

外国語学部 英語

【注意】

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験時間は9時30分から11時10分まで(100分間)です。
3. この問題冊子は表紙以外に9ページあり、解答用紙は3枚あります。
4. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
5. 解答はすべて解答用紙の解答欄に記入してください。
6. 解答用紙の氏名欄を除き、受験者本人の特定につながるような氏名、住所、学校名等は記述しないでください。
7. 解答用紙を持ち出してはいけません。持ち出した場合、試験をすべて無効とします。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

問題 1 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。(150 点)

Food waste is an enormous problem. In 2010, close to 60 billion kilograms*, or a little over \$160 billion worth of food, ended up in U.S. garbage cans.

“There’s no benefit to wasting food,” says Kai Olson-Sawyer, a senior researcher and analyst at GRACE Communications Foundation, an organization that highlights the relationship between food, water, and energy resources. “The fact is that food waste is truly a waste to all humanity of every kind.”

That’s because when you throw out an old apple or a container of food you can no longer eat, you’re not just throwing away the food, but all the resources that went into producing it. “It’s really important to understand where and how things are grown,” says Ruth Mathews, executive director of the Water Footprint Network, an organization founded in 2008 to encourage responsible water use.

Water plays a major part in food production, and as a result, food waste results in an enormous amount of water waste. All foods have a water footprint, the direct and indirect water that goes into producing a certain food, and some footprints are larger than others.

In general, meats tend to need the most water for production because of the amount of food the animal needs. For instance, the water footprint of beef includes water that’s used to grow the animal’s feed and to maintain the farm, as well as drinking water for the animal.

Also, larger animals aren’t as efficient in terms of meat production as smaller animals, like chickens or turkeys. Cows and pigs, for example, have a large water footprint. Consider this: the water footprint of beef adds up to 3,719 liters* per kilogram (around 35 standard-size bathtubs*) while a chicken’s water footprint is roughly 1,043 liters per kilogram.

Almonds*, too, have a massive water footprint. It takes more than 9,000 liters of water to produce 0.45 kilograms of almonds. They have been in the news lately for their high levels of water consumption*. But it isn’t as simple as that when you consider the amount of food wasted.

“When food is wasted, it’s often because of how we prepare it or how quickly it goes bad,” Olson-Sawyer says. “For instance, almonds tend not to spoil as quickly as milk, so less is wasted.”

In 2010, Americans wasted 23 percent of all beef. This accounted for the waste of

enormous amounts of water that, quite literally, went down the drain. In general, fruit, vegetables, and dairy* account for the most consumer waste. Also in 2010, consumers wasted 25 percent of all apples, resulting in an enormous waste of water.

Similarly, it takes roughly 2,800 liters of water to produce a dozen eggs. It means that each time we throw away an unused egg, we waste about 230 liters of water.

Food waste has other environmental impacts too. “If you put all the food waste into one country, it would be the world’s third largest greenhouse gas* producer,” says Brian Lipinski, an associate in the World Resource Institute’s Food Program. Old food that makes its way into landfills* releases methane*, which is significantly more harmful to the environment than carbon dioxide*.

All is not lost, however. Numerous efforts are being made to cut food loss at every level. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency recently called for a 50-percent reduction in food waste by 2030. The city of Portland launched a composting* program a few years ago. And at the retail level, the former president of the supermarket named Trader Joe’s recently opened a store near Boston that sells food that the surrounding grocery stores could not sell, at very low prices.

Even simple changes can have big effects. A few years ago, college cafeterias* began to go trayless. Carrying two plates at most, rather than trays piled high with all-you-can-eat food, forced students to think about what they really wanted to eat. This apparently simple move, which more than 120 colleges chose to adopt, helped reduce food consumption and waste by 25 to 30 percent in some colleges.

Still, waste is inevitable. “There’s never going to be some ideal or perfect way to eliminate it all, but it’s pretty terrible right now,” Olson-Sawyer says. More so, perhaps, because according to the United Nations World Food Program, “there’s enough food in the world today for everyone to have the nourishment* necessary for a healthy life.”

