

共立女子大学・共立女子短期大学
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英 語

注意事項

1. この問題冊子は 21 ページあります。
2. 万一、落丁などがある場合は直ちに申し出ること。
3. 解答用紙は記述式解答用紙とマークシート解答用紙があります。問題文の指示に従って解答すること。
4. 解答用紙には座席番号・氏名を必ず記入すること。
5. 解答用紙に、正しく記入・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。
6. マークシート解答用紙の記入に当たっては、HB の鉛筆またはマークシートペンを使用すること。（シャープペンシルは不可）
7. マークシート解答用紙に記載の「記入上の注意」をよく読んでから解答すること。
8. マークシート解答用紙の解答欄については、例えば、

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 と表示のある問に対して㉔と解答する場合は、次の(例)のように、10 の解答欄の㉔にマークしなさい。

(例)

| 解 答 欄 | |
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| 10 | ㉔㉕●㉖㉗㉘ |

9. 試験終了後、試験問題は持ち帰ること。

I 次の会話文を読んで、各問の解答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ㉖～㉙から一つずつ選びなさい。(右上に数字を付した語には、本文の後に注があります。)

Read the dialog between a university student journalist (U) and a scientist (S) about the possibility that aliens from another planet have visited Earth, and choose the best answers for the following questions.

U : Good morning, Dr. Suzuki. I'm Hanako Tanaka, a student at Kyoritsu Women's University. Thanks for taking the time to meet me today. I know you're extremely busy with your research.

S : ㉖_____, Ms. Tanaka. I understand you're here to interview me about my research for your university's student newspaper.

U : Yes, I'd like to ask you about your scientific study of possible visits to Earth by aliens from outer space.

S : ㉗_____, but you know my ideas are quite controversial¹, so the editors of the university newspaper may not allow you to print this article.

U : Many students enjoy science fiction movies and anime, so this topic is very interesting and popular. I don't think there will be any problem with the editors.

S : OK, let's get started. ㉘_____, I think it's time for humans to know that there are, in fact, aliens from another planet visiting Earth. There are three reasons to support this assertion².

U : If this is true, it's amazing, but I'm a little skeptical. Please tell me the reasons. ㉙

S : Well, first of all there are the many stories of people who have said they have seen or even met aliens. Many of these stories come from very credible witnesses, people like police officers, members of the air force and other branches of the military, as well as scientists.

U : What happens in these stories?

S : Many people report seeing strange lights (A) the sky. These lights ㉚

move very, very quickly, not like normal airplanes. Other people report seeing alien spaceships hovering³ (B) them, and some people even say they have been taken (C) the spaceships by the aliens.

U : That sounds frightening, especially ^⑥ the stories about being taken inside the spaceships.

S : Yes, people who are taken inside these spaceships say that the aliens perform medical experiments on them. However, most people who tell these stories can't remember the experiences clearly or completely, so their stories are difficult to corroborate⁴.

U : Why would the aliens do medical experiments on humans? What do they want to know about us?

S : We want to know how humans' bodies and minds function so we can control you more easily.

U : Dr. Suzuki, I noticed you said, "we want to know" and not "they want to know." And don't you mean, "so they can control us" instead of "so we can control you?" Your phrasing is kind of strange ... Anyway, what's the second reason?

S : The second reason you can say aliens have visited Earth is that there are alien artifacts⁵ left on Earth for everyone to see.

U : What do you mean by alien artifacts? Can you give me an example?

S : Yes, I can, and it's an example you've seen many times in pictures and movies. I'm talking about the Great Pyramids of Giza near the city of Cairo in Egypt.

U : I thought it ^⑦ that ancient Egyptians built the pyramids.

S : Most people think so, but in fact, even with modern technology, humans today could not build pyramids like those in Egypt. So it's obvious that these pyramids were built with advanced alien materials and technology.

