

【英語（リーディング：基礎レベル）】

問題のねらい、主に問いたい資質・能力・小問の概要等

【問題のねらい】社会的な話題について、文章の展開に注意しながら課題を解決するために必要な情報を読み取る力を問う。また、文章の概要や要点を捉え、身近な事柄と関連づけながら、まとめた内容を基に解決策を考える力を問う。

	高等学校学習指導要領の内容	CEFR レベル	主に問いたい資質・能力		小問の概要	
			知識・技能	思考力・判断力・表現力		
A	【英語コミュニケーションⅢ】	A1～ A2 程度	既習の語彙や文法事項など、多様な語句や文を目的や場面、状況などに応じて適切に理解する知識・技能。	文章の展開(各段落や文と文のつながり)を把握し、支援（語句の言い換え、書かれている文章の背景に関する説明）を殆ど活用せずに、既知の知識を活用し、必要な情報を読み取り、概要や要点、詳細を目標に応じて捉えることができる。	文章の展開を把握し、概要や要約を捉える。	
B	Q1	A2 程度		既習の語彙や文法事項など、多様な語句や文を目的や場面、状況などに応じて適切に理解する知識・技能。	文章の展開(各段落や文と文のつながり)を把握し、支援（語句の言い換え、書かれている文章の背景に関する説明）を殆ど活用せずに、既知の知識を活用し、必要な情報を読み取り、概要や要点、詳細を目標に応じて捉えることができる。	必要となる情報を読み取る。
	Q2					
	Q3					
	Q4					
Q5						
C	【英語コミュニケーションⅢ】 2.内容（3）言語活動及び言語の働きに関する事項①言語活動に関する事項(ウ)読むこと（イ）社会的な話題について、複数の論証文や記録文などから文章の展開に注意しながら課題を解決するために必要な情報を読み取り、概要や要点、詳細をまとめる活動。また、まとめた内容を基に解決策を考え、話したり書いたりして伝え合う活動。	A2 程度	上記の内容に加えて、読み取った情報を身近な場面と関連づけながら、社会的な問題の解決策を考えることができる。	文章の概要や要約を踏まえ、社会的な問題の解決策を考える。		

【英語（リーディング：標準レベル）】

問題のねらい、主に問いたい資質・能力・小問の概要等

【問題のねらい】社会的な話題について、文章の展開に注意しながら課題を解決するために必要な情報を読み取る力を問う。また、文章の概要や要点を捉え、身近な事柄と関連づけながら、まとめた内容を基に解決策を考える力を問う。

	高等学校学習指導要領の内容	CEFR レベル	主に問いたい資質・能力		小問の概要
			知識・技能	思考力・判断力・表現力	
A	Q1	B1～ B2 程度	既習の語彙や文法事項など、多様な語句や文を目的や場面、状況などに応じて適切に理解する知識・技能。	文章の展開(各段落や文と文のつながり)を把握し、支援（語句の言い換え、書かれている文章の背景に関する説明）を殆ど活用せずに、既知の知識を活用し、必要な情報を読み取り、概要や要点、詳細を目標に応じて捉えることができる。	文脈から語句の内容を読み取る。
	Q2				必要となる情報を読み取り、目的に応じて得た情報を活用する。
	Q3				
	Q4				
	Q5				
	Q6				
B	1.目標(2)読むこと (イ) 社会的な話題について、使用される語句や文、情報量などにおいて、支援を殆ど活用しなくても、文章の展開に注意しながら必要な情報を読み取り、概要や要点、詳細を目的に応じて捉えることができるようにする。			文章の展開を把握し、概要や要約を捉える。	
C	【英語コミュニケーションⅢ】 2.内容 (3) 言語活動及び言語の働きに関する事項①言語活動に関する事項(ウ)読むこと (イ) 社会的な話題について、複数の論証文や記録文などから文章の展開に注意しながら課題を解決するために必要な情報を読み取り、概要や要点、詳細をまとめる活動。また、まとめた内容を基に解決策を考え、話したり書いたりして伝え合う活動。	B2 程度		上記の内容に加えて、読み取った情報を身近な社会的な問題と関連づけながら解決策を考えることができる。	文章の概要や要約を把握し、身近な事柄と結びつけ、社会的な問題の解決策を考える。

Reading Skill (基礎レベル)

Material: Prominence English Communication III Lesson 6 The True Cost of Fast Fashion

In 2013, a clothing factory building collapsed in Dhaka, Bangladesh, and more than 1,000 lives were lost. This incident led Andrew Morgan, an American, to create a film titled “The True Cost,” which focused on how clothes are made. What it tried to show was the impact that fast fashion business is having on our lives. While the price of clothing has dropped quite a bit, the cost of producing clothes has increased. Who pays for the cost?

We now purchase four times as many pieces of clothing as we did two decades ago. A large part of that is a result of fast fashion consumption. Because fast fashion clothes are cheap and look like your favorite designer clothes, you end up buying more clothes than you need. However, on average, we wear fast fashion clothes fewer than five times and keep them for thirty-five days. Behind the increasing demand for cheap and fashionable clothes lies the reality of serious human rights violations and environmental problems.

The clothing factories in Bangladesh, which export clothes to many developed countries, employ about four million people, mainly women. Though clothes make up nearly four-fifths of the country’s exports, their working conditions are far from ideal. Shima, a twenty-three-year-old Bangladeshi clothing factory worker, only earned ten dollars in her first month on the job. It was extremely low compared to the minimum monthly wage of sixty-eight dollars in her country. Trying to improve the factory’s working conditions and earn a living wage, she and several other workers started a union. However, when they gave their list of demands to the factory owner, they were severely punished.

In addition to the low wage, most clothing factory workers are working in unsafe conditions. They have to work in hot factories that are structurally quite weak. Some of them are forced to work long hours or experience various kinds of abuse. Before the collapse of the eight-story factory in Bangladesh, workers were required to work there despite reported cracks in the walls. According to the contracts written by companies from developed countries, the factories are supposed to have good working conditions, but these companies do not actually check the conditions at the factories.

Other concerns are the environmental damage caused by toxins used to make clothes. It can take more than 20,000 liters of water to produce one kilogram of cotton, equivalent to a single T-shirt and a pair of jeans. Up to 8,000 different chemicals are used to turn raw materials into clothes, so we must consider how to dispose of them. If we do not do it properly, these chemicals can leach from the textiles and into our groundwater. Burning them can release the toxins into the air. Landfills filled with unwanted clothing have been linked to severe disabilities like brain damage among residents of the area. We need to be aware that these clothes are a threat to our planet in many ways.

Many people are unaware of the hidden reality of the global clothing industry. When we hear about environmental damage, we often think we have nothing to do with its cause. We do not see the laborers working for endless hours for extremely low wages and the people who become sick from making the clothes we wear.

Though it is fast fashion companies that sell these clothes, we cannot put all the blame on them. We, the consumers, are the ones who have created this demand by consuming large quantities so

frequently. The fast fashion companies are just supplying what we want.

How, then, could we possibly make a difference? It cannot be simply not buying fast fashion made in countries such as Bangladesh. It is more about taking our consciousness to a different level, and promoting responsible and sustainable shopping. What role can you play?

【A】 Complete the following sentences using the words below. If necessary, change the form of the word. After filling the blanks, rearrange these sentences ①~⑦ below in order of the contents of the passage.

- ①The problem with fast fashion is that people do not realize the hidden (1.      ) of the global clothing industry.
- ②Because of the clothing factory collapse in Bangladesh, Andrew Morgan created a (2.      ) about the production process of fast fashion clothes.
- ③Clothing factory workers in Bangladesh are mainly women, and forced to work for low (3.      ). In addition, their working (4.      ) is unsafe.
- ④It is necessary to develop a clothing industry that does not harm people or the planet. In addition, people need to raise (5.      ) about the way our clothes are produced.
- ⑤People in the world buy many pieces of (6.      ), but they do not wear them much. This fashion trend has caused (7.      ) around us.
- ⑥A lot of water, as well as many kinds of (8.      ), is used to make clothes. They damage humans and our (9.      ).

chemical	clothes	consciousness	environment	film	problem	planet
reality	wage					

【B】 Answer the following questions.

- 1. Why do people tend to buy more clothes than they actually want? (Full sentence)
- 2. Which is not included in ‘serious human rights violations and environmental problems’? (Choose one from ①~④)
  - ① Landfills filled with unwanted clothing have been linked to severe disabilities.
  - ② Up to 8,000 different chemicals are used to turn raw materials into clothes.
  - ③ Most clothing factory workers are working in unsafe conditions.
  - ④ The fast fashion companies are just supplying what we want.
  - ⑤ Many clothing factory workers are working for endless hours for extremely low wages.
- 3. Why did Shima and her colleagues start the union and hand in their list of demands to the factory owner? (Full sentence)
- 4. Why do people think that they have nothing to do with the cause of environmental damages? (Full sentence)
- 5. Answer the question, “How, then, could we possibly make a difference?” (Full sentence)

**[C]** Read the dialog about fast fashion problem and answer the question1 and 2.

A: Have you heard the phrase “fast fashion problem”?

B: Yes. It is a well-known problem around the world. So, we have to think of it more seriously.

A: You’re right. It causes a serious problem to not only ( h ) but also the ( e ). For example, clothing company’s factory workers are working in the awful conditions. Also, a lot of ( c ) are used to make clothes, so if we don’t dispose them properly, it will cause many kinds of pollution.

B: I know. I learned that in my English class yesterday. At that time, we discuss who are on the blame on this problem. I think ( c ) are responsible for it because their consumption of large amount of clothes are the biggest cause. What do you think?

A: In my opinion, ( c ) are on the blame. They have to check the working condition of their factories in the developing countries. They did write the ( c ), right? So, they need to give it much thought.

B: I understand what you mean. This is a tough question. I’m afraid that I’ve got to go now. Let’s talk about it again during lunch today.

A: All right. See you later.

( During lunch )

A: How was your English class? Do you take a lecture about the fast fashion problem?

B: Yes. Today, we talked about what role we can play. But, we didn’t conclude our opinions, so we are going to talk about it one more time in the next class. What role do you think you can play to solve this problem? Tell me your idea.

A: ( \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ ).

B: What a great idea you have! Can I share your idea with my group members in the next class?

A: Yeah! Why not?

1. Fill in the blanks with the words in the passage. Each capital letters are already written in the each blanks

2. What do you think A said at the end of this conversation? Write at least two sentences including an opinion and a reason in ( a ).

Reading Skill (標準レベル)

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(イ) We now purchase four times as many pieces of clothing as we did two decades ago. A large part of that is a result of fast fashion consumption. Because fast fashion clothes are cheap and look like your favorite designer clothes, you end up buying more clothes than you need. However, on average, we wear fast fashion clothes fewer than five times and keep them for thirty-five days. Behind the increasing demand for cheap and fashionable clothes lies the reality of serious human rights violations and environmental problems.

The clothing factories in Bangladesh, which export clothes to many developed countries, employ about four million people, mainly women. (ウ) Though clothes make up nearly four-fifths of the country’s exports, their working conditions are far from ideal. Shima, a twenty-three-year-old Bangladeshi clothing factory worker, only earned ten dollars in her first month on the job. It was extremely low compared to the minimum monthly wage of sixty-eight dollars in her country. Trying to improve the factory’s working conditions and earn a living wage, she and several other workers started a union. However, when they gave their list of demands to the factory owner, they were severely punished.

In addition to the low wage, (エ) most clothing factory workers are working in unsafe conditions. They have to work in hot factories that are structurally quite weak. Some of them are forced to work long hours or experience various kinds of abuse. Before the collapse of the eight-story factory in Bangladesh, workers were required to work there despite reported cracks in the walls. According to the contracts written by companies from developed countries, the factories are supposed to have good working conditions, but these companies do not actually check the conditions at the factories.

Other concerns are the environmental damage caused by toxins used to make clothes. It can take more than 20,000 liters of water to produce one kilogram of cotton, equivalent to a single T-shirt and a pair of jeans. (オ) Up to 8,000 different chemicals are used to turn raw materials into clothes, so we must consider how to dispose of them. If we do not do it properly, these chemicals can leach from the textiles and into our groundwater. Burning them can release the toxins into the air. Landfills filled with unwanted clothing have been linked to severe disabilities like brain damage among residents of the area. We need to be aware that these clothes are a threat to our planet in many ways.

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frequently. The fast fashion companies are just supplying what we want.

How, then, could we possibly make a difference? It cannot be simply not buying fast fashion made in countries such as Bangladesh. It is more about taking our consciousness to a different level, and promoting responsible and sustainable shopping. What role can you play?

【A】 Answer the following questions.

