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一般推薦入学試験【前期日程】／

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＜英語(記述式)＞

----- 注意事項 -----

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. この冊子は、表紙を除き、問題文が6ページある。
3. 解答は、別紙の解答用紙を使用すること。
4. 本冊子および解答用紙に、脱落、印刷不明瞭がある場合は、本試験中に試験監督者に申し出ること。
5. 解答には、黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、読みとれるよう記入すること。読みとれない場合は、採点できないことがある。
6. 試験監督者による指示の後、解答用紙に受験番号・氏名を忘れず記入すること。
7. 試験終了の合図があったら、すみやかに筆記具をおき、解答をやめること。指示に従わない場合は不正行為となることがある。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。なお、[]内に段落番号を示す。

[1] Clothing, an essential part of our daily lives, has a large impact on the environment, and both the apparel industry and consumers must change. In recent years, some 4 billion items of clothing are supplied to the Japanese market annually. At the same time, it is estimated that around 485,000 metric tons of clothing, equivalent to around 1.9 billion items, is discarded annually. This means that on average, a dozen or so items per person in Japan are being thrown away each year. The apparel industry generates a huge amount of scrap material during the production process, and there are also cases where companies sometimes discard surplus stock.

[2] Fast fashion, which has spread since the 2000s, has spurred mass production and consumption. While this market model has made it easier for everyone to enjoy the latest trends, the low prices have also led to an increase in unnecessary purchases. The impact on water resources and climate change is also large. The amount of water used to produce one garment from raw materials would fill 11 bathtubs, while the amount of carbon dioxide emitted is about the same generated in the manufacturing of roughly 255 plastic bottles. In developing countries, where most production is based, dyes result in water pollution, and human rights problems such as low wages have also surfaced.

[3] At the same time, there have been moves to toughen regulations overseas. The European Union, for example, is adopting “ecodesign” sustainability rules that ban the disposal of unsold clothing. In Japan, the government is calling for the implementation of “ sustainable fashion ” that takes the environment into consideration. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry aims to reduce the supply of clothing to 2 billion pieces by 2040, around half the current level.

[4] Our current times call for the development of high-quality clothing that can be worn for a long time. Among young people, there is growing awareness toward selecting products with a low environmental impact, even if they cost slightly more, and toward reusing items. The actions of consumers will influence corporate management policies. Companies should disclose information about their supply chains and working environments, encouraging consumers to make smart choices. And if those firms obtain international certifications based on third-party inspections of production processes, such as the use of agricultural chemicals, they can also gain consumer trust. “Responsible production and consumption” is a theme of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. Increased interest in clothing, which is close to us, will likely change behavior in other areas too. We hope to make this a step toward building a resource-recycling society.

(*'Editorial: Mass production, disposal of clothing must change in Japan'*, The Mainichi, June 14, 2024, <https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20240614/p2a/00m/0op/011000c>)

Notes: apparel industry = アパレル産業 (既制服を扱う業種の総称)

equivalent to = ～に相当する surplus = 余分の、過剰の garment = 衣服

問1 次の 1～4 の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものを一つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。
なお、各問いは[]内の番号の段落に対応している。

1. How many clothes do people in Japan throw away each year? [1]

- ① Some 485 thousand items.
- ② Around 12 items per person.
- ③ About 2 billion pieces.
- ④ About 4 billion items.

2. What does fast fashion do to the environment? [2]

- ① It uses a lot of water and makes a lot of gas.
- ② It makes clothes cheap and fashionable.
- ③ It makes people buy and sell too much.
- ④ It makes a lot of waste of food.

3. What does the Japanese government want to do by 2040? [3]

- ① To make companies adopt “ecodesign” sustainability rules.
- ② To make companies sell fewer clothes than the present level.
- ③ To stop people to buy fewer clothes abroad.
- ④ To stop companies to throw away clothes.

4. What can companies do to make people trust them? [4]

- ① They can make more and more waste.
- ② They can make clothes that cost more.
- ③ They can show how they throw away clothes secretly.
- ④ They can show how they make clothes and manage workers.

