

〔問題 I〕 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Being food-secure means having consistent access to enough food, even during natural disasters and economic crises. This can be achieved either through domestic food production or by importing food from abroad. For economic reasons, many in developing countries deal with a lack of food security every day, while for others, it only becomes a concern when disasters such as extreme weather or economic crises strike. Now climate change means that natural disasters are occurring more often, and thanks to globalization, a problem in one country can often affect people worldwide.

Seemingly “natural” disasters leave countries like Bangladesh highly unstable in terms of food security. (1)_____, climate change has left Bangladesh at increased risk of flooding as cyclones become more common and sea levels rise. Located at the convergence of three major rivers, most of Bangladesh is less than five meters above sea level. In 2007, after prolonged heavy rain, an estimated 26,500 farm animals were lost to floods, and fish farms - a major source of food - were also affected as fish escaped back to sea. Above all, Bangladesh relies on rice, and the 2007 floods destroyed 2.2 million tons of the crop. Furthermore, with road and rail links underwater, it was impossible to distribute the rice that remained. As a result, prices rose sharply. An estimated ten million people were left without access to enough food. In response, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) spent \$51 million feeding 2.3 million people for six months.

A more long-term solution, the Flood Action Plan, was funded by the World Bank and attempted to build both flood defenses and raised storage units for rice crops. However, the pace of climate change meant that sea levels rose faster than ever before, and many of these measures were ineffective. Bangladesh contributes just 0.3 percent of global carbon emissions (2)_____. It is also relied upon by other countries for manufacturing. Bangladeshi problems are world problems. Nevertheless, by 2020, further floods - alongside

political and economic factors - had left twenty-five percent of people in Bangladesh food-insecure.

Another food crisis in 2008 was more obviously global. Droughts in Russia, Ukraine, and Australia led to major crop failures. These countries are major exporters of wheat and, without their input, a world shortage occurred. At the same time, oil prices were high due to continued demand from developed countries and increased demand from the developing world. [A] Oil is required for intensive, mechanical agriculture, so producing crops became more expensive, and farmers passed this cost on to consumers. [B] This seemed like a sustainable solution, but it left even fewer crops for food, creating more scarcity. [C] Finally, in some developing countries, as populations became larger and wealthier, demand for food grew. So just when crops were needed most, they were in short supply and were expensive to produce; at the peak of the crisis, the prices of wheat and rice rose by almost one hundred percent. [D]

A breakdown of supply followed as some countries imposed export bans and restrictions; major rice producers like India and Vietnam wanted to ensure they could feed their own populations first. However, these policies tend to drive up prices elsewhere, and often their benefits are (3)marginal even for the countries which impose them. Wealthier people purchase and hoard large quantities of food, a practice known as “panic-buying.” Businesses also stockpile large amounts of food to sell, creating a black market open to corruption. Prices become even higher and, as it becomes completely unaffordable, food simply goes to waste. To fight this issue in the Philippines, those found to be hoarding food were subjected to large fines.

By 2018, hundreds of millions of people worldwide were facing severe hunger, and in 2020, COVID-19 (4)compounded the problem as factories shut, transport infrastructures broke down, and borders closed. Food prices rose almost twenty percent in one year. By April 2021, the WFP estimated that 296 million people in the

thirty-five countries where it worked were undernourished - 111 million more people than before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Some countries are far less food-secure than others, but climate change and globalization increasingly mean that national crises are not simply local problems. Furthermore, as governments and organizations try to stabilize food security and ensure food supply, they will have to think carefully about the unintended effects of their initiatives.

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[注] cyclone = 大暴風 convergence = 合流地点
prolonged = 長引いた hoard = ため込む
stockpile = 備蓄する black market = やみ取り引き
corruption = 汚職 undernourished = 栄養不良の
COVID-19 = 新型コロナウイルス感染症
initiative = 新たな取り組み

1. 本文によると、“food security”をたしかなものにする主な2つの方法は、なにか。その番号をマークしなさい。

1

(1) Importing food and investing in technology to battle climate change

(2) Domestic food production and foreign aid

(3) Importing food and increasing the use of biofuels

(4) Domestic food production and importing food

2. 第2パラグラフの下線部(1)に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下にとえられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) However

(2) In fact

2

(3) Likewise

(4) Therefore

3. 第3パラグラフの下線部(2)に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下
に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

3

(1) but is set to suffer far more from climate change than most
nations

(2) and is expected to increase carbon emissions dramatically
over the next decade

(3) but that figure is expected to fall sharply due to the recent
disasters

(4) and is rushing to build infrastructure to deal with future
natural disasters

4. 本文によると、2007年のバングラデッシュにおける食糧不足の理
由としてあげられていないものは、どれか。その番号をマークしな
さい。

4

(1) Loss of farm animals

(2) Destruction of rice crop

(3) Damage to transportation infrastructure

(4) Extreme poverty due to high unemployment

5. 以下の文は、第4パラグラフの [A] [B] [C] [D] のどこに入れるのが
最もふさわしいか。その番号をマークしなさい。

**As an alternative to oil, the US began using more of its crops to
produce biofuels (fuels made from plants or animals).**

5

(1) [A]

(2) [B]

(3) [C]

(4) [D]

6. 第5パラグラフの下線部(3)の **marginal** と同じ意味として最も
適当なものは、次のうちどれか。その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) costly

(2) temporary

6

(3) insignificant

(4) unfair

7. 第6パラグラフの下線部(4)の **compounded** と同じ意味として最も適当なものは、次のうちどれか。その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) altered

(2) lessened

7

(3) worsened

(4) initiated

8. 次の各文で本文の内容に一致しているものには 1 を、一致していないものには 2 をマークしなさい。

(1) The Flood Action Plan in Bangladesh failed because it underestimated the pace of sea level increases.

