

# 南山大学大学院 入学試験問題集

社会科学研究科

総合政策学専攻

2026年度・夏季

NANZAN  
UNIVERSITY

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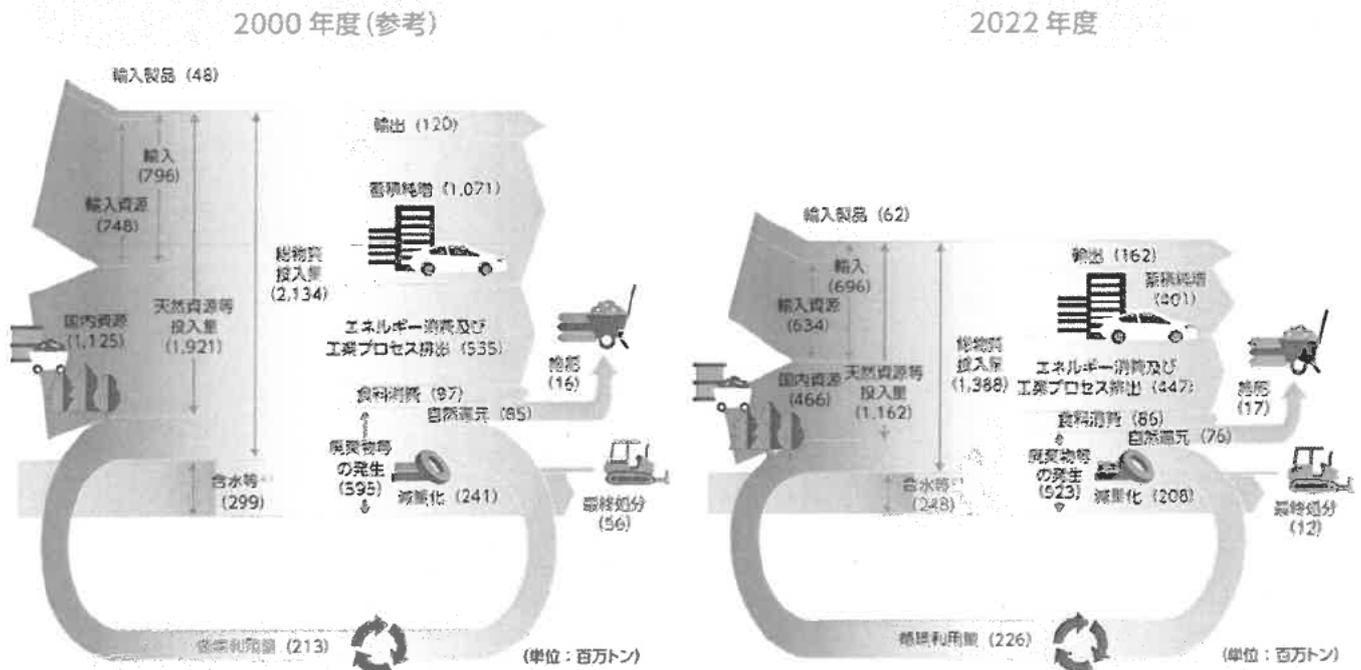
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(1) 図1, 2から読み取れる内容について説明せよ。

(2) 前問の状況を踏まえ、今後日本が行っていくべき環境政策について自分の考えを述べよ。

図3-1-1 我が国における物質フロー (2022年度)



注：含水土：廃棄物等の含水土（汚泥、家畜ふん尿、し尿、廃酸、廃アルカリ）及び経済活動に伴う土砂等の随伴投入（鉱業、建設業、上水道業の汚泥及び鉱業の鉱さい）。  
資料：環境省

図1 物質フロー (日本)

