

問題訂正

(食農学類)

英語

注意事項

1. 試験開始まで、この問題訂正冊子を開いてはいけません。
「解答はじめ」の指示の後に、問題訂正の内容を確認しなさい。
2. 試験終了後、問題訂正冊子は持ち帰ってください。

問 題 訂 正

英 語

Ⅰ の本文第 2 段落 3 行目 (1 ページ) について、以下のとおり下線部を差し替える。

[差し替え前]

“They understand better what those participants needs are ...

[差し替え後]

“They understand better what those participants’ needs are ...



学力検査「英語」

(食農学類)

試験科目	ページ	解答用紙枚数	時間
英語 〔コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・ コミュニケーション英語Ⅱ・ コミュニケーション英語Ⅲ・ 英語表現Ⅰ・英語表現Ⅱ〕	1～9	2枚	2科目で 120分

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は9ページある。印刷不鮮明の箇所などがある場合には、監督者に申し出ること。
3. あらかじめ届け出た試験科目と問題冊子が一致しているか確認すること。
4. 解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入すること。
5. 解答用紙の指定欄には必ず氏名および受験番号を記入すること。
6. 解答用紙の評点欄には何も記入しないこと。
7. 解答用紙は持ち帰らないこと。

英 語

I 次の英文は、以下の背景事情の説明に続く、企業の慈善活動に関する文章である。これを読み、下の設問(1)~(5)に日本語で答えなさい。ただし、固有名詞は英語のままよい。

背景事情

企業の従業員が地域社会に貢献する一日限りの慈善活動は、長い間ポップカルチャーにおいて嘲笑されるほどに形骸化している。そのような状況下で、一部企業と非営利団体が、より有益な慈善活動となるような模索を進めている。

“A leader calling up the nonprofit saying, ‘Hey, I have 20 people that can be over there in an hour. What do you want them to do?’ That’s not helpful,” said Kari Niedfeldt-Thomas, managing director of corporate insights and engagement at CECP¹, which advises companies on sustainability and corporate responsibility issues.

“What you want is for those volunteers to be part of an ongoing engagement, so those volunteers become rooted in the community,” she said. “They understand better what those participants needs are and they truly are then approaching their volunteerism work not as ‘I’m helping you,’ but with a lens of ‘We’re in a partnership about making our community a better place.’ That levels the playing field. It doesn’t make it charity. It makes it a relationship.” It’s the kind of relationship that more and more corporations are trying to cultivate with their philanthropy.

Tech giant Salesforce² is a high-profile example of that connection, with its wide range of volunteer programs and funding initiatives that focus on

education and workforce development, as well as climate and community resilience³. Ron C. Smith, Salesforce’s vice president of philanthropy, said giving back has always been in the company’s DNA, along with innovation. “You have to be willing to hear what the community you live in — or the (a) community you want to support — is asking for.” Smith said.

Salesforce’s partnership with The Marcy Lab School, for example, began when some of its employees started volunteering at the New York nonprofit that trains high school graduates to become software engineers in one year at no cost to the students. Then, Salesforce started providing the school access to some of its software and is now looking at hiring some of the school’s graduates.

Last year, The Marcy Lab School became one of the first recipients of Salesforce’s Catalyst Fund, which provided \$100,000 to emerging nonprofits that were led by a person of color⁴ and had operating budgets under \$2 million annually. Reuben Ogbonna, co-founder of The Marcy Lab School, said Salesforce hasn’t exhibited the signs of doubt that other major funders have over whether an emerging nonprofit can handle a substantial donation properly. Instead, he says, Salesforce volunteers are helping make Marcy Lab School’s curriculum even stronger.

Naomi Morenzoni, Salesforce’s vice president of philanthropy strategy, said the company is an exception in terms of volunteering, with about 87% of its workforce donating time each year. According to Chief Executives for Corporate Purpose, the average volunteer participation rate through company-sponsored initiatives was 17% in 2022. “There’s a sea change that’s (b) happened,” Morenzoni said. “We see that 50% of job seekers won’t take a job if a company doesn’t fit with their values. All of that is driving value both for the company and for the community. The two are completely connected to each other now.” Salesforce sees its philanthropy program — which provides employees seven days of paid leave to volunteer and a company match for

donations up to a \$5,000 total each year—as a tool for recruitment and retention⁵. Morenzoni said Salesforce’s internal surveys show that 91% of its volunteering employees feel more engaged in their regular jobs. “This is good for us,” she said. “This is good for our communities. It’s not charity. It’s good business.”^(c)

【Adapted from Glenn Gamboa (2023) “Corporate volunteerism: ‘Not charity. It’s good business.’” AP news.】

- [注]
1. CECP：グローバル企業の社会価値推進団体(Chief Executives for Corporate Purpose)
 2. Salesforce：世界有数のソフトウェア企業。本社は米カリフォルニア州にある
 3. resilience：回復力，復元力
 4. person of color：有色人種
 5. retention：定着，保持

[設問]

- (1) 本文によると，ますます多くの企業が慈善活動(philanthropy)で育てようとしている関係とはどのようなものか，説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部(a)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (3) Marcy Lab Schoolの共同創設者であるReuben Ogbonnaによると，Salesforceは他の資金提供者と何が違い，どんなことをしているか，説明しなさい。
- (4) 下線部(b)“a sea change”とは具体的に何を指して，どのような変化だと言っているのか，説明しなさい。
- (5) 下線部(c)について，なぜNaomi Morenzoniは“It’s not charity. It’s a good business.”と述べているのか，具体的に説明しなさい。

(このページは空白です。問題は次のページに続きます)

Ⅱ 次の気候変動への対応に関する2つの英文Text A, Bを読み, 下の設問に答えなさい。

[Text A]

Adaptation means anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the damage they can cause, or taking advantage of opportunities that may arise. Examples of adaptation measures include large-scale infrastructure changes, such as building defenses to protect against sea-level rise, as well as behavioral shifts, such as individuals reducing their food waste. In essence, adaptation can be understood as the process of adjusting to the current and future effects of climate change.

