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However, population scholars aren't so sure. Among them is Peng Xizhe, Dean of Social Development and Public Policy at Fudan University. "The major policymakers are only concerned about the total number of the population," he says. "But now China's population has become so complicated. On the one hand, the number is still growing. We have a very rapidly aging population. And we have the issue of people moving between the countryside and the cities. We also face the problem of a rather odd sex ratio at birth." Current figures show 119 baby boys are born in China for every 100 girls — far above the normal human ratio of between 103 and 107 boys per 100 girls — because of the traditional favor for boys and the ability to get an abortion. This odd sex ratio means that little Lulu, along with as many as 40 million other young men, might not find a wife.

設問1 この段落で扱われているテーマを本文中から抜き出さない。(20)

設問2 そのテーマに関する著者の主張を具体的に説明しなさい。(20)

設問3 下線部を和訳しなさい。

設問4 最も適当なものを1つ選んで○で囲みなさい。(20)

The meaning of the underlined phrase is that the population scholars () China's population policies.

- (A) question (B) support
(C) are wrong about (D) have thought a lot about

設問5 最も適当なものを1つ選んで○で囲みなさい。(20)

According to the passage, Peng Xizhe does NOT describe his country's population as ().

- (A) aging (B) declining
(C) moving around (D) having an unusual sex ratio

設問6 最も適当なものを1つ選んで○で囲みなさい。(20)

According to the passage, in China there is an average of ().

- (A) three to seven more boys born for every 100 girls
(B) three to seven more girls born for every 100 boys
(C) 19 more boys born for every 100 girls
(D) 19 more girls born for every 100 boys

設問7 設問6の根拠文に下線を引きなさい。(20)