T : Dr. Suzuki, I don't mean to be impolite, but I find this very difficult to believe. I'm beginning to think you're joking with me. ^⑧

- S : Oh, so you doubt the seriousness of my research. Well, I'll just have to prove that what I'm saying is true by giving you my third reason.
- U : By all means, please tell me your third reason.
- S : The third reason that I say aliens have visited Earth is that I myself am an alien from another planet.
- U : That's impossible! Now I know you're not telling me the truth!
- S : Oh, it's possible. I'll show you. I'm wearing a rubber mask that makes me look like a human. Here, give me a few seconds and I'll take it off.
- ⑨ (Dr. Suzuki takes off his rubber human mask and shows his true alien face.)
- U : Oh my god! I don't believe it! You are an alien! May I take a picture of your true appearance and print it in my article in the university newspaper? This is the greatest news story ever!
- S : Sure. Be my guest. Oh, and my real name isn't Dr. Suzuki. It's X748P.
- ⑩

(注)

- 1 controversial 論争の的になる, 物議をかもす
- 2 assertion 主張
- 3 hover 漂う
- 4 corroborate 確証する
- 5 artifact 人工物

〈設 問〉

1. Which one of the following best fits in _____? (解答はマークシート
解答用紙の 1 にマークすること。) ①
- ㉞ How did we meet
- ㉟ It's nice to meet you
- ㊱ Meeting would be nice
- ㊲ When did you meet it

2. Which one of the following best fits in _____? (解答はマークシート
解答用紙の 2 にマークすること。)^②

- ㉞ I can't help you
- ㉟ I don't think so
- ㊱ I'm glad to talk about it
- ㊲ I won't go there

3. Which one of the following best fits in _____? (解答はマークシート
解答用紙の 3 にマークすること。)^③

- ㉞ At long last
- ㉟ Finally after all
- ㊱ Next to that
- ㊲ To begin with

4. Which one of the following has the most similar meaning to the underlined
part ㉞? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の 4 にマークすること。)

- ㉞ I'm not sure this is true.
- ㉟ I think this is true.
- ㊱ I will never believe this.
- ㊲ This seems true to me.

5. Which one of the following combinations best fits in (A), (B), and (C) in
the underlined sentences ㉞? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の 5 にマ
ークすること。)

- ㉞ (A) by (B) in (C) inside
- ㉟ (A) from (B) to (C) over
- ㊱ (A) in (B) over (C) inside
- ㊲ (A) over (B) of (C) beside

6. Which one of the following has the same meaning as the underlined part

⑥? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の 6 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ commonly
- ㊧ generally
- ㊨ normally
- ㊩ particularly

7. Which one of the following best fits in _____? (解答はマークシート
解答用紙の 7 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ has been proven
- ㊧ isn't proved
- ㊨ proved
- ㊩ would prove

8. Which one of the following has the same meaning as the underlined sentence ⑧? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の 8 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ I'm beginning to enjoy your jokes.
- ㊧ I'm joking about the truth.
- ㊨ I'm starting to think you're not telling me the truth.
- ㊩ I really think your jokes are not funny.

9. Which one of the following could be used instead of the underlined phrase

⑨? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の 9 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ appear to be
- ㊧ like to look at
- ㊨ look to be likely
- ㊩ want to be

10. Which one of the following best describes the underlined sentence ㊿? (解

答はマークシート解答用紙の 10 にマークすること。)

㊿ Do as you please.

㊿ Let's be friends.

㊿ Stay at a hotel.

㊿ Take a guess.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、本文の内容に関して、あとの問いに答えなさい。各問の解答として最も適切なものをそれぞれ㉠～㉥から一つずつ選びなさい。丸で囲んだ数字はパラグラフ番号を表しています。(右上に数字を付した語には、本文の後に注があります。)

① With a history of over 1,200 years, sushi probably came to Japan from Southeast Asia. This may come as a surprise to many people, but originally sushi was developed among the mountain people of Southeast Asia as a means of preserving fish for long periods of time, as it was difficult to obtain frequently due to its high price. Fish was preserved by marinating¹ it, putting it inside a mixture of rice and salt to ferment². At first, people would only eat the fish without the rice (they threw away the rice!) and it was a dish mostly only available for the upper-class people.

