

令和7年度入学者一般選抜入学試験問題

(A日程 国際経済学部)

英 語

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験時間は、午前10時から午前11時30分までである。
- 2 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- 3 この試験では、問題冊子（7ページ）、解答用紙2枚及び下書き用紙1枚を配付する。
- 4 試験開始の合図があつてから、解答用紙に受験番号を必ず記入すること（氏名の記入は不要）。解答用紙は2枚あるので、必ず2枚すべてに記入すること。
- 5 解答は、解答用紙の所定の欄に横書きで記入すること。所定の解答欄以外に記入した解答は無効である。
- 6 問題冊子及び解答用紙にページの欠落や印刷不鮮明な部分等がある場合は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 7 原則として、試験時間中の途中退室は認めない。
ただし、具合が悪くなった場合、トイレに行きたくなった場合等は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 8 試験終了の合図があつたら直ちに筆記用具を置くこと。
- 9 試験終了の合図があつて筆記用具を置いたら、机の上に問題冊子と下書き用紙を重ねて置き、その上に表にした解答用紙を問①の解答用紙が上になるように重ねて置くこと。
- 10 試験監督者の許可があるまで退室しないこと。

※ 解答は解答用紙に書きなさい。

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Read the following article and answer the questions on pages 5 and 6.

Electronic waste has grown to record levels. Here's why that's a huge problem

- 1 From old cellphones to broken refrigerators and discarded* e-cigarettes*, global electronic waste has reached record highs and is growing five times faster than rates of recycling* – bringing with it a host of health, environmental, and climate problems, according to new analysis.
- 2 The numbers are shocking. In 2022, the world generated 62 million tons of electronic waste, also known as “e-waste,” according to the recently released United Nations Global E-waste Monitor* report. To put that in perspective, this waste could fill more than 1.5 million 40-ton trucks which, if placed end-to-end*, could form a line long enough to wrap around the equator*.
- 3 E-waste is the overall term for any discarded product that has a plug or a battery and often contains toxic* and dangerous substances, such as mercury* and lead*. As the world relies more and more on electronics — and increasing amounts are being sold in developing countries for the first time — this hazardous* waste stream is quickly expanding.
- 4 Global e-waste in 2022 was up 82% compared to 2010, according to the report, and is likely to rise a further 32% to reach 82 million tons in 2030. Recycling capacity is not keeping up with the global amount of e-waste. Less than a quarter of e-waste (22.3%) produced in 2022 was documented as collected and recycled according to the report. The report calculated that since 2010, the growth of e-waste has outpaced the growth of formal collection and recycling by almost five times. Most e-waste ends up in landfills* or part of informal recycling systems where the risks of pollution and harmful health impacts are high. The report found that small electronic items such as toys, vacuum cleaners*, and e-cigarettes had particularly low recycling rates at around 12%, despite making up roughly a third of all e-waste. Recycling rates tended to be highest for heavier and larger equipment like air-conditioning* units and TV screens because of their size and the health concerns that are associated with them.
- 5 As the gap between e-waste generation and recycling capacity continues to grow, “the recycling rate could actually drop over the next few years,” Vanessa Gray, an e-waste expert at the International Telecommunication Union* and a report author, told CNN*. The report predicts collection and recycling rates will decrease to 20% in 2030. Jim Puckett, the founder* and executive director of the Basel Action Network, an e-waste watchdog group*, called the report’s conclusions “dismal*.” The results reveal that manufacturers are showing “a lack of duty of care” by failing to

take responsibility for what happens to their products at their end of life, Puckett, who was not involved with the report, told CNN. “Manufacturers have to be dragged, kicking and screaming,” to make products that last, he said, “and not just design products for the dump*, hoping they can sell us a new one as soon as possible.” Manufacturers need clear plans for the removal*, collection, and recycling of the toxic and hazardous parts of their products, Puckett added.

6 As well as being an environmental problem, e-waste is also a climate problem. Electronic devices require raw materials, including rare earth metals*, that are removed and processed in a way that requires high levels of energy, mainly powered by fossil fuels*. As demand increases and people are persuaded to replace devices more often, the climate impact is growing. Proper e-waste management and disposal cuts down global carbon* pollution, the report found, by reclaiming* metals and reducing the need to remove new raw materials. “The more metals we recycle, the fewer have to be mined,” Kees Baldé, lead author of the report and senior scientific specialist at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research*, told CNN.

7 According to the report, recycling metals from e-waste, instead of removing new raw materials from the earth, avoided approximately 52 million tons of emissions* that warm the planet in 2022. Better management of e-waste, such as refrigerators and air-conditioners, which discharge strong greenhouse gases*, can also reduce the climate impact of this waste. In addition, recycling can release valuable resources that remain in these products. The report found that metals worth an estimated \$91 billion were contained in the e-waste discarded in 2022, including \$15 billion of gold.

8 According to the report, despite growing global concern about e-waste, only 81 countries had e-waste policies in 2023, including European Union* countries and India. The US, which is among the largest producers of e-waste, has no federal law that requires the recycling of electronics, although some states, including Washington DC, have created their own e-waste regulations. But even where there are e-waste laws, enforcing them “remains a genuine challenge” across the world, the report authors said in a statement.

