

2024年度

経済学部編入学試験

小論文(経済および経済学の基礎知識)

(70点)

受験 番号		フリガナ	
		氏名	

問 題	<p>下記の2問 (A) (B) のうち、1問を選択して解答しなさい。</p> <p>(A) 最近、物価上昇に関するニュースがしばしば報道されている。(ア)物価上昇を引き起こす要因としてどのようなものがあるか。(イ)物価上昇によるメリットとデメリットはどのようなものがあるか。(ウ)物価上昇を抑制するための政策としてどのようなものがあるか。(ア)(イ)(ウ)について、できるだけ詳しく論じなさい。</p> <p>(B) 完全競争を仮定する。財市場において、需要の価格弾力性が低いときに、生産者に課税したとする。この場合、課税の帰着と死荷重がどのようになるかについて、図を用いて議論しなさい。また、需要の価格弾力性が低い財に対する課税としてどのようなものがあり得るかを、実際の課税政策と関連付けて論じなさい。</p>

採点欄

2024年度

経済学部編入学試験

小論文(一般教養)

(30点)

受験 番号		フリガナ	
		氏名	

問 題	次の2問のうちから1問を選んで、論じなさい。 (1) 現在、日本などが主導し「海洋プラスチック汚染を始めとするプラスチック汚染対策に関する条約」を制定するための国際交渉が進められています。このような条約が求められている背景と、どのような方策が必要なのかを論じなさい。 (2) コミュニケーションの目的がもっぱら情報ないし意思の伝達、共有であるならば、誤解の余地のない形で単刀直入に物事を伝えるのが理想的なコミュニケーションということになるのでしょうか、多くの人はそれに同意しないでしょう。そこで、身近な(対人の)経験を例に出して、良いコミュニケーションとはどのようなものかを論じなさい。

採点欄

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I 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。*のついた語句には注があります。[35点]

Ice cream. Butter. Yogurt. Cheese. A tall, cold glass of milk. Dairy is an essential part of the modern American diet. But, as the rise of coconut ice cream, cashew butter, and oat yogurt suggests, (A) some people may choose not to drink cow's milk, many more simply can't digest it well.

In the ancient past, our ancestors, like all mammals, could not digest milk after infancy—and even today, an estimated 68 percent of the global human population is lactose intolerant*. The real mystery is why some people do drink milk.

It's not mysterious why we might want to. Drinking milk has a lot of (B), especially when food is scarce. Herds of sheep, goats, and cattle are a mobile and renewable source of nutrition and clean, drinkable liquid, able to thrive in environments where humans otherwise do not.

(1) Milk can be consumed fresh or processed to keep for months, if not years. Also, if modern human experience is any guide, it tastes pretty good.

Still, drinking milk into adulthood, let alone other animals' milk, is a weird behavior in the animal kingdom, and it has had a lot of big, weird effects. Scientists are still getting to the bottom of why the (C) began, and why it persisted. This research could unlock new understandings of our food cultures, our microbiomes*, and even our DNA.

The earliest evidence of animal milk drinking dates back almost 9,000 years to modern-day Turkey near the sea of Marmara, (D) milk fats have been found on ancient shards* of pottery. Richard Evershed, a biogeochemist* at the University of Bristol, says his team found evidence of milk in even the oldest pots*. "They were probably milking before the invention of pots," Evershed says.

In early settled communities, like the proto-city of Çatalhöyük* in modern Turkey, milk would have been part of a diverse diet. Jessica Henty, an archaeological scientist at the University of York, says that one bowl she analyzed from that site from the late Neolithic had evidence of dairy mixed with residue from pulses* like barley. "They seemed to be using milk as part of a meal like we might do today," she says.

Milk appears to have been a major staple for ancient pastoralists*, a mobile way of life built around herds of sheep, goats, and cattle. Researchers analyzing ancient dental plaque* have identified individuals who consumed goat's milk dating back 6,000 years in East Africa, where pastoralism offered real advantages.

"The Sahara was drying and the less rain you have the more unpredictable it is, so it makes much better sense to move animals where the food is then wait for it to come to any one place," says Fiona Marshall, an archaeologist and professor emerita at the Washington University in St. Louis. In modern pastoral societies, milk remains (E); in northern Kenya, the Maasai's traditional dietary staples are milk, cow's blood, and meat.

【注】 lactose intolerant 乳糖不耐症の (乳糖を消化できない)

microbiomes マイクロバイオーム (ある環境に生息する微生物の集まり)

shards 破片 biogeochemist 生物地球化学者 pots 土器

proto-city of Çatalhöyük チャタル・ヒュユク (トルコにあった原始都市)

pulses 豆類 pastoralists 遊牧民 dental plaque 歯垢 professor emerita 名誉教授

【出典】Meghan McCarron "We still don't know why humans started drinking cow's milk", National Geographic

1 下線部(1)を和訳し、解答用紙に記入しなさい。

2 本文の空欄(A)~(E)に入るもっとも適切な語句を選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

(A) ① because ② however ③ if ④ while

英語 試験問題 (NO. 2/5)

- (B) ① benefits ② difference ③ disadvantages ④ information
 (C) ① argument ② campaign ③ practice ④ protest
 (D) ① what ② when ③ where ④ which
 (E) ① dangerous ② essential ③ ethical ④ organic

3. 以下の[1]~[5]に関して、本文の内容に合致するものには T を、合致しないものには F を、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。

- [1] 人間は古代から大人でもミルクを消化することができた。
 [2] 著者によれば、人間がミルクを飲みたいと考える理由は明らかである。
 [3] 他の動物のミルクを飲む動物は人間以外にも多く存在する。
 [4] Richard Evershed によれば、最古の土器にはミルクを入れた形跡がなかった。
 [5] 東アフリカでは、6千年前に人間がヤギのミルクを飲んでいただけと考えられる。

II 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。*のついた語句には注があります。[35点]

The hollowing out of U.S. cities' office and commercial cores is a national trend with serious consequences for millions of Americans. As more people have stayed home following the COVID-19 pandemic, foot traffic has fallen. Major retail chains are closing stores, and even prestigious properties are having a hard time retaining tenants.

The shuttering of a Whole Foods Market* after only a year in downtown San Francisco in May 2023 received widespread coverage. Even more telling was the high-end department store Nordstrom's decision to close its flagship store there in August after a 35-year run.

In New York City, office vacancy rates have risen by over 70% since 2019. Chicago's Magnificent Mile, a stretch of high-end shops and restaurants, had a 26% vacancy rate in spring 2023.

A recent study from the University of Toronto found that across North America, downtowns are recovering from the pandemic more slowly than other urban areas and that "older, denser downtowns reliant on professional or tech workers and located within large metros" are (A) the hardest.

Over more than 50 years of researching urban policy, I have watched U.S. cities go through many booms and busts. Now, however, I see a more fundamental shift taking place. In my view, traditional downtowns are dead, dying or on life support across the U.S. and elsewhere. (1) Local governments and urban residents urgently need to consider what the post-pandemic city will look like.

U.S. downtowns were in trouble before the COVID-19 pandemic. Today's overhang* of excess commercial space was years in the making.

Urban property markets are speculative* enterprises. When the economy is booming, individual developers decide to build more – and the (B) result of these rational individual decisions is excess buildings.

In the 1980s, the Reagan administration allowed a quicker depreciation* of commercial real estate that effectively lowered tax rates for developers. With financial globalization, foreign money flowed into the U.S. property sector, especially to very big development projects that could absorb large pools of liquid capital looking for relatively safe long-term investments.

Years of low interest rates meant cheap money for developers to finance their projects. City governments were eager to

greenlight projects that would generate tax revenues. In many downtowns, office space now takes up between 70% and 80% of all real estate.

COVID-19 finally burst this 40-year bubble. During pandemic lockdowns, many people worked from home and became comfortable with virtual meetings. Telecommuting grew as conventional commuting declined. Workers with the resources and job flexibility moved from cities to so-called "zoom towns" where housing was more affordable and parks and outdoor activities were close at hand.

Now, many employers want their staffs to return to the office. However, workers are pushing back, especially against spending full five-day weeks in the office. New technologies have made it easier to work from home, and a (C) labor market has strengthened employees' bargaining power.

There are significant knock-on effects. A range of businesses, including restaurants, retail stores and services, rely on downtown office workers. At least 17% of all leisure and hospitality sector jobs are in the downtowns of the 100 largest U.S. cities.

In San Francisco, for example, a typical office worker used to spend \$168 near their office per week. Now, with nearly 150,000 fewer office workers commuting downtown, about 33,000 people in the service and (D) sectors have lost their jobs.

Today, many cities are confronting the prospect of an urban doom loop, with a massive oversupply of office and retail space, fewer commuters and a looming urban fiscal crisis. Washington, D.C., is an illustration.

