

英 語

問題冊子 2

注 意

「問題冊子 2」に印刷されている問題は、 から までで、2 ページから 13 ページまであります。

- 2 次の対話の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。
(*印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

Akiko is a Japanese student and is studying at a high school in the United States. Now Akiko, Chris, David and Lisa are in Ms. Reed's social studies class.

Ms. Reed: Let's talk about how food is now produced and its *impact on the environment. I'd like to talk about producing *high-protein foods. Who wants to talk first? Akiko?

Akiko: I want to talk about producing beef. As you already know, beef has long been one of the American people's favorite foods, and now people in developing countries have begun to eat more beef. People have built a lot of large farms in Australia, Brazil, the United States and other countries. These big farms are called "*factory farms" and

David: I'm sorry to cut in, Akiko. Can I ask you a question?

Akiko: Sure, David.

David: Are factory farms different from the farms we often see on TV? Cows are eating grass on the field under the sun....

Akiko: You mean family farms, don't you? Factory farms are very different. Those farms are just like factories which make machines. The animals are kept inside in small places and given food there. Because of this, these farms can produce a lot of meat or milk more quickly with (1)-a money than family farms.

David: You mean factory farms can raise a lot more cows than family farms, right?

Akiko: Yes. But those farms cause three big problems to the environment. First, cows produce a lot of *methane. Methane has over 20 times stronger *effect on global warming than CO₂. The *amount of methane factory farms produce is 37% of the methane produced in the world. Did you know one cow produces about 500 *liters of methane a day?

David: About 500 liters of methane from just one cow? I can't believe it!

Akiko: It's surprising, isn't it? Now, here's another problem. Factory farms need a lot of food for animals like corn, so a lot of trees are cut down to make land to grow corn. Also, the waste from the farms *pollutes the air, water and the ground. As I've explained to you, producing beef has a great impact on the environment.

Ms. Reed: Akiko, you did a great job! Well, do you have any questions for Akiko? Lisa?

Lisa: If factory farms are causing such serious environmental problems, is *organic beef more eco-friendly than factory-grown beef? I hear such cows only eat grass and are raised in a healthier environment.

Akiko: Their way of raising cows seems very eco-friendly, but raising cows by giving them only grass takes a lot longer, so they produce (1)-b methane.

Lisa: Oh, I see. I didn't know producing beef has such big problems.

Chris: Ms. Reed, I want to talk about an interesting news report I saw on TV last night.

Ms. Reed: What was it about?

Chris: It was about “the *vitro burger.”

Akiko: (2)-a What burger?

Chris: “The vitro burger.” It’s a burger made from meat grown in vitro. A scientist from *Holland and his team were able to grow meat without raising cows!

Akiko: Well, Chris, it sounds like science fiction.

Chris: It’s not science fiction. It’s real. The meat was cooked and eaten in front of a lot of reporters and television cameras in London. A food writer who ate the vitro burger said it tasted like real beef.

Akiko: (2)-b

Chris: OK. I’ll tell you about it. The scientists took a cow’s *muscle *tissue and then *stem cells were taken from it. These stem cells were grown and mixed with *fat. Then they finally made them into meat. It’s amazing, isn’t it?

David: You look very excited, Chris. I know you really love hamburgers, right?

Chris: (2)-c The meat can be developed for many people to eat. That will help hungry people in the world.

Akiko: And there will be no environmental problems caused by producing beef, either! When can we eat such meat?

Chris: Well, Akiko, it’s not so easy. A lot of money was needed to make only two pieces of vitro burger meat. About 370,000 dollars! We will have to wait for many years to see this “vitro meat” in a supermarket.

Lisa: (2)-d Then how about fish? It’s another important high-protein food. I don’t think eating fish causes serious environmental problems.

Ms. Reed: Well, who wants to answer Lisa’s question? David?

David: Recently I read a newspaper report about catching tuna.

Lisa: Oh! I love tuna, especially tuna sushi.

David: Many people in the world love it, too. Now, eating tuna is becoming popular and people are catching too many tuna fish, so the number is getting smaller and smaller. And a lot of small fish are caught together with big fish like tuna. Those small fish are called ³“bycatch” and most of the “bycatch” is thrown away. In this way people are cutting the *food chain and in the future there may be no fish left in the sea. It’s another type of environmental problem caused by producing food, isn’t it?

Lisa: Then what can we eat as healthier and more eco-friendly high-protein food?

Ms. Reed: Who can answer that question? Yes, Chris.

Chris: How about *soybeans? Foods ⁴【 to / soybeans / than / from / more / made / the environment / friendly / look 】 meat or fish. I once watched a news program on TV about the activity of a group of Japanese people in an African country. Local people were growing soybeans and the group was helping them. Soybeans are a good high-protein food and will be able to help a lot of people who don’t have enough food.

David: But remember, Chris. Growing soybeans on large farms may also have bad impacts on the environment.

Chris: That's right, David. I want to study about that problem, too.

Ms. Reed: Now, class, we don't have time to talk for much longer. So, what have you learned today?

Lisa: I've learned producing food that we eat has a great impact on the environment. We should think about food more *seriously and get interested in how it's produced.

David: The ways of producing food have developed, so we have more than enough food now, especially in developed countries. When we go to a supermarket, there are many kinds of foods. We always think we can eat anything we want. We sometimes throw away food we can't finish eating. But in the world there are still a lot of people who don't have enough food to eat. We should also remember this when we think about food.

Chris: You are right, David. But this problem is too big for us! I'm afraid there is nothing we can do about the food problem and the environmental problems caused by producing food.

Akiko: How about doing something very simple? For example, we should not leave food when we eat, or we should try to buy food that is produced in a more eco-friendly way. It's important for each of us to get interested in food we eat every day. We should also try to get information about food and the impact on the environment when we produce food.

Ms. Reed: It's a good idea to do something you can easily do. Now I'm glad you have begun to think about food seriously. I want you to remember the gifts from nature like land, the sun and the living environment when you eat something. Thanks to them, we can eat and live.

[注]	impact	影響	high-protein	高タンパクの		
	factory farm	工場方式で運営される農場			methane	メタンガス
	effect	効果	amount	量	liter	リットル
	pollute	汚染する	organic	有機飼育の	vitro	試験管
	Holland	オランダ	muscle	筋肉	tissue	組織
	stem cell	幹細胞	fat	脂肪	food chain	食物連鎖
	soybean	大豆	seriously	真剣に		

〔問1〕 (1)-a , (1)-b の中に、それぞれ次のA～Dのどれを入れるのがよいか。その組み合わせが最も適切なものは下のア～カの中ではどれか。

A fewer B less C larger D more

- | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|
| ア | (1)-a | A | (1)-b | B |
| イ | (1)-a | A | (1)-b | C |
| ウ | (1)-a | B | (1)-b | A |
| エ | (1)-a | B | (1)-b | D |
| オ | (1)-a | C | (1)-b | D |
| カ | (1)-a | D | (1)-b | B |

〔問2〕 (2)-a ~ (2)-d の中に、それぞれ次のA～Dのどれを入れるのがよいか。その組み合わせが最も適切なものは下のア～カの中ではどれか。

A Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. B How did they make it?
 C Can you say that again? D No, kidding!

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|
| ア | (2)-a | A | (2)-b | C | (2)-c | D | (2)-d | B |
| イ | (2)-a | B | (2)-b | A | (2)-c | C | (2)-d | D |
| ウ | (2)-a | C | (2)-b | B | (2)-c | D | (2)-d | A |
| エ | (2)-a | C | (2)-b | D | (2)-c | A | (2)-d | B |
| オ | (2)-a | D | (2)-b | B | (2)-c | A | (2)-d | C |
| カ | (2)-a | D | (2)-b | C | (2)-c | A | (2)-d | B |

〔問3〕 "bycatch"とはどのようなもので、どのように扱われるのか、35字以上45字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。ただし、「。」「。」などもそれぞれ1字と数えなさい。

〔問4〕 4. 【 to / soybeans / than / from / more / made / the environment / friendly / look 】 とあるが、本文の流れに合うように、【 】内の語（句）を正しく並べかえて英文を完成しなさい。

〔問5〕 5. We should also remember this when we think about food. とあるが、この文を次のように書き表すとき、 の中にどのような英語2語を入れるのがよいか。

We should also remember there are still a lot of in the world when we think about food.

〔問6〕 下の質問に対する答えの下線部分を補う適切な数字を英語で書きなさい。

〔例〕 15 は fifteen と記述する。

質問 How much did a scientist from Holland and his team need to make two pieces of vitro burger meat?

答え They needed about dollars.

〔問7〕 本文の内容と合っているものを、次のア～クの中から二つ選びなさい。

ア People in developing countries have eaten more beef than American people for a long time.

イ On factory farms cows are kept on large fields, so they are raised in a healthy environment.

ウ The amount of methane produced by each cow is so small that it does not have any impact on global warming.

エ To make the vitro burger, people don't have to raise a lot of cows on large farms.

オ A food writer who ate the vitro burger said that it didn't taste like meat at all.

カ The vitro burger is ready to be sold in a supermarket because it is very easy to make it.

キ Soybeans are the best high-protein food because they are good for our health and don't cause any environmental problems.

ク Akiko doesn't think it is difficult for her and her classmates to do something useful about the food problem.

[問 8] 次の文章は、Lisa が対話のあとに書いた日記である。(a) ~ (d) の中にそれぞれ適切な**英語 1 語**を入れなさい。

Today I've learned a lot of important things about producing high-protein foods. It is causing different kinds of problems to the environment.

About producing beef, large farms called (a) farms have three big problems. Cows produce a lot of methane. People working on those farms cut down trees to grow food for them. The air, water and the ground are polluted by the (b) from the farms.

Chris told us about the special burger made from meat grown in vitro. I thought such meat is more eco-friendly than the meat produced on large farms because it doesn't cause any environmental problems. But we will have to wait for many years to buy the vitro meat in a supermarket, because it needs a lot of time and (c) to make it.

After I heard about the newspaper report from David, I thought, "We may have the sea without fish in the future."

It is really important for us to remember the gifts we get from (d) when we eat.

このページには問題はありません。

次のページに進みなさい。

3 次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(* 印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

Becky was nine years old. Her brother Bob was seventeen. They lived with Mom and Dad in a city in *California.

Becky did not like baseball at first, but Bob did. He took her to a professional baseball game one day, and she suddenly became interested. Actually, she was interested in one player. When she came home with Bob from the baseball game, she said to Mom, "I have become a big fan of Andy Smith!"

"Oh, what do you like about him? You like him because he's a star player?" asked Mom. Becky just smiled, so Bob answered, " He actually is, but that's not the reason."

"Because he's *good-looking?" said Mom.

"No, that's not the reason, either," answered Bob again. Mom looked at Becky and said, "Tell me, Becky. Why do you like him?"

"Because he was very nice to me!" said Becky. "Mom, you know, fans are very excited when players sometimes throw balls to them. He threw one to Bob."

"He did? I can't believe it!" said Mom.

"I couldn't believe it, either. I was too excited to catch it," said Bob.

"Right. Bob couldn't catch it. It hit me on the head *instead," added Becky.

"Oh, no! Were you OK?" asked Mom.

"Yes, she was," said Bob, "but Andy worried about her. He came over to us." Bob added, "Andy asked her about her head. He did not want to leave until she finally said that she was OK."

"He's nice, isn't he?" said Becky, and Mom answered yes.

After that, Becky often asked Bob to take her to the stadium. When she was there, she held up a big sign for Andy. It said, "Hi, ANDY!" But Andy did not *respond. The next week her sign said, "I Love You, ANDY!" Still, Andy did not respond. When Becky went there the next time, Andy responded to her sign. It said, (2)-a . When Andy saw it, he suddenly began to laugh. Becky was happy because he remembered what happened between them.

That night Becky was excited and said to Bob, "What sign should I write next? I want Andy to laugh again."

Bob said she should write (2)-b . "The message is very funny because you're only nine," Bob said.

"That's a good idea! I can't wait until Saturday!" said Becky.

Bob said, "Oh, next Saturday I can't take you to the game. I have something else to do."

Bob did not play baseball. He was a *pole-vaulter. When he jumped in an event, all of his family members always went to see his performance.

"Oh, yes! We'll all be there. Good luck, Bob!" said Becky.

"Thanks. And on Sunday we can go to see your friend," said Bob, and Becky gave him a big smile.

Smith was a local hero, and he was not playing well after he was traded to a new team in Detroit. "I'm sure he's nervous," she said to herself, "I'll have to go to Detroit to *encourage him."

The next morning Becky said, "Dad, can you take me to Detroit?" In her hand there was a big sign. It said, (2)-d

- 〔注〕 California カリフォルニア州 (米国西部の州)
 good-looking 顔立ちのよい instead 代わりに
 respond 反応する pole-vaulter 棒高跳びの選手
 trade 他のチームへ移籍させる
 Detroit デトロイト市 (米国北部ミシガン州の都市) hate 嫌う
 final 決勝 confident 自信をもった pole 棒
 pray 祈る whisper ささやく
 slow motion スローモーション result 結果
 fault 責任 encourage 励ます

〔問1〕 He actually is とあるが、この文を次のように書き表すとき、 の中にどのような英語3語を入れるのがよいか。

He is actually

〔問2〕 (2)-a ~ (2)-d の中にそれぞれ次のA~Dのどれを入れるのがよいか。その組み合わせが最も適切なものは下のア~カの中ではどれか。

- A "Becky HATES you!"
- B "Take a deep breath, ANDY!"
- C "My HEAD is OK, but my HEART hurts!"
- D "Marry me, ANDY!"

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| ア | <input type="text"/> (2)-a | A | <input type="text"/> (2)-b | C | <input type="text"/> (2)-c | D | <input type="text"/> (2)-d | B |
| イ | <input type="text"/> (2)-a | A | <input type="text"/> (2)-b | D | <input type="text"/> (2)-c | C | <input type="text"/> (2)-d | B |
| ウ | <input type="text"/> (2)-a | C | <input type="text"/> (2)-b | D | <input type="text"/> (2)-c | A | <input type="text"/> (2)-d | B |
| エ | <input type="text"/> (2)-a | C | <input type="text"/> (2)-b | D | <input type="text"/> (2)-c | B | <input type="text"/> (2)-d | A |
| オ | <input type="text"/> (2)-a | D | <input type="text"/> (2)-b | C | <input type="text"/> (2)-c | A | <input type="text"/> (2)-d | B |
| カ | <input type="text"/> (2)-a | D | <input type="text"/> (2)-b | C | <input type="text"/> (2)-c | B | <input type="text"/> (2)-d | A |

〔問7〕 次の質問に対する答えを、**40語以上50語程度の英語**で答えなさい。「.」「,」「!」「?」などは、語数に含めません。これらの符号は、解答用紙の下線部と下線部の間に入れなさい。

How can you make someone happy?

解答用紙 英語

1	〔問題A〕 〈対話文1〉	〈対話文2〉	〈対話文3〉
	〔問題B〕 〈Question 1〉		
	〈Question 2〉		

AJ	点	A2	点	A3	点
B1				点	
B2				点	
点					

2	〔問1〕	〔問2〕											
	〔問3〕											35	45
	〔問4〕												
〔問5〕													
〔問6〕	They needed about										dollars.〔問7〕		
〔問8〕	a	b	c	d									

1	点	2	点	3	点	4	点	5	点	6	点	7	点	7	点	8a	点	8b	点	8c	点	8d	点
点																							

1	点	2	点
3	点	4	点
5	点	6	点
7	点	8	点
点			

3	(問1)		(問2)	
	(問3)			
	(問4)		(問5)	
			(問6)	
	(問7)			

50点

40語

合計得点

受検番号
