

令和5年度大学院地域デザイン科学研究科経済経営専攻

入学試験問題 (一般 B日程追加)

外国語科目 : 英語

次の問1と問2の両方に解答しなさい。

問1 次の英文のすべてを日本語に訳しなさい。

Natural disasters shatter lives. I know. In 2004, the Indian Ocean tsunami shattered mine.

They also wreck communities and, sometimes, even entire countries. Sudden cataclysmic disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes and floods cause devastation on impact. Slow-onset disasters such as droughts inflict persistent damage over time.

The loss of life in recent events alone is staggering. Some 250,000 were killed across several countries in the 2004 tsunami. An estimated 140,000 lives were lost in the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. In Myanmar, 120,000 perished when Cyclone Nargis hit in 2008. The Kashmir earthquake in Pakistan in 2005 and the Sichuan earthquake in China in 2008 each killed more than 85,000. The earthquake and tsunami that hit Japan in 2011 resulted in the death of 18,000 people. Extreme drought was one cause of 230,000 deaths in Somalia between 2010 and 2012. Every one of those lives was precious—individual, intricate, human. The glare of numbers sometimes blinds us to this.

The scale of these catastrophes makes it impossibly difficult to cope and recover in their aftermath. Survivors and affected communities are left reeling from the loss of lives and livelihoods. Nations and governments confront the giant task of restoring and rebuilding destroyed assets—both economic and social.

But clarity in our understanding of the challenges of post-disaster economic development is imperative. Globally, our exposure to the perils of these events is likely to increase in the future. Climate change is predicted to intensify the severity of extreme weather events. In addition, the number of us living in hazard-prone contexts will only increase as we move to cities that have inadequate disaster prevention or to geographical areas (flood plains, steep hillsides) that are especially vulnerable to hazards.

出典 : Sonali Deraniyagala, "Economic Recovery after Natural Disasters", *UN Chronicle*,

Vol.53, No.1, May 2016.

(注) cataclysmic : ひどく破壊的な、slow-onset : ゆっくり進行する、
Cyclone Nargis : サイクロンの名前 (ナルギス)、
Kashmir : パキスタンの地名 (カシミール)、
Sichuan : 中国の地名 (四川)、reeling from ~ : ~に動揺する

* 出題にあたって出典より一部抜粋した。

問2 次の英文を日本語で要約しなさい。ただし、要約は解答欄に収まるように解答すること。

この部分に記載されている文章については、著作権法上の問題から公表することができませんのでご了承願います。

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出典：Kristalina Georgieva, Antoinette M. Sayeh, Ratna Sahay, “How to Close Gender Gaps and Grow the Global Economy”, IMF Blog, September 8, 2022, International Monetary Fund.

* 出題にあたって出典より一部抜粋した。