

平成 31(2019)年度 個別学力検査 前期日程

経済学部 英語

【注 意】

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験時間は 13 時 00 分から 14 時 40 分まで(100 分間)です。
3. この問題冊子は表紙以外に 8 ページあり、解答用紙は 3 枚あります。
4. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
5. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。
6. 受験者本人の特定につながるような氏名、住所、学校名等は記述しないでください。
7. 解答用紙を持ち出してはいけません。持ち出した場合、試験をすべて無効とします。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I. 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。(80 点)

With the yen at its weakest level in years, some major Japanese companies with overseas factories are moving production back to Japan. But some experts think that this so-called “reshoring,” the transfer of a business operation back to its country of origin, is limited and does not change the basic strategy of Japanese export companies in the era of globalization.

For many years Japanese electronics and car makers have been moving production overseas to save on costs. However, since the beginning of 2015 the media has been reporting a reverse trend, as major manufacturers bring some operations back to Japan. In 2015 Panasonic began bringing back domestic production of air conditioners and washing machines for the Japanese market. In 2014 Sharp started to move production of some of its refrigerators and other products back to Japan from China. Canon also announced plans to increase domestic production from about 40% to 60% of its total production between 2016 and 2018. Honda too, whose Vietnamese plants produce mini-bikes for the Japanese market, also moved some of that production back to Japan at the end of 2015.

Two major reasons for such reshoring policies are the weak Japanese currency, the yen, and the rise in overseas production costs. The yen’s value has fallen since the start of “Abenomics,” for example by about 30% against the Chinese currency since 2013. The weak yen makes Japanese-made export goods cheaper in foreign markets. Also, salaries are increasing in China and some other developing countries. The weak yen also pushes up the price of imported goods in Japan—including those produced by the overseas factories of Japanese companies for sale in Japan. In some cases, there is no cost advantage for Japanese companies producing goods overseas and importing them into Japan.

Nevertheless, globalization is still the major trend in manufacturing, and Japanese companies are not giving up on overseas production. In reality, reshoring in Japan means only a small reduction in the overseas production of some goods. One expert says, “Most of these big companies are making greater use of their domestic factories that are not in full operation. Don’t expect them to shut down overseas factories and build new ones in Japan.”

Even with rising labor costs and slower economic growth, China’s market of 1.3 billion

people is still a powerful attraction, especially for Japanese car makers. In no other market in the world are 20 million new cars sold every year. At present, Western car makers still control the largest share of China's foreign car market, but Japanese manufacturers are trying hard to catch up. ⁽¹⁾Because car manufacturing uses a large network of parts makers and other business partners, moving a production base can have a big impact on the manufacturer and the local economy. Toyota President Toyoda Akio explained his company's position as: "Basically, we have no plans to change our global production and sales strategy."

Unlike Toyota, Canon and Panasonic began thinking about moving some of their production back home in 2014. Yet overseas labor costs are still only about 25% of total production costs. Therefore, few companies can expect to save money on labor by moving production back to Japan. While Canon and Panasonic want to produce new products domestically, their Japanese production factories will make heavy use of machines and robots, reducing the need for many workers.

According to a Japanese government report released in July 2014, overseas factories produced 22.9% of Japanese manufacturers' total production and took 29.4% of their financial investment in 2013, the final year of the survey. Both of these figures are all-time highs. Japanese manufacturers' financial investment in overseas factories increased for ⁽²⁾the last four years of the research, and in 2013 it was up 21.8% from the previous year. Financial investment grew at a particularly high rate in products such as automobiles (34.6%) and chemicals (29.1%). By region, the fastest growth was in North America (33.0%) and Asia (9.6%). The research also reported that Japanese companies closed or moved a total of 554 overseas factories and offices in 2013, an increase of 44 from the previous year. Of these, 214 were in manufacturing industries and 340 in non-manufacturing industries.

The results of the government research show that the main trend for Japanese companies is continuing expansion overseas. As economic globalization increases, more and more companies follow the concept of ⁽³⁾"produce locally, consume locally," a model that protects manufacturers from changes in the value of the yen; helps them design their products for local conditions; and allows them to contribute to the local economy through job creation.

If the Japanese yen remains weak over the long term, it is likely the reshoring trend will

continue. Other big manufacturers may follow companies like Panasonic in putting their underused Japanese factories to work, but big investment in new domestic factories seems unlikely. Japanese manufacturers will continue to follow the basic strategy of seeking the best place of production based on cost and distance to the market.

(Adapted from “Putting “Reshoring” into Perspective,” *Nippon.com*. Originally written in Japanese by Harada Kazuyoshi.)

問1. 日本企業が “reshoring” を行っている理由を2つ日本語で述べなさい。

(20 点)

問2. 下線部 (1) を日本語に訳しなさい。(15 点)

問3. “reshoring” が日本での雇用増加に直結しない理由を日本語で述べなさい。

(10 点)

問4. 下線部 (2) が指し示す期間を次の (あ) ～ (え) の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(10 点)

(あ) 2010-2013 (い) 2010-2014 (う) 2011-2013 (え) 2011-2014

問5. 下線部 (3) を漢字四文字で表しなさい。また、その利点をすべて書きなさい。(25 点)

II. 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。(70 点)

What children eat in parts of the rich world has received significant public attention in recent years, helped by several high-profile people campaigning to improve the nutrition* of young people, particularly in schools. Michelle Obama, the former US First Lady, led a “Let’s Move” campaign, which encouraged exercise and healthy eating among children. ⁽¹⁾This helped to establish the law which offered national government grants for school meals if schools reduce calories and the amount of salt and fat in food served, and increase fruit and vegetables.

However, political developments in the US mean that much of this is now being canceled. In May 2017 the US Agriculture Secretary* said that parts of the law had gone too far and decided to relax some of the obligations on schools to receive the government money. [A], the salt limit for a high-school lunch is now 1,400 mg, which is around three-quarters of the recommended daily limit. Originally, the plan had been to cut the limit to 1,080 mg. This has now been put aside. The School Nutrition Association, which represents companies that sell food to schools, demanded weaker nutritional standards, particularly the salt content of foods.

⁽²⁾Part of the argument for relaxing standards was the view that, despite the changes in the law, children were refusing to eat the healthier food, meaning that it was simply being wasted. The evidence partly supports this view. A study by Harvard University found that even after the new standards had been introduced, students were still throwing away a shocking 60% of vegetables and 40% of fruit. [B], the study also demonstrated clear signs of progress. It noted that vegetable consumption* per student had risen by 16% between 2011 and 2012, when the new regulations came into effect. [C], while still high, the 60% of vegetables thrown away was an improvement on 75% previously. Weakening parts of the requirements clearly puts this progress at risk.

The US faces many challenges linked to poor nutrition: in some parts of the country 35% of adults are obese*. Across America one in five children have the same problem. The reasons for this are numerous (including, interestingly, television in a child’s bedroom), but poor nutrition is one of the most important factors. [D] nutritional habits are often formed in childhood, teaching children to eat more healthily would clearly be a major benefit for the US.

In this regard, the decision to relax the obligations on schools to provide healthy meals is a major step back.

The issue in the US clearly goes beyond school meals, however. For example, another study by Harvard University found no improvement in recent years in the healthiness of children's meals in restaurants; the amount of salt, fats and calories in these meals did not change over the period studied.

[E] the recent policy change in the US is particularly troubling, the challenge of childhood obesity is an issue for rich countries in general. One place, however, politicians and parents can look to for inspiration is France, where the number of children recorded as obese is 11%. This is still higher than many would like, but clearly significantly lower than in the US. The country is well known for the quality of its food, and indeed for its broader nutritional standards. However, it is perhaps less well known for the degree to which this starts with children.

One example of how children eat in France can be found in its public schools which serve a freshly made meal to over 6 million children every day. Schools are required to provide a first course of salad or soup, a main course high in protein*, a side dish of vegetables or grains, a cheese course or dairy product*, and a dessert topped with fruit. The idea of "children's food" does not really exist in this context; children just eat smaller portions of what adults eat.

One lesson from the French experience is that it is not enough to simply provide vegetables and fruit to children; the food also has to taste good. For vegetables to be able to compete with fast food that is high in additives*, they need to be fresh and cooked in interesting and tasty ways. The Harvard study authors came to a similar conclusion. They argued that schools in the US must now focus on improving the quality and [F] of meals in order to get children to eat better and to reduce waste.

(Adapted from "School Meals and Nutrition," *BCFN Foundation*)

注 : nutrition

栄養

the US Agriculture Secretary

アメリカ合衆国農務省長官

consumption	摂取
obese	肥満の
protein	たんぱく質
dairy product	乳製品
additives	添加物

問1-1. 下線部 (1) の This が指し示す内容を 40 字以上の日本語で説明しなさい。

(10 点)

問 1-2. 下線部 (1) を「このこと」で始まる日本語に訳しなさい。(15 点)

問 2. 下線部 (2) を日本語に訳しなさい。(15 点)

問 3. フランスの学校給食では、毎食何品の料理を提供することが求められているか、選択肢 (あ) ～ (え) の中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(6 点)

(あ) 5 品 (い) 6 品 (う) 7 品 (え) 8 品

問 4. 空欄 [A] ～ [F] に入れるのに最も適切な語を、それぞれの選択肢

(あ) ～ (え) の中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(各 4 点)

[A] (あ) For example (い) In addition (う) Moreover (え) Still

[B] (あ) Accordingly (い) Additionally (う) However (え) Therefore

[C] (あ) However (い) Moreover (う) Of course (え) So

[D] (あ) Given that (い) Normally (う) Whenever (え) Whether

[E] (あ) Since (い) Then (う) When (え) While

[F] (あ) cost (い) policy (う) quantity (え) taste

III. 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。(30 点)

私たちが「当たり前」と思って使っている便利なものは、多くの科学者の探求、挑戦、努力、挫折、そしてその後で成功した時の無上の喜びのうえに成り立っているものなのである。

(黒田玲子『“当たり前”の後ろにあるもの』による。ただし、出題に際して原文の一部を改めた。)

IV. 次の文章の下線部を英語に訳しなさい。(20 点)

共同生活の意味は四つある。一つ目は、孤独にならない生活の場があること、二つ目は、人と共に食事ができる場であること、三つ目は、仲間がいること、四つ目は、他者から必要とされることである。この四つの意味は非常に重要である。なぜなら、つまづいている子どもや若者は、この四つを喪失した状態にあるからだ。

(宮本みち子『若者が無縁化する一仕事・福祉・コミュニティでつなぐ』による。)