

◆ 答えはすべて解答用紙に記入してください。

- I. JohnとYokoの短い会話があり、続いて会話の内容についての質問があります。質問の答えとしてふさわしいものをA～Dの中から一つ選び、記号で答えてください。まずはじめに練習をします。

例 John: You know, Yoko, our teacher's birthday is tomorrow. I think our class should give her a present.

Yoko: Yes, I do too. I think some roses would be nice.

Question: What does Yoko think the class should do for their teacher?

(以下の設問では会話文と質問文は書かれていません。)

そして問題用紙に、

- A. Give her a picture.
- B. Present her with a photograph.
- C. Give her some flowers.
- D. Have a party.

とあれば、会話の内容から考えて、質問の正しい答えとなるのはCですから、解答欄にCと書きます。

朗読は1回、解答の時間も短いので、注意して聴いてください。それでは、始めます。

1.
 - A. Yes, she has one cat.
 - B. Yes, she has two cats.
 - C. No, but she has a dog.
 - D. No, she likes dogs better.
2.
 - A. None.
 - B. A few.
 - C. Many.
 - D. He's not sure.
3.
 - A. In an hour.
 - B. In ten minutes.
 - C. Whenever the program finishes.
 - D. At 7:30.
4.
 - A. It was easier than all the rest.
 - B. It was about as difficult as all the rest.
 - C. It was harder than all the rest.
 - D. Mr. Smith told them not to do question seven.
5.
 - A. John just told her that he owns an iPad.
 - B. John just told her that he has saved lots of money.
 - C. John just told her that he bought an apple to eat.
 - D. John just told her that he saw some news she would like.
6.
 - A. Yes, she will do the shopping on the way home.
 - B. Yes, she always buys it in Nishimuta.
 - C. No, she doesn't like going to Nishimuta.
 - D. No, she will get everything, but not the dog food.

7. A. He hasn't really started.
B. He has played a little, but can't do any songs yet.
C. He can now play a few songs.
D. He can play any song that's ever been written.
8. A. John and Yoko have never been to Tokyo.
B. Yoko has been to Tokyo, but she didn't like it.
C. John hasn't been to Kyoto.
D. John has been somewhere that Yoko hasn't.
9. A. How much it costs to go to USJ.
B. How much it costs to go to Disneyland.
C. Whether USJ is better than Disneyland.
D. Whether Disneyland is better than USJ.
10. A. He posts pictures of famous people.
B. He doesn't have an Instagram account.
C. He checks recipes of famous chefs.
D. He keeps up to date with famous people he likes.

II. 次の各文の () に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをA~Dの中から一つ選び、記号で答えてください。

1. You are wide awake. How many () did you have?
A. cup of tea B. cup of teas C. cups of tea D. cups of teas
2. Sarah promised that she () make the same kind of mistake.
However, she did it again.
A. doesn't B. won't C. didn't D. wouldn't
3. Would you like those branches to () off?
A. cut B. be cutting C. being cut D. be cut
4. How long does this type of battery usually ()?
A. save B. carry C. last D. continue
5. Kevin is looking for a () job to support his family.
A. secure B. settled C. straight D. tight
6. We find () to please him.
A. it difficult B. it difficulty C. that difficult
D. that difficulty

7. That special meat () in the refrigerator since last Tuesday.
A. is keeping B. has been keeping C. has kept D. has been kept
8. The coffee tastes great! Could I have () more?
A. it B. another C. some D. once
9. How many guests will () the graduation ceremony?
A. come B. meet C. attend D. participate
10. I need to () yen for dollars at the airport.
A. substitute B. exchange C. convert D. transform

III. 次の文章を読んで、質問に答えてください。

Whether you call it trash, rubbish, waste, or garbage, there is no doubt that we humans throw away a lot of things. We throw away about 2 billion tons of garbage every year, and this amount is always increasing. This includes everything from general household waste, like food and plastic, to electrical waste, like old phones or computers, and even dangerous chemical waste. While getting rid of garbage has always been a problem, it is only in the last 100 years that it has started to become a really big problem that is having a serious impact on the environment.

Today's society is often called the 'throw-away society'. This means that the products we use are not designed to last a long time and are thrown away after only a few uses. These products are often much more (___ 1 ___) for people, and also businesses will not make money if their product, such as a new phone, can be used forever. Each year, the World Bank conducts a study to see which countries on average have produced the most garbage per person. What do you think the top 5 were for last year? You might be surprised! In fact the country that produced the most garbage per person last year was actually Canada. This was followed by Bulgaria, the United States, Estonia, and finally, Finland. All of these countries produced tons and tons of different types of garbage for many different reasons. Each person in Canada produces an average of 700kg of garbage. In comparison, that number is only around 370kg for people in Japan. The study found that this is because Canadians use a lot of plastic, but do not recycle much of it. Of course Canada could lose it's number one ranking very soon as other countries like China and India quickly catch up.

Throughout history different cultures have had trouble finding ways to deal with their garbage. Many, like Ancient Rome and Greece, had people that would collect garbage and throw it out somewhere away from their big cities. However, in Europe during the Middle Ages, many people would just throw their garbage outside their house onto the streets. This not only looked and smelled bad, but also attracted many animals and disease spreading insects. Countries began to look for ways to stop this problem, especially in the early 1800s, when a report in the U.K showed a link between the dirty streets and people getting sick. Today, there are several methods governments use to dispose of garbage. All of these have their good points and bad points.