② As with many other things, sushi was introduced into Japan from China around the Nara period (710-794) together with the introduction of rice cultivation. Sushi at that time was called “nare-zushi,” which was made by marinating fish in salt and rice and letting it mature, and is believed to have been eaten as a preserved food.

③ In the Kamakura period (1185-1333), sushi appeared as a processed product made from leftover fish, but it was not until the Muromachi period (1336-1573), when rice became a common food among the general population that the custom of eating sushi with rice was born.

④ In 1603 Tokugawa Ieyasu took control of all of Japan and moved the capital of Japan from Kyoto to Edo. In the beginning of the Edo period (1603-1868), the city of Edo was filled with people, stores, restaurants and nightlife. Nigiri-zushi, which could be eaten immediately after making it, was served in the standing food stalls that were common at the time, and quickly became popular. Nigiri-zushi is made by lightly compressing sushi rice and combining raw or cooked seafood on top, often with ginger or wasabi in between. In history, it's

difficult to know exactly who was the first person who created something, but the creation of the modern nigiri-zushi is attributed to Hanaya Yohei. Hanaya Yohei opened his first sushi stall in 1824 in the Ryogoku district. It's said that he was able to easily and quickly get fresh raw fish from the bay, so there was no need to ferment it, and his sushi could be made in a few minutes.

⑤ By the end of the Edo period, inari-zushi and maki-zushi had also appeared, and the popular sushi that we know nowadays was born. It was also during this period that people started to use vinegar in the rice instead of letting it ferment. This type of sushi (nigiri-zushi, inari-zushi, maki-zushi, etc) are called Edomae-zushi.

⑥ In the 1890s, ice production was commercialized, making it easier for sushi restaurants to obtain ice. This improved the environment for handling fresh fish and shellfish, making it possible to use raw fish (sashimi) as a topping, and the number and variety of fresh sushi items increased.

⑦ The Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 caused sushi chefs to leave Tokyo, and it's said that is when Edomae-zushi first spread throughout Japan. After World War II, in 1947, an emergency order was issued banning all restaurant business, and sushi restaurants were no longer allowed to open. As a countermeasure³, a union of sushi restaurants in Tokyo negotiated with the government to officially allow them to operate as consignment⁴ processors, exchanging one cup of rice for 10 nigiri-zushi. This measure spread to sushi restaurants nationwide, and the entire national sushi scene became dominated by Edomae-zushi.

⑧ During the period of rapid economic growth after the war, yatai (food cart) restaurants were abandoned for hygienic⁵ reasons, and sushi restaurants became a category of upscale restaurants.

⑨ In 1958 Genroku Zushi, the first conveyor belt restaurant^(B) (called *Kaiten sushi* in Japanese) opened in Osaka. The owner of this sushi restaurant came up with the idea after visiting a beer bottling factory and noticed how the conveyor

belt could potentially be a solution to attend more customers at once. The restaurant became popular, and the system started to be implemented everywhere across Japan. It revived the popularity of sushi restaurants among the general public.

⑩ Over time some of them began to offer sushi for 100 yen, reviving the popularity of sushi restaurants among the general public since traditional-style sushi restaurants tend to be expensive. Then, with the appearance of these kinds of restaurants, different types of sushi other than raw fish also began to appear—for example, hamburger sushi or other types of meat.

⑪ International popularization of sushi started in the early 20th century, during one of the National Cherry Blossom Festivals held in Washington, D.C. At that time a group of Japanese representatives brought professional sushi masters along with sushi-related books translated into English. Their purpose was to show the world this unique Japanese cuisine.

⑫ However, when the first Japanese in the United States started opening sushi restaurants, they realized that Americans didn't like the idea of eating nori (seaweed). So they came up with a great idea: they rolled it inside-out, putting the seaweed on the inside. As they didn't see the seaweed, people started to eat them. They also adapted them a bit more to the local taste. That's how the famous "California roll" was born.

