

受験番号						氏名
------	--	--	--	--	--	----

2023 年度

英 語

I 注意事項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- この問題冊子は 15 ページあります。試験開始後に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 解答用紙は、**英語解答用紙 A** (マークシート) および **英語解答用紙 B** があります。
 - (1) 監督者の指示にしたがって、**英語解答用紙 A** の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
 - ① **受験番号欄** 受験番号を 5 ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する 5 ケタをマークしなさい。
 (例) 受験番号 10025 番 →

1	0	0	2	5
---	---	---	---	---

 と記入。
 - ② **氏名欄** 氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
 - (2) 監督者の指示にしたがって**英語解答用紙 B** の受験番号・氏名欄に受験番号・氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
- 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合または正しく記入されていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
- 第 1 問から第 4 問 **b** までの解答は**英語解答用紙 A** にマークしなさい。第 4 問 **c** の解答は**英語解答用紙 B** に記入しなさい。
- 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

裏表紙に、**英語解答用紙 A** にマークする上での注意が続きます。この問題冊子を裏返して必ず読みなさい。ただし、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

II 英語解答用紙Aにマークする上での注意

1. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
2. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にHB鉛筆で正確にマークしなさい。

例えば

30

 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号30の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークしなさい。薄いもの、不完全なものは解答したことはありません。

(例)

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
30	①	②	③	●	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

3. 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消しなさい。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり、のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことになりません。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は、適宜利用してよいが、どの頁も切り離してはいけません。
5. 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

第1問 次のa～fの各英文の空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから一つずつ選べ。

a. The earthquake this year had been a terrible in which many people died.

- ① capacity ② catastrophe ③ commodity
④ fallacy ⑤ prosperity

b. The cook was able to a dinner from the leftovers.

- ① improvise ② incline ③ increase
④ influence ⑤ install

c. The professor told the student that mistakes in exams from carelessness.

- ① arise ② ascend ③ expire
④ indent ⑤ inspire

d. The population of Chile in 2022 is about 18 million.

- ① emphasized ② estimated ③ exempted
④ exported ⑤ extended

e. The student was given an award for his research in the field of science.

- ① offensive ② outrageous ③ outstanding
④ overlooking ⑤ overthrown

f. The “her voice was music to his ears” means her voice made him happy.

- ① convention ② metaphor ③ momentum
④ paraphrase ⑤ truce

第2問 次の a ~ f の各英文の空欄を、それぞれ下の①~⑥の語で埋めて最適な英文にすると、 ~ に入る語を示せ。

a. _____ , he will _____ to class.

- ① come ② late ③ more
④ not ⑤ often ⑥ than

b. The prisoner's _____ _____ _____ the ruthless monarch.

- ① at ② life ③ of
④ mercy ⑤ the ⑥ was

c. The young man _____ _____ new career _____ high .

- ① a ② embarking ③ hopes
④ is ⑤ on ⑥ with

d. It is still hard for _____ to _____ the _____ death of her younger brother.

- ① come ② her ③ sudden
④ terms ⑤ to ⑥ with

e. The dean felt that the university should change its _____ _____ _____ international standards.

- ① comply ② goals ③ in
④ order ⑤ to ⑥ with

f. It _____ _____ that if you have a liver disease, you _____ _____ drinking alcohol.

- ① from ② goes ③ refrain
④ saying ⑤ should ⑥ without

第3問 次の文章を読み、下記の問い a～d に答えよ。

注：chive：エゾネギ，チャイブ / stir-fried：すばやく炒めた /
ventilate：換気する / mingle：混ぜる，一緒にする / nonprofit
organization：非営利団体 / melting pot：るつぼ

An “international children’s cafeteria,” where foreign students cook their favorite foods from their home countries and serve up meals, opened in Matsuyama city in west Japan, in March 2021.

