

秋田
015

令和7年度入学者選抜試験問題

(国際資源学部 資源政策コース)

小論文

総合型選抜 I

注意事項

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. この問題冊子の中で、問題は3ページです。解答用紙は2枚あります。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの乱丁・落丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合には、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. 監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の該当欄に横書きで記入しなさい。
6. 配付された解答用紙は、持ち帰ってはいけません。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

アメリカ・スミソニアン博物館の雑誌に掲載された記事を読み、問1～問4に日本語で答えなさい。

For decades, improvements in agricultural practices and food distribution steadily decreased hunger rates in nations across the globe. But Jason Beaubien at National Public Radio reports that progress has been limited recently. New data, put together by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) and other agencies, finds that for the third year in a row, hunger has increased across the world.

The recent report is somewhat surprising. As of 2015, the rate of undernourishment*¹ in the developing world had decreased from 23.3 percent of people between the years 1990 to 1992 to 12.9 percent. But just as that percentage dropped by almost half, the numbers began to reflect global hunger on the rise. From 783.7 million people affected by hunger in 2014, that number increased to 784 in 2015, and 804 in 2016; the 2017 report increases the number of those affected to 820 million.

So what's causing the increase in hunger? The report points to two main problems: conflicts around the globe and extreme weather events likely powered by climate change. The conflicts in Yemen, Afghanistan, Syria and Somalia have led to food issues for millions of people. The drop in crude oil prices has led to economic problems in South America and in Venezuela in particular where more than 2.3 million people have fled the country mainly due to food issues.

In Africa, some of the worst droughts ever seen have occurred in the last decade affecting nations all over the continent including parts of West Africa, the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa, decimating*² agriculture and impacting food availability in the region.

The impacts of hunger can be severe. According to the report, 151 million children under the age of 5 experience stunted^{*3} growth due to malnourishment^{*4}, and 50.5 million experience wasting, or being severely underweight. Paradoxically^{*5}, hunger also leads to increased rates of obesity^{*6}, which leads to other health problems like diabetes^{*7}. According to an F.A.O. press release, in 2016, the global percentage of obese^{*8} people had reached 13.2 percent, even in nations where hunger was on the rise. The reasons for this are complex—because fresh food is often expensive, people often eat fat and sugar-filled processed foods. A ①“feast-or-famine” style of eating, in which people overeat when food is available and go hungry when it is not, is also believed to lead to metabolic changes that could cause unwanted weight gain.

The reversal^{*9} in hunger rates isn't just a temporary change and experts don't see the trend reversing on its own and, in fact, fear that it will get worse without intervention^{*10}. The report suggests that efforts to end global conflicts, stop climate change and make nations more resilient^{*11} against natural disasters like flood and drought are needed to get things back on track.

If the trend continues, the United Nations will fail to achieve one of its most important sustainable development goals, an agenda of projects like ending poverty and improving health and education by 2030 that was ratified^{*12} in 2015. “The alarming signs of increasing food insecurity and high levels of different forms of malnutrition^{*13} are a clear warning that there is considerable work to be done to make sure we 'leave no one behind' on the road towards achieving the SDGs regarding food security and improved nutrition,” the study's authors write.

出典： Jason Daley, World Hunger Is on the Rise for the Third Year in a Row, *Smithsonian Magazine*, September 13, 2018 より一部改変

- 註:
- *1 undernourishment: 栄養不足
 - *2 decimating: 大量にだめにする
 - *3 stunted: 発育不良の
 - *4 malnourishment: 機能を維持する十分な食料がないこと
 - *5 paradoxically: 逆説的に
 - *6 obesity: 肥満
 - *7 diabetes: 糖尿病
 - *8 obese: 肥満
 - *9 reversal: 反転
 - *10 intervention: 介入
 - *11 resilient: 弾力性のある
 - *12 ratified: 批准された
 - *13 malnutrition: 栄養失調

問1 下記の()に当てはまる数値または数値範囲を解答欄に書きなさい。

最近の報告書によると、開発途上世界における栄養不良の人々の割合は、1990年から1992年には人口の(①)%であったのが、2015年には(②)%に減少している。一方で、世界的飢餓は増加しており、飢えに苦しむ人々の数は、2015年には(③)人だったのが、2016年には(④)人に増加しており、一年で(⑤)人増加したことになる。他方、(⑥)年には、(⑦)%の人間が肥満に悩まされている。

問2 記事にある①“feast-or-famine”の食べ方とは何か。40字程度で書きなさい。

問3 下記の英語での問いに対し、妥当な回答をそれぞれ選びなさい。

- ① How many years in a row has hunger increased, since 2014, according to the article?
 - A) One year
 - B) Two years
 - C) Three years
 - D) Four years
- ② Why do some people experiencing hunger end up obese, according to the article?
 - A) They have access to affordable fresh food.
 - B) They prefer healthy, nutritious food.
 - C) They tend to consume processed foods high in fat and sugar.
 - D) They maintain a balanced diet regardless of food availability.

問4 報告書は飢餓が増加している主な要因は2つあると指摘しているが、それは何か。具体例を挙げながら、120字程度で書きなさい。