9 “One of the best ways to start addressing the e-waste crisis is for wealthy countries to stop dumping e-waste in countries that don’t have the capacity to recycle it,” Baldé said. In low- and middle-income countries, e-waste — much of it imported from wealthy countries — is often handled by informal and unregulated* recycling systems, where it causes severe health impacts and pollution. “Simply put — business as usual can’t continue,” Baldé said. “This new United Nations report represents an immediate call for greater investment in infrastructure* development, more promotion of repair and reuse*, capacity building, and measures to stop illegal e-waste shipments*.”

Source:

Ramirez, R. (2024, March 20). *Electronic waste has grown to record levels. Here's why that's a huge problem*. CNN. <https://edition.cnn.com/2024/03/20/climate/electronic-waste-recycling-climate-un/index.html> (一部改変)

- * discard : 廃棄する
- * e-cigarette : 電子たばこ
- * recycle : リサイクルする
- * United Nations Global E-waste Monitor : 世界の電気電子機器廃棄物 (E-waste) に関する国連の報告書
- * end-to-end : 端と端をつなげて
- * equator : 赤道
- * toxic : 毒性のある
- * mercury : 水銀
- * lead : 鉛
- * hazardous : 有害な
- * landfill : 埋立処分場
- * vacuum cleaner : 電気掃除機
- * air-conditioning : 空調
- * International Telecommunication Union : 国際電気通信連合
- * CNN : この記事を発表したアメリカの有名なニュースメディアの名前
- * founder : 創設者
- * watchdog group : 監視団体
- * dismal : 陰鬱な
- * dump : (名詞) ごみ (動詞) 捨てる
- * removal : 除去
- * rare earth metal : 希土類金属 (レアアース)
- * fossil fuels : 化石燃料

- * carbon：炭素
- * reclaim：回収する
- * United Nations Institute for Training and Research：国連訓練調査研究所
- * emissions：排出ガス
- * greenhouse gases：温室効果ガス
- * European Union：欧州連合（EU）
- * unregulated：規制されていない
- * infrastructure：インフラストラクチャー、社会的な基盤施設
- * reuse：再利用
- * shipment：出荷

From choices A to D, choose the most appropriate answer to the questions below.

- (1) In paragraph 1, which of the following can best replace the expression “a host of”?
 - A. a few
 - B. a large number of
 - C. a number greater than
 - D. a positive number of

- (2) Which of the following is consistent with the facts described in paragraph 4?
 - A. Global e-waste will increase by 82 percent and reach 82 million metric tons in 2030.
 - B. One third of vacuum cleaners and toys were recycled in 2022.
 - C. Small-size electronic equipment amounts to around 30 percent of global e-waste.
 - D. The growth of collecting and recycling global e-waste exceeds the growth of e-waste by five times.

- (3) In paragraph 4, which of the following is closest in meaning to “outpaced”?
 - A. improved more
 - B. increased faster
 - C. produced more
 - D. renewed faster

- (4) In paragraph 4, which of the following is a reason to explain why heavier and larger electronic items have higher recycling rates?
 - A. Although they produce e-waste, they contain fewer hazardous substances compared to smaller electronics.
 - B. Consumers believe that small items do not cause pollution and that they cannot be recycled.
 - C. People are more aware of the health dangers of larger electronic equipment.
 - D. People have less need for smaller items that are more difficult to recycle.

- (5) In paragraph 5, what does “design products for the dump” imply?
 - A. Manufacturers make products that can easily be recycled.
 - B. Manufacturers make products that can last a long time.
 - C. Manufacturers make products that will be replaced quickly.
 - D. Manufacturers make products using recycled materials.

- (6) In paragraph 6, which of the following is mentioned as an environmental benefit of proper e-waste management and recycling?
- A. It contributes to the use of and desire for valuable resources by increasing our awareness of environmental problems.
 - B. It increases the need for fossil fuels to process raw materials.
 - C. It reduces global carbon pollution by recycling metals and reducing the need for new raw materials.
 - D. It reduces the demand for rare earth metals.
- (7) According to paragraphs 6 and 7, which of the following is mentioned as a positive outcome of recycling metals from e-waste?
- A. It created a 91-billion-dollar profit in 2022.
 - B. It cut approximately 52 percent of global emissions in 2022.
 - C. It helps restore the value stored in e-waste.
 - D. It stops the mining of raw materials.
- (8) Which of the following is NOT consistent with the information in paragraph 8?
- A. India has policies regulating the handling of e-waste.
 - B. It is difficult to introduce e-waste policies.
 - C. The US capital, Washington DC, has its own rules on e-waste.
 - D. The US has national laws on recycling all types of e-waste.
- (9) In paragraph 9, what does Baldé suggest as one of the most effective solutions to help solve the e-waste crisis?
- A. Encouraging low- and middle-income countries to import more e-waste for recycling.
 - B. Enforcing stricter regulations of illegal e-waste that is dumped in wealthy countries.
 - C. Increasing the funding for informal recycling systems in low-income countries.
 - D. Preventing the export of e-waste to countries lacking recycling capacity.
- (10) According to the article, why has e-waste become a global “climate problem”?
- A. Electronic devices require raw materials that use fossil fuels for processing and discharge greenhouse gases.
 - B. Electronic manufacturing recycles materials, which raises the amount of energy we consume.
 - C. Electronic waste streams cause pollution that warms the planet.
 - D. E-waste’s informal recycling systems can be harmful to human health.

2

Write a paragraph between 120 and 150 words in English to answer the following question. (語数を記入する必要はありません。)

Question: Recently in Japan, there are many kinds of cashless payment options such as Suica, Pasma, PayPay, iD, etc. Do you prefer cash or cashless payments? Give two reasons for your answer.