

◇ 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（[] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] Shopping can make us feel happy. Whether we are buying clothes at the mall or getting the latest smartphone, shopping is something most people enjoy. It is a major part of our lives and a driving force that moves the global economy. But just how much do we shop? You may be surprised to learn that shopping for personal consumption makes up more than 50 percent of Japan's *GDP. It is often thought that Japan's financial strength is based on exports. However, personal consumption—our daily shopping—is perhaps the single most important factor supporting Japan's economy.

[2] Modern society produces, consumes, and disposes of a large quantity of materials. This cycle of mass-consumption provides us with convenient and comfortable lives. However, it also negatively affects the natural environment and threatens our survival. To raise awareness of this danger, the “Ecological Footprint” was created as a way of calculating each individual's impact upon the environment. For example, if everyone on Earth had the same consumption habits as the average American, the “Ecological Footprint” data tells us that we would need more than five Earths to sustain the human race.

[3] Beyond its effect on the environment, our mass-consumer society also affects what we buy and from whom we buy it. As consumers, we generally want to buy things as cheaply as possible, but without sacrificing quality. However, we rarely think about the people who produce what we buy or their working conditions. Many of the everyday items we buy may be produced by children or other vulnerable members of society. They may be laboring in very poor working environments for very low wages. For example, when you buy a cup of coffee for three hundred and thirty yen, only about two yen actually goes to the producer.

[4] The Fair Trade movement aims to correct this type of economic inequality. In ordinary trade, the sellers aim to make as much profit as possible by making their products as cheaply as possible and selling them at a high price. Fair Trade, on the other hand, emphasizes paying fair prices for raw materials and products from developing countries. It aims to help the producers in developing countries become independent. Support organizations such as Fairtrade International have issued certification labels and made efforts to spread Fair Trade globally.

[5] “Ethical consumption” is a term for consumption behavior that focuses on people, communities, and the environment. It is a way to improve the world through our shopping and help us be mindful of what we buy. Examples of ethical consumption are Fair Trade, eco-friendly products, recycled products, and products that support people in disaster-hit areas. Essentially, ethical consumption means thinking about the environment and other people besides yourself when you shop. It shows us that, by making a connection between our shopping habits and global issues, we can contribute to making the world a better place.

(注) * GDP 「国内総生産、Gross Domestic Product」

1. According to the article, why is daily shopping important to Japan's economy?

1

- ① because it makes people happy
- ② because it is more than half of Japan's GDP
- ③ because it helps Japan export goods globally
- ④ because it is a way of personal expression

2. What is "This cycle of mass-consumption" mentioned in Paragraph 2?

2

- ① selling, buying, and reselling products
- ② growing, cooking, and eating products
- ③ making, using, and getting rid of products
- ④ searching for, finding, and buying products

3. Why would it be impossible for everyone in the world to consume as much as the average American?

3

- ① because it would take more natural resources than the earth has
- ② because the "Ecological Footprint" would be too small
- ③ because we would not be able to break our consumption habits
- ④ because there would be no way to calculate the natural resources needed

4. According to this article, who do consumers NOT often think about?

4

- ① the consumers of the products
- ② the workers who make the products
- ③ the children who receive the products
- ④ the companies who sell the products

5. What does the article imply about a ¥330 cup of coffee?

5

- ① ¥330 is too high a price to pay for coffee that is produced locally.
- ② Businesses charge ¥330 because they need to pay their workers a lot.
- ③ It is reasonable to pay ¥2 more to the producers of the drink.
- ④ Not enough money is being paid to the workers who produce the coffee.

6. What is the focus of Fair Trade?

6

- ① supporting the producers of goods
- ② keeping the prices for materials low
- ③ selling products in developing countries
- ④ using natural resources as quickly as possible

7. In Paragraph 4, what is true about ordinary trade and Fair Trade?

7

- ① They have the same goals and methods.
- ② They have similar goals but different methods.
- ③ They have different goals but the same methods.
- ④ They have different goals and methods.

8. What would NOT be an example of ethical consumption?

8

- ① buying shoes made from recycled fabric
- ② buying a shirt that you only wear once
- ③ buying a bag to support an area hit by an earthquake
- ④ buying soap that does not contain chemicals harmful to the environment

9. What can ethical consumption help do?

9

- ① increase the number of people who think about themselves
- ② decrease the environmental resources
- ③ improve society and the environment
- ④ reduce the time spent thinking about social issues

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（[] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] Each year, tens of thousands of people volunteer overseas. Typically, they pay a fee to work alongside others on a local project. The project might involve working on nature programs, on teaching courses, or on health care programs. Volunteers work in diverse countries around the world, sometimes in harsh or tough conditions. They may face challenges with food, basic services, culture, or homesickness. Despite this, there are good reasons why so many people choose to volunteer.

