2025年度

慶應義塾大学入学試験問題

経済学部

英語

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たり，裏返したりしてはいけません．
2. 英語の問題冊子は全部で20ページ（問題は2ページから19ページまで）です．
3. 解答用紙は，解答用紙A（マークシート）が1枚と，解答用紙Bが1枚です．問題Ⅰ，Ⅱ，Ⅲの解答には解答用紙A（マークシート）を，問題Ⅳ，Ⅴの解答には解答用紙Bを使用してください．
4. 受験番号と氏名を，解答用紙A（マークシート）および解答用紙Bのそれぞれ所定の欄に，必ず記入してください．さらに，解答用紙A（マークシート）には受験番号をマークしてください．
5. 解答用紙A（マークシート）への記入に先立って，解答用紙A（マークシート）に記載された注意事項を必ず読んでください．また，試験開始の合図があった後，問題冊子の2ページ目に記載された「解答用紙A（マークシート）の記入に関する注意事項」を必ず読んでください．
6. 設問中の解答方法に関する指示をよく読んでください．指示通りに記入されていない解答はすべて無効となります．
7. 問題Ⅴの解答欄の左上に注意．選択した設問（A・B）のどちらかを丸で囲むこと．
8. 問題Ⅴの解答を作成する際には，問題文Ⅰ，Ⅱ，Ⅲ，Ⅳを資料として用いる必要がありますので，19ページの指示文・注意点を必ず読んでください．
9. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに用いてもかまいません．ただし，1ページ目には何も書いてはいけません．
10. 解答用紙Bの余白および裏面には何も書いてはいけません．
11. 英語の問題のうち，問題ⅠからⅢが最初に採点されます．問題ⅣとⅤは，最初に採点される問題の得点（数学受験者については数学の得点の一部をそれに加味した合計）が一定点に達した受験生のみ，採点されます．
12. 問題冊子は，試験終了後必ず持ち帰ってください．

解答用紙A（マークシート）の記入に関する注意事項

［1］から［33］までの解答は，解答用紙A（マークシート）の解答欄にマークしなさい．

［例］ (12) と表示のある問いに対して，「3」と解答する場合は，次の例のように解答欄 (12) の ③ にマークしなさい．

なお，解答欄にある ⊖ はマイナス符号 − を意味します．

問題文 Ⅰ，Ⅱ，Ⅲ は解答を一つずつ選び，マークシートに記入しなさい。

Ⅰ. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

Just Dam It: Engineering a Greener Society

Igor Beever (2020)

① In the twentieth century, dams became top targets of criticism for environmental groups. To list their complaints: dams are too expensive, they harm wetland habitats and aquatic wildlife, displace people, and increase emissions. For extremists, dams upset the balance of Earth's critical operating systems to such an extent that they endanger civilization, humanity, and even life on Earth as we know it. These viewpoints, however, have distracted people from the [1] of these resource-producing technologies.

② Today, dams are undergoing a renaissance pushed forward by these same environmental groups who are alarmed at civilization's disregard for the environment and the increase of climate extremes such as droughts and flooding. Given these circumstances, building dams is essential to a nation's water and food security; they protect people from floods and landslides, and they are among the oldest and most stable sources of clean energy. In short, dams are [2] solution to the ravages of human-made climate change.

③ Dams are barriers that block the flow of streams or rivers, creating artificial lakes, called reservoirs. Dams also improve irrigation by adjusting the height and flow of water. Historically, these reservoirs were key to the growth of many early cities where water was scarce during dry seasons. Consider the major ancient civilizations, [3] Mesopotamia, Ancient India, China, Greece, or Rome. All had their own extensive irrigation system to direct water for agriculture and prevent major floods. Throughout East and Southeast Asia, one can see the effect of thousands of years of dam building in the stunning networks of terraced rice fields that continue to feed hundreds of millions of people. Thus, [4].

④ The significance of dams continues throughout the world today, evidenced in countries with large economies being home to large numbers of dams. Of the estimated 200,000 dams globally, China has the most (23,841), followed by the United States (9,263), India (4,407), Japan (3,121) and Brazil (1,365). On the other hand, there are relatively few dams in the economically developing regions of Southeast Asia, Latin America, and East Africa. Nevertheless, it is estimated that two-thirds of economically viable dam sites globally remain unused with most of these located in these regions. Thus, the demand for dams is likely to continue as the energy, water, and food needs in these areas are all set to grow. [5]

⑤ The renewed interest in dams stems from their ability to provide clean renewable energy. Hydropower, or hydroelectric power, uses the natural flow of water through dams to rotate turbines. A turbine [6] a generator, which [7] mechanical energy into the electric energy that [8] our homes. It is the most widely used form of renewable energy and, as of 2019, accounted for more than 18 percent of the world's total power generation. Hydropower is a preferred energy source in areas with heavy rainfall and with hilly or mountainous regions, as these are the most economical environments to make dams and reservoirs.

