

令和2年度入学者選抜学力検査問題(前期日程)

外国語

英 語

(注 意)

1. 問題冊子は指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は9ページ、解答用紙は2枚である。
指示があってから確認すること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定のところに記入すること。
4. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはならないが、問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

〔 I 〕 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。

In the last few years, more and more plastic-free food stores have opened their doors, springing up from Hong Kong to Germany to Ecuador. These stores are testing the models that grocers have long relied on, searching for ways to eliminate plastic in both the food supply chain and their customers' carts.

"I opened the store because I had a little voice in my head telling me there was a different way to do things," says Katerina Bogatireva, the founder and owner of Precycle*. Once she saw how widespread plastic was in her life, she wanted to do something to help herself and others break free from it.

"It was like I was dropped in the middle of the sea and I couldn't see the coast, but I had to swim forward toward a solution," she says. And what she came up with was a plastic-free grocery store.

Plastic is everywhere in most grocery stores, so common it's almost invisible.

But the moments when its presence is felt can be dramatic. The internet exploded in anger in 2016 when Whole Foods* packed pre-peeled oranges in plastic containers. A few months later, a problem occurred again when a Canadian company marketed avocados pre-cut in half and individually vacuum-sealed in a thick layer of plastic. "The avocado comes in its own NATURAL⁽¹⁾ PACKAGING," typed people on Reddit*. "What kind of person would do this?" typed others.

Others defended the moves, saying, like plastic straws, the pre-peeled oranges and avocados can be important resources for people with disabilities and mobility issues. People with arthritic* hands often struggle to peel oranges, for example.

But the avocado incident was, in some ways, the logical outcome of a long, complicated story about something else: Food waste.

Plastic food packaging became dominant in the modern grocery store because it served an important purpose in preserving food items that go bad easily for much longer than their natural life.

A cucumber, picked even a little early, only lasts about two weeks maximum. But wrap that same cucumber in a plastic sleeve and the decay slows down. In the competitive world of grocery stores, where profit margins are thin and every damaged apple that doesn't sell represents a loss, that extended life makes a big difference.

As supply chains linked longer and longer, the weight and size of a package became more critical, so milk packaged in a plastic container was better, in terms of shipping-costs, than that same milk in a heavy, breakable glass bottle. Produce, carefully placed into specially shaped plastic trays, put in light, strong plastic containers, and loaded on cheap plastic pallets* could survive weeks rather than days.

At the same time, consumer behavior also changed. With the arrival of refrigerators, shoppers shifted away from buying just what they needed for a day or two and started shopping for a week or more. And where cars were common, shoppers could buy more — not just what they could carry but what they could load into trunks and backseats.

Taken together, it meant that consumers were looking for products that would last longer. Sealed plastic packaging helped that happen.

The stream of plastic food packaging, though, is now a flood. Packaging makes up nearly a quarter of all the garbage that goes to U.S. disposal sites, according to the EPA* — and much, if not most of that waste, was at some point attached to a food or drink item.

But, “packaging plays an important role in helping to protect food, so getting rid of it all is not the answer,” says Liz Goodwin, the director of the food loss and waste program at the World Resources Institute*. “Unfortunately, it's not as simple as that.”

What's a shopper — or a store manager — to do?

“Like with almost anything sustainability related, the model is both

something very new and also something that draws from things that have been around for a long time,” says Elizabeth Balkan, the director of the food waste program at the Natural Resources Defense Council*. “There have been local health food stores and co-ops around the country for 30 or 40 years that have been placing bulk food* at the center of their commerce.”

For Bogatireva of Precycle, the challenge was to figure out how much plastic snaked through normal supply chains and into the hands of consumers — and then get rid of it. Providing bulk foods that customers can put into their own containers to take home was a central concept.

But she also looked at the production and distribution processes. It wasn't enough for her that customers didn't see the plastic, if it was just hiding behind the scenes, secretly peeled off before their eyes could land on it.

