

総合社会情報研究科		ふりがな	
総合社会情報 専攻	受験番号	氏名	

博士後期課程 試験問題 日本大学大学院総合社会情報研究科

試験科目名	施行年月日
小論文	令和3年2月6日（10時50分より）

次の問題（1）（2）（3）から一つを選び、解答してください（1,000字～1,500字程度）。なお、解答用紙の冒頭には、選んだ問題の番号を必ず明記してください。

- （1） 新型コロナウイルスの感染が世界中に拡大していることの世界政治及び世界経済に与える影響として考えられることを、今後10年程度にわたる中長期的な影響にも言及しつつ、簡潔に論じてください。
- （2） 外国語教育の中で、教科書がステレオタイプのイメージの形成に影響を与えていることが指摘されています。この問題について、具体的な例を挙げて、あなたの意見を論じてください。
- （3） 海洋プラスチック汚染の対策について、人々の意識改革や行動変容を促すためはどのような方策が考えられるか、ヒト個人、及び人間集団としての両方の観点から論じてください。

解答は解答用紙に記入すること。

総合社会情報研究科	受験番号	ふりがな	
総合社会情報 専攻		氏名	

博士後期課程 試験問題 日本大学大学院総合社会情報研究科

試験科目名	施行年月日
英語	令和3年2月6日（9時30分より）

次の問題【1】～【3】から一つを選び、解答しなさい。なお、解答用紙の冒頭には、選んだ問題番号を必ず明記しなさい。

【1】 以下の英文を読み、その要旨を1000～1500字程度で簡潔に解答用紙に書きなさい。

Step up climate change adaptation or face serious human and economic damage – UN report.

Almost three-quarters of nations have some adaptation plans in place, but financing and implementation fall far short of what is needed. Annual adaptation costs in developing countries are estimated at USD 70 billion. This figure is expected to reach USD 140-300 billion in 2030 and USD 280-500 billion in 2050. Nature-based solutions, critical for adaptation, need to receive more attention.

Adaptation – reducing countries’ and communities’ vulnerability to climate change by increasing their ability to absorb impacts – is a key pillar of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The agreement requires its signatories to implement adaptation measures through national plans, climate information systems, early warning, protective measures, and investments in a green future. The UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2020 finds that while nations have advanced in planning, huge gaps remain in finance for developing countries and bringing adaptation projects to the stage where they bring real protection against climate impacts such as droughts, floods, and sea-level rise. Public and private finance for adaptation must be stepped up urgently, along with faster implementation. Nature-based solutions – locally appropriate actions that address societal challenges, such as climate change, and provide human well-being and biodiversity benefits by protecting, sustainably managing, and restoring natural or modified ecosystems – must also become a priority. “The hard truth is that climate change is upon us,” said Inger Andersen, Executive Director of UNEP. “It’s impacts will intensify and hit vulnerable countries and communities the hardest – even if we meet the Paris Agreement goals of holding global warming this century to well below 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C.” “As the UN Secretary-General has said, we need a global commitment to put half of all global climate finance towards adaptation in the next year,” she added. “This will allow a huge step up in adaptation – in everything from early warning systems to resilient water resources to nature-based solutions.”

The most encouraging finding of the report is that 72 per cent of countries have adopted at least one national-level adaptation planning instrument. Most developing countries are preparing National Adaptation Plans. However, the finance needed to implement these plans is not growing fast enough. The pace of adaptation financing is indeed rising, but it continues to be outpaced by rapidly increasing adaptation costs. Annual adaptation costs in developing countries are estimated at USD 70 billion. This figure is expected to reach USD 140-300 billion

（裏面にも問題があります。）

in 2030 and USD 280-500 billion in 2050. There are some encouraging developments. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has allocated 40 per cent of its total portfolio to adaptation and is increasingly crowding-in private sector investment. Another important development is increasing momentum to ensure a sustainable financial system. However, increased public and private adaptation finance is needed. New tools such as sustainability investment criteria, climate-related disclosure principles and mainstreaming of climate risks into investment decisions can stimulate investments in climate resilience. Implementation of adaptation actions is also growing. Since 2006, close to 400 adaptation projects financed by multilateral funds serving the Paris Agreement have taken place in developing countries. While earlier projects rarely exceeded USD 10 million, 21 new projects since 2017 reached a value of over USD 25 million. However, of over 1,700 adaptation initiatives surveyed, only 3 per cent had already reported real reductions to climate risks posed to the communities where the projects were being implemented.