⑥ Unfortunately, hydroelectricity has been overlooked as a renewable energy in recent years. Other renewables such as wind and solar energy projects have seen higher uptake, mainly because of their [9] attractiveness. While they are politically controversial and have much corporate as well as public opposition, they are able to generate power for less than half the expense of fossil fuels like coal. The disadvantages of wind and solar energy, however, are their intermittent energy sources: wind turbines need a flow of air and solar panels are at best only productive during the day.

⑦ Dams provide the best solution to these problems, as they may be constructed to provide pumped storage hydropower – turning dams into water batteries. When electricity generated from nearby power plants exceeds demand, it is used to pump water uphill, filling the upper reservoir as a battery. Later, when electricity demand surges, water is re-released through a turbine, thereby generating power. Water batteries work particularly well [10], since the excess energy provided during the day can be accessed after the sun sets.

⑧ As global climate change is creating more unpredictable weather patterns, causing droughts in some areas and excess flooding in others, proper management of our waterways is becoming much more important. Simply building more dams alone will not provide a complete solution. However, with better and more varied types of dams that properly account for the range of possible environmental impacts, we can [11] our vital water resources for a range of human needs.

Answer the questions [1]—[11] as indicated.

1. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [1] in Paragraph ①? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (1) on the mark sheet.
   1. balance
   2. benefits
   3. emissions
   4. financial costs

2. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [2] in Paragraph ②? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (2) on the mark sheet.

1. a climatic
2. a human-made
3. an inefficient
4. an organic

3. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [3] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (3) on the mark sheet.

1. as
2. be it
3. including as
4. such like

4. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [4] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (4) on the mark sheet.

1. dams preceded the development of ancient agriculture
2. dams were jointly developed by ancient societies throughout the world
3. the history and development of human society has been strongly connected to dams
4. the rise and fall of ancient civilizations may be attributed to dam building and their failure

5. Reading Paragraph ④, with which of the following statements would the author most likely agree? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (5) on the mark sheet.

1. Dam numbers correspond only with the growth of developing regions.
2. Dam numbers correspond only with the growth of large economies.
3. Dam numbers correspond with countries' economic development.
4. Dam numbers do not correspond with the economic growth of developing countries.

6, 7, and 8. Place three of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [6], [7], and [8] in Paragraph ⑤. Each word should be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (6), (7) and (8) on the mark sheet.

1. circulates
2. converts
3. drives
4. makes
5. powers

9. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [9] in Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (9) on the mark sheet.

1. corporate
2. economic
3. grassroots
4. political

10. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [10] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (10) on the mark sheet.

1. alongside solar energy
2. compared to other batteries
3. in contrast to solar panels
4. when assisted with solar and wind

11. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [11] in Paragraph ⑧? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (11) on the mark sheet.

1. maximize
2. minimize
3. produce
4. profit

II. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

Damming Our Future: The Pitfalls of Overengineering Waterways

N. D. Walls (2023)

① Large-scale mega dam projects are underway along the world's most majestic rivers including the Amazon, the Mekong, and the Nile. These large-scale dams are celebrated for their potential to produce green energy, mitigate droughts, and eliminate poverty, just as they are praised as monuments to the brilliance of human engineering. But while dams supply electricity and water for many worldwide, they also have flooded more land area than California and displaced more people than those who live in the United Kingdom. [12] we viewed dams rightly: as testaments to the boundlessness of human arrogance.

