

令和4年度 経済学研究科入学試験問題（一般 追加）

外国語科目：英語

次の問1と問2の両方に解答しなさい。

問1 次の英文を「日本が2060年にかけて為すべき政策」に焦点を当てて、日本語で要約しなさい。ただし、要約は解答欄に収まるように解答すること。

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(出典) Nikkei Asia

<https://asia.nikkei.com/Economy/US-and-China-to-fight-for-top-GDP-in-2060-while-Japan-dips-to-5th>

\* 出題にあたって出典より一部改編した

問2 次の英文のすべてを日本語に訳しなさい。

The energy sector is the source of around three-quarters of greenhouse gas emissions today and holds the key to averting the worst effects of climate change, perhaps the greatest challenge humankind has faced. Reducing global carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions to net zero by 2050 is consistent with efforts to limit the long-term increase in average global temperatures to 1.5°C. This calls for nothing less than a complete transformation of how we produce, transport and consume energy. The growing political consensus on reaching net zero is cause for considerable optimism about the progress the world can make, but the changes required to reach net-zero emissions globally by 2050 are poorly understood. A huge amount of work is needed to turn today's impressive ambitions into reality, especially given the range of different situations among countries and their differing capacities to make the necessary changes. This special IEA report sets out a pathway for achieving this goal, resulting in a clean and resilient energy system that would bring major benefits for human prosperity and well-being.

The global pathway to net-zero emissions by 2050 detailed in this report requires all governments to significantly strengthen and then successfully implement their energy and climate policies. Commitments made to date fall far short of what is required by that pathway. The number of countries that have pledged to achieve net-zero emissions has grown rapidly over the last year and now covers around 70% of global emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>. This is a huge step forward. However, most pledges are not yet underpinned by near-term policies and measures. Moreover, even if successfully fulfilled, the pledges to date would still leave around 22 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions worldwide in 2050. The continuation of that trend would be consistent with a temperature rise in 2100 of around 2.1 °C. Global emissions fell in 2020 because of the Covid-19 crisis but are already rebounding strongly as economies recover. Further delay in acting to reverse that trend will put net zero by 2050 out of reach.

(注)

resilient : 快活な、強靱な                      pledge : 誓約(する)  
underpin : 裏付ける、下支える

(出典) IEA, "Net Zero by 2050 : A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector"