

1st paragraph

Recycling is a modern word but it is not a modern idea. In the past people sometimes recycled rubbish (1)to make money. Very poor people collected things (2)that other people threw away and then sold (3)them, and ①this still happens in some places.

(1) to 不定詞の副詞用法 [目的]

(2) 制限用法の関係代名詞 [目的格]

(3) them = things that other people threw away

下線部①

this = Very poor people collected things that other people threw away and then sold them

this や it [they]などの代名詞は直前の内容を指すことが多い。代名詞が指す内容が遠ければ、読者の理解を妨げることになるからだ。

(解答例) とても貧しい人々が捨てられている物を集め、それらを売ること。

2nd paragraph

But in the past ②[as, as, much, not, rubbish, there is, there was] today. When people bought or made things, they (1)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.

空所②

(解答) But in the past [there was not as much rubbish as there is] today.

「しかし昔は今日ほどゴミがなかった。」

[“as + [形容詞の原級] + as ...” 「...と同じくらい[形容詞]」
 “as + [副詞の原級] + as ...” 「...と同じくらい[副詞]」
 “as + [形容詞の原級] + (a/an) + [名詞] + as ...” 「...と同じくらい[形容詞]な[名詞]」]

(例文) Yuta is as naughty as his brother (is). 「ユウタは弟と同じくらい腕白だ。」

(例文) Nanaka runs as fast as he (does). 「ナナカは彼と同じくらい足が速い。」

(例文) Yuta is as naughty a student as his brother (is).

「ユウタは弟と同じくらい腕白な生徒だ。」

(例文) Ken has as many books as she (does).

「ケンは彼女と同じくらい(の数の)本を持っている。」

(例文) You don't drink as much water as you should.

「君は必要とされる量の水を飲んでいない。」

(1) try は直後に不定詞・動詞の両方をとることができるが、それぞれ意味が異なる。

[try + to 不定詞 「~しようとする」]
 [try + 動名詞 「ためしに~してみる」]

(例文) I tried to write her a letter, but I was not courageous enough to do so.

「私は彼女に手紙を書こうとしたが、その勇気がなかった。」

(例文) I tried writing her a lot of letters, but she still wouldn't reply to them.

「ためしに彼女にたくさん手紙を書いてみたが、彼女はどうしても返信しようとしなかった。」

3rd paragraph

Today it is very different. Something (1)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-In fact), it is much easier to buy new ones than to find someone who can repair things for you.

(1) 制限用法の関係代名詞 [主格]

下線部(ア)

— this = Something which is new one year becomes old the next year.

— 非制限用法の関係代名詞が用いられているので、必ず訳し下すこと！

[解答例] 新しい物が翌年には廃れてしまうが、その例として車・電話・パソコンがあり、それらは急速に変化する。

下線部(イ)

(解答) iPad is made of aluminum and glass.

(解答) The shoes are made of leather.

(解答) Cheese is made from milk.

(解答) Some ice cream is made from water.

下線部(ウ)

(解答) 第二文型 (S get C で「S が C の状態になる」の意。)

They(S) get(V) broken(C) very quickly(M).

下線部(エ)

(解答) 「君の鍵はどこ？」 「机の上だよ。」

(解答) 「君の子供たちはどこ？」 「トイレにいるよ。」

(解答) ここ3年間にミシェルはかなりたくさんの論文を書いてきた。もし君が望むのなら、彼女は一つ貸してくれるよ。

(解答) そのホテルはタオルを提供しない。自分自身のタオルを持って行く必要があるよ。

4th paragraph

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 (1)that they make. If (2)last year's phone or TV looks old and out of date, people will throw it away and buy a new one, because (3)they want to be (⑤-fashionable).

下線部④

－ more は many と much の比較級だが、今回は直後に money (不可算名詞) があるので much の比較級として用いられている。

－ that は関係代名詞 [目的格]

－ they = businesses

－ them = things that people use once or just for a short time

(解答例) 人々が一回またはほんの少しの間しか使わない物から、企業はより多くの利益を得る。というのもそういったものならもっとたくさん売ることができるからだ。

(1) 制限用法の関係代名詞 [目的格]

(2) この文は第二文型。

... last year's phone or TV(S) looks(V) old(C) and out of date(C)...