出所：環境省『令和7年版環境白書・循環型社会白書・生物多様性白書』2025年, p. 152

図3-1-2 資源生産性の推移

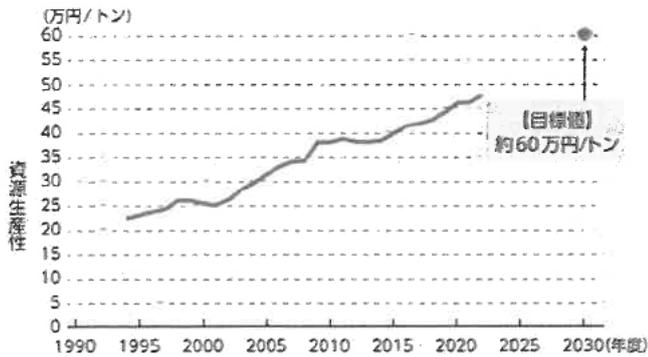


図3-1-3 一人当たり天然資源消費量の推移

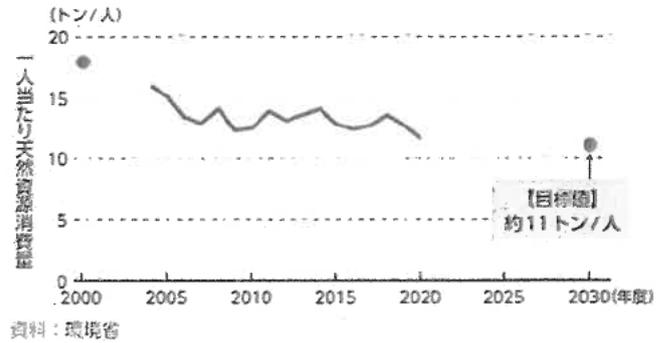


図3-1-4 再生可能資源及び循環資源の投入割合の推移

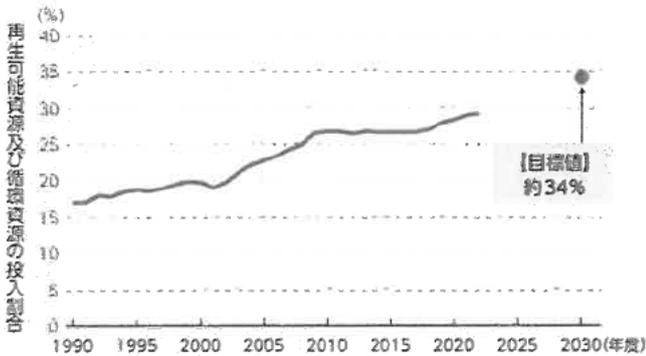


図3-1-5 入口側の循環利用率の推移



図3-1-6 出口側の循環利用率の推移



図3-1-7 最終処分量の推移

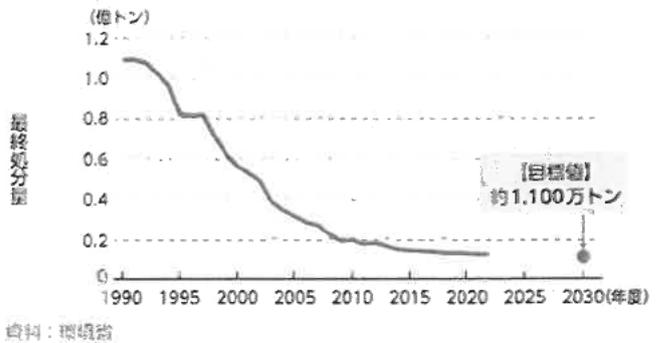


図2 資源利用の現状 (日本)

出所：環境省『令和7年版環境白書・循環型社会白書・生物多様性白書』2025年, p. 153

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

[1]

Cities everywhere are getting hotter. A 2024 study found that daytime temperatures in sixty-five major U.S. cities can be 8°F higher than nearby rural land because of the urban heat island [G-1] effect<sup>1</sup>. Trees are one of the simplest tools to fight this trend. They block sunlight, release water vapor, and slow hot winds. Research that compared 110 world cities showed that planting and protecting trees can lower peak summer air temperatures to below 26°C in more than eighty percent of those cities<sup>2</sup>. These cooling services save lives during heat waves and cut electricity use for air-conditioning.

[2]

Urban trees also guard public health. The World Health Organization lists cleaner air, quieter streets, and more chances for outdoor exercise as key benefits of green spaces<sup>3</sup>. In many neighborhoods, large trees trap harmful gases like ozone and nitrogen dioxide on their leaves and bark<sup>4</sup>. A Climate Central report adds that heavy rain can be held by roots and soil, reducing flash floods [G-2] on busy roads<sup>5</sup>. Because these services are free once trees mature, economists call them “ecosystem savings.” [G-3]

[3]

Not every city enjoys the same results. Scientists say cooling power depends on tree type, local climate, and street design<sup>2</sup>. For example, tall species with wide crowns cool better than short ornamental [G-4] trees. A European Environment Agency briefing warns that streets packed with concrete walls reflect heat back toward pedestrians, so extra shade is needed there<sup>6</sup>. Even so, data confirm that trees outperform [G-5] most other single actions for local cooling, such as painting roofs white or spraying water on sidewalks<sup>7</sup>.

[4]

Money, however, remains a barrier. A 2023 World Bank report says global spending on urban forestry reached about 1.9 trillion U.S. dollars by 2023, but the world must spend more than double that (≈4 trillion USD) to meet climate goals. Funding gaps are widest in Africa and South-East Asia, where many fast-growing cities still lack reliable electricity for 660 million people<sup>7</sup>.

