

令和 8 年度入学者一般選抜入学試験問題

(B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（6 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ってから、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ったら直ちに筆記用具を置くこと。
- 9 試験終了の合図があっ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Ⅰ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。

- 1 Read the following article and answer the questions on pages 4 and 5.

Will Paris and Other Cities Run Dry by 2050?

- 1 Global warming and climate change are serious issues that affect the whole world. One of the effects of climate change is water shortage. As the Earth grows warmer and cities grow larger, we must learn why water shortages happen and how to ease them. Looking at Paris, we can learn more about the causes and ways of dealing with water shortages. The main urban areas of Paris must prepare for more severe droughts*. After the historically dry years of 2022 and 2023, the year 2024 has become one of the rainiest in France. This shows how climate change is changing rainfall patterns: it makes the soil very dry, while also putting too much water in the air. With each additional degree Celsius* of global warming, humidity* increases about 7%. Because of this, the weather can bring either long droughts or extremely heavy rain. These variations in the weather make the effects of climate change worse. For example, when heavy rain comes after a drought, the water runs quickly over the land instead of going into the ground. At the same time, underground water stores do not fill up. Thus, even strong episodes of rain are less effective in mitigating future shortages.
- 2 Cities are particularly at risk from severe droughts. As urban areas expand and populations grow, people use more water. This puts pressure on water supplies that are already strained. At the same time, many city surfaces, like roads and buildings, do not allow water to be absorbed into the ground. This causes more runoff* and makes it harder for underground water to become full again. From Cape Town in South Africa, to Barcelona in Spain, to São Paulo in Brazil, to Los Angeles, and London, cities around the world are facing smaller water supplies. Barcelona even considered importing drinking water to avoid a crisis. In 2022, the River Thames* in England dried up at its source. By 2050, almost 2 billion people who live in urban areas may not have enough water. This shows how urgent it is for cities to adapt to climate change and potential changes in the Earth's water cycle. This situation shows the need to act now to make sure there is sustainable access to water for all.
- 3 For a long time, Paris did not have to worry much about running out of water. However, that risk is real now. Since 1990, temperatures have risen by more than 2 degrees Celsius. This has caused more evaporation* and made the soil 5% drier. As a result, droughts have become 20% longer. Until 2025, the Paris region was able to cope thanks to its infrastructure* and by taking 14% less water from its sources since 2012. Better water management in homes and a decline in heavy industry have

also helped Paris to cope. In 2022, four large reservoir* lakes provided up to 50% of the water in the Seine River, the largest and most famous river that passes through Paris. This prevented serious problems with the flow of the river, although boat traffic on the Rhine River* had to stop. However, these efforts may not be sufficient in the future.

4 By 2050, and even more by 2100, summers will be drier. Evapotranspiration (the evaporation of water from the ground and rivers, plus the transpiration* of plants) will increase by 16% in 2050 and 23% in 2100. This will make the soil dry out faster. Rivers will carry less water, underground water levels will decrease, and the risk of water shortages will increase. At the same time, people in the Paris region are expected to use more water because of population growth and the return of more factories and industry. In addition, water use may increase due to the rising needs of farming near Paris, which has so far used less water than in other parts of France. With all these problems, the issue of water resilience* — the ability to adapt when there is too much or too little water— is becoming even more urgent.

5 These droughts will result in significant economic and environmental costs. The OECD* estimates that just one drought could cost the Paris region up to 2.5 billion euros*. This amount is equivalent to the damage caused by Storm Xynthia in 2010, one of the worst natural disasters in France up to the present day. Agricultural and industrial losses could account for 70% of the costs. Losses would be mainly driven by a decline in production, which would result from water use restrictions and their ripple effects on value chains* that support production (such as transport and other indirectly affected industries). Energy production, infrastructure, and buildings would also suffer.

6 Limited water supplies could also create conflicts between businesses and authorities, particularly when city populations take more water from rural areas for homes while farmers face restrictions. Moreover, this estimate does not include the cost to ecosystems*. Dry soil absorbs less carbon*, which makes the issue of climate change worse. Areas with water or forests, which are important for maintaining the water cycle, would be severely affected. Lower river flows would also make it harder to reduce pollution in the water.

