

## ◇ 英 語

英 6-1～英 6-10 まで 10 ページあります。

1 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

David Katz was upset by all the plastic going into the oceans. To help solve the problem, he had an unusual idea—to treat plastic like money. Mr. Katz calls his idea the “Plastic Bank.”

Though Mr. Katz would like to remove plastic from the ocean, he realized it was more important to first stop the plastic from ever getting there. He points out that if your kitchen sink is overflowing, you don’t start by mopping up the mess—you start by turning off the running water.

Mr. Katz believes that one of the main reasons so much plastic winds up in the oceans is because plastic is seen as worthless. In poor countries, people are already working so hard just to get enough food to eat, to find a place to live, and to keep themselves healthy. Spending time on recycling doesn’t make sense when you’re simply trying to survive.

The goal of the Plastic Bank is to use plastic to help these people solve the problems that worry them the most—food, shelter, and health. So Plastic Bank adds a value to plastic waste by paying people to recycle it.

The program began in 2015 in Haiti, a poor island nation with huge problems with waste plastic. Haiti doesn’t have strong programs for recycling. Plastic is often simply thrown out. It winds up in rivers and flows into the ocean.

Plastic Bank has opened 30 “markets” in Haiti. At Plastic Bank markets, people can exchange the plastic they’ve collected for money or other things they need.

Plastic Bank markets sell many things that local people need, such as gas for cooking stoves or a way to recharge a cell phone. The stores also allow plastic collectors to use the money they earn to pay for health care or school.

About half of the people in Haiti have cell phones. For these people, Plastic Bank can put the money they earn into a special bank account that they can control using an app. This keeps their money safe, and allows them to send money to other people.

To make sure the plastic gets recycled, the Plastic Bank works with partners, who agree to use the plastic that is collected.

For example, the British company Marks & Spencer and the German company Henkel are both paying extra to use recycled plastic from the Plastic Bank in their products.

When customers buy these products, which are labeled “Social Plastic,” they know that they are helping people in other parts of the world and keeping plastic out of the oceans.

The Plastic Bank has programs in Haiti, the Philippines, and Brazil. In the Philippines, the Plastic Bank has worked with the oil company Shell to create Plastic Bank markets at 1,000 gas stations around the country. The company is hoping to expand to Indonesia, Ethiopia, and India.

So far, the Plastic Bank has kept about 7 million pounds (over 3 million kilograms) of plastic out of the oceans.

1. What did Mr. Katz think was more important than cleaning up the ocean?

1

- ① stopping pollution at the source
- ② making money
- ③ cleaning the kitchen
- ④ turning off running water

2. What does Mr. Katz believe is the reason why most people don't recycle?

2

- ① They are too lazy.
- ② They need plastic to live.
- ③ They are busy with more important things.
- ④ They think plastic winds up in the ocean.

3. How does the Plastic Bank help people?

3

- ① It helps them save plastic for later.
- ② Recycling plastic there helps people buy things they need.
- ③ Plastic Bank can throw out people with huge problems.
- ④ People can worry about food, shelter, and health.

4. What is NOT mentioned as something Haitians can get by recycling plastic?

4

- ① gas for cooking
- ② a way to charge phones
- ③ money for healthcare
- ④ tires for cars

5. How do cell phones help people who use Plastic Bank?

5

- ① People can buy plastic easily.
- ② People can use apps to manage their Plastic Bank accounts.
- ③ People can upload pictures of their plastic.
- ④ People can pay extra to use recycled plastics.

6. How does Plastic Bank make money?

6

- ① It sells the plastic to other companies.
- ② It trades the plastic for other goods.
- ③ It earns interest from the plastic in the banks.
- ④ It sells plastic to the people of Haiti.

7. What does the term “Social Plastic” refer to in this passage?

7

- ① goods that are made from recycled plastic
- ② plastic that is friendly to people
- ③ family and friends sharing plastic
- ④ plastic that is available in society

II 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

It's no secret that more and more foreigners are visiting Japan. The government hopes that by 2030, ten years after the second Tokyo Olympics, the number of tourists visiting Japan will reach 60 million a year, more than ten times the 2003 figure of 5.2 million. In some ways, this is great for Japan. It means the country will benefit from tourists spending money, and it shows that people around the world are interested in Japan—its culture, its historical sites, its food, its beautiful landscapes.

Fortunately for tourists, Japan is famed for its *omotenashi*—its hospitality—so visitors are sure to find a warm welcome. In hotels, in restaurants, on the Shinkansen, and in department stores, visitors to Japan are treated better than they would be in any other country. As *The Wall Street Journal* once put it, “Japan has perfected hospitality culture.”