In December 2022, the city had approximately 27,000 fewer jobs than in February 2020, and it faced a growing financial shortfall from declining property taxes due to downtown business closures and fewer property purchases. The District of Columbia* government projects that city revenues will decline by US\$81 million in fiscal year 2024, \$183 million in 2025 and \$200 million in 2026. Washington's Metropolitan Transit Authority faces a \$750 million shortfall because of a sharp decline in ridership.

In the *Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels famously wrote that under the pressures of dynamic capitalism, "all that is solid melts into air." They could have been describing the ever-changing built form of the United States, with people and money flowing to Main Street stores through the 1960s, then to suburban malls in the 1970s and 80s, then (E) malls for revived downtowns and online shopping. Now, traditional downtowns may be in similar terminal decline.

What can cities do with their surplus office spaces? In some cities, such as Columbus, Ohio, investors are purchasing deeply discounted buildings, demolishing* them and finding more profitable uses for the land, such as residential and mixed-use buildings. Other options include converting commercial space into residences or more specialized applications such as biotech labs.

But conversion is no panacea*. There are many regulatory hurdles, although cities are changing zoning laws to make the process easier. Many office buildings have large internal floor spaces that makes it expensive to divide them into individual residential units that all receive outdoor light. And glass-sheathed* buildings with windows that don't open are prone to overheating.

Another approach is making downtowns more alluring, through steps such as waiving fees for food trucks and small businesses, offering free parking at night and on weekends and promoting events and eateries. The city of Columbus gives out lunch coupons for downtown restaurants.

Worcester, Massachusetts, offers financial aid for small businesses that move into vacant storefronts. San Francisco is considering a proposal to convert its downtown Westfield Centre Mall, formerly home to Nordstrom and other retailers, into a soccer stadium.

In my view, the growth of commercial office complexes that has long been promoted by investors, developers and federal

The downtown filled with acres of banal office blocks, with accompanying ground-level retail stores and shopping malls, is a relic of the 20th century. It's daunting but exciting to envision what will take its place.

【注】 Whole Foods Market アメリカの高級スーパーマーケットチェーンの一つ
 overhang だぶつき speculative 投機的な depreciation 減価償却
 the District of Columbia ワシントンDC demolish 取り壊す
 panacea 万能薬 sheathe 覆う

- 下線部 (1) を和訳し、解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 本文の空欄 (A)~(E) に入る最も適切な語句を選びその番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

(A) ① dying	② practicing	③ struggling	④ thriving
(B) ① acceptable	② collective	③ encouraging	④ tentative
(C) ① consumer	② loose	③ stable	④ tight
(D) ① agricultural	② manufacturing	③ military	④ retail
(E) ① abandoning	② developing	③ purchasing	④ renovating
- 以下の [1]~[5] に関して、本文の内容に合致するものにはTを、合致しないものにはFを、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。
 - 新型コロナウイルスのパンデミックを経て、ニューヨークのオフィスの空室率は70%以上になった。
 - 現在の都心部における商業スペースの過剰は、1980年代以来の政策の結果である。
 - 都心部のオフィスで働く人の減少で、それに依存する飲食店や小売店で働く人の17%が職を失った。
 - 筆者は、アメリカで郊外のショッピングモールが復活することはもうないと考えている。
 - 都心部のオフィス過剰を解決するために、オハイオ州コロンバス市では、市がビルを買い取って取り壊し、建て替えを進めている。

【出典】Traditional downtowns are dead or dying in many US cities – what's next for these zones? by John Rennie Short, The Conversation, <https://theconversation.com/traditional-downtowns-are-dead-or-dying-in-many-us-cities-whats-next-for-these-zones-213963>

III 以下の各日本文と英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入るもっとも適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。[10点]

- 気候変動によって、一部の木はかつてよりも早い時期に葉を落としている。
 Climate change is causing some trees to drop their leaves earlier than they () to.
 ① got ② had ③ meant ④ used
- 他の木よりもうまく気候変動に順応している木々もある。
 Some trees are more successful at () to climate change than others.
 ① adapting ② getting ③ reaching ④ winning
- サナギが蝶に変わるのにどれくらいの時間がかかりますか。
 How long does it () for a pupa to turn into a butterfly?
 ① get ② have ③ make ④ take

3. サナギが蝶に変わるのにどれくらいの時間がかかりますか。

How long does it () for a pupa to turn into a butterfly?

- ① get ② have ③ make ④ take

4. この国における最近の選挙は暴動の発生につながった。

The recent election in this country () in outbreaks of rioting.

- ① refurbished ② remained ③ restrained ④ resulted

5. 多くの人々が新たな職を期待してその国に引き付けられている。

Many people are drawn to the country by the () of the new job.