This is a unique initiative in Japan that connects international students, who currently tend to be isolated amid the virus pandemic, to children so they don’t have to eat alone. Foreign students have been suffering from harsh situations with fewer opportunities to interact with people than before, because their schools have been closed and they cannot go back to their home countries. But through the cafeteria project they are developing bonds with the children and volunteer students.

On a recent visit, the smiles of children surrounding a dinner table were seen through masks, and phrases such as “smells great” and “Masisseoyo” (a Korean word meaning “delicious”) were heard in a showroom near central Matsuyama in early April. The menu consisted of Korean garlic **chive** pancakes and Korean spicy **stir-fried** chicken. A 22-year-old Korean student, who cooked the dishes with Japanese student volunteers, looked pleased as 3-year-old Riri Ishii said “delicious” after sampling the food.

The international children’s cafeteria is open once a week and around 50 people B in it each time. Students from seven countries including South Korea, Indonesia, India and Vietnam cook their home countries’ dishes, and children, who need support for reasons such as their parents being busy, gather to try the treats. The cafeteria has been operated under thorough coronavirus prevention measures, such as disinfecting hands, wearing masks and

ventilating.

The initiative was launched by Marie Yamase, 33, who represents the citizens group “Matsuyama Sakanoue Japanese Language School” in the city. Born in Ehime Prefecture, whose capital is Matsuyama, Yamase had worked for foreign nationals mainly in the Tokyo metropolitan area in fields such as Japanese language education and life support, but returned to her hometown in 2020 because she “wanted to create places for foreigners in the local area.” After hearing that “there are households where children are having dinner alone,” she came up with the idea to establish the cafeteria (寮) a place where international students and children can **mingle**.

Many foreign students are feeling isolated amid the coronavirus pandemic.

“I was lonely because I couldn’t meet my family or friends over the past year,” said a 31-year-old student from India, who came to Japan in September 2019. Though she enrolled at Ehime University in April 2020, all classes went online. Her classmates were only seen through computer screens. As she began to live by herself far away from home, she recalled, “I often stayed at home the whole day.” She learned about the cafeteria through an email from the university. After attending an event there, she found many foreign students in situations similar to hers, and she could also share life information with others. “Most of all, I’m glad to have made many friends. It is also an opportunity to practice my Japanese,” said the student.

Though part-time work is an important source (収入) income for international students, many lost their jobs due to the spread of infections. Yamase thought she wanted to support foreign students financially even if only a little bit. A local real estate company has provided the showroom on the first floor of its building for free to use as the cafeteria. As the eatery receives a subsidy from a foundation that tackles regional issues, it pays the foreign students a small reward for their efforts in the kitchen.

According to the Tokyo-based **nonprofit organization** Japan Kodomo

Shokudo Support Center Musubie, there were 4,960 cafeterias for children nationwide as of 2020. Rie Mishima, the PR representative at the organization, is paying close attention to the Matsuyama cafeteria, saying: “It is a new proposal that helps solve issues that international students face. Children’s cafeterias can become a place where various local people can get together.”

As the reputation of the international children’s cafeteria has gradually grown, volunteers including local high school and university students have started to join events, helping to create an international **melting pot**. Yamase, who has been D the solid response, said enthusiastically that she wants to further expand the cafeteria’s activities, adding, “I want to create a space where both foreigners and Japanese people can deepen their connections and discuss things with each other right away in case something happens.”

(725 words) (*The Mainichi Japan* May 12, 2021 一部改変)

- a. 19 次の文の下線部に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

The international children's cafeteria _____.

- ① aims to help international students to become chefs in Japan
- ② aims to help international students with their classes that are being held online due to the pandemic
- ③ aims to connect international students with each other and with local children
- ④ aims to connect international students with their family members, including children

- 20 次の文の下線部に入れるのに最も適切なものを①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, many international students _____.

