

《出典》Daryl Collins "Portfolios of the Poor: How the World's Poor Live on \$2 a Day" <2009, New Jersey: Princeton University Press>

【解答 4 6】 2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

- 問 1. このような人たちは，弁護士，ソーシャルワーカー，教師であり，「卓越した言語能力」と，

豊富な人生経験をもち、カウンセリングの特別な訓練を受けた人たちである。

問 2. 友情と密接な関係がある別の社会習慣、結婚式での新郎新婦への乾杯のスピーチを考えてみよう。伝統的に、そのような挨拶は新郎の親友が行う、温かくておもしろい、心からのお祝いの表現である。

問 3. (i)があらかじめ用意されている一般的な乾杯のスピーチ原稿を提供するのに対して、(f)は新郎新婦の出会いについての情報や紹介の仕方、どのような感じのスピーチにするのかについてのネット上のアンケートに答えて、それを元にプロがオリジナルのスピーチ原稿を作成するから。

問 4. 後になって、親友は自分で乾杯のスピーチを書いたのではなくて、ネットで買ったということを知ったとしよう。それは気になることだろうか。最初より、お金を払ってプロに書いてもらったものだと知る前より、スピーチの意味はなくなるだろうか。

問 5. 親友の結婚式でスピーチをする見通しがあつて、不安にかられて、感動的で感傷的な最高傑作のスピーチ原稿をネットで買ったならば、この事実を打ち明けるだろうか、それとも隠しておこうとするだろうか。

《出典》Michael J. Sandel "What Money Can't Buy: The Moral Limits of Markets" (2012, New York: Allen Lane)

【解答 4 7】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

問 1. 最初にヨーロッパからアメリカに入植した人々は、勤勉、創意工夫、儉約、幸運によって成功を収めた。アメリカの奇跡的な成功は、国富論と独立宣言に見られる、個人の自由な経済活動と万人の平等という 2 つの考えの実践によるものである。

《出典》Milton "Free to Choose: A Personal Statement" (1980, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich)

【解答 4 8】2013 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

収録なし

【解答 4 9】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| A | a for | b at | c besides |
| | d in | e under | |
| B | 1 considering | 2 made | 3 set |
| | 4 employed | 5 enable | |
| C | 英語による道案内の標識 | | |
| D | ツアーガイドの資格をより取りやすくしようという動き。 | | |

E

- 1) その後彼らは、自分たちが遭遇した不便さを中心に考え方や意見を求められた。
- 2) 外国人とコミュニケーションを図ろうとする意欲と関心を持つことが、日本にやってくる外国人旅行者にとっての居心地の良い環境を作り出す上で、最も重要なことである。

【解答50】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- 1 再生可能なエネルギーで生み出す電力量が少ないから。
- 2 太陽エネルギーや、4基の風力タービンを使うことにより、市が必要とする電力の130パーセントを生み出している。
- 3 電力の余剰生産から得られた利益で、ゴミの収集が無料になったり、学校の耐震化工事を行ったりし、また町の清掃予算を3倍に引き上げることができた。
- 4 環境にやさしく、効率的に電力を生産でき、また余剰電力を政府に売ることによって、その資金を他の事業にまわすことができるから。
- 5 地方に再生可能エネルギーを生産するための経済的インセンティブを与えることにより、地方が余剰生産したクリーンな電力を国が買い取る仕組みになっているから。

【解答51】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

- 1) When writing a paper, you can save the document, and delete or insert words quite easily.
- 2) I sometimes say to myself, "If personal computers had been more prevalent, how enjoyable my college life would have been!"

【解答52】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経済

収録なし

【解答53】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

- 問 1. [1] エ [2] ウ [3] ウ [4] ウ [5] エ
問 2. ア <3> イ <4>

問 3. 21世紀において、我々の地球社会が繁栄できるか、それとも滅亡に至るかは、我々が、一連の目標を共有し、それを実行する手段について全世界的な共通の基盤を見出すことができるかどうかにかかっている。

問 4. 高まる緊張から文明の衝突が起こりうる可能性が十分にあり、そしてそれは本当の意味で最後の、完全に破壊的な衝突となる可能性がある。

問 5. <2>

問 6. およそ半世紀前、多くの国々は、産業化時代の中で、空気、水、土地などもより徹底した管理を行なう必要があることに気づき始めた。町の極貧地域にもし有毒な廃棄物を投棄すれば、それはまた必ずや近隣の裕福な地域を脅かすことになるのであった。

問 7. 民族的に同質なスカンディナビア諸国のような国々では、社会福祉制度は最も効果的で人気のある制度となった。これらの国々では、自分たちの支払う税金は、自分たち自身を救うことになると信じているのである。

《出典》 Jeffrey D. Sachs "Common Wealth: Economics for a Crowded Planet" <2009, New York: Penguin Books>
一部改変あり

【解答 5 4】 2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

問 1. <2>

問 2. 私はそのとき、どんなことでもできないことはまずないのだ、ということを知った。何か、我々のすべてが、全世界中が、大きな夢を見ることを許されたような感覚だった。

問 3. The people running the camp kept looking at their

問 4. ついに、月面上で賢明な決定がなされようとしているさなか、この地球上で愚かな決定が下された。時間が過ぎたのだ。

問 5. mankind

問 6. moment

問 7. 人間を月面に送るのに費やされた何十億ドルというお金があれば、地球上の貧困や飢餓と戦うためにそれを使えたはずである、という主張を私は理解している。

問 8. ご自分に夢を見させなさい。お子さんたちの夢も膨らませてあげてください。時にはそれによって、寝る時間が過ぎてても起きているお子さんを許さなければならないこともあるかもしれませんが。

問 9. たまには、寝ずに夢を見よう！

《出典》 Randy Pausch "The Last Lecture" <2008, New York: Hyperion>

【解答 5 5】 2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

問 1. 孫娘の可愛さを表現する言葉を、母国語では思いつくが、英語ではぴったりの表現がうまく思いつかない。

《出典》 Anna Wierzbicka "Two languages, two cultures, one(?)self: Between Polish and English" <Translating Lives: Living with Two Languages and Cultures, 2007, Australia: University of Queensland Press>一部改変あり

【解答56】2012 兵庫県立大学 2/25, 前期日程 経営

収録なし