Plastic-wrapped fruits and vegetables were not acceptable, so produce would have to come from local sources who could deliver apples in reusable containers. Then, she tried to find tofu that didn't come in a single-use plastic container. No luck, for individually sized blocks. Eventually, she linked up with a manufacturer who will deliver big blocks of tofu in a bucket that they'll pick up after it's emptied and refill. So there's still some plastic in the chain — but it's far from single-use.

The other part of the challenge was helping her customers maintain a sense of ease and convenience. It's better if they come in with their own empty containers to fill or re-stock, but if they don't, she has ones they can pick up. Since the produce options she has are often dependent on what the farmers bring in, there's a shelf of cookbooks to search for ideas.

“It's learning to think about shopping in a different way,” she says.

出典：Alejandra Borunda, “Grocery stores are packed with plastic. Some are changing.” (*National Geographic*, April 22, 2019) 上の英文は、抜粋の上、一部を変更している。

- *Precycle ニューヨークの食料品店
- *Whole Foods アメリカ合衆国のスーパーマーケット・チェーン
- *Reddit インターネット上の電子掲示板の一種であり、ニュース記事、画像のリンクを収集・公開するサイト。
- *arthritic 関節炎の
- *pallets (フォークリフト用の)荷台
- *EPA アメリカ合衆国環境保護庁
- *the World Resources Institute 世界資源研究所
- *the Natural Resources Defense Council 自然資源防衛協議会
- *bulk food 量り売り

問 1 本文において、下線部(1)が意味するものは何か。以下の選択肢から最も適切なものを選び番号で答えよ。

1. environmentally-friendly packaging
2. the skin of the fruit
3. recycled paper packaging
4. a plastic bag or wrap

問 2 本文で述べられているプラスチック包装やプラスチック容器を使う直接的な利点を三つ選んで日本語で述べよ。

問 3 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。

問 4 次の 1～7のうち、本文の内容と合致するものを二つ選び番号で答えよ。

1. Precycle のオーナーは実際に海に投げ込まれたことがある。
2. 2016 年、プラスチック容器に収められたオレンジが爆発した。
3. キュウリは早めに収穫してもおおよそ二週間ほどしかもたない。
4. 意外なことに、プラスチックゴミの問題は容易に解決できる。
5. すべてのプラスチックゴミは食べ物や飲み物の流通・消費の結果として生じる。
6. Bogatireva 氏は、豆腐販売でプラスチック容器を使わない業者を見つけ出し、プラスチックを完全に販売ルートから取り除くことに成功した。
7. Precycle で販売できる農作物は、農家が持ち込む作物に左右される。

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。

I grew up in libraries, or at least it feels that way. I was raised in the suburbs of Cleveland, just a few blocks from the Bertram Woods branch* of the Shaker Heights Public Library system. Throughout my childhood, starting when I was very young, I went there several times a week with my mother. On those visits, my mother and I walked in together but as soon as we passed through the door, we split up and each headed to our favorite section. The library might have been the first place I was ever given freedom. Even when I was maybe four or five years old, I was allowed to head off on my own. Then, after a while, my mother and I reunited at the checkout counter with our finds. Together we waited as the librarian* at the counter pulled out the date card and stamped it with the checkout machine — that giant fist hitting the card with a loud sound, printing a due date underneath a score of previous due dates that belonged to other people, other times.
(1)

Our visits to the library were never long enough for me. The place was so large. I loved wandering around the bookshelves, looking at the titles until something happened to catch my eye. Those visits were dreamy, smooth intervals that promised I would leave richer than I arrived. It wasn't like going to a store with my mom, which guaranteed a negotiation between what I wanted and what my mother was willing to buy me; in the library I could have anything I wanted. On the ride home, my mom and I talked about the order in which we were going to read our books and how long until they had to be returned, an honest conversation in which we decided how to pace ourselves through this charmed, temporary period of grace until the books were due. My mother then always mentioned that if she could have chosen any profession at all, she would have chosen to be a librarian, and the car would grow silent for a moment as we both considered what an amazing thing that would have been.
(2)

When I was older, I usually walked to the library myself, bringing back as many books as I could carry. Occasionally, I did go with my mother, and the trip would be as magical as it was when I was small. Even when I was in my last year of high school and could drive myself to the library, my mother and I still went together now and then, and the trip took place exactly as it did when I was a child, with all the same beats and pauses and comments and pleasures, the same perfect mental rhythm we followed so many times before. When I miss my mother these days, now that she is gone, I like to picture us in the car together, going for one more magnificent trip to Bertram Woods.

