

**2023 年度
一般入試＜前期＞
2023 年 1 月 31 日実施分**

問題と解答

英 語

I 次の英文を読んで、後の英文(1)～(10)の空所①～⑩を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

Is Fast Fashion Taking Over?

The fashion industry has changed significantly in recent years. Traditionally, fashion retailers created two clothing collections per year, called seasons. Each season was a collection of clothes for spring/summer and fall/winter. Nowadays, in contrast, they can design and ①manufacture clothes in as little as four weeks. Fast fashion means that the latest designs shown at the fashion shows in Paris, London, New York, and Milan can be copied and sold in shopping malls within a month. A typical fast-fashion retailer can stock 10,000 designs annually, compared with 2,000 for its high-fashion competitors. The largest fast-fashion retailers have ②annual sales in the billions of dollars.

The advantages of rapidly changing fashions are clear. Shortening the life cycle of a product means that if a design doesn't sell well within a week, it is taken out of the stores and replaced with a new one. This is good for manufacturers, as it means a greater ③volume of sales. It is also good for customers, who can keep up with fast-moving trends cheaply and who can enjoy finding something new every time they visit the store.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages to the fast-fashion approach. Perhaps the biggest concern is the impact of wasted clothes on the environment. The low cost of most fast fashion enables shoppers to buy several new sets of clothes each season instead of wearing the same outfits year after year. This means that huge amounts of clothing are thrown away. Furthermore, with fashions changing so quickly, cotton growers need to produce more cotton more cheaply, and that means using more pesticides* and chemicals. A third problem is the theft of ideas. Fashion houses invest a lot of time and money in new designs, only to see these ideas stolen and copied by fast-fashion companies.

Fast fashion rests at one end of the fashion scale. At the other end is high-end* designer clothing, where major changes are also happening. At the same time as fast fashion is becoming more and more popular, wealthy consumers worldwide are buying more and more expensive, luxury brands. Many ④well-off customers buy designer clothes just to show that they can afford them, but others choose luxury brands for their quality, saying that ⑤they will last longer. They have a point. Due to their longer lifespan, expensive designer clothes are more environmentally friendly.

(Lida Baker, Carolyn Westbrook (2018) *Prism Reading 2*, Cambridge University Press)

注 pesticide : 殺虫剤 high-end : 高級な

- (1) Traditional fashion retailers (①).
- 1 . have not changed so much in recent years
 - 2 . stocked more designs than fast-fashion retailers
 - 3 . created two collections of clothes in a year
 - 4 . copied the designs at the shows every season
- (2) The underlined word ① “manufacture” is closest in meaning to (②).
- 1 . wear
 - 2 . make
 - 3 . clean
 - 4 . export
- (3) The underlined word ② “annual” is closest in meaning to (③).
- 1 . daily
 - 2 . foreign
 - 3 . yearly
 - 4 . average
- (4) If some fast-fashion designs do not seem popular in a week, they (④).
- 1 . sell better than high-end fashion designs
 - 2 . are not replaced until the next month
 - 3 . are sold cheaply in shopping malls
 - 4 . are quickly removed from the stores
- (5) The underlined word ③ “volume” is closest in meaning to (⑤).
- 1 . amount
 - 2 . cost
 - 3 . value
 - 4 . size
- (6) The biggest problem with fast fashion is (⑥).
- 1 . the same sets of clothes being sold year after year
 - 2 . the environmental damage from wasted clothes
 - 3 . the use of pesticides and chemicals by cotton growers
 - 4 . a lot of time and money being invested in new designs
- (7) Fast-fashion companies (⑦).
- 1 . give their clothing away for free
 - 2 . sell some cheap cotton to their competitors
 - 3 . steal the ideas from fashion houses
 - 4 . see their clothes copied by luxury brands
- (8) The underlined word ④ “well-off” is closest in meaning to (⑧).
- 1 . famous
 - 2 . rich
 - 3 . regular
 - 4 . international

- (9) The underlined pronoun ㉔ “they” refers to (㉑).
1. major changes
 2. wealthy consumers
 3. fast-fashion clothes
 4. luxury brands
- (10) According to the reading, high-end designer clothing may be (㉒).
1. getting much cheaper worldwide
 2. both expensive and low quality
 3. more friendly to the environment
 4. popular among middle-class people

Ⅱ 次の会話文を読んで、空所⑪～⑳を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

Judy and Ken are at their high school in the USA. It is Ken's first day at school.

Judy: Excuse me, my name is Judy. Are you Ken?

Ken: Yes, I am.

Judy: Nice to meet you, Ken. (⑪) Greenhill City High School. I'm your student guide.

Ken: Nice to meet you, too, Judy. Thank you for showing me around the school.