However, although the Japanese can rightly take pride in their hospitality culture, they have not been without criticism from outsiders. For instance, some foreigners feel that service in Japan can sometimes become excessive, such as when hotel staff automatically pick up a guest's suitcase without asking first. Others have argued that although visitors are treated very politely, that stops them from feeling at home. They get a sense that they could never really be accepted into Japanese society.

Some tourists have written about their experiences and their feelings online. In one example, a woman complained about being given a spoon and a fork when she bought a Japanese-style *bento* at a convenience store. She was quite capable of using chopsticks, but the young man behind the counter assumed she couldn't, so he gave her a spoon and a fork. He was trying to be helpful, but the woman felt he should not make assumptions like that.

It's good that Japanese service tries to be helpful and polite. But it's also important to understand what a visitor truly wants while in Japan. That is the best way to make tourists feel the true warmth and friendliness of the people of Japan.

1. What is the hope for tourism in the future? 8
- ① It will increase.
  - ② It will decrease.
  - ③ It will stay the same.
  - ④ It will disappear.
2. What is NOT mentioned as a reason people visit Japan? 9
- ① the cuisine
  - ② the scenery
  - ③ the beautiful clothes
  - ④ the historically important places
3. According to the passage, what is hospitality? 10
- ① the large selection of hotels offered
  - ② the good ways visitors are treated
  - ③ the perfect restaurants available
  - ④ the kind manner in which tourists act towards each other
4. What is one complaint about Japanese hospitality? 11
- ① It is difficult to see.
  - ② It is very slow.
  - ③ It is not enough.
  - ④ It is too much.
5. Why did the convenience store worker give the woman a spoon and a fork? 12
- ① He thought she was unable to use chopsticks.
  - ② She asked him for a spoon and a fork.
  - ③ The store was all out of chopsticks.
  - ④ He did not understand her request.

6. According to the passage, why is trying to be helpful and polite not good enough?

13

- ① because the visitor and host will be able to communicate well
- ② because the visitor and host might have different ideas
- ③ because the visitor and host may meet each other again
- ④ because the visitor and host both need better manners



Ⅲ 次の会話の( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～⑨の選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい(選択肢は一度しか使えない)。

**Situation:** A customer calls the Star Hotel.

Hotel Staff: Good morning, Star Hotel. This is Alice speaking. How may I help you?

Customer: Hi. Do you have any rooms available for next week?

Hotel Staff: Let me check. (  )

Customer: I would like to stay from the 14th through the 16th.

Hotel Staff: And, how many people in your party?

Customer: (  )

We would like two rooms, each with twin beds.

Hotel Staff: I'm afraid our hotel is a little full on those dates. We have one room with twin beds and one room with a king-sized bed. (  )

Customer: Hmm. How much are the rooms?

Hotel Staff: That will be 35,000 yen a night, so 70,000 in total.

Customer: Okay, that would be great. (  )

Hotel Staff: There isn't one in the hotel, but there are several good places to eat nearby. Our staff would be happy to make a recommendation to you when you arrive.

Customer: That's great. Thank you for all your help.

Hotel Staff: You're welcome. (  )

■ 選択肢

- ① Also, is there a restaurant in the hotel?
- ② And, does the hotel have a pool?
- ③ How many days are available?
- ④ Ten people will come to the party.
- ⑤ There are four in total.
- ⑥ We are glad you stayed at our hotel.
- ⑦ We look forward to seeing you.
- ⑧ What dates are you interested in?
- ⑨ Would that be acceptable?



V 次の ( ) 内の語 (句) を、日本語の文に合うように並べ替えて、指定された場所にくるものの番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

1. ひと言もなく彼女を去らせたのは私が愚かだった。

It was ( ① without ② her ③ stupid ④ let ⑤ to ⑥ of ⑦ go ⑧ me ) a word.

It was (                    ) (  ) (                    ) (                    )  
(  ) (                    ) (                    ) (                    ) a word.

2. その家族が暮らした家は今では文化財として一般公開されている。

The house ( ① is ② the family ③ to ④ lived ⑤ as ⑥ where ⑦ the public ⑧ open ) a cultural heritage site.

The house (  ) (                    ) (                    ) (                    )  
(  ) (                    ) (                    ) (                    ) a cultural heritage site.

3. 私の知る限り、彼女はこの問題には関係ありません。

As ( ① am ② nothing ③ I ④ she ⑤ to do ⑥ far ⑦ has ⑧ as ⑨ concerned ) with the problem.

As (                    ) (                    ) (  ) (                    ) (                    ),  
(                    ) (                    ) (  ) (                    ) with the problem.