

平成 30 年度 神奈川県立保健福祉大学  
特別選抜（社会人）・編入学 入学試験

小論文試験  
問題用紙

- 指示があるまでは中を見てはいけません。
- 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。

## 問題

次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Young people who have left education and training and are looking for work can face significant obstacles for a wide variety of reasons. And the financial and economic crisis has led to very high unemployment levels in this group. The ESF<sup>(註1)</sup> is devoting significant resources to ( 1 ) them take their first steps into the jobs market.

There are some 94 million young Europeans aged between 15 and 29 years old. Many are at school or in further education and training, and others have found work and are building careers. ( 2 ), a significant proportion is unemployed — and among these are many who have given up hope of finding a job. The ESF is funding thousands of projects and programmes across Europe which are helping young people get the know-how and opportunities they need to join the workforce. A specific emphasis is on helping those that are currently not in Employment, Education or Training (NEETs in official jargon).

- Many ESF activities offer training opportunities to give young job-seekers the skills and qualifications that are in demand on the jobs market. ① As low-qualified young people are more likely to be unemployed than those with qualifications, ESF projects focus on providing this group with the work-related skills that can lead to stable employment.
- Young people can be unsure about the job-seeking process. ESF projects are supporting them with individual career guidance, CV<sup>(註2)</sup> writing and interview skills; and often accompany them through the job-application process and on into the first few months at work.
- Apprenticeships<sup>(註3)</sup>, company internships and short-term work placements are strongly supported, often as well as training courses. Working with potential employers and often supplying financial support, ESF programmes are giving many tens of thousands of young people the chance to join in working life and get valuable work-related skills and work experience. Such initiatives improve job prospects and often result ( 3 ) permanent positions.
- ② Mobility is another focus of ESF activities. Projects are giving young people the language skills and work placements abroad that can help them move around the EU to places where their skills and qualifications are in demand.

Extra support for youth comes through the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI)<sup>(註4)</sup>. This initiative makes at least EUR<sup>(註5)</sup> 6 billion available to the regions and individuals struggling most with youth unemployment and inactivity. The YEI concentrates on NEETs and on regions experiencing youth unemployment rates above 25%. ③ The YEI aims to make sure that in those regions where the challenges are most acute the level of support per young person is sufficient to make a real difference.

The YEI will amplify the support provided by the ESF for the implementation of the Youth Guarantee which aims at ensuring that all young people up to 25 receive a good quality offer of employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within four months of leaving

formal education or becoming unemployed. ( 4 ), the ESF is providing important funding for the necessary long-term structural reform and investment in the future of young people and the economy.

出典：European Social Fund 「CREATING CHANCES FOR YOUTH」  
〈<http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=534&langId=en>〉  
(最終アクセス2017年8月9日 一部改変)

(注1) ESF：欧州社会基金 (European Social Fund)

(注2) CV：履歴書 (Curriculum Vitae)

(注3) apprenticeship：見習い

(注4) Youth Employment Initiative (YEI)：若者雇用支援制度

(注5) EUR：ユーロ (欧州の通貨単位)

問1 本文中の ( 1 ) ～ ( 4 ) に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |       |            |                   |               |                |
|-------|------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| ( 1 ) | ア helping  | イ help            | ウ be helped   | エ have helped  |
| ( 2 ) | ア In short | イ Therefore       | ウ However     | エ Anyway       |
| ( 3 ) | ア at       | イ in              | ウ with        | エ from         |
| ( 4 ) | ア Even so  | イ On the contrary | ウ In parallel | エ Nevertheless |

問2 次の (1) ～ (4) について、本文の内容と一致しているものには○を、一致していないものには×を、それぞれ解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) 欧州において、約9400万人の若者は就職していない。
- (2) 欧州社会基金のプログラムには、就職した若者への支援を行うものはない。
- (3) 若者雇用支援制度は、若者の失業率が25%を超えている地域に集中的に支援を行う。
- (4) 若者雇用支援制度は、若者の卒業または失業後4ヶ月経過してから支援を行う。

問3 下線部①の “be likely to ～” を用いて、次の日本語を英訳しなさい。

彼女は、私たちのチームの代表に選ばれそうだ。

問4 下線部②のMobilityとはどのようなことか、文意に即して40字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

問5 下線部③を和訳しなさい。

問6 本文に述べられている若者に対する支援を踏まえて、日本ではどのような支援が必要か、あなたの考えを700字以上800字以内で述べなさい (字数は厳守すること)。

