

英語

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（一般選抜3教科型・2月9日実施分）

（解答：63ページ）

問題1 次の各文の（ ）に入れるべき最も適切な語句を下の①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) Mr. Suzuki has been () this international project since 2022. 【1】
① in case of ② in charge of ③ in danger of ④ in terms of
- (2) If it () heavily tomorrow, we will have to postpone our school festival. 【2】
① raining ② rained ③ rains ④ will rain
- (3) Tom said he saw the girl at the shop last Thursday. () was a lie. 【3】
① that ② what ③ which ④ who
- (4) The government expects many foreign tourists () to Japan this year. 【4】
① to coming ② coming ③ for coming ④ to come
- (5) The higher we climbed, the () the air became. 【5】
① thin ② more thin ③ thinnest ④ thinner
- (6) I try to be careful () I can get a good score on the final test. 【6】
① as if ② for fear ③ so that ④ however
- (7) This math question is too difficult. It's () me. 【7】
① beside ② behind ③ below ④ beyond
- (8) If I () a little more money, I would have bought the bag. 【8】
① had ② had had ③ have ④ have had
- (9) It is warm around here in winter. We can () without a down jacket. 【9】
① do ② keep ③ have ④ make
- (10) The Shinano River is about () the Kumano River. 【10】
① as long as twice ② as twice long as
③ long as twice as ④ twice as long as

問題2 []内の語句を並べかえて、日本語の意味に相当する英文を完成するとき、前から3番目の（＊）に入れるべき語句を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字にしてある。

- (1) 小さい子供が道路に飛び出のを見たとき、私は「危ない！」と叫びました。 【11】
I shouted, "Watch out!" when I () () (＊) () the street.
[① a little child ② into ③ run ④ saw]
- (2) イルカと泳ぐツアーは若者に人気があります。 【12】
Tours () () (＊) () with dolphins are popular among young people.
[① allow ② that ③ swim ④ you to]
- (3) 友達と遊びに行く前に宿題をしなさい。 【13】
You () () (＊) () hang out with your friends.
[① before you ② do ③ had better ④ your homework]
- (4) 私はこれまでシカを環境問題として考えたことはありませんでした。 【14】
I have () () (＊) () an environmental problem.
[① deer as ② never ③ of ④ thought]
- (5) 私の旧友が、私に会いにはるばる青森まで車で来ました。 【15】
() () (＊) () Aomori to see me.
[① all the way ② drove ③ my old friends ④ to]
- (6) あなたの計画が適切であるとしても、実行するのはやはり難しいと思います。 【16】
() () (＊) (), I still think it is hard to carry it out.
[① admitting ② is right ③ that ④ your plan]
- (7) あなたが私たちのチームに入ったと聞いてうれしく思いました。 【17】
I was happy to hear () () (＊) () team.
[① about ② joining ③ our ④ your]

問題 3 次の会話が成り立つように、() に入る最も適切なものを①～④から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。

(1) A: () 【18】

B: I overslept. I'm really sorry.

A: Next time, be sure to set your alarm clock!

B: I will. Lunch is on me today.

- ① How long did you sleep last night?
- ② How long does it take you to come here?
- ③ What makes you so sleepy?
- ④ Why are you so late?

(2) A: I grew up in a small village. 【19】

B: ()

A: No, not at all. You can't imagine how happy my childhood days were.

- ① I wanted to live in a small town.
- ② I know you had a good time there.
- ③ That must have been boring.
- ④ You should have visited the town.

(3) A: Professor Tanaka, can I talk with you for a minute? 【20】

B: Sure. ()

A: I don't know how I should start studying Japanese.

- ① What do you want to talk about?
- ② What time is it?
- ③ What about some lunch?
- ④ What do you recommend?

(4) A: Excuse me. () 【21】

B: OK, no problem. Let me see. I don't know how to use the camera.

A: You can just press the white button. That's all.

B: Got it. Are you ready? Say cheese!

- ① Shall I take your photo?
- ② Will you look at the picture?
- ③ Could you take our photo?
- ④ May I take a picture here?

(5) A: Are you flying home after this meeting? 【22】

B: No, I'm taking the Shinkansen this time. All the flights are fully booked.

A: Oh, that's not good. ()

B: Right, so I downloaded three movies to my smartphone.

- ① You can enjoy reading books on the train.
- ② Why don't you take an airplane?
- ③ How did you download it?
- ④ It will be a long trip.

(6) A: Would you like some help with these bags? 【23】

B: Yes, please. Could you carry them to the second floor?

A: OK. I'm happy to do it.

B: ()

- ① Don't mention it.
- ② It's very kind of you.
- ③ Of course I can.
- ④ You're welcome.

(7) A: Can I borrow these books from this library? 【24】

B: If you live in this city, you can do it.

A: I do. I moved in last year.

B: ()

- ① All right. Please return them within two weeks.
- ② Don't you have any ideas about that?
- ③ In that case, I don't want to do it.
- ④ Why don't you read them here?

問題 4 次の2023年に出された記事を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

TOKYO -- Japanese rice is in high demand overseas, with exports up sixfold* over an eight-year span, and the popularity of "onigiri" rice ball restaurants is one reason.

According to Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, commercial rice exports rose to 16,462 metric tons* in the period between January and June of this year, seeing a 29% year-on-year increase. In addition to (1) prices brought about by the weak yen, an overseas Japanese cuisine boom including a proliferation* of onigiri specialty shops appears to be a major factor.

