

(東大寺学園高 2011 改)

次の英文を読み問いに答えよ。

Recycling is a modern word but it is not a modern idea. In the past people sometimes recycled rubbish to make money. Very poor people collected things that other people threw away and then sold them, and ①this still happens in some places.

But in the past ②[as, as, much, not, rubbish, there is, there was] today. When people bought or made things, they tried to keep them for a very long time and then they gave them to their children. The same plates, chairs, and farm carts were used by families for many, many years.

Today it is very different. Something which is new one year becomes old the next year. (ア)Examples of this are cars, phones, and computers, which change very quickly. Many things that people use every day (イ)are made of cheap metal or plastic. (ウ)They get broken very quickly and it is easy to buy new (エ)ones. (③), it is much easier to buy new ones than to find someone who can repair things for you.

And then there is the question of money. ④Businesses make more money from things that people use once or just for a short time, because they can sell more of them. They can also sell more if they change the shapes and color of the things that they make. If last year's phone or TV looks old and out of date, people will throw it away and buy a new one, because they want to be (⑤).

So people go shopping a lot. They like to have new things, and they also like their new things (オ)to look beautiful. Sometimes they decide to buy something because it comes in a very big, colored box with lots of plastic inside. Packaging like this makes ordinary things look better. Businesses like packaging because (カ)it makes things look more expensive, and that means a higher price.

One example of expensive packaging is children's toys. Sometimes the packaging is more interesting than the toy inside it. Small children often play with the box and leave the toy on the floor.

(キ)In Japan many shops like to sell things with plenty of paper and plastic and pretty boxes. When customers buy apples, each apple has its own plastic cover on it. If you buy carrots in the supermarket, sometimes there is special packaging for each carrot.

People today often say that we live in a 'throwaway world'. Customers buy things and throw away the packaging. Or they quickly get bored with the thing that they have bought and they look for something different. But what happens to the things that they throw away? In the United States each person throws away 2 kilos of rubbish a day, but in 1960 it was only 1 kilo. The United States throws away more rubbish than any other country in the world, but 80 percent of this rubbish can be reused or recycled. So people throw away more and more things, and the

mountains of rubbish get bigger and bigger.

⑥ but now it happens nearly everywhere. All over the world people's ideas are changing. In China twenty years ago most people went to work by bicycle, but now they want cars. They also want new phones, televisions, and the most attractive clothes and sports shoes. Like everybody else they buy new things and throw away the old things.

The problem of rubbish is getting worse every year as more and more countries join the throwaway world. ⑦ What is the answer?

(1) 下線部①が指示する内容を日本語で答えよ。

(2) ②[]に与えられた語句を正しい順序に並べかえよ。

(3) (③)に入る最も適切なものを選び記号で答えよ。

ア Otherwise イ In fact ウ On the contrary エ To begin with

(4) 下線部④を日本語に直せ。

(5) (⑤)に入る最も適切なものを選び記号で答えよ。

ア beautiful イ fashionable ウ honest エ rich

(6) ⑥に入る最も適切なものを選び記号で答えよ。

ア This is a problem in only a few countries
 イ This is a problem in most countries
 ウ This used to be a problem in only a few countries
 エ This used to be a problem in most countries

(7) 下線部⑦の問いかけに対して身近にできると思うことを 15 語から 20 語の英語で書け。1 文で書いても 2 文以上になってもかまわない。コンマやピリオドは語数に含まないものとする。

- (8) 本文の内容と合致するものを2つ選び記号で答えよ。
- ア In the past people used things much longer than we do now.
 - イ Today we use many things which are made of expensive material.
 - ウ We should try to find someone who is good at repairing things we use.
 - エ Small children today like to play with toys better than with small boxes.
 - オ In Japan packaging is simpler than in any other country in the world.
 - カ The Americans tend to throw away what can be reused or recycled.
 - キ In China today, the number of cars is larger than that of bicycles.

(9) 下線部(ア)を this を明らかにして和訳せよ。

(10) 下線部(イ)について以下の例文の英訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
be made of O	材料が変形しない
(例文) This ring <u>is made of</u> gold. この指輪は金で作られている。 (例文) iPad はアルミニウム(aluminum)やガラスで作られている。 (例文) その靴は革で作られている。	
be made from O	材料や原料が変形する
(例文) Beer <u>is made from</u> hop. ビールはホップから作る。 (例文) チーズは牛乳から作られる。 (例文) 水から作られるアイスクリームもある。	

(11) 下線部(ウ)の文型を答えよ。

(12) 下線部(エ)について、以下の例文の和訳を完成させよ。

英語	説明
it	it は <u>単数名詞</u> の反復を避けるために用いられる代名詞で、「全く同じ物事」を指す。
(例文) “Where is your key?” – “It’s on my desk.”	
they	they は <u>複数名詞</u> の反復を避けるために用いられる代名詞で、「全く同じ人や物事」を指す。
(例文) “Where are your children?” – “They’re in the bathroom.”	
one	one は <u>可算名詞(×不可算名詞)</u> の反復を避けるために用いられる代名詞で、「同類の人や物事」を指す。
<p>(例文) Michelle has written quite a few essays for the last three years. She’ll let you borrow one if you want to.</p> <p>(例文) The hotel does not provide towels. You’ll have to bring your own ones.</p>	

(13) 下線部(オ)の to 不定詞の用法を答えよ。

(14) 下線部(カ)の文型を答えよ。

(15) 下線部(キ)を和訳せよ。