② Take dams in the United States such as the Hoover Dam. Built in 1936, it produces the vast hydroelectric and water resources that have allowed Las Vegas and other southwestern cities to exist. At the time, this government-led infrastructure initiative created much needed jobs to help the country escape the Great Depression. In hindsight, however, we should only regret the damage done to surrounding wildlife habitats and previously rich fisheries – as well as the 100 construction workers who were killed. Today, millions of people depend on the power and water from the dam. They have become vulnerable to any potential climate changes that reduce the amount of water in its reservoir. [13]

③ Dams are potentially hazardous. Let us not forget Banqiao Dam in China, which collapsed in 1975. This made Banqiao Dam the cause of the world's third-deadliest flood ever, with some 229,000 victims. Even beyond their potential for collapse, however, are the long-term costs dams require for servicing and repairs. Like humans, dams grow old, and the cost of caring for them increases every year. With most new mega dam projects targeting developing nations, it is irresponsible of rich nations to fund their construction [14] host nations can properly maintain them. To make matters worse, scientists such as Harsh K. Gupta show how the pressure from water reservoirs created by dams have triggered earthquakes, with the strongest recorded being one of 6.3 magnitude in Konya, India. This further puts dams and surrounding communities at risk.

④ Corruption and bribery are yet more problems associated with dam building, as evidenced in the Lesotho Highlands Water Project in Africa. The tale is simple: project managers or autocratic dictators try to [15] with influential personnel in large-scale multinational corporations to obtain profitable construction contracts. As funds often come in the form of loans from the World Bank who rarely question construction corporations and local governments, there are incentives for project managers to [16] "unexpected" delays that would prolong the construction process, thus requiring more funding. This increase in construction costs works only to [17] corrupt politicians and enrich the business elite. James D. Wolfensohn, the former president of the World Bank, has called this a "cancer of corruption" that harms the citizens of poor nations who ultimately have to repay these loans.

⑤ Moreover, the construction of the Three Gorges Dam power station along the Yangtze River in Hubei, China forced nearly 1.3 million residents to move, which is another record for any single dam. It is also an example of [18]. The region surrounding the Yangtze River is considered the birthplace of Chinese civilization and the archaeology reveals habitation as early as two million years ago. While archaeologists managed to investigate some 1,087 sites, countless others were swept away with the rising water. With over 13 cities, 140 towns, and 1,350 villages submerged, these communities lost their diverse cultures. This is inevitable with dam relocations, as the culture of any community is tied to its unique history and interactions with its environment.

⑥ Now for the elephant in the room [19]: the negative environmental impacts. Despite the overwhelming evidence that dams harm wildlife habitats almost everywhere, this is rarely mentioned. Furthermore, while dams appear to conserve water by storing it in reservoirs, people avoid discussing how dams actually facilitate the loss of water. This is from the evaporation that occurs due to the increase of the surface area when rivers are turned into lakes. Worldwide water loss amounts to some 170 million cubic kilometers per year, or seven percent of all fresh water consumed by humans.

⑦ More worryingly, according to several environmental impact studies in the last decade, reservoirs account for approximately four percent of human-made

climate change annually. Even for researchers, this feature of dams [20], since it stems from the under-researched area that investigates the decomposition of trees and other plant life. Dams reduce the number and size of valuable carbon-capturing forests and wetlands. Over their lifetimes, dams, especially those in tropical areas, are estimated to be more polluting than coal-based power plants.

⑧ Ultimately, dams are about power and control over nature, resources, and people. Proponents of dams often attempt to refute criticism by appealing to the efficiency of smaller dams. The problem with this approach is that mega dams continue to proliferate. The bigger a dam gets, the more likely it is to spur international conflicts, water wars, or even become a target for intentional destruction. At long last, over the past decade, some governments have begun to remove unnecessary dams from their waterways at a pace faster than they are building them. [21].

Answer the questions [12] – [23] as indicated.

12. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [12] in Paragraph ①? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (12) on the mark sheet.
    1. Isn't there time
    2. It's about time
    3. It's not yet time
    4. Weren't it time

13. Reading Paragraph ②, with which of the following statements would the author most likely agree? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (13) on the mark sheet.
    1. Building the Hoover Dam has cost more lives than it has saved.
    2. The benefits of the Hoover Dam to society outweigh its drawbacks to the environment.
    3. The negative effects of the Hoover Dam were limited to its early years.
    4. The resources provided by the Hoover Dam may eventually decline, causing harm to people.

14. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [14] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (14) on the mark sheet.

1. as long as it is guaranteed that
2. whenever it is shown that
3. with no assurances that
4. without ample support for

15, 16, 17. Place three of the words below into the most suitable of the gaps marked [15], [16], and [17] in Paragraph ④. Each word may be used only once. Fill in the corresponding slots under the numbers marked (15), (16) and (17) on the mark sheet.

1. get along
2. make up
3. pay off
4. push out
5. take off

18. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [18] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (18) on the mark sheet.