⑬ At first, the idea of eating raw fish didn't particularly excite foreigners. Everyone knew about the famous Japanese sushi, but to be honest, many saw it as "weird Japanese food." But gradually raw fish started to be introduced as something normal in the West as well, thanks to the new generations of people with a more international mindset who can travel abroad and try different flavors.

[Adapted from Anna, "The History of Sushi: Discover the origins of sushi: from the mountains of Southeast Asia to Japan!" (Source: Japan Web Magazine, 12

July, 2022.) (Accessed July 26, 2022) <http://jw-webmagazine.com/history-of-sushi/>]

(注)

- 1 marinate マリネする, 漬ける
- 2 ferment 発酵する
- 3 countermeasure 対抗策
- 4 consignment 委託販売
- 5 hygienic 衛生上の

〈設 問〉

1. Which one of the following is stated in the 1st paragraph? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)
 - ㊦ Even poor people could enjoy sushi when sushi was first invented.
 - ㊧ In the early history, people used to make sushi without rice.
 - ㊨ It has been more than a thousand years since sushi was brought to Japan.
 - ㊩ Sushi was invented by the people who lived in the Japanese countryside.

2. Which one of the following is correct about the history of sushi in Japan? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)
 - ㊦ It was during the Muromachi period that people started to make sushi with fish.
 - ㊧ Japanese sushi was exported to China in the Nara period.
 - ㊨ Originally, sushi was quite different from modern nigiri-zushi.
 - ㊩ People started to grow rice for sushi in the Muromachi period.

3. Which one of the following is similar in meaning to the underlined part (A) in the 4th paragraph? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ all the time
- ㊧ at once
- ㊨ at sometime
- ㊩ without knowing

4. Which one of the following is correct about Hanaya Yohei? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ He enjoyed nightlife and eating sushi at the new sushi stall.
- ㊧ He quickly made sushi with fermented fish.
- ㊨ He served nigiri-zushi made of rice and fresh fish.
- ㊩ He was a great fisherman and caught fresh fish.

5. Which one of the following made it easier to deal with a wider range of sushi items in the late 19th century? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ commercial films
- ㊧ food stalls
- ㊨ ice production
- ㊩ using vinegar

6. Which one of the following is true of the Edomae-zushi? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ All kinds of Edomae-zushi should have raw fish as toppings.
- ㊧ It spread all over Japan because of the big earthquake.
- ㊨ It was not eaten nationwide until the end of World War II.
- ㊩ Vinegar is used to ferment rice and fish.

7. Which one of the following is stated in the 7th and 8th paragraphs? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊤ Edomae-zushi lost its popularity throughout Japan.
- ㊶ It was prohibited to run sushi restaurants after the war.
- ㊷ People were allowed to buy sushi served on food carts.
- ㊸ The high price of rice made it difficult to run sushi restaurants.

8. Which one of the following is **NOT** correct about the restaurant described as the underlined part (B) in the 9th paragraph? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊤ Its system contributed to the popularity of sushi and spread all over Japan.
- ㊶ Many people prefer traditional sushi restaurants because they serve cheaper sushi.
- ㊷ Thanks to the system, it is easier to serve sushi to more customers.
- ㊸ The idea of the system was inspired by a beer bottling machine.

9. Which one of the following is correct about sushi in the United States? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊤ People didn't like the idea of eating seaweed.
- ㊶ People like to have sushi while enjoying beautiful cherry blossoms.
- ㊷ Sushi was first served along with hamburger and other types of meat.
- ㊸ Sushi was first served in Texas.

10. Which one of the following is most similar in meaning to the underlined part (C) in the 13th paragraph? (解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㉖ delicious
- ㉗ original
- ㉘ strange
- ㉙ wild

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、本文の内容に関して、あとの問いに答えなさい。丸で囲んだ数字はパラグラフ番号を表しています。(右上に数字を付した語には、本文の後に注があります。)

① In our modern world, issues like environmental sustainability, climate change, and global warming are constant and ever present. In order to protect the environment into the future, and preserve what we have today, pressure is growing on governments, countries, companies, and individuals to be greener.

