

2025

経済・経営・人文
法・薬・情報

英 語 問 題

解答はすべてマーク式で解答用紙に記入してください。
解答用紙のみ提出してください。

2025年2月11日(火)実施

マーク式解答用紙記入上の注意

- [1] 解答用紙はすべて**HBの黒鉛筆**で記入してください。(万年筆・ボールペン・シャープペンシルなどは使用できません。)
- [2] 解答用紙は折りまげたり、破ったり、汚したりしないで丁寧に取り扱いってください。
- [3] 解答は解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入し、その他の部分には何も書いてはいけません。
- [4] 氏名を記入してください。
- [5] 受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。
- [例] 受験番号が0010123のときは
- [6] 解答科目欄から**解答する科目**を1つ選び、科目の右の○にマークしてください。マークされていない場合、又は複数の科目にマークされている場合は、0点となります。

氏 名
鈴木一郎

受 験 番 号						
0	0	1	0	1	2	3
①	①	①	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

- [7] 解答番号は から まであります。

マークの記入方法は、例えば、 と表示のある問に対して③と解答する場合は、次の[例]のように**解答番号10の解答欄に③**とマークしてください。

[例]

解答番号	解 答 欄
10	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

- [8] 一度記入したマークを訂正する場合、消しゴムで**完全に消してから**記入しなおしてください。
- [9] 解答がおわったら、解答用紙に付着している消しゴムの消しくずをきれいに**取り除いて**ください。

(注) ① と ② のマーク間違いに注意してください。

1 日本の食糧自給率に関する以下の文章を読み、下の設問1)～5)に答えよ。

(解答番号 ～)

The food self-sufficiency rate of Japan is low, and it is said to be the lowest among developed countries. The reasons for this are the small amount of farmland and changes in dietary habits. In this issue, we will explore the definition of food self-sufficiency, measures to improve it, and what we can do!*

Did you know that approximately 60% of Japan's food is imported from overseas? As a result, Japan's food self-sufficiency rate is low and has been (a) in the past several years. So today, we will look at why Japan's food self-sufficiency rate is so low, what we can do to increase (b), and what we can do for the future of our food supply!

What is Food Self-Sufficiency Rate?

The food self-sufficiency rate is an indicator that shows what percentage of the food supply in Japan is produced domestically.

There are two calculation methods: "self-sufficiency rate by commodity*," which is simply calculated by weight, and "total food self-sufficiency rate," which is calculated using a standard measure for food as a whole. The total food self-sufficiency rate is divided into two categories: "calorie-based," which is calculated in terms of nutritional* value (per person per day), and "production value-based," which is calculated in terms of monetary value. Today, we will focus on the "calorie-based" food self-sufficiency rate, which is more familiar (c) consumers.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Japan's food self-sufficiency rate in FY*2020 was 37% (calculated on a calorie basis). This result aligns* with the record low self-sufficiency rate in the fiscal year 2018. Looking at the self-sufficiency rates of other countries, according to the 2018 data, the United States was 132%, France 125%, Germany 86%, the United Kingdom 65%, and Italy 60%. We can see from this that Japan's self-sufficiency rate is low compared to other developed countries.

Why is Japan's Food Self-Sufficiency Rate so Low?

Why has Japan's food self-sufficiency rate continued to decline? One reason is that the

dietary habits of Japanese people have changed drastically.
(A)

The consumption of white rice, (d) was a staple* food until 50 years ago, has changed as diets have become more diversified*, and more people are refraining* from eating it. While rice consumption is decreasing, meat and oil consumption is increasing.

According to data on food consumption structure published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, more than 40% of daily calories were consumed from rice in 1965, but this figure has decreased to roughly half of that in 2020. In addition, the growing consumption of meat and oil is pushing down the food self-sufficiency rate, as a high percentage of these products are imported.
(1)

Thus, one of the reasons for the decline in food self-sufficiency rate is due to the decrease in rice consumption. Moreover, due to the small amount of farmland compared to other countries, Japan's food self-sufficiency rate is 37%, one of the lowest among developed countries.
(B)

Is Low Food Self-Sufficiency a Bad Thing?

What problems will arise if Japan's food self-sufficiency rate is low? A food self-sufficiency rate of 37% means that the remaining 63% of the food consumed in Japan is imported. This means that more than half of Japan's food supply is entrusted* to foreign countries.

When food supplies are stable, there is no problem. However, there are various risks in the world today, such as droughts* and other abnormal weather conditions caused by climate change, natural disasters, epidemics of livestock diseases*, and political instability in exporting countries. It is not always possible to import food at a stable rate.
(17)

There is also the concern that the world's growing population will lead to a food shortage. To avoid these risks, it is essential to increase domestic food self-sufficiency so that people can secure their own food when needed.

Measures to Increase Food Self-Sufficiency Rate

Various measures are now being taken in Japan to increase the food self-sufficiency rate.

Specifically, those include promoting the development and introduction of new varieties; securing farmland by consolidating* farmland or converting rice paddies* to pastureland* or vegetable production; labor-saving and efficiency improvement through the use of IT and new work machinery; and publicity activities for domestically produced agricultural products to consumers.