8

(2) The imposition of export bans and restrictions during the 2008 crisis helped stabilize food prices and ensured food security in the affected countries.

9

(3) The war between Ukraine and Russia was one of the causes of the reduced amount of wheat available on the global market.

10

(4) During the food crisis of 2008, India and Vietnam imposed bans on the export of wheat to ensure domestic food security.

11

(5) One reason why COVID-19 increased food insecurity is because the movement of goods and people across countries was stopped.

12

9. 次の 1~5 について、本文の主要な考えを示すものには 1 を、主要な考えを支える細かな説明には 2 をマークしなさい。

(1) Climate change has led to more frequent cases of food insecurity.

13

(2) During food crises, the wealthy engage in “panic-buying,” thereby worsening food security.

14

(3) The number of undernourished people increased by over 100 million due to the COVID-19 crisis.

15

(4) Due to globalization, food security is now an international rather than just a domestic issue.

16

(5) When governments and organizations develop policies to fight food insecurity, they have to be careful about the unexpected consequences of these policies.

17

[問題Ⅱ] 次の会話を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

A: Hi. Sorry for being late!

B: Actually, (1)_____.

A: Oh, I'm glad. I was hoping you hadn't been waiting too long. I went to the wrong exit gate and got a bit lost looking for this one.

B: Ah, right. I thought it would be better to meet at this gate because it's much less crowded.

A: Absolutely! The other exit I went to was (2)_____.

B: Anyway, welcome to Shimo-Kitazawa or Shimokita (3)_____. It's your first time here, right?

A: Yes, I'm looking forward to exploring the area.

B: It's full of shops, but unlike Shinjuku and Shibuya, (4)_____.

A: Great! I love shopping at big chain stores for basics, but I'm excited to see something new.

B: And maybe not so new – (5)_____.

A: Fantastic!

1. 下線部 (1) に入れるべき最も適切なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

18

- (1) I was getting a little worried
- (2) I was just about to call you to check
- (3) I thought I got the time wrong
- (4) I just got here myself

2. 下線部 (2) に入れるべき最も適切なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

19

- (1) far from the platform
- (2) so packed
- (3) on a different floor
- (4) difficult to find

3. 下線部（3）に入れるべき最も適切なものを、下に与えられたものの
中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

20

- (1) shorten
- (2) shortly
- (3) for short
- (4) in short

4. 下線部（4）に入れるべき最も適切なものを、下に与えられたものの
中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

21

- (1) it's not full of tall buildings
- (2) it's easier to walk around
- (3) there are mostly small, independent stores
- (4) there are much fewer people

5. 下線部（5）に入れるべき最も適切なものを、下に与えられたものの
中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

22

- (1) It's full of cool used clothing stores
- (2) There are many popular ethnic restaurants here
- (3) Shimokita has several well-known theaters
- (4) This area is famous for its popular live music clubs

〔問題Ⅲ〕 次の各文の空所に入れるべき最も適当なものを、それぞれに与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

1. She was born in a small town () the Nagara River.

- (1) in
- (2) on
- (3) at
- (4) with

23

2. There are more than 10 languages () in this university.

- (1) teach
- (2) teaching
- (3) taught
- (4) to be teaching

24

3. My son lost the ticket I () for the exhibition.

- (1) buy
- (2) bought
- (3) have bought
- (4) had bought

25

4. The question () at tomorrow's meeting is how to increase sales.

- (1) discusses
- (2) will discuss
- (3) to be discussed
- (4) discussing

26

5. I will () five thousand yen every month to buy a new computer. 27

- (1) put aside
- (2) catch up
- (3) bring about
- (4) make out

6. () another chance, he would do it much better.

- (1) Were it not for 28
- (2) Should he be given
- (3) If he has
- (4) He should be given

7. Because of financial difficulties, his father is having a hard time () his own company. 29

- (1) manage
- (2) to manage
- (3) managed
- (4) managing

8. “Can I see your ID card please?” “Will my driver’s license ()?” 30

- (1) get
- (2) make
- (3) use
- (4) do

〔問題 IV〕日本語と同じ内容の英文になるように、下に与えられたものを並べかえたときに (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) に入るものの番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字で示されている。

1. とても熱心に働いたので、彼女は係長に昇進しました。

() (A) () (B) () () she was promoted to general manager. A - B -

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| (1) did | (2) hard |
| (3) so | (4) work |
| (5) she | (6) that |

2. トムと太郎はヨーロッパに行ったと言われていますが、今朝、東京で見かけました。

Tom and Taro () (C) () () (D) (), but I saw them in Tokyo this morning.

C - D -

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| (1) said | (2) are |
| (3) have | (4) to Europe |
| (5) to | (6) gone |

3. 急な雨のため私たちはパーティーに参加できませんでした。

() (E) () (F) () ().

E - F -

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) prevented | (2) from |
| (3) attending | (4) us |
| (5) sudden rain | (6) the party |

英語

I	解答
1	④
2	②
3	①
4	④
5	②
6	③
7	③
8	①
9	②
10	②
11	②
12	①
13	①
14	②
15	②
16	①
17	①

III	解答
23	②
24	③
25	④
26	③
27	①
28	②
29	④
30	④

IV	解答
31	②
32	⑤
33	①
34	⑥
35	①
36	②

II	解答
18	④
19	②
20	③
21	③
22	①