

平成 30 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 government's new tourism strategy aims to attract 40 million visitors from abroad and have them spend ¥8 trillion a year by 2020 – both goals about twice what was achieved in 2015. It is indeed an ambitious plan that would turn Japan into one of the world's major travel destinations. The number of inbound tourists roughly doubled over the past two years, but it can't be taken for granted this trajectory will continue. The government should work out an action plan with concrete steps to enhance conveniences for visitors, including improved accommodations and easy access to interesting tourist spots.

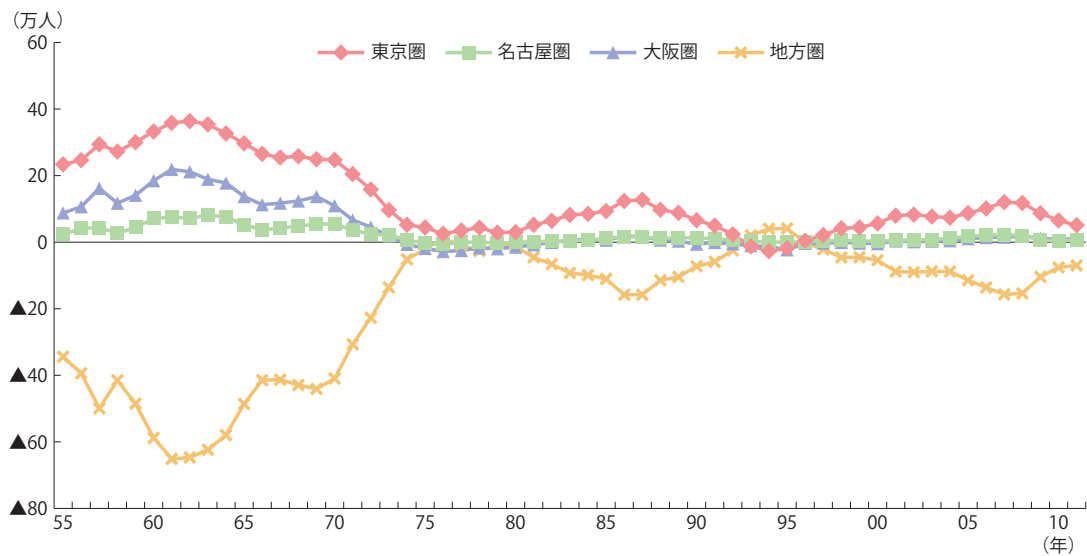
When the Visit Japan Campaign was launched in 2003, inbound tourists numbered 5.2 million. The campaign set out to increase the total to 10 million in seven years. The figure reached 8.6 million in 2010 but plunged to 6.2 million the next year, when the nation was hit by the 3/11 quake, tsunami and nuclear disasters. Inbound tourism has since picked up again with a sharp increase in visitors from Asian economies as the weak yen made such excursions more affordable and the government eased visa regulations for tourists from Asia. The total topped 10 million for the first time in 2013 and surged to 19.73 million last year. Consumption by these visitors increased to ¥3.47 trillion in 2015, thanks in particular to buying sprees by Chinese visitors.

Still, this opportunity could be squandered unless Japan makes serious efforts. Currently, foreign tourists are facing accommodation shortages in major destinations such as Tokyo and Osaka, where the hotel room occupancy ratio tops 80 percent – 82.3 percent for Tokyo and 85.2 percent for Osaka, far surpassing the national average of 60.5 percent. Boosting the number of hotel rooms may not be enough to cope with the increase in demand. Ways should be explored for greater use of Japanese-style inns and rooms owned by private owners. Another problem is that capacity at both Narita and Haneda airports is expected to reach its limit in the early half of the 2020s. The government should turn its attention to local underused airports and consider ways to increase the number of direct flights from overseas to these facilities.

If the government wants to increase the number of inbound tourists, perhaps the most important thing should be devise ways to lead them to areas that so far have been off the beaten track. Most tourists are still follow the so-called golden route – visit Tokyo first, then see Mount Fuji and finally go on to Kyoto and Osaka. The government and the tourism industry should work together to develop new routes that start and end at regional airports around the country. Attracting low-coast carriers to local airports by drastically cutting landing fees is one possible step.

(出典：EDITORIAL / Find an effective tourism strategy, The Japan Times, May 7, 2016 から一部抜粋，原文のまま)

問題2 次の二つの図は『2014年版中小企業白書』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。



資料：総務省「住民基本台帳人口移動報告」に基づき中小企業庁作成

- (注) 1. 東京圏：埼玉県・千葉県・東京都・神奈川県、名古屋圏：岐阜県・愛知県・三重県、大阪圏：京都府・大阪府・兵庫県・奈良県、三大都市圏：東京圏・名古屋圏・大阪圏、地方圏：三大都市圏以外。
 2. 三大都市圏間の移動は含まれない。
 3. 図は転入超過数を示している (▲は転出超過数)。

図1 三大都市圏への人口移動

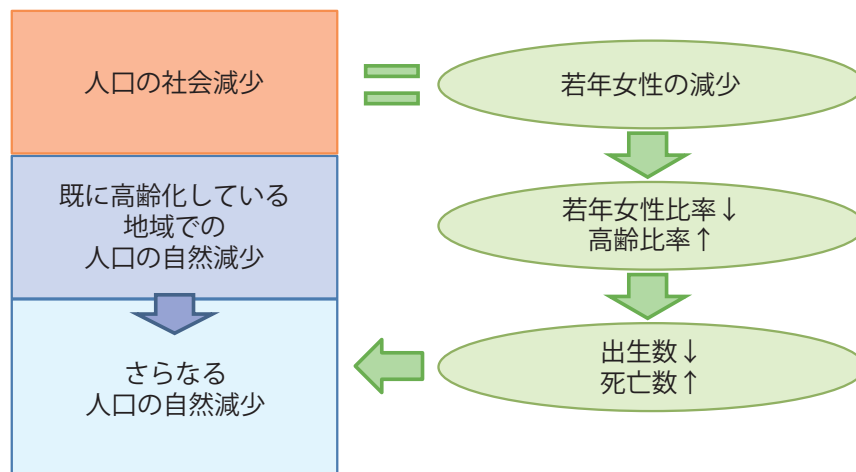


図2 人口の社会減少が人口の自然減少を引き起こしている

設 問

問1 図1の説明を160字以内で書きなさい。

問2 図2を踏まえて「人口の社会減少」と「人口の自然減少」の説明を60字以内で書きなさい。

問3 「人口の社会減少」と「人口の自然減少」をキーワードにして、東京圏と地方圏の人口現象の説明を140字以内で書きなさい。

問4 図1と図2を踏まえて、日本全体の少子化について推測できることを80字以内で書きなさい。