Fortunately, change at any level, whether it’s related to supply, retail or consumption, will help ease the impact of food waste on natural resources. “It does matter how much you consume,” Mathews says. “It does matter what you consume, especially when you get down to the details of where it is produced and how sustainable that production is.”

(Adapted from Divya Abhat, “This Is How Much Water You Waste When You Throw Away Food,” *Smithsonianmag.com*)

- *kilogram キログラム
- *liter リットル
- *bathtubs 浴そう
- *almonds アーモンド
- *consumption 消費
- *dairy 乳製品
- *greenhouse gas 温室効果ガス
- *landfills 埋立地
- *methane メタン
- *carbon dioxide 二酸化炭素
- *composting 堆肥化
- *cafeteria 学生食堂
- *nourishment 栄養

- 問1 What is special about the store near Boston mentioned in the text? Answer in complete sentences in Japanese. (30 点)
- 問2 How did not providing trays at a cafeteria help reduce food waste? Answer in complete sentences in Japanese. (30 点)
- 問3 Does this essay mean people should eat less meat and more fruits and vegetables? Answer in complete sentences in English. (40 点)
- 問4 What are the benefits of people knowing more about the water footprint of different foods? Answer in complete sentences in English. (50 点)

問題2 次の英文を、句読点を含め 200 字以内の日本語で要約しなさい。(100 点)

著作権保護の観点から、公開していません。

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(Adapted from Seth Stephens-Davidowitz, “The Rich Are Not Who We Think They Are. And Happiness Is Not What We Think It Is, Either,” *The New York Times*)

*insights 見識

*\$75,000 is approximately 10,000,000 円

*boost 高まり

*millionaires 大富豪

*economists 経済学者

*profundity 深さ

*summarize まとめる

問題3 次の日本文の下線部を英訳しなさい。(30点)

人間が満たされている状態とは何だろうか。多くのお金を稼いでいる時だろうか。仕事で自分のなりたいポストに就いた時だろうか。健康的な時だろうか。確かに、それらはいずれも幸福度を高めることが、様々な研究から分かっている。しかし、近年の研究では、それらの環境が幸福感に与える影響は限定的であることが指摘されている。どちらかという重要なのは、自分で何かをなそうとする行動や、違うことをするといったような、自分を主体とした変化のようだ。

(山口真一『正義を振りかざす「極端な人」の正体』による。ただし、出題に際して原文の一部を改めた。)

問題4 次の日本語の下線部を英訳しなさい。(30点)

今、社会はどんどん分断されています。SNSで情報を得ることが増えると世界は広がったように感じますが、実は知らず知らずのうちに自分の嗜好^{しこう}に合ったものしか見えなくなっています。幅広く情報にアクセスしていると思っても、自分とは意見の違う人々からの情報を遮断してしまっている。確証バイアスという言葉がありますが、自分がそうだと思っていることに対して複数の肯定的な情報に触れると、「あ、やっぱり自分が考えていることが正しいんだ」となっていくわけです。いつのまにか自分の持っている考えが一方的に補強^{しきやう}されて、幅広いアクセスをしなくなっていく。昔は新聞やニュースや、テレビのドキュメンタリーを見れば、自分と違う意見も飛び込んできたわけですが、現代の情報はタブレットの中にあり、リアルな言葉に出会っていません。

(国谷裕子+東京藝術大学『クローズアップ藝大』による。ただし、出題に際して原文の一部を改めた。)

問題 5 次の英文を読んで、あなたの意見を 80 語程度の英文で答えなさい。必ず最後に語数を記入しなさい。(90 点)

Do you think competition aids or hinders the progress of society? Which type of society brings more happiness to human beings — a society with more competition, or one with less?

外国語

学部

学科

科目名(英語)

3 ページ、問題 1 問 3 の 2 行目

誤 Answer in complete sentences in English.

正 Explain your answer in complete sentences in English.

9 ページ、問題 5

注釈追加 *hinder 妨げる