

I

- 1  $\alpha$  = 国際競争力  $\beta$  = 排出枠
- 2 ハ
- 3 イ
- 4 反グローバリズムの流れ
- 5 ロ・ハ
- 6 ニ
- 7 私は、EUの国境炭素調整はやむを得ないという見解に賛成する。なぜなら、単独で国内規制を強化すると他国への炭素漏洩を引き起こし、結果として世界全体での炭素排出量が増える恐れがあるからである。またEUのような市場規模の大きい地域での取り組みは他国への波及効果が期待でき、国際的な気候変動対策となり得るからである。(154字)

II

- 1 d
- 2 a
- 3 高齢者が経済的に自立するに足る所得を得られ、生活保護による財政負担も軽くなる。(39字)
- 4 c
- 5 h
- 6 b
- 7 e
- 8 a・e

III

It might at first sound reasonable that foreign students who are financially, academically and socially unprepared to attend a Japanese university should be turned away. For the sake of fairness, however, they should receive financial assistance equivalent to that provided to Japanese students as well as opportunities to learn the Japanese language and social customs. The government can provide financial aid to the universities so they can help the foreign students to pay tuition and adjust to living in Japan.

Allowing more young foreign students to Japan and helping them get settled will be good for those students and also for Japan. Many of them would surely stay and build a life in Japan. This would slowly make Japan a truly internationalized nation and teach the Japanese about other ways of doing things. Some might eventually return to their countries as highly educated workers, but there is a chance that their understanding of Japan and Japanese society, especially among those who received aid from Japanese universities or institutions, mitigates prejudice against Japan in their home countries.

Therefore, support for foreign students with financial and other difficulties will also benefit Japan. I think it is 'unacceptable' to think any other way. (200 words)