

## 平成29年度入学試験問題（後期日程）

# 小論文

### (注意事項)

1. この問題冊子は試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはならない。
2. 問題は全部で4ページある。落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつた場合は申し出ること。
3. 別に解答用紙が2枚及び下書き用紙が2枚ある。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された箇所に横書きで記入すること。
5. 受験番号は解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入すること。
6. 解答時間は90分である。
7. 問題冊子及び下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

**問題 1** 次の英文の要約を 200 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

The excessive concentration of people and industry in the Tokyo metropolitan area continues. How can we create a flow of people to provincial areas where the population is decreasing?

Attracting people by utilizing their inherent cultures and uncovering alluring features unique to particular areas will be an important consideration.

According to a 2015 population migration report compiled by the Internal Affairs and Communications Ministry, people who moved into the Tokyo metropolitan area numbered nearly 120,000 more than those who had moved out of it. For 20 straight years, the number of people who moved into the metropolitan area exceeded the number of those who moved out.

Among Japan's three largest urban sprawls, however, more people have left the Osaka and Nagoya areas compared to those who have moved in.

In its comprehensive strategy for "vitalization of local economies," the government aims to equalize the figures of those moving into and out of the metropolitan area by 2020. However, if nothing is done to change the current situation, it will be impossible to achieve this goal. Genuine efforts must be made to promote the migration of people to provincial areas.

How can the attractions of provincial areas be made to shine and conveyed elsewhere? First, the number of visitors to those areas should be increased by organizing sightseeing, homecoming and migration tours. In addition to migration, the return of people to provincial areas must be carried forward by aiming to realize "residency in two areas" – or the lifestyle of moving back and forth between urban and provincial areas.

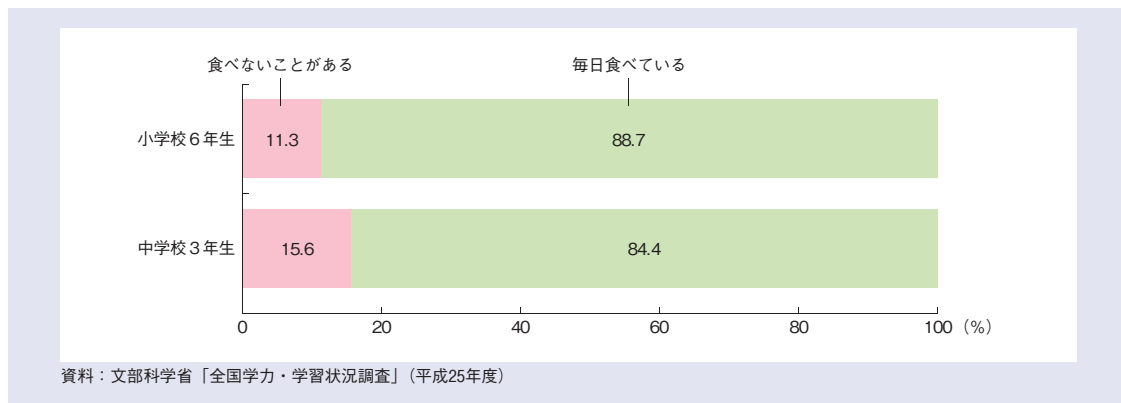
The cultural powers rooted in each area should be used. There are various kinds of cultural resources such as history, cultural property, traditional arts, customs, local cuisine and scenery – but some provincial areas have not yet identified their values.

Both the public and private sectors should unearth hidden cultural resources and disseminate information about them domestically and internationally in a variety of creative ways, including promotional videos. Good use should be made of "Japan Heritage," a system launched last year by the Cultural Affairs