- ① procedure ② promotion ③ property ④ prospect

IV 以下の各日本文とほぼ同じ意味になるように、かっこ内の語句を並べ替えて英文を完成させるとき、かっこの中で3番目と5番目にくるものを選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。[10点]

1. 株を買うことはお金を銀行に預けるよりもやりがいのある投資の方法だ。

Buying stocks is a more (① investing ② of ③ putting ④ than ⑤ way ⑥ worthwhile) money in a bank account.

2. 飢饉に苦しむ村々は、早く助けが来ることを求めている。

Villages (① aid ② famine ③ from ④ suffering ⑤ to ⑥ want) come soon.

3. 今日仕事を休んでいる人たちには何があったのですか。

What happened to (① absent ② are ③ from ④ those ⑤ who ⑥ work) today?

4. 彼は自分がそのプロジェクトの責任者だと主張しているが、事実はそうではないようだ。

While he (① be ② charge ③ claims ④ in ⑤ of ⑥ to) the project, the facts suggest otherwise.

5. 傷んだ葉は、そうでない葉よりも数週間早く落ちる傾向がある。

Damaged (① earlier ② fall ③ leaves ④ tend ⑤ to ⑥ weeks) than undamaged ones.

V 次の日本文を英訳し、解答用紙に記入しなさい。[10点]

世界中で生産される食べ物のおよそ3分の1は無駄になっている。

I. 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい

自从提倡公文处理电子化和办公无纸化以来，在相当多的领域中，用笔写字已经被用键盘敲字取代。最近我经常问身边的人：“(1)”

以前上学时老师常说，字是一个人的第二张脸。现在电脑把这“第二张脸”毁得差不多了。(ア) 不仅让人提笔忘字，还使我们过去上学时掌握的书法艺术也付诸东流。

有人曾给搞文字工作的人做了一个测试：用笔写“(a) 喷嚏”二字。结果十个人当中只有一个人正确地写出“嚏”字。因为在电脑上打字，根本无需记住“嚏”的右边怎么写。(イ) 电脑使得我们对文字结构、笔画先后不再敏感。

用笔写字与电脑输入的 (i) jiāofēng，往深里说也算民族性和现代性的冲突。一百多年来，我们的文化一直有意无意地 (ii) chūnyú 一种放弃民族性、追求现代性的过程中。现在越来越多的人根据*比尔·盖茨“十年后办公将实现无纸化”的预言，认为将来不再需要用笔写字。

然而如果深入思考，就会发现这种说法是很成问题的。因为纸不过是印刷和书写文字的 (b) 载体，而书写汉字不仅仅是简单地传达信息。中国人书写文字的行为具有不容忽视的文化 (c) 内涵。例如，汉字的音形意之间有密切的联系，通过书写，可以加强形象 (iii) sīwéi 的能力，这是汉字与世界上其他文字的明显不同的地方。我们对此必须保持清醒的认识。

*比尔·盖茨：ビル・ゲイツ

問1. 波線部 (a) ~ (c) のピンインを記しなさい。声調符号も記すこと。

問2. 二重下線部 (i) ~ (iii) のピンインを簡体字（繁体字での記入も認めるが、字体の混用は不可とする）で記しなさい。

問3. 空欄 (1) を埋めるのに最も適当なものを一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙に記しなさい。

- ①您多久没用笔写文章了？
- ②您多久有没用笔写文章了？
- ③您没用笔写文章有多久了？
- ④您用笔写文章有多久没写了？

問4. 下線部 (ア) (イ) を日本語に訳しなさい。

問5. 本文の内容に合っているものを一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙に記しなさい。

- ①上学时，老师曾告诉我们字是人的另一张脸。
- ②能不能正确写出“喷嚏”二字，今后已不重要。
- ③越来越多的人对比尔·盖茨的预言表示怀疑。
- ④不能无视中国人上学时掌握的书法艺术的文化内涵。

II. 次の各文を中国語（簡体字）に訳しなさい。繁体字（正体字）での記載も認めるが、字体の混用は不可とする。标点符号も適切に記すこと。

1. 兄は私より5つ年上だが、私ほど背は高くない。
2. 母は、私にアルバイトをさせてくれない。
3. うちの大学から遠く、電車で1時間半ほどかかる。
4. 静かにして。もうすぐ会議が始まりますよ。
5. あなたはもうレポートを書き終えましたか。
6. あなたは中国語を話すのがとても上手ですね。中国に留学したことがあるのですか。