「昨年の電話やテレビが古く時代遅れに見える」

(3) they = people

空所⑤

(解答) fashionable [形容詞] 「流行を追う」

5th paragraph

So people (1)go shopping a lot. They like to have new things, and they also like their new things (オ)to look beautiful. Sometimes they decide (2)to buy something because it comes in a very big, colored box (3)with lots of plastic inside. (4)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.

(1)

go shopping 「ショッピングに行く」 go skiing 「スキーに行く」 go swimming 「泳ぎに行く」 go hiking 「ハイキングに行く」
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下線部(オ)

(解答) 形容詞用法 [主格]

形容詞用法[主格]は to の前後で SV 関係が成立する。つまり their new things(S)が look(V) という意味関係が成り立つ。下線部を含む文を和訳すると、「彼らは新しい物を持つこ

とが好きで、それらが美しく見えることも好きだ。」となる。

(例文) At present there is no medicine to cure that disease.

「現在、その病気を治す薬はない。」

(to の前後で medicine(S)が cure(V)という意味関係が成り立つ。)

(2) to 不定詞の名詞用法

(3) “with+O+C” で<付帯状況>または<理由>を表し、「O が C の状態で」「O が C なので」と訳される。下線部を含む文を和訳すると「たくさんのビニールが中に入った、巨大かつ色つきの箱に入っているので、彼らは物を買うことを決断することがある。」となる。

— with+O+形容詞

(例文) Yuto sleeps with his mouth(O) open(C). 「ユウトは口を開けて寝る。」

(例文) With prices(O) incredibly high(C), I can't afford to eat lunch.

※can't afford+to 不定詞「～する余裕がない」

「物価が信じられないほど高いので、昼食をとる余裕がない。」

— with+O+分詞

(例文) Yuta is sitting with his legs(O) crossed(C).

「ユウタは足を組んで座っている。」

(例文) He stood there with his arms(O) lifted above his head(C).

「彼は頭の上に腕を上げながら、そこに立っていた。」

(例文) With dawn(O) approaching(C), I need to get my daughter ready for school.

※get O C 「O を C の状態にする」

「夜明けが近づいているので、娘に学校に行く準備をさせる必要がある。」

— with+O+前置詞句

(例文) The patient was standing with her elbows(O) on the back of a chair(C).

「その患者は椅子の背もたれの上に肘をつきながら立っていた。」

(例文) With crimes(O) on the rise(C), mothers are becoming careful to keep their children safe.

「犯罪が増加しているので、母親たちは子供を守るように注意するようになっている。」

(4) この文は第五文型

Packaging like this(S) makes(V) ordinary things(O) look better(C).

— make+O+原形不定詞「O に～させる」

原型不定詞をとる 2 つのパターン

I. 使役動詞+O+原形不定詞 (使役動詞=make, have, let)

make+O+原形不定詞「O に～させる」

Don't make her cry.

have+O+原形不定詞「O に～してもらおう」

I had him buy some coke for me.

let + O + 原形不定詞 「O(の好きなよう)に～させる」

Please let me know if you have questions about anything.

II. 知覚動詞 + O + 原形不定詞 (知覚動詞 = hear, listen to, see, watch, look at, feel, notice)

hear + O + 原形不定詞 「O が～するのをきく」

I heard my baby bump his head on the floor.

watch + O + 原形不定詞 「O が～するのをみる」

I watched her light her cigarette in the restaurant.

notice + O + 原形不定詞 「O が～するのに気づく」

I noticed her get into the taxi.

下線部(カ)

(解答) 第五文型

it(S) makes(V) things(O) look more expensive(C)

※look は第二文型をとることができる動詞(今回は原形不定詞)なので直後に形容詞や名詞をとることができる。

6th paragraph

One example of expensive packaging is children's toys. Sometimes the packaging is more interesting than the toy inside (1)it. Small children often play with the box and leave the toy on the floor.

(1) it = the packaging

7th paragraph

(キ) In Japan many shops like to sell things with plenty of paper and plastic and pretty boxes. When customers buy apples, (1)each apple has its own plastic cover on (2)it. If you buy carrots in the supermarket, sometimes there is special packaging for (1)each carrot.

下線部(キ)

sell things with

plenty of paper and plastic
and pretty boxes

(解答例) 日本では数多くの店がたくさんの紙やビニールを使い、魅力的な箱に入れて物売をすることを好む。

(1) each や every の直後には複数名詞ではなく単数名詞がくる。each apple は単数扱いなので、直後の動詞が has になっている。

(例文) Look up each word in a dictionary.

「辞書で各単語を調べなさい。」

(例文) Every teacher must not lie to their students.

「どの先生も生徒に嘘をついてはならない。」

(2) it = each apple

8th paragraph

People (1)today often say that we live in a ‘throwaway world’. Customers buy things and throw away the packaging. Or (2)they quickly get bored with the thing that they have bought and they (3)look for (4)something different. But what happens to the things that they throw away? In the United States each person (5)throws away 2 kilos of rubbish a day, but in 1960 it was only 1 kilo. (6)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 (7)more and more things, and the mountains of rubbish (7)get bigger and bigger.

(1) この today は副詞だが、形容詞的に主語にかかる。

people today 「今日の人々」

(2) この文は第二文型。

they(S) quickly(M) get(V) bored(C) with the thing that they have bought(M)...

(3) [look for O 「Oを探す」
Look out for O 「Oに気を付けなさい」]

(例文) What are you looking for?

(例文) Look out for hidden sugar in drinks.

(4) 語尾が “-thing / -body / -one” の代名詞は、前からではなくうしろから形容詞に修飾される。

(例文) Would you like something cold to drink?

「冷たい飲み物はいかがですか。」

(5) each person は単数扱いなので、直後の動詞が throws になっている。

(6) 比較級を用いて最上級の意味を表すことができる。

“ [形容詞・副詞の比較級] + than any other + 単数名詞”
「他のどんな名詞よりも [形容詞・副詞] だ」
“ [形容詞・副詞の比較級] + than anything / anybody else”
「何よりも/誰よりも [形容詞・副詞] だ」

(例文) My dog is cuter than any other dog. = My dog is the cutest of all.

(例文) Travelling gives me more pleasure than anything else. = Travelling gives me the most pleasure.

(例文) Anne Hathaway is sexier to me than any other actress. = Anne Hathaway is (the) sexiest to me.

(7) 比較級 and 比較級「ますます～」

下線部を含む文を和訳すると「ゆえに人々はますます多くの物を捨て、ごみの山がますます大きくなるのだ。」となる。

9th paragraph

⑥-This used to be a problem in only a few countries 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 (1)clothes and sports shoes. Like everybody else they buy new things and throw away the old things.

(1) clothes [kloʊðz] 「衣服」

10th paragraph

(1)The problem of rubbish is getting worse every year (2)as more and more countries (3)join the throwaway world. ⑦What is the answer?

(1) この文は第二文型。

The problem of rubbish(S) is getting(V) worse(C) every year(M)...

※worse は bad の比較級。

(2) この as は従位接続詞で「～するにつれて」の意。この意味を成すとき、as 節には [比較級] や [増減などの変化を表す表現] が入る。

(例文) As you get older, you take more responsibility.

「年を重ねるにつれて、責任が重くなる。」

(例文) As your income go up, your house gets bigger.

「収入が増えるにつれて、家が大きくなる。」

(例文) Alcohol consumption decreases as we age.

「年齢を重ねるにつれて、お酒を飲む量が減る。」

下線部⑦

(解答例) To overcome this problem, we should give something we no longer need to someone who need it. (17 words)