② People want to be more environmentally friendly. They want to buy more sustainable products and use more sustainable services. There are many consumers who will choose a more sustainable product if it is competing against a less sustainable product, and some people will even pay more money to be greener.

③ Companies, therefore, have a reason to become green and sell green products. For companies, the answer is simple—make more sustainable products to attract more customers and prove they are a green company ... right? Well ... not always. And this is why we need to talk about greenwashing.

④ Greenwashing, according to the dictionary definition, is “the act of providing the public or investors¹ with misleading or false information about the environmental impact of a company’s products and operations.”

⑤ In other words, rather than make their products more sustainable, they could (A) they are more sustainable. They could make them appear more environmentally friendly by using misleading information, claims with no evidence, or marketing tricks.

⑥ People want natural products; we want healthy snacks and food; we want our clothes to be free of chemicals; we want our plastics to be recyclable; and we want everything we buy to use fewer natural resources. The problem is that it can be expensive and inconvenient for companies to achieve this.

⑦ Greenwashing can also be used to cover up less sustainable parts of the

company or business. Customers and investors want to spend their money on environmentally sound businesses ... and greenwashing is a way for companies to attract these people without making major changes to their business plans.

⑧ Of course, some companies are green companies. They do try to be as environmentally friendly as possible. And they can prove this with evidence and facts. But when a company spends more money and time advertising its brand as “green” instead of actually becoming more sustainable—this is known as *greenwashing*.^(B)

⑨ Greenwashing is connected to the emergence of environmental awareness in the 20th century. In the 1960s and 70s, a growing number of people became concerned about the impact humans were having on the world and the environment. The first Earth Day was held in 1970 and a book like *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson, which looked at the impact of pesticides² and was published in 1962, helped raise awareness.

⑩ As public concern for the environment grew, companies began to see the potential for marketing their products as environmentally friendly. Companies started to use terms like *eco-friendly* or *green* without any scientific or factual evidence.

⑪ The term *greenwashing* has an interesting origin. In 1986, the environmentalist Jay Westerveld wrote an essay criticizing the hotel industry. Hotels had been encouraging guests to reuse towels—and they had been doing by claiming it was more environmentally friendly. The truth, however, is that it was a cost-cutting decision not an environmental one. Hotels would push the idea of being environmentally friendly, but at the same time would not recycle or use inefficient lighting.

⑫ One of the primary consequences of greenwashing is that it misleads consumers into thinking they are making environmentally conscious choices, when in fact they are not. For example, a company may claim that its product is made from recycled materials, when in reality, only a small percentage of the^(C)

product contains recycled materials. By making false claims, companies can sell products that are not environmentally friendly at a high price.

⑬ Greenwashing can also create a cycle of misinformation and harm the environment. A company may promote its product as being biodegradable³ or compostable, but if the product is not properly disposed of, it can harm the environment. Consumers who are misled into thinking that the product is safe
(D) for the environment may not dispose of it properly, leading to additional harm.

⑭ A company may claim that its product is made from sustainable materials, but if the materials are not truly renewable or if they are not sourced in an environmentally responsible way, they can still harm the environment.

⑮ Greenwashing can also lead to the continuation of wasteful production practices. Companies may claim to be environmentally friendly, but they may not be making the necessary changes to their production processes to reduce waste.

⑯ Moreover, greenwashing can also contribute to a lack of action on the part of companies to make real and meaningful changes to their practices. Companies that engage in greenwashing may not see the need to invest in sustainability initiatives, such as using renewable energy sources, reducing waste, and using environmentally responsible materials.

⑰ Greenwashing can have a (E) impact on consumer trust in companies. When companies make false or misleading claims about their environmental impact, it undermines⁴ the trust that consumers have in the company. This can lead to long-term consequences for companies, as consumers may become less likely to purchase their products or support their business in future.

