

令和 5 年度入学試験問題

地域経営学部

一般選抜 後期日程

小 論 文

(注意事項)

1. この問題冊子は試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはならない。
2. 問題は全部で 4 ページある。落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつた場合は申し出ること。
3. 別に解答用紙が 2 枚および下書き用紙が 2 枚ある。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された箇所に横書きで記入すること。
5. 受験番号は解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入すること。
6. 解答時間は 90 分である。
7. 問題冊子および下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

問題 1 次の英文の要約を 200 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

The United Nations' Climate Change Conference, known this year as COP26, has ended with a written agreement for the world to continue working toward limiting the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

It is of great significance that 1.5 C has been more clearly defined as the world's goal against climate change than it was in the Paris Agreement, which set down a framework for a global climate response.

The statement also included passages on the phased reduction of coal-fired power generation, which produces a large volume of greenhouse gases.

Until now the means of reducing emissions had been left up to each country, but this time debate went ahead with acknowledgement that a departure from coal will be indispensable to achieving the world's goal. It is hoped it will help to accelerate the speed of climate-change countermeasures.

Behind the parties' eventual arrival at an agreement is a sense of crisis around climate change that is growing even in major polluting nations.

Upon the establishment of the new Biden administration in the United States, the country rejoined the Paris Agreement. At COP26, it announced it will be working to improve its climate response with China, which currently produces the most emissions on Earth. India, too, has announced for the first time a net zero emissions pledge.

The role fulfilled by the U.K., the host nation, is also significant. It led the creation of voluntary alliances of countries and companies that set high goals in individual areas such as forest protection, reduction of coal-fired power generation, and expansion of electric vehicles. Momentum toward higher targets was increased.

But the rules of the Paris Agreement allow each country to set their own targets to work toward. The key is how to ensure its effectiveness.

To achieve a rise limited to 1.5 C, it's important to have a schedule that ensures countermeasures do go ahead. It is expected that as developing

nations progress economically, their emissions will also increase. Developed nations must take the lead on reducing emissions, and improve further their support for developing countries.

Japan's position is that it needs thermal power generation for a stable energy supply. However, if the country continues to depend on coal, it cannot gain the international community's understanding. Japan has a responsibility to indicate how it will reduce coal-fired thermal power generation.

U.K. Prime Minister Boris Johnson has said that there is still a long way to go until the summit's targets are achieved, but that the world has little time left.

The written agreement includes calls for each country to review the targets by the end of 2022 and improve its current reductions goals to be achieved by 2030. The time has come for countries to match one another in being ambitious with their goals.

(出典 : EDITORIAL / COP26 agreement a start for unified global work to meet 1.5 C target, The Mainichi, November 16, 2021, 原文のまま)