- ① are being made to cook traditional food from their home countries for Japanese children
- ② are feeling isolated, and are also struggling financially due to losing their part-time jobs
- ③ are feeling isolated because they often need to eat alone due to their parents being busy
- ④ are being made to go back to their home countries because their classes are online

- 21 本文の内容と一致しないものを一つ選べ。

- ① As of 2020, there were close to 5,000 cafeterias for children throughout Japan.
- ② Yamase used to work with foreigners in and around Tokyo, before she returned to Ehime prefecture.
- ③ The local real estate company charges a very small fee for the showroom that is used as the children's cafeteria.
- ④ Yamase returned to Ehime prefecture because she wanted to help foreigners there.

b. 22 下線語 A に意味が最も近い単語を一つ選べ。

- ① expensive
- ② interesting
- ③ pleasant
- ④ severe

23 空欄 B に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① participate
- ② persist
- ③ proceed
- ④ produce

24 下線語 C に意味が最も近い単語を一つ選べ。

- ① mistakes
- ② misunderstandings
- ③ mysteries
- ④ problems

25 空欄 D に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① depressed by
- ② impressed by
- ③ obsessed by
- ④ possessed by

26 下線語 E の対義語として最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① actively
- ② properly
- ③ sincerely
- ④ reluctantly

c. 本文中の(ア)(イ)に入る最も適当な語を、それぞれ下の①～⑧の中から1つずつ選べ。

(ア) (イ)

- ① as
- ② by
- ③ for
- ④ yet
- ⑤ like
- ⑥ of
- ⑦ on
- ⑧ per

d. 本文の表題として最も適切なものを一つ選べ。

- ① The role of international children's cafeterias during the coronavirus pandemic
- ② The negative effects of the coronavirus pandemic on international students
- ③ Delicious international recipes served at international children's cafeterias in Japan
- ④ The life of Marie Yanase, founder of the international children's cafeteria in Matsuyama

第4問 次の文章を読み、下記の問い a ~ c に答えよ。

注：United Nations Environmental Assembly：国連環境総会 / Great Pacific Garbage Patch：太平洋ゴミベルト、北太平洋の中央にかけての海洋ごみが多い海域を指す / Pew report：ピュー研究所による報告書 / The Plastic Resource Circulation Act：プラスチック資源循環法 / marine-biodegradable plastic：海洋生分解性プラスチック / Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)：経済産業省 / cutting-edge：最先端の / hydroponics：水耕栽培 / infiltrate：浸透する / abrasives：研磨剤 / biodegrade：生(物)分解する / International Organization for Standardization (ISO)：国際標準化機構 / optimistic：楽観的な / drowning：溺死

It's official: In March, the **United Nations Environmental Assembly** endorsed a global pact on the life cycle of plastic. It has been declared a major shift in the battle against marine pollution, but what will happen to the oceans before those potential positive effects come?

Japan's coasts and seas are awash with plastic waste. More PET bottles and plastic cups and take-out containers were found on the country's beaches than any other litter except cigarette butts, according to a 2020 study. And that's not set to change soon: Japan continues to produce 9.4 million tons of plastic waste annually according to the Environmental Investigation Agency, a London-based nongovernmental organization.

In deeper waters, the **Great Pacific Garbage Patch** of floating plastic is an estimated 1.6 million square kilometers, and the amount of plastic waste entering the ocean annually could rise to 29 million tons by 2040 without action, according to a 2020 **Pew report**. This phenomenon^(a) has contributed to the

35,000 tons of microplastics already in the oceans globally.

March saw Japan provisionally^(b) agree to sign the United Nations Environmental Assembly's global pact to eliminate plastic pollution by addressing the life cycle of plastic, (the agreement is due for completion in 2024). In April, Japan enacted its own attempt to direct attention to the plastic issue from creation to disposal. **The Plastic Resource Circulation Act** aims to reduce the use of petroleum-based plastics and promote recycling, contributing to the Osaka Blue Vision set out at the 2019 G20 meeting, which is "to reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050."⁽¹⁾

Efforts to tackle this problem have not been solely legislative,^(c) however. Enter **marine-biodegradable plastic**, a material that breaks down into water and carbon dioxide when subjected to microorganisms, heat and light in aquatic environments. The material has been heralded^(d) as a solution to marine plastic pollution. According to the **Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)**, "marine-biodegradable plastics are one of the most promising, **cutting-edge** technologies for addressing marine plastic pollution."