My family was fond of the library. We were very much a reading family, but we were a book borrowing family more than a book buying family. My parents valued books, but they grew up in the Depression*, aware of the uncertain nature of money, and they learned the hard way that you shouldn't buy what you could borrow.

When I headed to college, one of the many ways I set myself apart from my parents was that I became a passionate owner of books. I think buying textbooks was what got me started. All I know is that I lost my interest in the slow pace of making your way through a library and having books on borrowed time. I wanted to have my books around me, forming a tower of the story worlds I'd visited. As soon as I got my own apartment, I lined it with bookcases and loaded them with books. I turned into an enthusiastic buyer of books.

It might have remained that way, and I might have spent the rest of my life thinking about libraries the way I thought about, say, the amusement park I went to as a kid. Libraries might have become just a memory more than an actual place, a way to call up an emotion of a moment that occurred long ago, something that was connected with "mother" and "the past" in my mind. But then libraries came back into my life unexpectedly. In 2011, my husband accepted a job in Los Angeles, so we left New York and headed west. I didn't know Los Angeles well, but I'd spent time there over the years, visiting cousins

who lived in and around the city.

My son was in first grade when we moved to California. One of his first homework tasks in school was to interview someone who worked for the city. I suggested talking to a garbage collector or a police officer, but he said he wanted to interview a librarian. We were so new to town that we had to look up the address of the closest library,⁽³⁾ which was the Los Angeles Public Library's Studio City branch. The branch was about a mile away from our house, which happened to be about the same distance that the Bertram Woods branch was from my childhood home.

As my son and I drove to meet the librarian, I was flooded by a sense of absolute familiarity, a physical memory of this journey, of parent and child on their way to the library. I had taken this trip so many times before, but now it was turned on its head, and I was the parent bringing my child on that special trip.

出典：Susan Orlean, *The Library Book* (Simon & Schuster, 2018). 上の英文は、抜粋の上、一部を変更している。

*Bertram Woods branch オハイオ州シェーカーハイツの図書館の分館

*librarian 司書

*the Depression 大恐慌(1929年に米国で始まった世界的経済不況)

問 1 下線部(1)の単語はいくつかの意味を持っている。以下に示された辞書の定義の中から、本文中で用いられた単語の意味として最も適切なものを選び、番号で答えよ。

1. (競技の)得点, (試験の)成績点数
2. 当たる, 成功する
3. 刻み目, 切り込み線
4. 譜表, (映画などの)背景音楽
5. 多数, 多大

問 2 著者にとって、母親と図書館に行くことと、母親と店に買い物に行くことではどのような違いがあったのか、日本語で説明せよ。

問 3 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。その際、下線部の中の that が指す意味を明らかにすること。

問 4 著者にとって本はどのようにして手にするものであったのか、子供の時と大学生になった時との違いがわかるように、次の空所(a)と(b)を埋めて以下の文章を完成させなさい。

子供の時は、本は(a)ものであったが、大学生になってから本は(b)ものとなった。

問 5 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。

〔Ⅲ〕 下線部を英訳せよ。

私は変わりゆくものが好きだ。変化が好きだ。既存のものが衰退し、新しいものが出てくる話を聞くとワクワクする。

変化が好きなのは、「知能」という見えないものを追い求めているからかもしれない。知能というのは「もの」ではない。目に見えるものでも、触れられるものでもない。ある環境の中で機能を発揮する特定の仕組みであって、その見えない相互作用こそが知能である。

出典：松尾豊『人工知能は人間を超えるか』(KADOKAWA, 2015年)

〔Ⅳ〕 以下の英文を読んで、英語で答えよ。

If you could travel to any place in the world, where would you go?

Choose one place you would like to visit.

Give at least two reasons why you want to go there.

Your answer should be over 40 words.