問題2 次の二つの図は、令和3年度『食育白書』からの引用である。これらの図に基づいて、以下の設問に答えなさい。

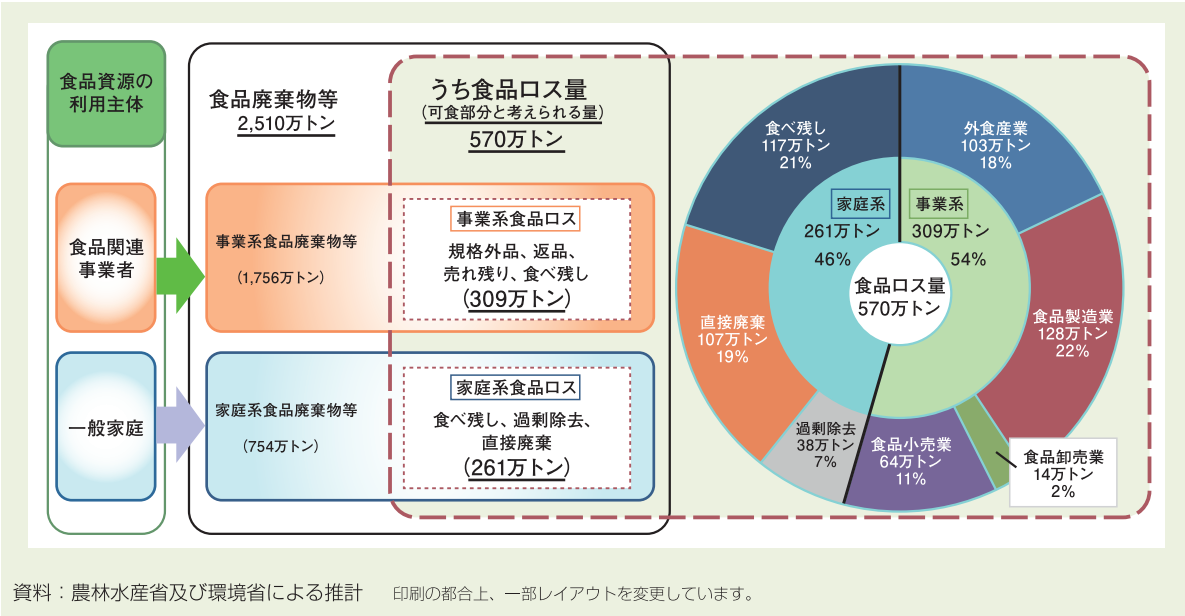


図1 食品廃棄物等の発生状況と割合（概念図）

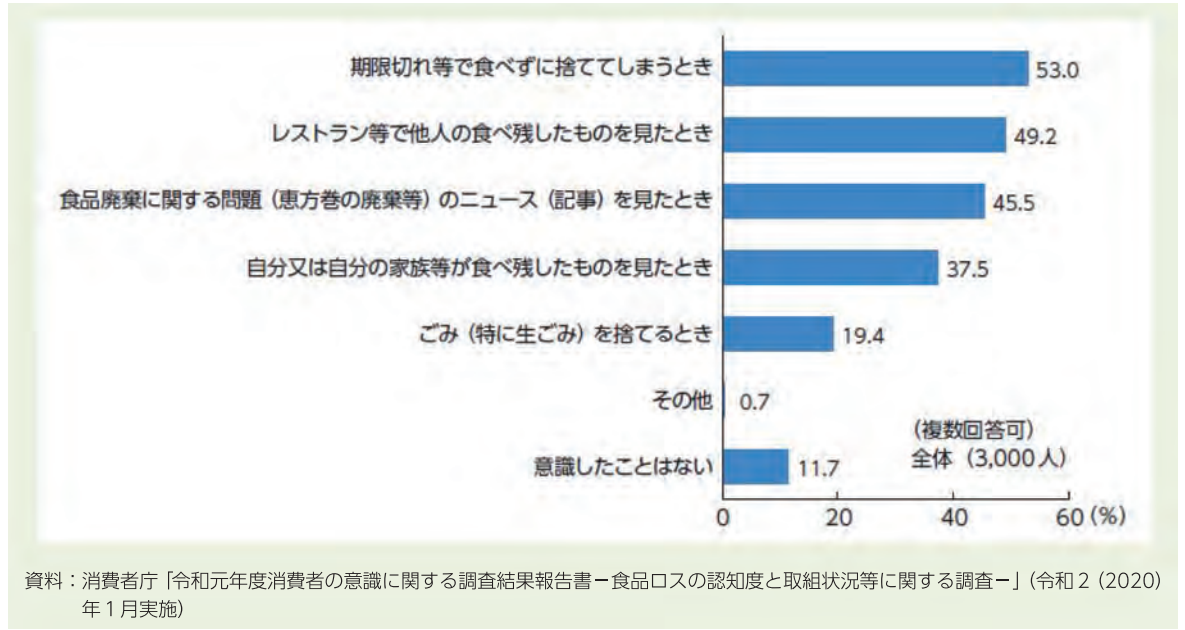


図2 食生活の中で「もったいない」を意識した場面

設 問

問 1 図 1 の説明を 200 字以内で書きなさい。

問 2 図 1 と図 2 を踏まえて、食品ロスを減らすためにどのような取り組みが必要か、あなたの考えを 300 字以内で書きなさい。