

平成 30 年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

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。

A number of reinforced-concrete castle towers that were erected during the castle-building and restoration boom in the Showa era (1926–1989) need to be reconstructed.

Many of the castle towers are structures that people feel connected to as symbols of their communities. In this respect, the task is to preserve the value of the castle towers as historical relics, while also using them as a tourism resource for regional vitalization. To achieve this goal, it is desirable that castle tower rebuilding projects should be based on a broad consensus formed among the local people.

Twelve castles across the nation, including Himeji Castle and Matsumoto Castle, still have wooden castle towers that were erected before the Edo period (1603–1867). These towers have all been designated by the government as national treasures and important cultural assets.

Almost all other castle towers were rebuilt in the post-World War II years.

If changes are made to castles on government-designated historical sites, the Cultural Affairs Agency currently requires wood to be used in restoring pertinent structures, based on highly precise drawings, photos and records. The agency's establishment of even more rigorous standards than those laid down during the Showa era has made the issue of castle tower reconstruction difficult.

It is understandable for the agency, in principle, to demand castle towers be restored as faithfully as possible, given that these structures are precious historical relics.

A case in point is Nagoya Castle's tower, which has a surveyed drawing and photos that were produced before the structure burned down in a wartime air raid. Although the Nagoya city government intends to carry out a castle tower reconstruction plan using wood, local residents are divided over the matter, as the cost of restoring the structure is estimated at about ¥50 billion.

If the tower is eventually restored, it will serve as a model case for rebuilding castle towers.

The Nagoya Castle case is exceptional, as plenty of historical documents still exist regarding its tower. However, such documents have been scattered and

lost for most castle towers.

Odawara Castle's reinforced concrete tower reopened in May last year after undergoing retrofitting work for earthquake resistance. The idea of using wood to rebuild the tower was considered, but it was abandoned partly due to a shortage of necessary documents.

Another case in point is Kumamoto Castle's tower, which was damaged by the Kumamoto Earthquake in April last year. Using wood to reconstruct the structure is one option for rebuilding it in the future. Doing so will require finding a detailed drawing of the tower. The current plan calls for leaving the reinforced concrete tower as it is and carrying out repair work in the meantime.

An attempt to build a castle based on guesswork is out of the question. However, in some cases people can only gain a deeper understanding of historical relics if they still exist. Given this, we believe there is room to flexibly accept the idea of using wood to rebuild historical relics if pertinent documents have a certain measure of credibility, despite the lack of precise drawings.

Efforts are also being made to restore Edo Castle's tower. A nonprofit organization formed by business and cultural leaders and others is seeking action from the government and others regarding the idea of restoring the five-tier, six-story castle tower, which was destroyed by a great fire in the mid-17th century, known as Meireki-no-taika, and was never reconstructed. A report on the findings made through expert investigations has also been drawn up.

Although rebuilding the castle tower requires a massive amount of funding, the proposal is an inspirational scheme. The idea needs to be positively considered.

(出典：EDITORIAL / Castle rebuilding projects can create appealing symbols of communities, The Japan News, March 6, 2017)

問題2 次の二つの図は『地域の経済2016－人口減少問題の克服－』（内閣府経済財政分析担当）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。

