

# 英語

## I.

(1) 2      (2) 2      (3) 2      (4) 2      (5) 4  
(6) 1      (7) 3      (8) 2      (9) 3      (10) 2

## II.

(11) 4      (12) 4      (13) 2      (14) 5      (15) 2  
(16) 4      (17) 3      (18) 2      (19) 3      (20) 1  
(21) 4      (22) 1

## III.

(23) 2      (24) 4      (25) 1      (26) 3      (27) 4  
(28) 1      (29) 3      (30) 1      (31) 4      (32) 2  
(33) 2

## IV.

a. 3      b. 4      c. 3

V.

[解答例]

(A) I believe the Japanese government should encourage food banks. Japan has a developed economy. However, as a result of the financial crash in 2008, the Covid pandemic and general inflation, more and more households are having difficulty paying for food. The government does not have enough money to help these people, so food banks are the only solution. It is particularly important to help children suffering from food poverty. As I. B. Kerenne states in *Food Banks Are Vital Community Organs (2025)*, children who are not given a healthy diet 'have a shorter life expectancy.' He also says that children who are hungry have difficulty learning at school. Not dealing with these problems now will lead to bigger problems for our society in the future. Some people object to food banks. They say that the banks encourage people to depend on them instead of learning to look after themselves. However, I believe the advantages of food banks outweigh this possible disadvantage. They do not only provide basic daily necessities like bread and rice. They also teach vulnerable people how to access government support, they help to reduce food waste from supermarkets, and they encourage a community spirit.

(197 words)

(B) I believe there is little the government can do to reduce food loss because, as Tyenigh explains in *Food Waste: Everyone's Loss? (2025)*, it is the result of 'a complex background of food production, technology and global food supply chains.' The government can do more to reduce food waste, however. Supermarkets in this country stock large amounts of food and then throw it away when it cannot be sold because this is cheaper than finding other ways to deal with it. If the government offered tax breaks to stores that donated unsold stock to food banks, for example, less food would be wasted. The government should also standardize food labelling. Many consumers throw away food that is safe to eat because they are confused by expiration dates. Finally, the government should educate people about the need to buy food that is unattractive. It is true, as Tyenigh says, that retailers have had difficulty persuading consumers to buy ugly fruits and vegetables, even when prices are reduced. However, teaching children from an early age to put nutrition before appearance will solve this problem in the long term.

(186 words)