令和７年度　大学院博士前期課程一般（第１期）・外国人留学生　入学試験問題

英　語

次の英文を和訳しなさい。

Economic growth in the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) region strengthened in early 2024. In China, growth edged up, as exports expanded robustly alongside firming industrial production. Manufacturing investment was firm, reflecting solid demand for products like electric vehicles and batteries, as well as ongoing government support for priority sectors such as semiconductors. Meanwhile, China's infrastructure investment was solid, benefiting from public spending. In contrast, real estate investment continued to decline amid the ongoing downturn in the property sector. Following debt defaults in 2022 and 2023, real estate developers experienced further financial strains from falling property prices and sales. The authorities implemented additional measures to support the property sector, including facilitating liquidity provision to developers, and reducing down payment requirements for borrowers. Although consumer spending on some services was firm, overall, it was subdued amid weak confidence, following a strong expansion in 2023 supported by reopening after the pandemic. Elsewhere in EAP, growth strengthened in some economies in early 2024 as exports ticked up from a slump in 2023 caused by a global goods trade downturn. After contracting through much of last year, goods exports have since firmed across some major export-oriented economies. In tandem, manufacturing activity showed signs of improvement, with purchasing managers' indexes ticking up in most larger economies. In some tourism-dependent economies, service exports continued to benefit from the recovery in global tourism. Private consumption growth remained resilient across the region, aided by low inflation. However, investment was subdued, partly reflecting the delayed impact of monetary policy tightening and heightened global and domestic uncertainty.

出典：*Global Economic Prospects, June 2024*, World Bank より抜粋，編集