1. the economic costs to relocate people
2. the efforts of residents to hold onto their communities
3. the loss of heritage and culture of displaced people
4. the massive expenditures needed to preserve archaeological remains

19. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the idiomatic phrase, "the elephant in the room" in Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (19) on the mark sheet.

1. the biggest and most discussed concern
2. the heaviest, but least disputed subject
3. the largest, but least talked-about issue
4. the noisiest and cutest topic

20. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [20] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (20) on the mark sheet.
    1. cries out for silence
    2. is not immediately obvious
    3. is widely known
    4. remains hidden

21. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [21] in Paragraph ⑧? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (21) on the mark sheet.
    1. Bigger is indeed better
    2. It is an example we should all follow
    3. Long may that decrease
    4. They are nations hungry for power

22, 23. Look at the statements below. Then, based on **BOTH** articles, under the corresponding number (22) and (23), fill in

Slot 1, if **only Igor Beever** agrees with that statement
Slot 2, if **only N. D. Walls** agrees with that statement
Slot 3, if **both authors** agree with that statement
Slot 4, if **neither author** agrees with that statement

22. There is a need for governments to remove dams from waterways.
23. Hydroelectric dams are cleaner sources of energy than traditional fossil fuel power plants.

Ⅲ. Read the following article and answer the questions as indicated.

Renewing Renewables: Geothermal Energy Reconsidered

D. N. Urgee (2024)

① Despite this year's CO_2-driven record temperatures, too little is being done to ensure humanity's survival into the next century. The global economy remains

heavily dependent on fossil fuels. Coal power generation reached a record high in 2021, benefiting from the rebound of post-COVID economic recovery, and coal demand is set to achieve an all-time high from 2022 to 2025. Thus, unsurprisingly, scientists have found that global concentrations of CO_2 in the atmosphere rose faster in 2020 than in the entire last decade and increased further through 2021. [24]. Over the five years between 2017-2021, record average surface temperatures were witnessed in large parts of North Africa, the Middle East, East Asia, and the eastern United States. Today, these records have been rewritten once more. Many of humanity's future challenges, then, are already determined.

② In response, we must address the climate crisis with long-term thinking. This applies especially to the energy sector: power stations have working lifespans and environmental footprints, and we need to think about all the associated production and future costs, not simply about CO_2 emissions during energy generation. Nuclear power, for example, though attractive due to its zero greenhouse emissions, demands energy to mine, transport, and process uranium. Naturally, the costs of storing waste and closing down plants must also be considered. To take just one example, this [25] wind power, where 95% of a turbine is already able to be recycled completely, and new initiatives mean that the final 5% (the carbon fiber blades) might also soon become reusable.

③ Such calculations can affect how we rate renewables. Hydropower looks, by most measurements, very attractive. However, most dams have an estimated lifespan of 50-100 years, and many are now becoming old. Moreover, as the amounts of mud and other debris increase in their reservoirs, they are becoming increasingly inefficient. Biogas looks efficient and environmentally friendly, but [26] with agriculture for land, and in many areas requires deforestation, making the final amount of CO_2 emissions difficult to calculate. Similarly, solar energy's charms are lessened in part by the 25-year lifespan of most panels – particularly since these panels remain difficult to fully recycle.

④ Geothermal power, unlike solar or wind, has the advantage of being always "on". Intermittent power sources such as windmills and solar panels, [27], depend on storage. Experts also point out that, though windmills and panels are easy to put up, the best sites are often remote. Geothermal is not susceptible to changes in weather patterns, in contrast to hydropower where dams are vulnerable to both

droughts and floods. Geothermal power plants themselves are robust, and can expect to function for 50 years, with some well-managed sites expected to last a century.

⑤ Furthermore, even installations designed to produce geothermal power on an industrial scale use a relatively small land area. Part of the Geysers complex in California, the Bottle Rock Power Plant, for example, has a capacity of 900 megawatts (MW), potentially providing 20% of the state's energy needs. Currently it produces 55 MW which corresponds to roughly [28] of these needs. Importantly, it occupies only 2.4 hectares (ha) inside a leased area of 140 ha, and is the world's largest geothermal complex. For comparison, the newly constructed Western Downs solar plant in Australia, covers 1,500 ha, for a projected production of 400 MW.

⑥ Naturally, some areas are more suited to geothermal power development than others. The presence of active volcanos, for example, is usually a good sign of large-scale geothermal potential, hence countries on the "Ring of Fire" are at an advantage. Indeed, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Costa Rica are good examples of places that have [29] their situation. Other outstanding examples of geothermal usage are Iceland and New Zealand, where high temperatures can also be found close to the surface.