Judy: (⑫). As a member of the International Culture Club, I enjoy guiding new students from foreign countries.

Ken: I see.

Judy: I hear you're from Japan, right?

Ken: Yes, I'm from Chiba. Do you know Chiba?

Judy: I'm sorry, (⑬). I know Tokyo, though.

Ken: Well, (⑭). My house is near Tokyo Disneyland, which is in Chiba.

Judy: Oh, is it? By the way, Ken, how do you like Greenhill City? Is it different from your hometown?

Ken: Yes. (⑮). I also noticed there is no station in this town. Don't you use the train?

Judy: Greenhill is in the countryside, (⑯). Most people use cars here, instead.

Ken: In Chiba, many people often take the train. (⑰). I cannot imagine my life without trains there.

Judy: I go to school by bus, but some students drive their own cars to school.

Ken: Students drive their own cars? (⑱)! In Japan, I don't know anyone like that.

Judy: And, did you know we can take university courses in high school if we wish?

Ken: For real? Well, these are very interesting differences between high schools in the USA and Japan!

Judy: I'm sure you'll (㉑). Oh, it's almost 8:30. Let's go to our first class of the day.

Ken: OK. I don't know where I'm going, so (㉒).

- ⑪ 1. Here comes 2. Looks like 3. Let's see 4. Welcome to
- ⑫ 1. I entirely agree with you 2. Sorry, I haven't decided yet
3. I'm glad to help 4. I don't want to if I don't have to
- ⑬ 1. I've never heard of it 2. I know everything about Japan
3. I've been there once 4. I heard Chiba is a nice place
- ⑭ 1. Chiba knows you 2. Chiba is just east of Tokyo
3. it should be in Chiba 4. you're familiar with Chiba
- ⑮ 1. It's my first time away from home 2. I totally agree with you
3. I don't see them often 4. There are fewer people here
- ⑯ 1. and trains stop only at bigger cities 2. so the train runs late sometimes
3. and we often board the train 4. or very few people need parking lots
- ⑰ 1. It's not very on time 2. It's too far to the station
3. I even take the train to school 4. I prefer riding my bicycle
- ⑱ 1. It's only natural 2. I had a similar experience
3. Just as I told you 4. That's unbelievable
- ⑲ 1. be sick and tired of them 2. find many more during your stay
3. graduate from college soon 4. be absent from our first class
- ⑳ 1. see you later 2. it was nice meeting you
3. I'll follow you 4. I'll show you around

Ⅲ 次の会話文(1)～(5)の空所②①～②⑤を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Liz: Which would you like, fish or chicken?

Ryo: Let me see... (②①).

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Yes, thank you | 2. Both of us are fine |
| 3. I think I'll have the fish | 4. I like them very much |

(2) Meg: Hi, Ken. What's new with you?

Ken: (②②). How about you?

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|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Any time | 2. Sure enough |
| 3. All the best | 4. Nothing much |

(3) Ryota: I told my brother not to swim in that river.

Emily: (②③). That's a dangerous river.

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|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Forget it | 2. Good job | 3. It's possible | 4. Take care |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|

(4) Jiro: Katy is very athletic, isn't she?

Beth: That's right. (②④) tennis with me, she always wins.

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Since she is poor at playing | 2. Unless she starts playing |
| 3. Although you play | 4. Whenever she plays |

(5) Kumi: We are holding a house party tonight. Won't you join us?

Bill: (②⑤).

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Yes, I'd love to | 2. Yes, I don't care to |
| 3. No, I'm sure of it | 4. Not exactly |

Ⅳ 次の英文(1)～(5)の空所②⑥～③⑩を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) John bought a table and was going to have it (②⑥) to his new house.

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|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. delivered | 2. delivering |
| 3. to deliver | 4. to be delivered |

- (2) My little sister didn't know that EU (②⑦) the European Union.
1. shows for 2. tells for 3. means for 4. stands for
- (3) These pants don't (②⑧) me. They are too tight and long.
1. see 2. sew 3. fit 4. meet
- (4) (②⑨) the time I got home, my family had already finished dinner.
1. While 2. By 3. During 4. Till
- (5) Before Ann read the novel, she (③⑩) of becoming a novelist.
1. never thinks 2. can never think
3. has never thought 4. had never thought

〔問題終了〕

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英語	
解答番号	解答
①	3
②	2
③	4
④	2
⑤	3
⑥	4
⑦	1
⑧	3
⑨	2
⑩	4
⑪	2
⑫	4
⑬	3
⑭	1
⑮	2
⑯	3
⑰	4
⑱	1
⑲	2
⑳	3
㉑	4
㉒	1
㉓	3
㉔	2
㉕	3
㉖	4
㉗	1
㉘	2
㉙	4
㉚	3