問2 本文中の下線部 a resource-recycling society について、本文の内容と関連付けながら 30～40 語程度の英語で説明しなさい。

Ⅱ 次の1～2の対話の内容について、それぞれ後の問いに対する答えとして最も適切なものを一つずつ選び番号で答えなさい。

1. Jane: Did you know that a new shopping mall has opened near the park?

Tom: I didn't know that. Have you visited it?

Jane: Yes, I have. It's really nice, and it's very busy. Why don't we go together?

Tom: Well, I don't have anything to buy right now. I also don't like crowded places.

Jane: OK. Maybe next time.

(問1) Are they going to visit the shopping mall?

- ① Yes, they will meet at the park. ② Yes, they will go tomorrow.
③ No, they are not going to visit. ④ No, they have already visited it.

(問2) Why doesn't Tom want to go to the shopping mall?

- ① Because he dislikes crowded places. ② Because he is tired of walking.
③ Because he is busy with other plans. ④ Because he likes shopping online.

2. Clerk: How can I help you today?

Customer: Yes, please. I would like some portable hand warmers in a small size, but I can't find any. Do you have them in stock?

Clerk: I'm afraid all the warmers of that size sold out early this morning. They should be restocked before we open tomorrow.

Customer: I see. Then, do you have any suggestions for other types of hand warmers?

Clerk: Sure! We have some rechargeable hand warmers that are quite popular. They come in various sizes and can be reused multiple times.

Customer: That sounds interesting. Could you show me where they are?

Clerk: Absolutely, follow me. They're right over here.

(問3) Why can't the customer find the small size portable hand warmers?

- ① They are out of season. ② They are sold out.
③ They are too expensive. ④ They are not popular.

(問4) When will the small size portable hand warmers be restocked?

- ① Next week. ② Tomorrow before opening.
③ This afternoon. ④ Next month.

(問5) What alternative product does the clerk suggest to the customer?

- ① Disposable hand warmers. ② Electric blankets.
③ Battery-operated hand warmers. ④ Heated gloves.

Ⅲ 次の 1～10 の英文の () に入る単語を書きなさい。ただし、初めの一文字はそれぞれ () 内に指定したものとする。

1. (E) is a language spoken in many countries around the world, like the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and a lot more. People use it to communicate with each other.
2. A (m) is a period of about 30 days. There are 12 of these periods in a year, like January, February, and March.
3. A (u) is a school where people go to study after high school and get a degree. It is a higher level of education where you can also do research and learn advanced skills.
4. A (l) is a place where we can find many books, magazines, and sometimes movies or music. People go there to read, study, or borrow these items for free.
5. If there is no fighting or war, we are in a situation of (p). It also means a very quiet situation without worries.
6. A (s) person is someone who reaches their goals or aims. They do well and meet their targets.
7. Something (t) is like a festival that people celebrate every year or a special dish families cook on holidays. These things have been done in the same way for many years and are important to the culture.
8. Something is (u) if it is different from everything else and has special characteristics that make it special.
9. Something is (n) when it is needed or required. For example, a driver's license is (n) to drive a car, and food and water are (n) for living.
10. What is (i) is something that has great value and should be given attention. For example, family and health are (i) because they play a big role in our happiness and well-being.

IV 次の1～5の英文において不適切な箇所を、下線部(1)～(4)の中から一つずつ選び番号で答え、正しい形、または、適切な語を書きなさい。

1. Ken usually (1) runs every evening to (2) stay fit, but today he (3) runs in the morning because he had a meeting (4) scheduled for the evening .
2. I (1) have waited for her (2) for more than an hour (3) at our meeting place before she finally showed up and apologized for (4) being late.
3. Don't let Karen (1) to go now because I need (2) to talk to her (3) about something urgent before she (4) leaves.
4. I'm looking forward to (1) see you again and (2) hearing about everything that's been (3) happening since we last (4) met.
5. The museum (1) where we visited (2) was very close to our hotel in Paris, (3) but we still (4) got lost on our way back.

V 次の TOPIC について、あなたの意見とその理由を二つ、英語で書きなさい。語数の目安は 60～80 語です。

TOPIC

These days, some high school students go abroad to study in countries like the United States, Canada, and Korea. Do you think the number of such students will increase in the future?