⑦ Critics of large-scale geothermal power plants usually point to two main drawbacks. The first is that despite their cost efficiency throughout their lifespans, they have high upfront costs, a concern that overlooks the fact that the climate crisis will last for many generations to come. Such costs of a geothermal energy plant are likely to be from $4,000 to $6,000 per kilowatt hour (kWh). Nevertheless, utility-scale solar energy costs no more than $1,250 per kWh. Wind energy is similarly cheap to set up, at $1,550 per kWh. Thus, geothermal electricity is significantly more expensive in the beginning than other common renewable options. Compared to older-style power plants that utilize gas, geothermal energy is four to six times as expensive initially. [30]

⑧ A further problem for larger, more ambitious geothermal power plants is the increased likelihood of seismic activity in the form of earthquakes. Thousands of small quakes have been recorded in the vicinity of many plants. Nevertheless, [31] : indeed, such issues are often associated with over-consumption of fluids

to generate steam. If fluids can be replaced, the problems can usually be resolved. In California, this has prompted innovative and environmentally beneficial cooperation. The local authority in Santa Rosa, for example, now sends all their wastewater 65 km by pipe to the Geysers geothermal power plant complex, where it is re-injected underground to maintain steam and stability. No wastewater discharge reaches the Russian River, in a win-win arrangement.

⑨ What may prove to be the key advantage of geothermal, however, is its usefulness at the local scale where plants can operate without the need for any [32]. Heat pumps are an attractive solution to a variety of local energy needs, from heating and cooling individual homes, to offices and factories. They use the earth's heat without the need for mining, drilling, or relying on the heat of lava. In Finland, with the help of national subsidies, for example, rates of heat pump use have rocketed. Today, the total energy output of heat pumps sits at around 10 terawatt hours (TWh), meeting approximately 15% of the heating needs of Finland's residential and commercial building stock. Despite expensive installation costs, in a country of around 2.7 million households, over one million heat pumps are already installed.

⑩ Ultimately, whichever mix of renewable energy we decide to adopt over the coming decades will inevitably bring social or cultural costs. For many people, windmills are an ugly intrusion into the natural landscape; dams displace both humans and wildlife; geothermal has the risk, [33], to alter water pressure in hot springs and nearby resorts. Nevertheless, changing away from fossil fuels is no longer simply a political choice. It is a question of survival.

Answer the questions [24] to [33] as indicated.

24. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [24] in Paragraph ①? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (24) on the mark sheet.
    1. Global climate patterns reflect this
    2. Local weather shows a clear contrast to this
    3. The results are not obvious
    4. We need scientific research to understand this

25. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [25] in Paragraph ②? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (25) on the mark sheet.
    1. is a marginal improvement over
    2. is on the same level to
    3. resonates with the recent trends of
    4. should suitably be contrasted with

26. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [26] in Paragraph ③? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (26) on the mark sheet.
    1. compensates
    2. competes
    3. generates
    4. rivals

27. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [27] in Paragraph ④? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (27) on the mark sheet.
    1. because they are difficult to install
    2. given their widespread use
    3. since they are limited by climatic conditions
    4. without relying on batteries

28. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [28] in Paragraph ⑤? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (28) on the mark sheet.
    1. 0.5%
    2. 1%
    3. 10%
    4. 55%

29. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [29] in Paragraph ⑥? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (29) on the mark sheet.
    1. excelled
    2. exhausted
    3. exploited
    4. extended

30. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [30] in Paragraph ⑦? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (30) on the mark sheet.
    1. Given the long-term nature of the climate crisis, why would anyone take such a risk?
    2. However, thinking long term, might such initial costs be, in reality, a small price to pay?
    3. Thus, wouldn't relying upon gas power be a more cost-effective long-term choice?
    4. Ultimately, could such criticism eliminate most initial costs?

31. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [31] in Paragraph ⑧? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (31) on the mark sheet.
    1. it is usually possible to discover the causes of such quakes
    2. no major earthquake has occurred due to geothermal exploitation
    3. only a handful of sites have experienced such problems
    4. the risk of a disaster is always present

32. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [32] in Paragraph ⑨? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (32) on the mark sheet.
    1. government subsidies
    2. high installation costs
    3. local demand for technology
    4. volcanic activity

33. Which of the following would best fill the gap at [33] in Paragraph ⑩? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (33) on the mark sheet.
    1. as far as it is concerned
    2. however it is managed
    3. whatever is measured
    4. whenever it is located

ここからは **解答用紙B** を使用しなさい。

IV. Read the following letter to the editor and answer the questions (a–d) as indicated.

バイオガス：忘れられた再生可能エネルギー？

太田峻司（2024）

① 持続可能なエネルギー生産は，しばしば議論の対象になっている。すでに風力発電・太陽光発電・地熱発電などが導入されているが，それらを活用するためには多額の費用をかけて新たな用地を確保し，電力網を全国的に拡張しなくてはならない。さらに，風力や太陽光はエネルギーを安定的に供給できないので，それを貯蔵するためのインフラ整備にも高額の投資が必要である。また，日本では化石燃料やウランを輸入に頼っている。このような状況にも関わらず，十分議論がなされていない再生可能なエネルギー源がある。それは有機廃棄物である。

② 有機廃棄物は，すでに，多くの国々でエネルギー源として電力生産計画に組み込まれていて，エネルギー供給のために用いられている。例えば，デンマークのバイオガス処理施設は，2023年には農業部門から排出された1100万トンもの有機廃棄物を処理している。これにより，ガス総供給量の30パーセントが供給されているだけではなく，大量の有機肥料も生産されている。

③ あらゆるエネルギーの生産コストに関して予測を立てるには，その国の経済状況を考慮し，廃棄物の産出の現状や，現在の処理費用などを明確に把握する必要がある。そのため，専門家にとっても予測は難しい。その中で，バイオガス生産のための有機廃棄物の処理には，すでに十分な設備投資がされていることから，その生産コストは予測可能である。また，人糞から農業・家庭・産業に由来する廃水に至るまで，ありとあらゆる有機廃棄物を電力に変換することで，多くの利益を得ることが可能になる。日本もデンマークのように，有機廃棄物からエネルギーを最大限に抽出できるはずである。

Answer the questions [a] – [d] as indicated.

a. Which of the following topics is mentioned by **both** Urgee (in Section Ⅲ) and Ota (in Section Ⅳ)? Write the correct number in box (a) on answer sheet B.

1. Adaptation of old national infrastructure towards new energy production
2. The invisible costs behind installation of wind or solar power
3. The long-term costs of uranium mining
4. The use of wastewater in renewable power

b. While Ota does not explicitly refer to Urgee's article, which of the following would **most likely** be Ota's main critique of Urgee's piece? Write the correct number in box (b) on answer sheet B.

1. Fossil fuels are particularly advantageous as they have little waste management costs.
2. Future costs in producing energy are hard to calculate. It is safer to focus on current costs.
3. Geothermal power's lack of reusability makes it inferior to other sustainable energies.
4. It is easier to find numbers related to energy efficiency than to show how future investment might benefit an actual national economy.

c. Which of the following topics is mentioned **neither** by Urgee **nor** by Ota? Write the correct number in box (c) on answer sheet B.

1. The costs of closing down obsolete plants as they get older
2. The need to identify potentially profitable waste-to-power possibilities
3. The political pressure to introduce more renewable energy sources
4. The recent international surge in the use of coal as a fuel source

d. With which of the following do **neither** Urgee **nor** Ota agree? Write the correct number in box (d) on answer sheet B.

1. Changing our energy supplies is crucial in promoting sustainable development.
2. Humans have created unsustainable energy systems and need to make changes.
3. Local governments should be the principal actors in deciding how energy demands are met.
4. Whatever changes we make to our energy mix need to be based on sound economic logic.

V. Choose one of the questions below and write an essay in response.

以下の設問（A），（B）の中から一つ選んで，問題文Ⅰ～Ⅳを基にして，自分の意見を解答用紙BのV．欄に英語で論じなさい。注意点をよく読んでから書くこと。

（A） Should the Japanese government support dam building? Why or why not?

（B） Should the Japanese government support energy projects alternative to fossil fuels? Why or why not?

注意点：

（1） 解答欄の左上に注意すること。選択した設問（A・Bのどちらか）を丸で囲みなさい。

（2） 自分の意見と異なる見解に言及し，それに反論すること。

（3） 問題文Ⅰ，Ⅱ，ⅢまたはⅣで言及されている見解やことがらを最低一つ取り上げること。その際には，問題文から丸写しするのではなく，自分の言葉で言い換えて，参照した箇所には著者名と出版年を記すこと。