[2] One reason is they can make a difference in the lives of others. Working with local people can build bridges between cultures and produce positive exchanges and outcomes. Volunteers become global citizens and often make an impact in the communities where they work. At the same time, they give needed support to the local economy. Another reason is that it helps in finding a job. Volunteers choose to work on a wide range of projects in fields as diverse as media, social care, sports, or conservation. A volunteer can build on talents in languages or teaching to improve their life skills and confidence. A third reason is that volunteering is an adventure. Working closely with local people can provide a more enriching travel experience. Volunteering takes people out of their life and introduces them to challenges unlike any they have had before.

[3] These are just a few of the reasons for volunteering overseas. Being a volunteer is not an easy option. However, it can be a memorable and rewarding experience and for many, it is life-changing.

1. What kind of overseas volunteer project is NOT mentioned in the passage?

10

- ① environmental projects
- ② educational projects
- ③ healthcare projects
- ④ financial projects

2. According to the passage, what can overseas volunteer work sometimes be?

11

- ① boring
- ② difficult
- ③ easy
- ④ slow

3. What does the phrase “make a difference” mean in Paragraph 2?

12

- ① to improve
- ② to be the same
- ③ to lower the cost
- ④ to have different problems

4. What is the first reason given for why people choose to volunteer overseas?

13

- ① to grow crops
- ② to build bridges and roads
- ③ to help people
- ④ to live in a new place

5. What is the second reason given for why people choose to volunteer overseas?

14

- ① to use social media
- ② to make money
- ③ to learn new skills and gain experience
- ④ to have more conversations with people

6. What is the third reason given for volunteering overseas?

15

- ① More people will like you.
- ② You can get rich as you travel.
- ③ You can get more advantages in life.
- ④ It is a more interesting and exciting way to travel.

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）。

Hazuki: Hey, Kira, how are you feeling today? You look tired.

Kira: I had a bad night. (), so I feel exhausted.

Hazuki: Oh no, that's terrible. Did you take anything for it?

Kira: Yeah, (), but it didn't help much.

Hazuki: Maybe you should see a doctor if it doesn't get better. Have you tried herbal remedies?

Kira: Not yet. (). Do you have any suggestions?

Hazuki: Ginger tea with honey might soothe your throat. My mother used to make that for me and it always helped me feel better.

Kira: Thanks, I'll try that. I think I can get both of those at the store on my way home today.

Hazuki: Take care and get some rest. ().

Kira: I will. ().

Hazuki: You're welcome. Feel better soon! Let me know if you need anything else.

■ 選択肢

- ① Thank you for your suggestions
- ② I don't think that is good for you
- ③ I feel great now
- ④ I slept for a long time
- ⑤ I took some cough medicine
- ⑥ I went to see a doctor
- ⑦ I'll try anything if it will help me sleep better
- ⑧ My cough kept me up
- ⑨ You should still see a doctor as soon as you can though

IV 次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切な語（句）を、①～④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。

1. The presentation went well () one thing. Let me report what happened.

21

- ① on behalf of ② except for
- ③ by means of ④ in addition

2. () the weather was hot, the sea breeze was blowing and the people were comfortable.

22

- ① Despite ② Because of
- ③ Although ④ During

3. Conveniently () in the heart of downtown, the hotel is a great base from which to explore the city.

23

- ① locate ② located
- ③ locates ④ location

4. The more I thought about it, () I realized it was a very difficult question to answer.

24

- ① the more ② much more
- ③ more ④ mostly

5. That was the year () the baseball team won the world championship.

25

- ① what ② how
- ③ where ④ in which

6. If it had not been for the second outbreak of the disease, no one () to look for the cause.

26

- ① bothered ② will bother
- ③ would have bothered ④ be bothering

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. 眠っている子どもを起こさないように、彼女は音を立てずに部屋に入った。

She entered the room (① any sound ② without ③ wake ④ as ⑤ making ⑥ so ⑦ not to) the sleeping child.

She entered the room ()()()
()()()() the sleeping child.

2. 深刻な世界の食糧問題を解決するのに最新の技術を利用するべきである。

We (① the latest technology ② use ③ should ④ of ⑤ make ⑥ solve ⑦ to) serious food issues around the world.

We ()()()()()
()() serious food issues around the world.

3. ひどい雨に降られて駅に時間どおりに着くことができなかった。

Having (① a heavy rain ② caught ③ not ④ been ⑤ in ⑥ could ⑦ I) arrive at the station on time.

Having ()()()(),
()()() arrive at the station on time.