According to the report, cutting greenhouse gas emissions will reduce the impacts and costs associated with climate change. Achieving the 2°C target of the Paris Agreement could limit losses in annual growth to up to 1.6 per cent, compared to 2.2 per cent for the 3°C trajectory. All nations must pursue the efforts outlined in UNEP's Emissions Gap Report 2020, which called for a green pandemic recovery and updated Nationally Determined Contributions that include new net-zero commitments. However, the world must also plan for, finance, and implement climate change adaptation to support those nations least responsible for climate change but most at risk. While the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to hit the ability of countries to adapt to climate change, investing in adaptation is a sound economic decision.

【出典：UN Environment Programme (UNEP) report, 14 JAN 2021, PRESS RELEASE, CLIMATE CHANGE】

解答は解答用紙に記入すること。

【2】 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

The operation of power through discourse sometimes uses language itself to classify subjects. Language has long acted as a means for group categorization. We experience this routinely in daily life when we use someone's accent or other features of their speech to 'place' them, geographically and/or socially. The operation of language as a tool of power through identification is expressed in the biblical story of the shibboleth. A single word, *shibboleth* - a Hebrew word meaning 'an ear of wheat', or perhaps 'a stream' - functioned, with a given pronunciation, as a password at the end of a military conflict in the Bible (Judges 12:4-6). In the biblical story, knowing the 'appropriate' pronunciation of the password gave protection; not knowing the password spelled death. Single-word shibboleths are found in every age and culture, including in our own times - examples have recently been reported in Nigeria and in Assam, India (further examples are discussed in McNamara and Roeber, 2006). In Nigeria in March 2010, according to a newspaper report,

Funerals began taking place for victims of the three-hour orgy of violence on Sunday in three Christian villages close to the northern city of Jos, blamed on members of the mainly Muslim Fulani ethnic group ... Survivors said the attackers were able to separate the Fulanis from members of the rival Berom group by chanting 'nagge', the Fulani word for cattle. Those who failed to respond in the same language were hacked to death.

In Assam, in north-east India, a linguist reports on his blog,

At the height of the 'Assam Agitation' nationalist movement from 1979 to 1985, people were often made to count from 1 to 7 to see if they were 'Assamese' or an illegal 'Bengali'. The idea is that in Assamese the number 7 is pronounced [xat] with a velar fricative [x] ...while in Bengali/Bangla the number is pronounced [sat] ... The instant the speaker said [sat], they were hit and taken away (or worse).

Shibboleth-like language tests can be operationalized not only by a single word, but by any use at all of language associated with the social category which is the potential target of violence. At the final, decisive battle of the English Civil War, defeated Royalist soldiers tried to escape undetected from the victorious Republican army. The Royalist Highlander soldiers, who spoke Scots Gaelic, were identified by their inability to speak English, and put to death; those who were English managed to pass as Republicans by speaking English.

【出典 : Tim McNamara. *Language and Subjectivity*. 2019.】

解答は解答用紙に記入すること。

【3】 以下の英語を日本語に訳しなさい。

A framing effect is demonstrated by constructing two transparently equivalent versions of a given problem, which nevertheless yield predictably different choices. The standard example of a framing problem, which was developed quite early, is the ‘lives saved, lives lost’ question, which offers a choice between two public-health programs proposed to deal with an epidemic that is threatening 600 lives: one program will save 200 lives, the other has a 1/3 chance of saving all 600 lives and a 2/3 chance of saving none. In this version, people prefer the program that will save 200 lives for sure. In the second version, one program will result in 400 deaths, the other has a 2/3 chance of 600 deaths and a 1/3 chance of no deaths. In this formulation most people prefer the gamble. If the same respondents are given the two problems on separate occasions, many give incompatible responses. When confronted with their inconsistency, people are quite embarrassed. They are also quite helpless to resolve the inconsistency, because there are no moral intuitions to guide a choice between different sizes of a surviving population.

Amos and I began creating pairs of problems that revealed framing effects while working on prospect theory. We used them to show sensitivity to gains and losses (as in the lives example), and to illustrate the inadequacy of a formulation in which the only relevant outcomes are final states.

注：Amos; エイモス=トベルスキー (Kahneman と共に意思決定過程を研究した心理学者)

【出典： Daniel Kahneman, Biographical, Prize in Economic Sciences 2002

解答は解答用紙に記入すること。