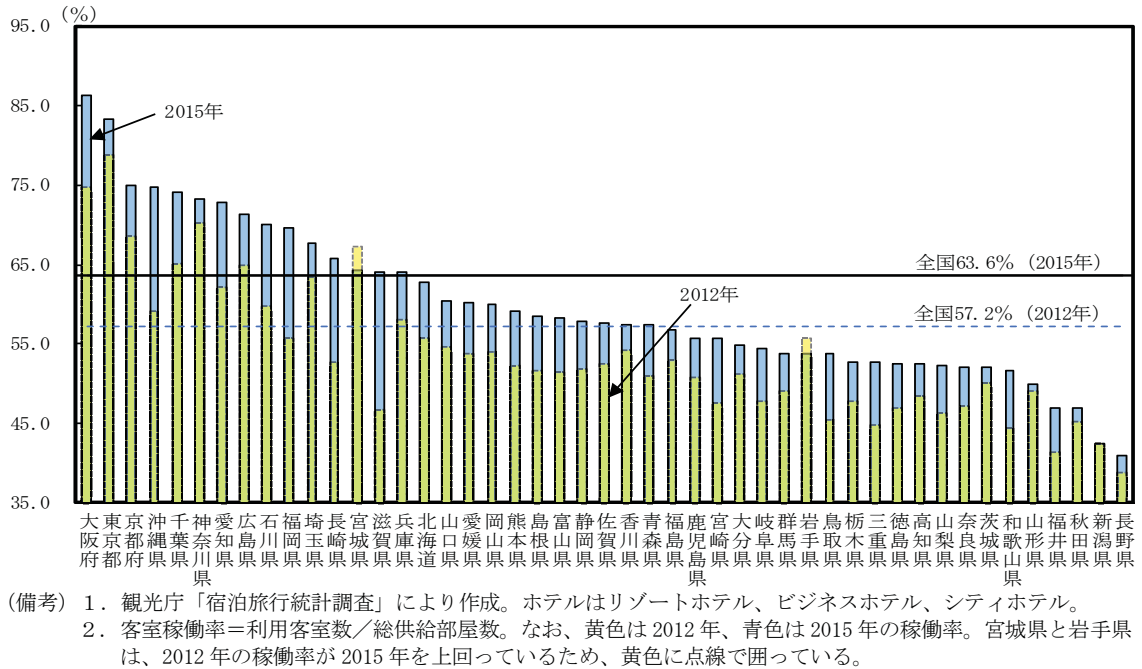


図1 旅館とホテルの客室稼働率（2012年、2015年）

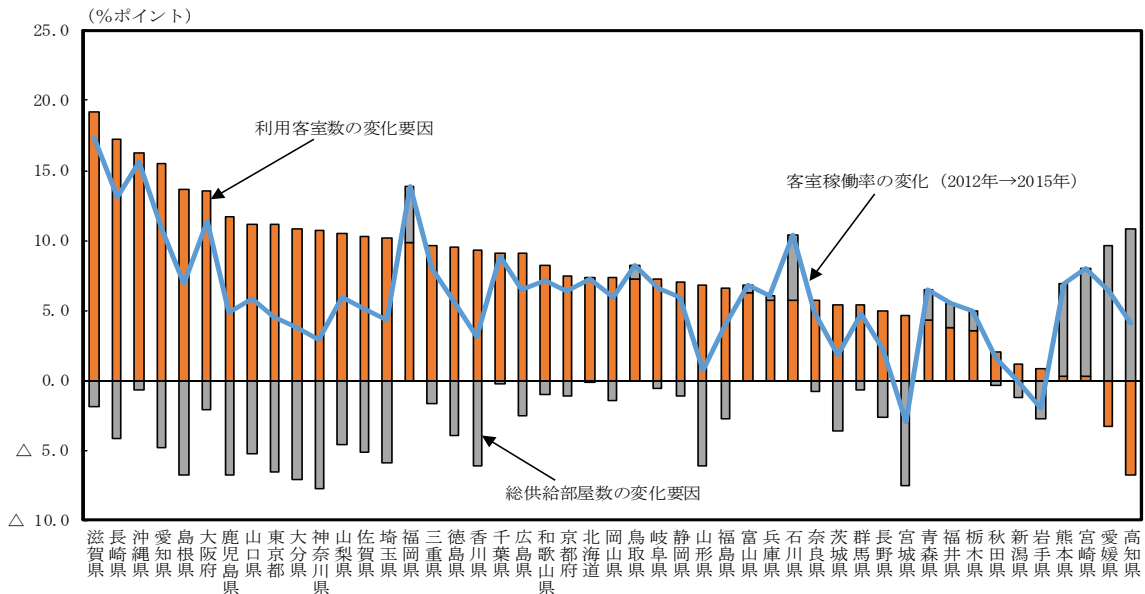


図2 旅館とホテルの客室稼働率の変化の要因

設 問

問1 図1の説明を120字以内で書きなさい。

問2 図2の説明を120字以内で書きなさい。

問3 図1における滋賀県と長崎県、沖縄県（これをA群とよぶ）の変化と、愛媛県と高知県（これをB群とよぶ）の変化について、図2に基づいた説明をA群とB群という言葉を用いて80字以内で書きなさい。