

令和8年度（2026年度）

社会情報科学部 学校推薦型選抜 筆記試験

小論文

注意事項

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで、この問題冊子と解答冊子は開かないでください。
2. 試験時間は60分です。
3. この問題冊子は表紙のほかに1ページあります。
4. 小論文は問1，問2，問3の3題です。
5. 解答用紙は1枚です。
6. 解答用紙には氏名および受験番号の記入欄があります。試験監督者の指示に従い、記入欄に氏名と受験番号を記入してください。
7. 解答用紙の裏面は下書きに使用しても構いませんが、採点の対象となりません。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子と下書き用紙は持ち帰ってください。

(小論文) 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに日本語で解答しなさい。

Large amounts of critical minerals sit untouched* deep at the bottom of the ocean. The value of those minerals could total in the trillions*, and the Trump Administration wants American companies to access them in order to strengthen the economy. Opposition to the move has largely focused on the potential for ecological* damage and the risk of violating international rules. It's also reasonable to believe that the economic and financial math may not be logical. For one, the outlook of different critical minerals is evolving. Cobalt* demand forecasts, for example, have fallen below expectations as new battery chemistries emerge that rely less on that element.

And then there are ①the costs associated with missed opportunities and unknown side effects. The depths of the ocean where deep-sea mining* would take place have been untouched for thousands of years. In those waters, plants and animals that could unlock medical breakthroughs* sit untouched, and ocean dynamics mediate* global climate conditions. “If we start messing with our seabed* floor in pursuit of short-term wealth and growth,” says Hawaii Governor Josh Green, a vocal opponent of seabed mining, “God knows what the long-term damage will be.”

②The bigger problem is that human society—government officials, companies, and financial institutions—simply hasn't figured out how to value all that oceans do for us. To understand the economic value of oceans would mean to completely think again of how we interact with the world deep in the seven seas.

Using economics to value nature isn't new. Researchers say that the total economic value of oceans needs to include the direct use of oceans like fishing and tourism as well as indirect functions like storing carbon and protecting biodiversity* that keeps the planet in balance. The math isn't simple. How can you put a price on the role that oceans play regulating the global climate? However, researchers always come up with figures that reach into the tens of trillions of dollars in annual value.

Whatever the precise number, a bigger problem is that leaders in government and business aren't using it. No country has fully accounted for the economic value of oceans in its policymaking. A survey of leaders in developing countries found that even though many of those nations depend on marine resources, protecting marine life ranked last among the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals.

To account for the value of oceans in decision making, researchers are pushing for countries to adopt what has become known as natural capital accounting. That would involve including data on the ecological and economic value of oceans in country-level accounting systems. The World Bank, for example, advises that low-income countries use natural capital accounting to estimate and protect their natural resources.

In the absence of such a formal move, leaders concerned about economic stability* would be wise to shift their thinking. In some cases, that may mean moving away from viewing the ocean as a source of easily exploited* resources. In others, it may mean moving from viewing ocean conservation* as an unselfish act to an act of economic self-protection.

(出典) Worland, J. (2025, June 23), “The world isn't valuing oceans properly,” *Time Magazine*, 205 (21-22), 43. (一部抜粋・変更)

(注) untouched 手つかずの, trillion 兆, ecological 環境上の, cobalt 《元素》コバルト, deep-sea mining 深海採掘, breakthrough 大躍進, mediate 調停する, seabed 海底, biodiversity 生物多様性, economic stability 経済の安定性, exploit 開発する, conservation (自然・文化財などの) 保護

問1. 下線部分①は具体的に何を指しているのか、説明しなさい。

問2. 下線部分②にある「より大きな問題」が生じた原因を説明しなさい。

問3. この文章の内容をふまえれば、海洋資源に対して私たちはどのような考え方を持つことが望ましいか、自分の言葉で説明しなさい (240字程度)。