2020年度　編入学試験問題

専　門　科　目

奈　良　大　学

文学部　地理学科

次の４問の中から２問を選択して解答しなさい。

1） 日本の農業がかかえている問題点と今後の課題を論じなさい。

2） 都市の中心市街地の衰退について論じなさい。

3） 世界の環境問題について，１つ例を挙げて論じなさい。

4） 日本における災害について，１つ例を挙げて論じなさい。

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英　語

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I

Centered on the large city of Nagoya, the Nagoya Metropolitan Area stretches into Gifu and Mie Prefectures, and it is nowadays the third most populated area of Japan, next to the Tokyo and the Keihanshin Metropolitan Areas. After the Second World War, Nagoya, which had been virtually destroyed by bombing, was rebuilt according to a city plan that was based on a grid pattern of wide roads. The influence of this plan can be seen today in Nagoya's central business district, with its numerous offices and department stores. Within the metropolitan area, cities were equipped with JR and privately-owned railroad systems, resulting in an increasing flow of large numbers of commuters in and out of Nagoya. Subsequently, Nagoya and its area came to occupy a central position on the Tokaido shinkansen, completed in 1964, and the development of Chubu International Airport marked further strengthening the area's ties with countries overseas, as well as with major cities elsewhere Japan.

II

A major goal of geographical research is to generate knowledge about the processes influencing the spatial patterns, both human and physical, that we observe on the earth's surface. Typically, and particularly so in human geography, acceptance of such knowledge emerges after a long series of tests to which an idea or hypothesis is subjected. The advantages of quantitative analysis in this frame work are　fourfold.

First, quantitative methods allow the reduction of large data sets to a smaller amount of more meaningful information. Secondly, a role for quantitative analysis is in exploratory data analysis which consists of a set of techniques to explore data in order to suggest hypotheses or to examine the presence of outliers. Thirdly, quantitative analysis allows us to examine the role of randomness in generating observed spatial patterns of data and to test hypotheses about such patters. And fourthly, the mathematical modeling of spatial processes is useful in a number of ways.

The development and maturation of GIS has had an effect on quantitative geography. The ability to apply such methods within GIS, or at least link the outcome of such methods with GIS, leads to an　increasing in the potential for gaining new insights.