⑱ Greenwashing can also contribute to a general cynicism⁵ about sustainability claims made by companies. If consumers become aware that companies are making false claims about their environmental impact, they may become doubtful of all sustainability claims made by companies. This can lead to
(F)

a lack of support for truly sustainable products and a general unconcern towards environmental issues.

[Adapted from Tom Wilkinson, “What is Greenwashing? (English Vocabulary Lesson)” (Source: Thinking in English Feb 22, 2023. (Accessed May 28, 2023) <https://thinkinginenglish.blog/2023/02/22/210-what-is-greenwashing/>]

(注)

- 1 investor 投資家
- 2 pesticide 殺虫剤
- 3 biodegradable 生物分解性の
- 4 undermine 損なう
- 5 cynicism 冷笑, 冷めた態度

〈設 問〉

1. 段落①～③の内容に合致するものを選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ 環境に優しい商品は、値段も安く抑えることができる。
- ㊧ 現在の地球温暖化対策は、未来への贈り物である。
- ㊨ 持続可能な商品を作りさえすれば、消費者は喜んで購入する。
- ㊩ 値段が高くても、持続可能な商品をあえて買う消費者もいる。

2. 空所(A)に入るもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ preserve
- ㊧ pretend
- ㊨ progress
- ㊩ protect

3. 段落⑥と⑦の内容に合致するものを選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ 環境保護に熱心な消費者や投資家は、多少の不便を我慢するべきである。
- ㊧ 持続可能ではない部分を覆い隠して消費者を引きつけようとする企業もある。
- ㊨ 消費者が天然素材を求めれば求めるほど、豊かな自然環境を破壊してしまう。
- ㊩ ビジネスプランを変えずに環境に優しい商品を作れる企業だけが成功する。

4. 下線部(B)の表す内容を本文に沿って日本語で説明しなさい。(解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。)

5. 段落⑨～⑪の内容に合致するものを選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ 1960年代～70年代には、人間が環境に与える影響について意識している人は誰もいなかった。
- ㊧ 企業が積極的に環境保護に取り組んだおかげで、人々の環境に対する意識が飛躍的に高まった。
- ㊨ 企業は科学的な根拠や事実を示さずに、「環境に優しい」や「グリーン」という言葉を使い始めた。
- ㊩ ホテルはタオルの洗濯代を節約し、照明を暗くしないで済むようにした。

6. 下線部(C)の表す内容として、もっとも適切なものを選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ 企業は環境に配慮した商品を作っていない
- ㊧ 企業は環境破壊の事実に興味がなくなる
- ㊨ 消費者は環境に配慮した商品を実際には選んでいない
- ㊩ 消費者は自分の商品選びに自信がなくなる

7. 下線部(D)の表す内容として、もっとも適切なものを選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ 環境問題に関する噂を簡単に信じてしまうと、安全を守れなくなってしまうかもしれない。
- ㊧ ゴミの捨て方を間違えれば、環境に配慮した商品でも環境に悪影響を及ぼすかもしれない。
- ㊨ 消費者の負担が大きくなり過ぎても、環境保護のためにゴミを分別して捨てなければならない。
- ㊩ 商品を環境に応じて使い分けるようにすれば、消費者はゴミの捨て方を気にしなくてもよくなる。

8. 段落⑭～⑯の内容に合致しないものを選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ 環境保護の看板を掲げるだけで、廃棄物を減らすための努力をしない企業もある。
- ㊧ 企業が責任を持って原料調達をしないと、環境に悪影響を及ぼしうる。
- ㊨ 持続可能な商品を作ろうとしない企業は、消費者からすぐに見放されてしまう。
- ㊩ 本当に持続可能でなくとも、企業は持続可能な原料から商品を作ったと主張できる。

9. 空所(E)に入るもっとも適切なものを選びなさい。(解答はマークシート解答用紙の

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 にマークすること。)

- ㊦ defensive
- ㊧ negative
- ㊨ passive
- ㊩ positive

10. 下線部(F)の This の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。(解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。)

IV If you had to spend a day without your smartphone, what would you do instead of using it? Write your idea in at least 30 words in English. (解答は記述式解答用紙に記入すること。)