*Landfills, or dumps, involve digging a big hole somewhere away from where people live, filling it with garbage, and then covering it back up with more dirt so the garbage is buried deep down. Landfills are the oldest and most used method humans have of garbage disposal. After these landfills are full, the land is often *rehabilitated so it can be used for things like housing, sports grounds, or parks. However, all that garbage underground can produce dangerous gases or chemicals that can hurt the surrounding environment. While landfills are easy to make and are the main ways to dispose of garbage in countries like Australia, the U.S and the U.K, they are not very good for smaller countries who do not have much space.

Another way to get rid of garbage is to burn it. This is known as incineration. Incinerators are like big ovens that burn at different temperatures depending on the type of garbage they dispose of. Japan, with its limited space and frequent earthquakes, has chosen to use incinerators to deal with most of its garbage. Smaller European countries, like Denmark and Luxembourg, also rely on this method. Of course, burning garbage leads to lots of dangerous gases and ash. These must be properly contained so they do not escape and harm the environment.

Recycling is when you change garbage back into something useful. This might be recycling metal from an old car to build a new T.V, or old *cardboard boxes recycled into toilet paper. Recycling is part of the Reduce, Reuse and Recycle idea that began around the end of the 1900s, and many countries around the world now use this idea to (2) their people to do so in order to decrease the amount of garbage they produce. Recyclable materials include paper and *cardboard, glass, plastic, rubber, metals and electronics. Many countries require people to separate these recyclable materials from their garbage when they put it out for collection. Recycling centers then take them and change them back into something we can use again and so the amount of garbage in landfills and incinerators is reduced. While we often think of recycling as a

good thing, it can sometimes use a lot of energy and costs a lot of money. This is why the recycling percentage of many countries is still very low.

These days, along with recycling, many people and businesses are doing many other things to reduce the amount of garbage they produce, to help the environment. Plastics, while very useful, make up a big part of the garbage we throw away and often end up hurting the environment. So, in many countries you can no longer get a plastic bag when you go shopping. Single use plastic bags were a normal part of any shopping trip for many (____ 3 ____), but they take a lot of energy to produce and are very bad for the environment. One plastic bag will take almost 1000 years to *degrade and many of them end up in rivers and oceans where they can harm or kill animals. Now, many people and businesses have changed to using reusable shopping bags made out of more environmentally friendly materials like cloth or paper. However, humans still use about 5 *trillion plastic bags a year! More recently, many businesses have begun to stop using other single use plastic items such as plastic spoons, cups and straws. Instead, they are using more environmentally friendly materials like bamboo or even rice to make them, or encouraging customers to bring their own reusable ones. Scientists are also trying to create a new range of bioplastics that are made from natural materials that degrade in only a few weeks and do not harm the surrounding area.

So next time, have a think about how you can reduce the amount of garbage you produce in your own life. Hopefully, these actions and new technology will stop the earth from becoming one big landfill in the future.

*landfill 埋立て地

*rehabilitated 修復された

*cardboard 段ボール

*degrade 分解する

*trillion 兆

1. When did the amount of garbage people throw out start to become a really big problem for the environment?

- A. In the 1600s.
- B. In the 1700s.
- C. In the 1800s.
- D. In the 1900s.

2. Which word would be most appropriate in (____ 1 ____)?

- A. challenging
- B. confidence
- C. convenient
- D. confused

3. What happens to many landfills after they are full?
 - A. They are transformed into roads.
 - B. The garbage inside of it is burned.
 - C. They are just left alone.
 - D. They are transformed into a place that is useful for society.

4. Why are incinerators good for smaller countries?
 - A. Because they are good for the environment.
 - B. Because they need a lot of space.
 - C. Because they do not need a lot of space.
 - D. Because they are very cheap to make.

5. Which word would be most appropriate in (____ 2 ____)?
 - A. encourage
 - B. reward
 - C. discourage
 - D. prevent

6. Why is the level of recycling still low in some countries?
 - A. Because the people don't know how to recycle properly.
 - B. Because recycling can cost a lot of money and energy.
 - C. Because people think recycling is not too hard.
 - D. Because recycling is good for the environment.

7. Which words would be most appropriate in (____ 3 ____)?
 - A. minutes
 - B. times
 - C. years
 - D. investment

8. Which of these is true?
 - A. People use only reusable bags now when they go shopping.
 - B. People use only plastic bags now when they go shopping.
 - C. People use both plastic and reusable bags now when they go shopping.
 - D. People use no bags now when they go shopping.

9. What kind of *environmentally friendly materials does the reading mention?
 - A. paper, rice, bamboo, cloth.
 - B. paper, rice, plastic, cloth.
 - C. paper, metal, bamboo, cloth.
 - D. paper, rice, wood, cloth.

10. What is the best title for this article?

- A. Canada is number one for Rubbish!
- B. How Society gets rid of Garbage
- C. New Technology in Making Plastics
- D. The Garbage Man's Job

IV. 以下の Topic について、あなたの意見とその理由を英語で書いてください。

- POINTS は理由を書く際の参考となる観点を示したものです。ただし、これら以外の観点から理由を書いてもかまいません。
- 語数の目安は 80～100語です。最後に語数を数えて記入してください。

TOPIC

Some people say that it would be better to have a 4 day school week (Monday-Thursday) and a 3 day weekend. Do you agree with this idea? (80 ~ 100 words)

POINTS

- Better study life-balance (more time for you).
- Increased happiness and motivation
- Is not good for every type of student
- Less time to finish study