Mitigation means making the impacts of climate change less severe by preventing or reducing the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) into the atmosphere. Mitigation is achieved either by reducing the sources of these gases — e. g. by increasing the share of renewable energies, or establishing a cleaner mobility system — or by enhancing the storage of these gases — e. g. by increasing the size of forests. In short, mitigation is a human intervention that reduces the sources of GHG emissions.

[Adapted from European Environment Agency “What is the difference between adaptation and mitigation?”]

[Text B]

Climate change is impacting virtually every industry and region of the world, but most of our climate funding has been for mitigation, not adaptation. This is a problem. Even if mitigation makes the climate stable, we must still live with the effects of climate change. Many are already here: increased cases of wildfires and more destructive storms, for example. Climate adaptation, therefore, is essential. The cost of adaptation in developing

countries is expected to reach \$300 billion per year by 2030. By contrast, global adaptation finance flows were only \$46 billion in 2020, of which only \$28.6 billion went to developing countries. This is not enough.

Developing countries are more seriously impacted by climate change. The world's 55 most climate-vulnerable economies have already lost 20% of their GDP. There is a clear need for increased climate adaptation finance, especially in developing countries. The private sector can help meet this investment gap. Currently, only 1.6% of all adaptation funding comes from private investment — making climate adaptation a hidden opportunity.

The climate adaptation opportunity is enormous — and growing. The market could be worth \$2 trillion per year by 2026, and the need for adaptation solutions will grow as climate impacts become more common. Climate risks will impact virtually every industry: real estate assets will be damaged; agricultural productivity will decline; financial institutions will have to face with higher risk and even access to the internet could be in danger. Damages from climate change-related events, such as wildfires, water shortages and greater intensity storms, are likely to total in the billions per event — this is why the adaptation market is valuable.

Currently, approximately two-thirds of global adaptation finance goes to developing countries. This means developing countries are the entry point to access the adaptation market. Further, the opportunity is only increasing. For example, delegates at COP 26¹ in Glasgow urged for a doubling of adaptation funding to developing countries from 2019 levels to \$40.6 billion by 2025.

Average funding per adaptation project in 2020 was \$8.8 million, and the greatest funding for a single project was \$1.1 billion. Private companies would do well to take advantage of this opportunity by launching or expanding climate adaptation ventures in developing countries.

[Adapted from World Economic Forum (2022) “Climate adaptation: the \$2 trillion market the private sector cannot ignore”]

[注] 1. COP 26 : 第 26 回気候変動枠組条約締約国会議(2021 年開催)

[設問] 下記の(1)~(5)について、文章の内容と合うように最も適切なものをそれぞれ(ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) According to Text A,

- (ア) preventing climate change can be understood as a form of adaptation.
- (イ) improved sea defenses are of little help in adjusting to the effects of climate change.
- (ウ) we should be able to stop climate change by adaptation.
- (エ) the goal of adaptation is to cope well with the harmful effects of climate change.

(2) What can be inferred from Text A is that

- (ア) mitigation means trying to make us well prepared for climate change.
- (イ) tougher fuel efficiency standards are one example of mitigation.
- (ウ) human intervention is now reducing the effects of climate change.
- (エ) protecting forests from destruction is by no means an example of mitigation.

(3) According to Text B,

- (ア) climate adaptation is vitally important to make the climate stable.
- (イ) total cost of adaptation in developing countries will be far more than \$300 billion.
- (ウ) climate mitigation works quite well despite the increased cases of wildfires and destructive storms.
- (エ) \$ 300 billion would be enough for developing countries to deal with the effects of climate change.

(4) According to Text B,

- (ア) the public sector will sufficiently finance the cost of climate change in developing countries.
- (イ) the cost of climate adaptation is so high that virtually every industry will lose business opportunities.
- (ウ) private companies can play an important role in climate adaptation in developing countries.
- (エ) the adaptation market is large enough for every private company to make huge profits.

(5) What can be inferred from Text B is that

- (ア) private companies may well start climate adaptation business in developing countries.
- (イ) delegates at COP26 in Glasgow called for doubling the adaptation funding of \$40.6 billion in 2025.
- (ウ) the adaptation market in developed countries is as profitable as that in developing countries.
- (エ) average funding per adaptation project doesn't seem to be very attractive for private companies.

Ⅲ 次の(1)~(5)が正しい英文になるように、それぞれの()の中の語句を並べかえなさい。解答用紙には()内のみ記入すること。

(1) Tom (I, of, that, the report, me, reminded) have to hand in by next week.

(2) His knee injury (for, him, made, difficult, to, it) play in the finals.

(3) Try to stay positive, (to be, however, the situation, may, difficult, seem).

(4) Prices (fifteen percent, risen, the, in, by, have) past year.

(5) If you need help, (ask, all you, to, is, do, have).