- Q1. About underlined part (ア), what is the cost of producing clothes? Write two examples in English.
- Q2. Average people in Bangladesh earn at least 【 1 】 dollars in a year except Bangladeshi clothing factory workers like Shima. (Choose one from ①~④)
- ① about eight hundred fifteen
  - ② about seven hundred fifteen
  - ③ about two hundred twelve
  - ④ about one hundred twelve
- Q3. In the contracts the developed countries’ companies signed, factory workers 【 2 】 .
- ① are expected to work comfortably.
  - ② are expected to work for a living wage.
  - ③ are expected to work at the structurally weak factories.
  - ④ are expected to fix the reported cracks in the walls.
- Q4. According to the passage, 【 3 】 and 【 4 】 are included in “serious human rights violations”, 【 5 】 and 【 6 】 are included in “environmental problems”, and 【 7 】 is not included in both. (Choose one for each 【 3 】 ~ 【 7 】 from ①~⑤; in random order)
- ① Landfills filled with unwanted clothing have been linked to severe disabilities.
  - ② Up to 8,000 different chemicals are used to turn raw materials into clothes.
  - ③ Most clothing factory workers are working in unsafe conditions.
  - ④ The fast fashion companies are just supplying what we want.
  - ⑤ Many clothing factory workers are working for endless hours for extremely low wages.
- Q5. To make five T-shirts and pairs of jeans, we need 【 8 】 .
- ① no more than one hundred thousand liters of water to make ten kilograms of cotton.
  - ② no less than one hundred liters of water to make ten kilograms of cotton.
  - ③ not less than one hundred thousand liters of water to make five kilograms of cotton.
  - ④ not more than one million liters of water to make five kilograms of cotton.
- Q6. The phrase make a difference is closest in meaning to 【 9 】 .
- ① changing our mind about buying fast fashion clothes
  - ② taking care not to buy fast fashion clothes
  - ③ thinking about pollution more deeply
  - ④ not putting all the blame on fast fashion industry

**【B】** Choose the appropriate theme for each paragraph from the statements below.

- ① The reason people buy fast fashion clothes and the way we treat them.
- ② Working conditions of clothing factories in Bangladesh.
- ③ Responsibility for the problems.
- ④ The bad effect making clothes have on the environment.
- ⑤ A collapse of a factory inspiring a man
- ⑥ Our attitude toward the clothing industry.
- ⑦ The state of affairs of wage in Bangladesh.
- ⑧ The best way to make the bad situation better.

**【C】** To solve the underlined problems (イ)~(オ), which target goals of SDGs are useful? Choose two most related goals for each problem (イ)~(オ).

- ① Promote a universal, rules-based, open, fair and equal many-sided trading system under the World Trade Organization.
- ② End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- ③ By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- ④ By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- ⑤ Take immediate and effective actions to remove forced labor, end modern slavery and slave trade and work for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor.
- ⑥ By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, following agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their harmful impacts on human health and the environment.
- ⑦ By 2020, introduce methods to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or remove the native species.
- ⑧ By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from dangerous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution.
- ⑨ Protect labor rights and promote safe working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in unstable employment.
- ⑩ By 2030, substantially reduce waste through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

(引用 : <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>)

解答

**Reading Skill** 〈基礎レベル〉

**Material: Prominence English Communication III Lesson 6 The True Cost of Fast Fashion**

【A】 1.reality 2.film 3.wages 4.environment 5.consciousness 6.clothes 7.problems

8.chemicals 9.planet

②, ⑤, ③, ⑥, ①, ④

【B】 1. Because fast fashion clothes are cheap and look like their favorite designer clothes.

2. ④

3. To improve the factory's working conditions and earn a living wage.

4. Because they do not see the laborers working for endless hours for extremely low wages and the people who become sick from making the clothes they wear.

5. By taking our consciousness to a different level, and promoting responsible and sustainable shopping.

【C】 1. human 2.environment 3.chemicals 4. customers 5.companies 6.contracts

2. Their own pinion 【more than 2 sentences】

e.g.) I think that we can tell this terrible story of fast fashion problem to people around us.

This is because they will treat their clothes more carefully and wear them for a long time if they become more aware of and conscious about this problem after hearing the story.

**Reading Skill** 〈標準レベル〉

**Material: Prominence English Communication III Lesson 6 The True Cost of Fast Fashion**

【A】 1. a clothing factory building collapsed in Dhaka, Bangladesh / more than 1,000 lives

2.① 3.① 4. 【3】 【4】 ③,⑤ 【順不同】 / 【5】 【6】 ①,② 【順不同】 / 【7】 ④ 5.③ 6.①

【B】 Paragraph1 ⑤, Paragraph2 ①, Paragraph3 ⑦, Paragraph4 ②,

Paragraph5 ④, Paragraph6 ⑥, Paragraph7 ③, Paragraph8 ⑧

【C】 (イ)③,⑩ (ウ)①,④ (エ)⑤,⑨ (オ)⑥,⑧ 【順不同】