As examples of good practice, METI points to Tokyo-based Plants Laboratory Inc.'s marine-biodegradable resin for **hydroponics**, which can replace urethane-based support structures that deteriorate^(e) into tiny pieces and **infiltrate** the soil. And Osaka's Rengo Co., Ltd. claims its marine-biodegradable spherical particulate Viscop pearl, a 100% wood pulp cellulose-derived product, could replace plastic beads commonly found in detergents, cosmetics and **abrasives**.

Kaneka Corp. is expanding production of Green Planet, its fully plant-derived and marine-biodegradable polymer used to make items such as cutlery and shopping bags. Its Green Planet-made straws have been available at 7-Eleven stores since 2019 and on Ito En tea cartons since 2021. In April, Tokyu Hotels became the first chain in Japan to stock Green Planet-made toothbrushes.

From January 2024, Kaneka will increase its annual production capacity from 5,000 tons to 20,000 tons and has set a target of 200,000 to 300,000 tons by 2030.

Kaneka spokesperson Chika Harada says the company plans to apply the technology next to snack packaging and seedling pots, pointing out that it is “highly anticipated as a business solution that will play a key role in the environment.”

Green Planet is but one Japan-made material designated “OK Biodegradable Marine” by international certifying body TUV Austria. To achieve certification, at least 90% of the product must **biodegrade** within six months in seawater at a temperature of 30 degrees Celsius.

Tokyo’s Asahi Kasei, meanwhile, obtained the certification for Bemliese, a nonwoven fabric used in facial masks and disinfectant wipes, while Aichi Prefecture’s Fukusuke Kogyo Co. was granted the label for a shopping bag made primarily from corn-derived resin and capable of holding up to 8 kilograms.

A 2020 report by Mitsui & Co. Global Strategic Studies Institute claimed market growth will result in marine-biodegradable plastics becoming less expensive and lead to wider adoption. Even so, more work needs to be done on international standards for marine biodegradability, the report said, pointing out certifications such as OK Biodegradable Marine are based on standards “withdrawn” in 2015 for being inadequate. A Yano Research Institute report goes further, stating that OK Biodegradable Marine certification is not a guarantee that the material does not have a bad influence on the natural ecosystem. Yet, establishing **International Organization for Standardization (ISO)** certification for marine-biodegradable plastic would be one of the requirements for the material to gain a solid footing, according to METI.

Still, not everyone is **optimistic** about marine-biodegradable plastic, with environmental organizations maintaining that reducing, reusing and recycling plastic is the better approach. The United Nations Environment Program cites the possibility that the material would still cause “physical and chemical impacts on the marine environment.”

“We do not believe that marine biodegradability is the solution to the marine plastic problem,” said a spokesperson for Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Group. Instead, the company called for the development of “a system (collection and composting of plastic products) that makes use of the biodegradable function.”

Other organizations in Japan, meanwhile, are tackling marine plastic by rethinking the use of plastic — especially the single-use kind — from the ground up. Natalia Hirai, communications officer for Greenpeace Japan, says “shifting to other single-use materials” such as marine-biodegradable plastic is not the answer to marine plastic, noting that the world “must reduce plastic production at source” by “drastically reducing and making reuse and refill a new norm in our society.”

Japan Environmental Action Network is carrying out research and educational programs about marine plastic. Such activities are designed to fill gaps in public awareness of key issues. Although 89% of people in a 2019 government survey were concerned about marine plastic pollution, only 52% in a 2020 poll understood that littering of plastic products on land could cause pollution at sea.