7 There are solutions to improve the strength of regional resilience against drought risks. To address these risks, the OECD recommends a combination of water demand management, use of various water supply sources, and a better focus on land use and its role in maintaining the water cycle. Realizing these measures requires a precise understanding of risks that considers both future needs and water availability. However, these measures come at a cost which must be shared by all stakeholders*. The national insurance scheme for natural disasters has already spent more than it has in its reserves. In addition, water operators, who play a key role in managing and

adapting to water shortage risks, may suffer losses if the amount of water taken from sources is reduced.

Adapted from:

Lavaud, S. (2025, March 17). Will Paris and other cities run dry by 2050? OECD Blog.

<https://www.oecd.org/en/blogs/2025/03/will-paris-and-other-cities-run-dry-by-2050.html#:~:text=In%202022%2C%20four%20large%20reservoir,2100%2C%20summers%20will%20become%20drier> (一部改変)

- * drought : 日照り、干ばつ、渇水
- * Celsius : 摂氏 (セ氏) (の)
- * humidity : 湿気、湿度
- * runoff : (水・土砂などの) 流出、(地表を流れる) 雨水
- * River Thames : テムズ川 (ロンドンを流れる英国で2番目に長い川)
- * evaporation : 蒸発
- * infrastructure : インフラストラクチャー、社会的な基盤施設
- * reservoir : 貯水池
- * Rhine River : ライン川 (ヨーロッパ西部を流れる大河)
- * transpiration : 蒸散
- * resilience : 回復力、弾力 (性)
- * OECD : 経済協力開発機構 (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
- * euro : ユーロ (欧州の通貨単位)
- * value chain : バリューチェーン、価値連鎖
- * ecosystem : 生態系
- * carbon : 炭素
- * stakeholder : 利害関係者

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

- (1) Which of the following is consistent with the information in paragraph 1?
- A. During rainy years, soil can effectively absorb water and preserve it underground.
 - B. Global warming can cause an increase in humidity in the air.
 - C. Intense rainfall is expected to balance the shortages from dry years.
 - D. The moisture in the air helps prevent dry soil but can cause heavy rain.
- (2) In paragraph 1, the word “mitigating” can be replaced with which of the following?
- A. breaking
 - B. continuing
 - C. ignoring
 - D. reducing
- (3) Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2 as a reason why cities are more likely to have water shortages?
- A. more sealed surfaces that cause more runoff
 - B. pressure on existing water supplies
 - C. rapid increase of populations in cities
 - D. too much underground water
- (4) According to paragraph 3, why was Paris not affected by water shortages until 2025?
- A. Four large reservoir lakes served as primary sources for the city’s water supply.
 - B. New water management systems were introduced to clean the water.
 - C. River navigation in the city was restricted.
 - D. There was not as much heavy industrial activity.
- (5) In paragraph 5, the word “ripple effects” can be replaced with which of the following?
- A. benefits of water
 - B. main costs
 - C. results that spread
 - D. water pressure

- (6) Which of the following is listed in paragraph 5 as one of the economic effects of a drought in Paris?
- A. a 70% stop in industrial activities
 - B. damage to the transportation industry
 - C. higher costs of drinking water
 - D. higher prices of agricultural products
- (7) Which of the following is consistent with the information in paragraph 5?
- A. Infrastructure would affect the level of drought.
 - B. Rural-urban networks in water use could reduce the impacts of drought.
 - C. The total cost of a drought could reach 2.5 billion euros.
 - D. Transport systems could decrease the economic costs of a drought by 70%.
- (8) Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 as an economic and environmental cost of droughts?
- A. disagreements between businesses and officials over limited supplies of water
 - B. increased risk of natural disasters in rural areas
 - C. industrial production decline due to water limitations
 - D. severe negative effects on lands covered by water and on forests
- (9) Which of the following is mentioned by the author in paragraph 7?
- A. Farmers must reduce their water use to build resilience.
 - B. Reducing the amount of water taken from sources might lower income for water operators.
 - C. The national insurance system has extra funds to handle climate disasters.
 - D. The OECD recommends that Paris learn from global examples to improve water resilience.
- (10) Which of the following best represents the author's view in paragraph 7?
- A. The author argues that all stakeholders should bear the costs of solutions.
 - B. The author believes the challenges of drought can be solved without many costs.
 - C. The author is hopeful about the solutions to address drought risks.
 - D. The author thinks that the OECD is responsible for managing water shortage risks.

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: If you could introduce one traditional custom or festival from your country to other countries, what would you introduce? Give two reasons for your answer.