1. Uteuova, A. (2024, July 10). *Urban heat island effect making temperatures 8 °F hotter in 65 US cities – study*. *The Guardian*.
2. Li, H., Zhao, Y., Wang, C., Ürge-Vorsatz, D., Carmeliet, J., & Bardhan, R. (2024). Cooling efficacy of trees across cities is determined by background climate, urban morphology, and tree trait. *Communications Earth & Environment*, 5(1), 1-14.
3. World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe. (2016). Urban green spaces and health.
4. FAO. (2021, October 29). Urban trees: more than just a pretty face. FAO Newsroom.
5. Climate Central. (2023, May 3). *The power of urban trees*. Climate Matters.
6. European Environment Agency. (2024, October 31). *Urban sustainability*.
7. Kim, J., Khouakhi, A., Corstanje, R., & Johnston, A. S. (2024). Greater local cooling effects of trees across globally distributed urban green spaces. *Science of the Total Environment*, 911, 168494.

**設問** ※注意:解答は全て解答紙に記入すること。

1. 第4段落における「barrier」の最も適切な意味を選択し、解答紙に記入しなさい。  
a) 趣味 b) 障害 c) 約束 d) 季節
2. 以下の内容が含まれている段落(1~4)を解答紙に記入しなさい。  
(ア) 木はヒートアイランド現象を防ぐのに役立ちます。  
(イ) 都市緑地の資金は依然として不足しています。  
(ウ) 適切な木を選ばないと冷却効果が低下します。
3. 次の各文について、T(真)、F(偽)、NG(情報なし)を判断し、解答紙に記入しなさい。  
A) ヒートアイランド現象により、アメリカの主要都市では、夜間の気温が周辺農村部より平均で8°F高い。  
B) 世界銀行の報告によれば、現在の都市林業への投資額(約1.9兆ドル)は、気候目標の達成に必要とされる金額のおよそ半分以下である。  
C) 屋根を白く塗装する施策は、都市部の冷却効果において樹木を植える施策よりも総合的に優れている。
4. 「都市に木を植えることは、都市を涼しくする最も重要な方法の一つです」という見解についてのあなたの意見を英語で述べなさい。同意・不同意を明確にし、少なくとも2つの段落から論拠をあげて説明し、100~120語で書きなさい。参照箇所には、[P.1], [P.4]のように段落番号で示すこと。

1 次の英文を和訳せよ。(なお節番号(ローマ数字の4)は訳さなくてよい。)

The authoritarian state systems of to-day seem to solve the problem of unemployment at the expense of efficiency and of freedom. It is certain that the world will not much longer tolerate the unemployment which, apart from brief intervals of excitement, is associated — and, in my opinion, inevitably associated — with present-day capitalistic individualism. But it may be possible by a right analysis of the problem to cure the disease whilst preserving efficiency and freedom.

#### IV

I have mentioned in passing that the new system might be more favourable to peace than the old has been. It is worth while to repeat and emphasise that aspect.

War has several causes. Dictators and others such, to whom war offers, in expectation at least, a pleasurable excitement, find it easy to work on the natural bellicosity of their peoples. But, over and above this, facilitating their task of fanning the popular flame, are the economic causes of war, namely, the pressure of population and the competitive struggle for markets. It is the second factor, which probably played a predominant part in the nineteenth century, and might again, that is germane to this discussion.

(注) bellicosity: 好戦的なこと。闘争心。

(出典) John Maynard Keynes (1936) *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*, London: Macmillan, Cambridge University Press for the Royal Economic Society, pp. 381-2.

2. 次の英文を和訳せよ。(文中の略語は注を参照)

To begin with, the historical facts about the developmental experiences of the developed countries should be more widely publicized. This is not only a matter of 'getting history right', but also of allowing the developing countries to make informed choices about the policies and institutions that may be appropriate for them. There should be greater intellectual effort towards a better understanding of the role of policies and institutions — especially the latter — in economic development, by throwing out historical myths and overly abstract theories that are blinding many theoreticians and policy makers.

More specifically, in terms of policies, the 'bad policies' that most NDCs used so effectively when they themselves were developing should at least be allowed, if not actively encouraged, by the developed countries and the IDPE that they control. While it is true that the activist ITT policies can sometimes degenerate into a web of red tape and corruption, this should not mean that therefore such policies should never be used.

(注) degenerate: 退化・悪化する。red tape: 官僚的形式主義。NDCs: the now-developed countries, IDPE: international development policy establishment, ITT policies: industrial, trade and technology policies.

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