Atlantic Pacific International Rescue, a nongovernmental organization established to combat global **drowning**, is also delivering education. Its sea safety and search and rescue training are designed to prepare people for the growing impact of climate change, such as more frequent extreme weather and more catastrophic natural disasters. Its programs, meanwhile, cover the impact of plastic consumption on the oceans, which affects human health and climate systems.

“The sea and all the creatures in it are a vital part of our ecosystem,” says Kate Sedwell, director of Atlantic Pacific International Rescue. “We need it to thrive, and it is currently being choked with plastic.”

This year the organization tasked^(f) students in both Wales and Kamaishi, Iwate Prefecture, to make new items from single-use plastic as part of its

“Precious Plastic Project,” which aims to convert marine plastic into disaster prevention products such as lifebuoys, rescue boards and lifeboats.

It’s possible that increased awareness coupled with greater innovation in the field of marine-biodegradable plastics could help turn the tide of rising plastic pollution in Japan’s seas. But efforts to educate the public are far from new, and questions remain on the complete impact of these new materials. That’s why the estimated 2.2 million people, 1,000 organizations and 120 companies who appealed to the U.N. for the global pact to address the life cycle of plastic believe it is the best way so far to eliminate plastic pollution in all environments.

1180 words (*The Japan Times* July 16, 2022, 一部改変)

a. 30 本文中の内容と合っているものを, 下に示した①～⑫の中から四つ選べ。

- ① According to a 2020 study, more PET bottles, plastic cups and take-out containers than cigarette butts were found on Japan's beaches.
- ② According to a 2020 Pew report, if measures are taken, within a decade, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch of floating plastic could rise to 29 million tons.
- ③ The Plastic Resource Circulation Act contradicts the 2019 Osaka Blue Vision by reducing the use of plastics and encouraging recycling.
- ④ Marine-biodegradable plastic has been known as one of the most promising solutions to address plastic pollution in the ocean.
- ⑤ Marine-biodegradable plastic, regardless of the environment, is a material that decomposes into water and carbon dioxide when exposed to light, heat and microorganisms.
- ⑥ Straws made from plant-derived and marine-biodegradable polymer has been available at stores since 2019 and now such polymer is being used to make cutlery, shopping bags and toothbrushes.
- ⑦ Bemliese, a woven fabric used in facial masks and disinfectant wipes was granted the "OK Biodegradable Marine" certification.
- ⑧ OK Biodegradable Marine is based on inadequate standards and therefore, the international standards for marine biodegradability still needs to be established.
- ⑨ A Yano Research Institute report claims that the OK Biodegradable Marine certification provides a solid footing and guarantees that the material does not harm the natural ecosystem.
- ⑩ Atlantic Pacific International Rescue is a nongovernmental organization working on global drowning, ensuring sea safety and providing rescue training.
- ⑪ Natalia Hirai of Greenpeace Japan insists that single-use materials such as marine-biodegradable plastic is the solution to the problem of marine plastic pollution.
- ⑫ In a 2020 government survey, the majority of people were concerned about marine plastic pollution and were aware of how littering of plastic on land led to pollution at sea.

b. 本文中の下線部(a)~(f)の語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ①~④の中から一つ選べ。

(a) phenomenon

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ① balance | ② consistency |
| ③ incident | ④ precision |

(b) provisionally

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① permanently | ② perpetually |
| ③ symbolically | ④ tentatively |

(c) legislative

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| ① administrative | ② auxiliary |
| ③ subordinate | ④ supplementary |

(d) heralded

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ① concealed | ② proclaimed |
| ③ reserved | ④ retracted |

(e) deteriorate

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| ① decompose | ② enhance |
| ③ evolve | ④ fortify |

(f) tasked

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ① assailed | ② assigned |
| ③ accused | ④ adopted |

c. 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

第4問cの解答は、英語解答用紙Bの解答欄に記入せよ。

