

'18

前期日程

小論文 I

(医学部保健学科)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は1冊(6頁)、解答用紙は4枚、下書用紙は1枚です。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合には申し出てください。
3. 氏名と受験番号は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. 解答は指定の解答用紙に記入してください。
5. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
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1 次の英文を読み、設問に日本語で答えなさい。

Small animals like birds, squirrels, mice and insects are a common sight in many cities and towns. But in recent years, the world's press has been full of reports of wild animals coming into cities in bigger and bigger numbers. There have been bears in Vancouver parks, leopards on the streets of Mumbai and wild pigs in gardens in Berlin. What happens when bigger animals come into our cities? Are they welcome or are they considered a danger or a pest? ⁽¹⁾

Often wild animals come into cities to look for food. In Cape Town, South Africa, baboons have started coming into residential areas on the edge of the city to feed. They open rubbish bins and eat fruit from gardens and orchards. Some brave baboons have even come into people's houses and taken food from kitchen cupboards and refrigerators! Baboons can be aggressive and have attacked a lot of pet animals, so understandably, many city residents don't welcome their presence. The city can be a dangerous place for baboons too. Some have been injured or killed in car accidents and others have been electrocuted as they played with electric cables. Baboons are an endangered species and to save them and minimize conflicts between humans and baboons, the city council has employed a team of Baboon Monitors. The monitors' job is to chase baboons out of urban areas or catch them and release them in the countryside. ⁽²⁾ This policy has had some success, though it is proving hard to stop baboons from coming back to the city once they see it as a source of easy food.

In Berlin in Germany, groups of wild pigs often come into the suburbs to look for food. They dig up parks and gardens looking for roots, fungi, insects and other small animals to eat. Apart from damage to parks and gardens, the pigs have also caused several traffic accidents as they are slow to move off roads when cars are approaching. In spite of this, some city

residents welcome the pigs and have been giving them food. They argue that pigs have been coming into the city for centuries and that people should learn to live with them. This attitude was not shared by the city council. Their first reaction was to employ a group of hunters to shoot young pigs. Many city residents complained that this was unnecessarily cruel and there were heated arguments between hunters and animal lovers. In response to protests, the city council decided to take more peaceful action against pigs. Instead of shooting them, they have put up fences and made it illegal to feed the pigs. Time will tell if this strategy works, though it may be a losing battle as warmer winters mean that pig numbers are greater than in the past.

(“Animal in the city — Level 3. LearnEnglish Teens, British Council” より一部改変して引用)

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(注) pest	有害な動物
baboon	ヒヒ
rubbish	ゴミ
electrocute	～を感電死させる
endangered species	絶滅危惧種

問 1 下線部(1)は、どのような動物を指しているか説明しなさい。

問 2 ヒヒが人間の居住地域で何を行っているか4つ述べなさい。

問 3 ヒヒの監視員はなぜ下線部(2)のようなことを行うのか2つ答えなさい。

問 4 下線部(3)はどのような態度か説明しなさい。

2 次の英文を読み、設問に日本語で答えなさい。

Japan is welcoming visitors from Muslim nations, with qiblah (arrows pointing towards Mecca) in hotel rooms, prayer rooms in airports and commercial complexes, and halal food in restaurants and the cafeterias of companies that conduct business with firms from Muslim states. There has been a steady growth in the number of Muslims choosing to settle in Japan. Halal meals first became available on menus about a decade ago, but the nation's recent tourism boom⁽¹⁾ is driving supply and demand. The total number of tourist arrivals in Japan in 2016 surpassed 24 million, well ahead of the 20 million target set by the national government for 2020. And tourists from Muslim nations accounted for a growing number of the arrivals. According to the Japan National Tourism Organisation (JNTO), nearly 271,000 Indonesians travelled to Japan in 2016, up from just 63,000 in 2009. Similarly, more than 394,000 Malaysians arrived last year, up from 89,000 seven years ago. The sharp increase in arrivals from Southeast Asia is in part due to the Japanese government relaxing visa requirements, the growth in low-cost airlines serving Japan and a growing middle class with a larger disposable income, according to the JNTO. Yet another contributing factor has been the ease with which Muslim travellers can have their specific needs met.

