

【問題用紙】

令和8年度 愛媛大学大学院農学研究科入学者選抜学力検査

(食料生産学 専攻 水圏生産学コース)

外国語

第 1 頁 (2 頁の内)

問1～2に答えよ。解答は解答用紙に記入すること。必要があれば解答用紙の裏面を利用しても良い。

問1. 次の英文を和訳せよ。

In 2022, global capture fisheries production reached 92.3 million tonnes, comprising 91.0 million tonnes (live weight equivalent) of aquatic animals and 1.3 million tonnes (wet weight) of algae, in addition to about 7700 tonnes of other aquatic products such as corals, pearls, shells and sponges. Capture fisheries production of aquatic animals (91.0 million tonnes) decreased by 0.2 percent compared with the average of the previous three years. It peaked in 2018 at 96.5 million tonnes, coinciding with the exceptionally high catches of anchoveta (*Engraulis ringens*) reported by Peru and Chile. Catches then dropped to marginally lower levels, impacted in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic. The relatively static trend in global capture fisheries continued in 2022, fluctuating between 86 million tonnes and 93 million tonnes per year from the late 1980s.

China remained the top producer with 13.0 million tonnes, accounting for 14.3 percent of global captures of aquatic animals in 2022, more than the total captures of the second- and third-ranked countries combined. The top seven capture producers (China, Indonesia, India, Peru, Russian Federation, United States of America and Viet Nam) accounted for over 48 percent of total global capture production, while the top twenty producers accounted for about 73 percent.

coinciding: 一致する exceptionally: 並外れて anchoveta: アンチョビー marginally: わずかに static: 安定した fluctuating: 変動する

(出典 : FAO, 2024: The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024)

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問 2. 次の英文を和訳せよ。

Aquaculture is a millennia-old activity that has expanded slowly for centuries, integrating with natural, social, economic, and cultural environments. Since the 1970s, aquaculture has experienced rapid expansion and major developments as the fastest-growing food production industry, fueled by scientific progress, technological innovations, and investment, amid a consistently and sharply increasing global demand for aquatic foods. Expansion and intensification of the aquaculture sector has been a major factor in the doubling of global per capita fish consumption since 1960, making increasing contributions to the provision of food and livelihoods for a growing population. FAO projects further increase in production, consumption and trade of aquatic food products, accelerated mainly by a sustained growth in aquaculture.

However, some of these developments have caused undesirable social and environmental impacts, leading to conflicts between users of land, water, and living aquatic resources, and negatively affecting the aquatic environment, its biodiversity and its valuable ecosystem services. In particular, concerns remain regarding habitat destruction and modification; the irresponsible and unregulated use of chemicals and veterinary medicines; the impact of escapees on wild fish stocks, and the use of feed ingredients that are not sustainably sourced.

millennia-old: 何千年も続いた fuel: たきつける investment: 投資 amid: ~の最中に intensification: 強化 per capita: 一人当たりの livelihood: 生計 undesirable: 望ましくない irresponsible: 無責任な veterinary: 獣医の ingredient: 原料

(出典 : FAO, 2025: GUIDELINES for SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE)