

英語 (120分)

注意事項

1. 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。
2. この問題冊子は、表紙・余白のページを除き、8ページあります。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁または解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合には、手を上げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答は全て、別紙解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入してください。
5. 受験番号、氏名、フリガナを解答用紙の受験番号・氏名欄に必ず記入してください。
6. 解答用紙に受験番号、氏名、フリガナが書かれているか確認し、チェック欄にチェックを入れてください。
7. この問題冊子は試験終了後に持ち帰ってください。

I 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

① There is not much more to say about (ア) the oldest news medium in the world, word of mouth; it has its good points (it encourages human interaction) and bad points (it is slow and can easily be distorted). However, there is plenty more to be said about the second-oldest medium, newspapers.

② Writing was invented long ago, but writing a piece of news by hand one hundred times and distributing those one hundred copies to different people would have taken much longer than simply telling everybody. Newspapers only (イ) { machine / invented / practical / been / the printing / had / after / became } in the 15th century: a large number of identical copies—much more than a hundred—could be printed fairly quickly.

③ Newspapers started to appear regularly and gradually grew bigger and more important in the 17th century. By the middle of the 20th century, newspapers had reached their peak. In the U.S., most large cities had at least two major daily papers. From Monday to Saturday, each (ウ) { weigh / was / and / of / made / several sections / could / up } more than a kilogram in total. However, on Sundays, in addition to several sections, the newspaper included special supplements and even more advertisements, sometimes doubling their weight.

④ Then television was invented. As television news became more popular, newspapers' importance began to decline. Fewer people read newspapers these days, partly because it's easier just to turn on the TV. Of course, the boom in Internet use since the 1990s has also helped push newspapers into the background. (エ) Some papers have had to close or merge with other papers in order to survive.

⑤ But make no mistake about it: newspapers aren't dead yet! As of 2020, the *New York Times* still sells more than 800,000 copies per day, but surprisingly the biggest-selling English language newspaper is not in the U.S. or Britain. (オ) It is the *Times of India*, with nearly 3,400,000 copies sold daily. Even that number looks small when compared with the circulation of some non-English papers, such as the *Yomiuri Shimbun*: more than 7,000,000 copies! Moreover, many newspaper companies have published online newspapers.

⑥ Whether in Japan, India, America, or elsewhere, most newspapers provide facts and messages about a variety of topics. (力) These include international news, national news, local news, sports news, business news, features, and editorials. A large newspaper such as the *Los Angeles Times* might include a whole section for each of these topics, whereas a smaller one might have just a few pages for each.

⑦ International news, national news, and local news can be found in nearly every paper, but in different amounts. For example, *USA Today* puts heavy emphasis on stories from the fifty American states, with relatively little from overseas, whereas the *International Herald-Tribune* prints news from all over the world. Meanwhile, a local paper such as the *Kanagawa Shimbun* will carry only a few international and national articles but lots about people and events in Kanagawa.

(出典 : Peter Weld, *Views on the News–Media Literacy in the 21st Century: Something for Everyone*, 金星堂, pp. 14-17 (2007) から部分的に修正して引用)

1. According to paragraph ①, what are the good points and bad points of (ア) the oldest news medium in the world, word of mouth? Please answer in Japanese.

2. According to paragraph ①, what is the second-oldest medium? Please answer using one English word.

3. Change the order of the underlined words in (イ) to make the best sentence.

4. According to paragraph ③, what happened to newspapers in the 17th century and how did they grow? Please answer in Japanese.

5. Change the order of the underlined words in (ウ) to make the best sentence.

6. According to paragraph ④, what happened to newspapers as television became more popular? Please answer in Japanese.

7. Please translate the underlined sentence (エ) into Japanese.

8. What does the underlined part (オ) “It” (paragraph ⑤) refer to? Please answer in Japanese.

9. What does the underlined part (カ) “These” (paragraph ⑥) refer to? Please answer using eight English words.

10. According to paragraph ⑦, what kinds of news does nearly every paper include? Please answer in English.

II 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。なお、数字がついている語句には説明が付されている。

Your Clothes Create More Plastic Waste than Plates or Straws

Daniel Solomita

① Most people think that plastic items such as water bottles, plates, cups, glasses, dishes, bowls, and containers used in homes, restaurants, events, and schools would be responsible for the majority of plastic waste in the United States. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, these items only accounted for roughly 1 million tons, or 0.4 percent of all municipal solid waste in 2018. (1), the amount of clothes and shoes that same year added up to 13 million tons, or 4.4 percent of all municipal solid waste.

② (ア) Even more alarming is that the amount of clothing and footwear recycled in 2018 was only 1.7 million tons, meaning that just 13 percent was actually recycled. The amount of clothing Americans throw out every year has doubled in the last 20 years, from 7 million to 14 million tons.

③ There's a second way that clothes pollute the environment and worsen climate change. (イ) Everyone can picture plastic in the ocean harming fish and wildlife, but most don't know that clothes pollute the world's oceans every day. (ウ) Different types of plastic make up about 60 percent of the materials used in clothing worldwide. These include various types of plastics, like nylon, acrylic, and polyester, which in 2019 had a 52 percent market share of global fiber production alone, according to the Textile Exchange 2020 Preferred Material Market Report. The pollution impact of these synthetic fibers is two-fold; most of it is still produced today using finite and unsustainable fossil fuels. Additionally, (2) we wash clothes in a machine, thousands of synthetic plastic microfibers drop into the water supply from washing machines to rivers and oceans. These tiny microfibers end up back in our food supply, getting **ingested** by humans and wildlife.

④ Most ocean plastic isn't made up of cups or straws, but small plastic

pieces of textile¹ microplastics, according to Our World in Data. BPA² from a plastic bottle is dangerous, but these microplastics we're consuming are far worse.

⑤ This problem is being accelerated by consumers' demand for new fashion styles on an unprecedented scale, even during the pandemic. The Center for EcoTechnology pointed out that "fast fashion" is the new business model that most retail brands use today. Put simply, there are now nine or 10 fashion seasons for consumers instead of the traditional four retail stores promoted in the past. Today, shoppers can satisfy their desire for a new clothing style almost every month. This means more clothes are being produced by manufacturers, which creates more waste—not only from people eventually throwing those purchases in the trash down the road. (エ) Original clothes sold in stores also do not all get purchased. Some of those "out of season" clothes are sold at discount stores, but many are never bought. Even worse, clothes are being sold at cheaper prices compared to 10 years ago due to mass factory production, (3) allows customers to buy more than they need.

⑥ A lifecycle assessment published by the Journal of Fiber Bioengineering and Informatics showed that the carbon footprint of a single polyester T-shirt is 20.56 kg CO₂-equivalent throughout its lifecycle. Additionally, Roadrunner³ noted that textiles can take more than 200 years to decompose in landfills.

⑦ Across the globe, roughly 92 million tons of textile waste is either burned or landfilled. This volume is equivalent to filling the Great Pyramid of Giza over 16 times.

⑧ What are the (4)?

⑨ In Sweden, German company Stadler and Norwegian company Tomra have opened the world's first fully automated textile sorting plant in Malmö. The effort is funded by the Swedish government's research and development agency, Vinnova, and headed by the Swedish institute for environmental research, IVL. Their facility hopes to create a fabric sorting solution for recyclers and fashion brands.

1 織物、織物の

2 ビスフェノール A という化学物質の略称

3 リサイクルの会社

⑩ Clean technology companies around the world are working to develop workable solutions to unlock the value of synthetic fibers in an effort to **divert** them from landfills and bring them into a circular textile economy. Fashion brands are also looking to design out waste and integrate recycled content into their products.

⑪ The time is now for governments, universities, brands, and organizations to urgently design and **mobilize** more tools for reversing the damage done to the planet by textile waste. This can't continue.

