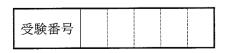
入学試験問題(2次)

孟 E

令和6年1月31日 試験時間30分

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子と解答用紙を開かないこと。
- 2 この問題冊子は表紙・白紙を除き2ページである。解答用紙は表紙を含め4枚で ある。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合は申し出ること。
- 3 解答には必ず黒鉛筆(またはシャープペンシル)を使用すること。
- 4 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消すこと。
- 5 監督員の指示に従って、問題冊子の表紙の指定欄に受験番号を記入すること。
- 6 監督員の指示に従って、解答用紙の表紙の指定欄には受験番号と氏名を、2枚目 から4枚目の指定欄には受験番号を記入すること。
- 7 この問題冊子の余白は、草稿用に使用してよい。ただし、切り離してはならない。
- 8 解答用紙左上のホチキス留めは、外さないこと。
- 9 解答用紙およびこの問題冊子は、持ち帰ってはならない。



上の枠内に受験番号を記入しなさい。





次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

As governments drag their feet in responding to climate change, many concerned people are looking for actions they can take as individuals—and eating less meat is an obvious place to start. Livestock today account for about 14.5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, more than all the world's cars and trucks combined.

Those numbers seem overwhelming, but the situation could grow worse: Our appetite for meat is increasing. The United Nations forecasts that the world will be eating 14 percent more of it by 2030, especially as middle-income countries get wealthier. That means more demand for pasture and feed crops, more deforestation and more climate problems. For people alarmed about climate change, giving up meat altogether can seem like the only option.

One big reason for meat's outsized environmental impact is that it's more efficient for people to eat plants directly than to feed them to livestock. Chickens need almost 2 pounds of feed to produce each pound of weight gain, pigs need 3 to 5 pounds, and cattle need 6 to 10 — and a lot of that weight gain is bones, skin and guts, not meat. As a result, about 40 percent of the world's fertile land is now used to grow animal feed, with all the environmental costs related to factors such as deforestation, water use, fertilizer runoff, pesticides and fossil fuel use.

Most animal products generate more emissions of greenhouse gases than plant foods do. Climate experts warn that the world may be fast approaching a point of no return, and some experts say there's good reason to reduce meat consumption well below what's sustainable. Completely eliminating livestock, for example, would allow some of the land now devoted to feed crops and pastures to return to native vegetation. Over 25 to 30 years of regrowth, this would tie up enough atmospheric

CO₂ to completely offset a decade's worth of global fossil fuel emissions, Matthew Hayek, an environmental scientist at New York University, and his colleagues reported in 2020.

"We need to be moving in the opposite direction than we are now," says Hayek. "The things that we are going to need to do are aggressive, experimental, bold policies—not ones that try to marginally reduce meat consumption by 20 or even 50 percent."

[Source: Holmes, Bob. "How Much Meat Should We Eat?" Smithsonian Magazine, August 23, 2022.

https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/how-much-meat-should-we-eat-180980616/より一部改変】

問題 1 本文の要旨を 200 字以内の日本語で記載しなさい。 (句読点は1字とする。)

問題 2 下線部の中の opposite の語により対比されている二つの考え方を説明した上で、どちらの考え方が妥当であるかという点について、あなたの意見を理由とともに 200 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

(句読点は1字とする。)

問題 3 本文での提案にはさまざまな反対意見が考えられる。そのうち一つを例示し、それを乗り越えるにはどのような取り組みが必要であると思われるかをあなた自身の言葉で80語程度の英語で述べなさい。

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