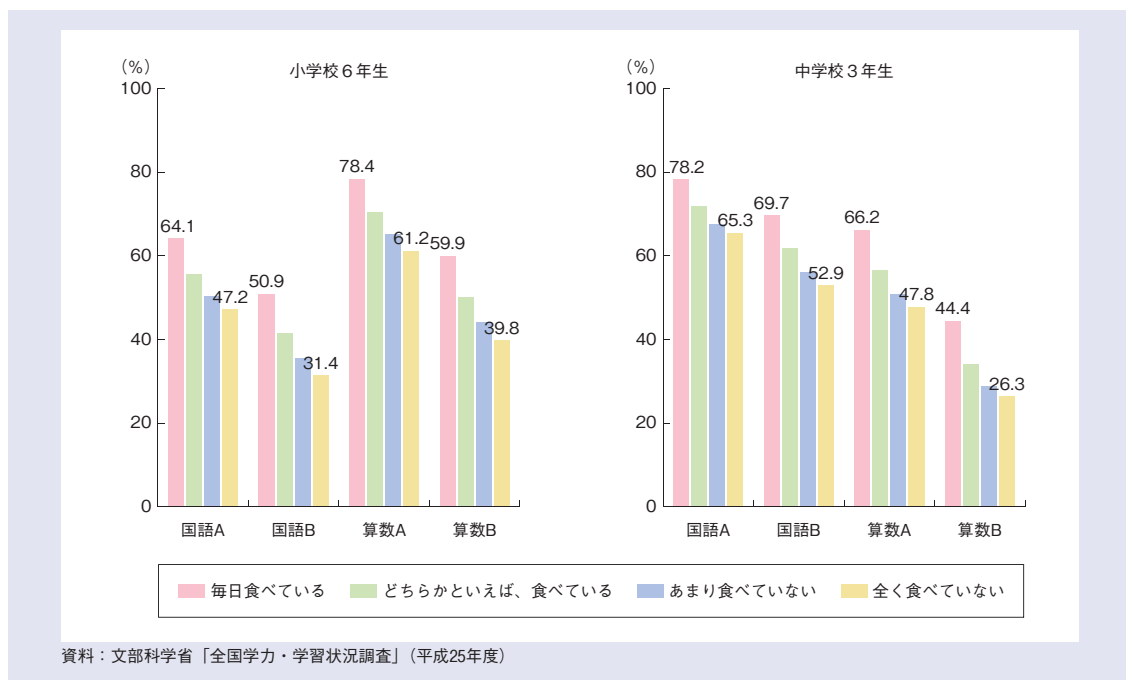
Agency. Under the system, cultural resources scattered in provincial areas that are connected by a “story” are considered heritages. So far, 18 resources have been recognized following applications from local governments.

(出典：Use cultural power to promote migration to provincial areas, The Japan News, February 7, 2016)

**問題2** 次の図は『平成26年版 食育白書』からの再掲である。これらの図に基づいて、以下の設問に答えなさい。



**図1 朝ごはんを食べないことがある小・中学生の割合**



**図2 朝食の摂取と学力調査の平均正答率との関係**

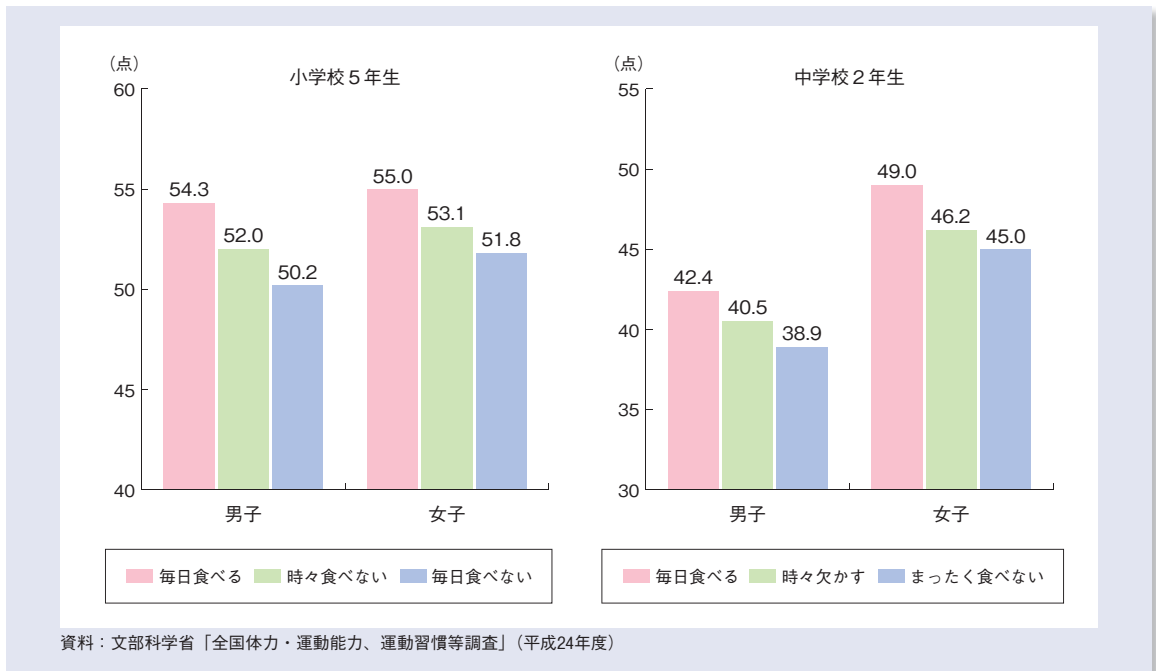


図3 朝食の摂取と体力合計点との関係

## 設問

問1 図1, 図2, 図3の三つの図の説明を200字以内で書きなさい。

問2 図1, 図2, 図3の三つの図から得られる結論を踏まえて、小・中学生の基本的な生活習慣の形成について、あなたの考えを500字以内で書きなさい。なお、段落を変えたときの残りのます目もすべて字数に含める。