(出典 : newsweek.com, Your Clothes Create More Plastic Waste than Plates or Straws | Opinion, Daniel Solomita, 2021 年 7 月 19 日 <<https://www.newsweek.com/your-clothes-create-more-plastic-waste-plates-straws-opinion-1610666>> から部分的に修正して引用)

問 1 下線部 (ア)、(イ)、(ウ)、(エ) を日本語に訳しなさい。

【以下の問 2～問 5 は、(A)、(B)、(C)、(D) いずれかの記号で答えなさい。】

問 2 (1)～(4)に最も適当な語句を選びなさい。

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) | (A) Consequently
(C) Therefore | (B) At last
(D) In comparison |
| (2) | (A) whenever
(C) although | (B) however
(D) even though |
| (3) | (A) but
(C) which | (B) what
(D) as |
| (4) | (A) causes
(C) outcomes | (B) reasons
(D) solutions |

問 3 What do you think is the closest meaning of **ingested** in paragraph ③?
(A) made (B) absorbed (C) brought (D) created

問 4 What do you think is the closest meaning of **divert** in paragraph ⑩?
(A) divide (B) share (C) switch (D) access

問 5 What do you think is the closest meaning of **mobilize** in paragraph ⑪?
(A) try to make (B) find a way (C) start to use (D) buy into

問 6 What does “This” (paragraph ⑪) refer to? Please answer in Japanese.

【問 7 と問 8 は、完全な英文で答えなさい。問 8 は、20語以内で書くこと。】

問 7 What does “This” (paragraph ⑤) refer to? Please answer in English.

問 8 What do you think you can do in your daily life to improve the situation discussed in this passage?

- Ⅲ 次の2つのトピックについてそれぞれ 100語以上のパラグラフを英語 で書きなさい。なお、下の Instructions for Paragraph Writing で述べられたパラグラフの書き方に 必ず従うこと。

Please respond to both topics:

Topic 1: Please describe a day when you had a miscommunication with someone. (100+ words)

Topic 2: One of the biggest changes to the way we behave and communicate has been the Internet. What do you think your life would be like if we did not have it? (100+ words)

Instructions for Paragraph Writing

A **paragraph** is a brief piece of writing that focuses on one single topic. It has a **topic sentence** and **supporting sentences** that all relate closely to the topic sentence. **The paragraph form** refers to its overall structure, which depends on the goal of the paragraph.

There are three main parts of a paragraph:

- Topic sentence—it has the main idea
- Supporting sentences—details that relate to and support the topic sentence
- Concluding sentence—a brief reflection or statement about the main idea

令和4年度 宮崎公立大学 一般選抜前期日程学力試験 解答例

I

- 問1 1) 長所: 人々間の情報のやりとりを促進すること
2) 短所: (情報の伝達が) 遅く、簡単に (情報が) ゆがめられること (or 誤り伝えられること)
- 問2 newspaper
- 問3 became practical after the printing machine had been invented
- 問4 定期的に (or 規則的に) 発行されるようになり、(徐々に) より大きく、また重要なものになった。
- 問5 was made up of several sections and could weigh
- 問6 新聞の重要性が低下し始めた (or 新聞を読む人が少なくなって来た)。
- 問7 新聞のなかには (or いくつかの新聞は) 廃業するか (発行をやめるか)、生き残りのために他の新聞と合併しなくてはいけないところがあった。
- 問8 最もよく売れている英語の新聞
- 問9 facts and messages about a variety of topics
- 問10 International (international) news, national news, (and) local news

II

- 問1 (ア) さらにもっと驚くべきことは、2018年に再利用された衣類や履物の総計は170万トンに過ぎなかったことであり、これは、実際にはわずか13パーセントしか再利用されていないことを意味している。
- (イ) 海の中のプラスチックが魚や野生生物に害を与えているということは誰もが想像できるが、ほとんどの人は世界中の海を衣類が日々汚染しているということは知らないのである。
- (ウ) さまざまな種類のプラスチックが、世界中で衣類に使われる素材の約60パーセントを占めている。
- (エ) 店舗でもともと売られている衣類は、全てが買ってもらえるわけではない。こういった「季節外れの衣類の中には、割引量販店で売られるものもあるが、多くは購入されることはない。
- 問2 (1) (D), (2) (A), (3) (C), (4) (D)
- 問3 (B)
- 問4 (C)
- 問5 (C)
- 問6 衣類から出る物質による環境汚染
- 問7 Today, shoppers can satisfy their desire for a new clothing style almost every month.
- 問8 (例) I will try to recycle my old clothes if possible.

※ IIIの解答例に関しては、本学ウェブサイトに記載されている講評をご確認ください。