The government has set a goal of raising the food self-sufficiency rate to 45% by FY2030. In addition to these measures, exporting agricultural products is attracting attention. This is because the government believes that expanding sales channels overseas and strengthening the production base will enhance* the food supply. (工)

What We Can Do to Protect the Food of the Future

Without stable access to food, we cannot survive. In order to protect our future food and livelihood*, it is imperative* to increase the food self-sufficiency rate in Japan.

So what can we do to increase food self-sufficiency in our daily lives? It is to actively (e) domestically produced agricultural products.

Choosing domestically produced products supports Japan's agricultural industry and revitalizes* a wide range of food-related industries, including distribution, processing, and retailing.

Why not start from our daily shopping by becoming conscious of the food we buy and ask ourselves, "Where is this food produced?" Or "What foods are in season right now?"

Adapted from an article by *Green Growers* (updated August 9, 2022)

Notes:

dietary = 食事の

commodity = 産物

nutritional = 栄養上の

FY (fiscal year) = 会計年度

align = 適合する

staple = 主要な

diversified = 変化に富む
refrain = 差し控える
entrust = 託す
drought = 干ばつ
epidemics of livestock diseases = 家畜伝染病の流行
consolidate = 統合する
rice paddy = 水田
pastureland = 牧草地
enhance = 高める
livelihood = 生計
imperative = 必須の
revitalize = 新しい活力を与える

設 問

1) 二重下線部分(A), (B)の単語と, 下線部分の発音が同じ単語をそれぞれ①～④から一つ選べ。

(A) drastically

① but

② angel

③ athlete

④ mother

解答番号

(B) thus

① Thursday

② theme

③ their

④ sight

解答番号

5) この記事のタイトルとして最もふさわしいものはどれか、①～④から一つ選べ。

- ① Why Is Japan's Food Self-Sufficiency Rate Low? Reasons, Countermeasures, and What We Can Do.
- ② Is Raising the Food Self-Sufficiency Rate to 37% Achievable? Goals, Measures, and What We Should Eat.
- ③ Is Japan's Food Self-Sufficiency Rate Expected to Exceed That of Western Countries?
- ④ Can the Food Self-Sufficiency Rate Be an Indicator of Domestically Produced Food?

解答番号

15

※試験問題は次のページに続きます。

3 設問A, Bに答えよ。(解答番号 ~)

A 次の1)~5)の日本語の意味を表すように, [] 中の語句を並べ替えて英文を完成し, 空所を埋めるのに最も適当なものをそれぞれ①~⑥から一つ選べ。なお, 文頭にくる文字も小文字で示されている。

1) 彼らは, 彼らの祖母にちなんで, 赤ちゃんにキャサリンという名前をつけた。

_____ _____ _____ grandmother.

[① the baby ② their ③ named ④ they ⑤ Catherine ⑥ after]

解答番号

解答番号

2) その試験に合格するために, 学生は何時間も勉強しなければならなかった。

_____ _____ _____ pass the exam.

[① hours of ② to ③ studying ④ the students ⑤ cost ⑥ it]

解答番号

解答番号

3) その記念セレモニーはスタジアムで行われる。

The _____ _____ _____ the stadium.

[① place ② ceremony ③ take ④ memorial ⑤ in ⑥ will]

解答番号

解答番号

4) その委員会はさまざまな研究分野からのメンバー12名で構成されている。

The committee _____ _____ _____ research fields.

[① different ② members ③ of ④ consists ⑤ from ⑥ twelve]

解答番号

解答番号

5) 地球温暖化はもはや未来の出来事ではない。

Global _____ _____ _____ future event.

[① warming ② a ③ longer ④ any ⑤ not ⑥ is]

解答番号

解答番号

B 次の1)～5)の会話の下線部分の中から、**表現に誤りのあるもの**をそれぞれ①～④から一つ選べ。

1) A : Are you free tomorrow afternoon?
①

B : Just a moment, let me check.
②

A : I'm going for a ride in the mountains. Would you like to come?
③

B : Sounds great, but I have nothing to do. Maybe next time.
④

解答番号 41

2) A : I belong to the *sadō* club. We're going to have a tea ceremony on Friday.

Please join us if you can.

B : Thank you, but I wouldn't know what to do. What if I made a mistake?
①

A : Don't worry. Just do what I do. I think it's actually quite enjoyable.
②

B : In that case, I'd love to. I don't have to wear a *kimono*, do I?
③

A : Yes, just wear casual clothes.
④

解答番号 42

3) A : Ken, it's breakfast time! Your pancakes are ready.
①

B : OK. I'm going in a minute.
②

A : Are you still not dressed? They're getting cold.
③

B : I can't find my glasses.
④

解答番号 43

4) A : Did you hear that Junko will come back to Matsuyama?
①

B : Really? That's great news! When?
②

A : She'll arrive at the airport next Sunday.
③

B : Why don't we go and see her off?
④

解答番号 44

5) A : What's up? You look happy.
①

B : Yesterday, the bicycle I parked on the street outside got stolen.
②

A : Even if you report it to the police, all they'll do is tell you that you shouldn't have left
③
it there.

B : You're probably right. It's all my fault.
④

解答番号 45