

2025年度 藤女子大学大学院 ウェルビーイング学研究科 食環境マネジメント専攻

入学試験 II 期「英語」

2025年3月9日

問題 次の英文 (Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit 2021, 東京栄養宣言, Tokyo Compact on Global Nutrition for Growth) を読んで設問に答えよ。

1) Everyone, everywhere needs good nutrition to live a healthy and productive life and no one should be left behind. Nutrition is fundamental for the health and well-being of individuals and a foundation to sustainable development and economic growth. Investing in good nutrition is an opportunity to positively impact health, increase individual potential and productivity, and support economic development of nations.

While nutrition is so critical for human development, the world is still not on track to achieve any global nutrition targets by 2030 and child malnutrition still persists at an alarming rate. Globally, more than 149 million children are stunted, and 20 million babies are born with low birthweight. Malnutrition is the underlying cause of nearly half of childhood deaths. At the same time, overweight and obesity among adults, adolescents and children are rising to record levels – affecting 2 billion people globally of which 70% live in low- and middle-income countries – associated with a risk of diet-related diseases including 2) non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Malnutrition is a challenge for all nations regardless of their development stage. Many countries are now experiencing 3) a ‘double burden’ of at least two types of malnutrition where undernutrition and overweight and obesity coexist.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made equity even more challenging to solve. The pandemic has led to a significant increase in child malnutrition in all its forms through declining household incomes, disruption of nutrition and health services, and reduced availability and affordability of healthy diets. These disruptions will likely result in 13.6 million more children suffering from wasting. A projected 3.6 million more children who received poor nutrition due to COVID-19 will face stunted growth that limits their lifelong potential.

In addition, 4) food systems are also increasingly more vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change while causing global warming. Supply chain constraints

have led to increases in the prices of healthy foods. 6) The UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) highlighted the need for food systems to be sustainable and resilient in order to nourish a growing population while protecting our planet.

The Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit comes at a critical time. We, the participants of the Summit, are coming together to step up efforts to end malnutrition and to join forces to achieve equitable access to healthy diets and improved nutrition. An acceleration of action is required across many sectors, and across a wide range of stakeholders such as governments, international organizations, business, civil society, and academia.

We reaffirm our commitment to the World Health Assembly global nutrition targets 2025, the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 6) We commit to taking further actions on nutrition across five thematic areas: health, food, resilience, accountability, and financing, to end malnutrition in all forms by 2030 as part of the SDGs agenda.

問1 下線部 1 を和訳しなさい。

問2 下線部 2 の non-communicable diseases (NCDs)を、簡潔に日本語で説明しなさい。

問3 下線部 3 の a 'double burden' of at least two types of malnutrition を、簡潔に日本語で説明しなさい。

問4 下線部 4 を和訳しなさい。

問5 下線部 5 を和訳しなさい。

問6 下線部 6 を和訳しなさい。

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入学試験Ⅱ期「英語」 解答用紙

受験番号 _____

問1. 下線部 1 を和訳しなさい。

問2. 下線部 2 の non-communicable diseases (NCDs) を、簡潔に日本語で説明しなさい。

問3. 下線部 3 の a 'double burden' of at least two types of malnutrition を、簡潔に日本語で説明しなさい。

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問4. 下線部 4 を和訳しなさい。

問5. 下線部 5 を和訳しなさい。

問6. 下線部 6 を和訳しなさい。