“There have been a combination of factors that are behind these impressive figures, including the low yen rate, which has made holidays in Japan much more affordable for people from Southeast Asia, in particular,” said Susah Ong, deputy director of the JNTO office in Singapore. “But I also think that the Japanese travel sector has become more receptive to overseas visitors,” she said. Shigeru Yamashita opened the Syariah Hotel Fujisan⁽²⁾ specifically to meet the needs of Muslim travellers in July 2016. “I opened the hotel in order for Muslims to feel comfortable when they visit

Japan,” he said. “All the meals that we serve are Japanese dishes but prepared using halal ingredients,” he told This Week in Asia. “We also have a qiblah in each guest room, while there is also a prayer room.”

Other business operators also see Muslim consumers as a significant opportunity. In Okayama prefecture, the Okayama Health Tourism Association started a scheme earlier this year giving hotels and restaurants that have Muslim-friendly facilities or meals a Peach Mark logo to display.⁽³⁾ Restaurants that do not serve pork and prepare food in the appropriate manner are eligible for certification, along with hotels that provide prayer mats. The Shisui Premium Outlets retail park, in Chiba prefecture, opened a prayer room for Muslims in 2014, the same year that a similar facility opened in the Shinjuku store operated by Takashimaya. The Shiroyo Koibito theme park in Sapporo opened a worship room earlier this year after 24,000 Malaysians and Indonesians visited in the park 2014, a 74 per cent jump from the previous year.

Facilities are also being introduced for longer-term visitors.⁽⁴⁾ Rikkyo University in Tokyo, which plans to increase its enrolment of foreign students to 2,000 by 2024, opened a prayer room, complete with a qibla, in April. The university said the prayer room “provides an opportunity for our Japanese students to learn about Islamic culture”. Nearby Sophia University, which already has 50 students from Muslim-majority nations, has also opened a cafeteria for students with a wide range of halal meals.

Mohammed Naji Matar joined Osaka-based Miyako International Tourist Co. four years ago, after leaving Syria. He was tasked with starting up the company’s Muslim business and says he believes there are plenty of opportunities in Japan’s travel sector. “A few years ago we started seeing Muslim travellers from Southeast Asian countries taking off, but now we are seeing similar interest in Japan from Dubai, Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Middle East,” he said. “Japan is fashionable as a destination for

people from those countries, and is famous for its technology, cuisine, traditions, history and the sights of Tokyo and Osaka,” he said. “A lot of these people have already been to many European countries and the United States, and they are looking for a new destination to explore.” Matar said that halal food was “slowly” catching on in Japan, but he believed growing demand by visitors from increasingly wealthy Muslim nations would speed the process up. “It is already easier to come here, because of the visa situation and the increase in flights, and foreigners know that Japan is safe and clean and the people are hospitable,” he said. “Once halal food is more readily available, then I think even more people will want to come here.”

(This Week in Asia. May 7, 2017. Why are so many Muslims suddenly visiting Japan? より一部改変して引用)

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(注) Muslim	イスラム教徒
qiblah	キブラ
Mecca	メッカ(イスラム教の聖地)
halal food	ハラールフード。イスラム教徒が食べてもよいとされている食べもの
receptive	積極的に受け入れようとしている

問 1 下線部(1)に関して、その人気の高さを最近の訪日観光客数を用いて説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)のホテルでイスラム教徒の旅行者のために提供されているものを、3つ答えなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)に関して、ホテルが a Peach Mark logo をもらうための条件は何ですか。

問 4 下線部(4)に関して、イスラム教徒に配慮した施設を設けることが日本人にどのような利点を与えると述べているか、答えなさい。

問 5 Matar さんが今後中東からの訪日観光客の増加に最も大きな影響力を与えていると考えていることは何ですか。