Quadrupled exports to some countries

By country, exports to the United States doubled while shipments to Canada quadrupled*. Japan exported the most rice to Hong Kong at 5,057 tons, followed by 3,009 tons sent to the U.S., 2,477 tons to Singapore, 1,411 tons to Taiwan and 665 tons to Canada. Factors included a drought that resulted in a lean* U.S. rice harvest and shrinking price differences between domestic rice and that (2) from Japan.

Annual rice exports stood at 4,516 tons in 2014 but surged to 28,928 tons in 2022, representing growth of around 600% over eight years. In terms of value, 2022's exports were 7.38 billion yen (approx. \$49 million), a 24% annual increase. The agriculture ministry analyzed that the increase in recent years is due to new demand overseas from the (3) of Japanese supermarkets, restaurant chains serving Japanese cuisine, onigiri shops and more.

Rapid growth of 'onigiri' specialty shops in Hong Kong

The most noteworthy of these factors is the expanding (4) of onigiri shops overseas. The Hong Kong chain Hanamusubi has grown to over 130 locations over the decade or so since opening its first store in 2011. Such shops are also springing up elsewhere, such as Europe and North America.

The Onigiri Society is devoted to promoting Japanese food culture through rice balls within and beyond Japan's borders. The organization's representative director Yusuke Nakamura said, "Japanese rice is becoming a brand in places such as Hong Kong and Taiwan, and proving popular among the wealthy and at expensive Japanese restaurants."

[a], Nakamura pointed out the cost of shipping Japanese rice as a hurdle for opening

stores in other countries. "It will become essential for Japanese rice to compete with locally grown varieties not only in terms of quality, but price," he predicted.

Domestic demand for Japanese-grown rice has been plunging* by 100,000 tons per year due to the country's declining population and other factors. In order to (5) farms' scale of production, there's a need to seek new outlets of demand both domestically and internationally.

(The Mainichi 2023年10月2日)

注 sixfold 6倍に metric ton 1,000キログラム proliferation 激増
quadruple 4倍になる lean 乏しい plunge 急落する

設問 1 空所 (1) ~ (5) に入る最も適切な語を①~④からそれぞれ1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------|
| (1) | ① attractive | ② boring | ③ disappointing | ④ normal | 【25】 |
| (2) | ① called | ② exported | ③ imported | ④ suffered | 【26】 |
| (3) | ① authority | ② forecast | ③ invitation | ④ opening | 【27】 |
| (4) | ① amount | ② credit | ③ number | ④ size | 【28】 |
| (5) | ① abandon | ② decrease | ③ preserve | ④ reduce | 【29】 |

設問 2 下線 stood at に最も近い意味のものを①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| ① excluded | ② performed | ③ reached | ④ smashed | 【30】 |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------|

設問 3 [a] に入る最も適切な語を①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【31】

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| ① As a result | ② Generally speaking |
| ③ On the other hand | ④ With all things considered |

設問 4 本文の内容に合っているものを①~④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【32】

- | |
|---|
| ① The amount of rice exported to Singapore was much larger than that exported to the U.S. |
| ② The onigiri shop of Hanamusubi has had more than 130 locations for the last thirty years. |
| ③ The activities to advertise Japanese food culture by the Onigiri Society are limited in Japan. |
| ④ The shipping cost of Japanese rice will make it difficult to open stores in countries other than Japan. |

問題 5 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Most of us know a little about how babies learn to talk. From the time infants are born, they hear language because their parents talk to them all the time. Between the ages of seven and ten months, most infants begin to make sounds. They repeat the same sounds over and over again. For example, a baby may repeat the sound *dadada* or *bababa*. This activity is called babbling. When babies babble, they are practicing language. Soon, the sound *dadada* may become *daddy*, and *bababa* may become *bottle*.

What happens, though, to children who cannot hear? How do deaf children learn to communicate? Recently, doctors have learned that deaf babies babble with their hands. Laura-Ann Petitto, a psychologist at Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., has studied [a]. She observed three hearing infants and two deaf infants. The three hearing infants had English-speaking parents. The two deaf infants had deaf mothers and fathers who used American Sign Language (ASL) to communicate with each other and with their babies. Dr. Petitto studied the babies three times: at 10, 12, and 14 months. During this time, children really begin to develop their language skills.

Dr. Petitto and her assistants studied the children for four months and made many important observations. For instance, they saw that the hearing children made many different, varied motions with their hands. However, there appeared to be no pattern to these motions. The deaf babies also made many different movements with their hands. However, the deaf babies' movements were more consistent, and they seemed to prefer certain hand shapes. In fact, during the four-month period, the deaf babies' hand motions started to resemble some of the basic hand shapes used in ASL.

Hearing infants start with simple syllable* babbling (*dadada*), and then put more syllables together to sound like real sentences and questions. Apparently, deaf babies follow this same pattern, too. First, they [ア] simple hand shapes. Next, they [イ] simple hand signs (words) and use these movements together to resemble ASL sentences.

Linguists—people who study language—believe that our ability for language is innate. In other words, humans are born with the capacity for language. It does not matter if we are physically able to [b] or not.

Other researchers have begun additional studies that focus on teaching "baby signs" to hearing infants. Baby signs are simple signs to help hearing babies communicate more easily when they are too young to speak, for example, *mom*, *dad*, *cold*, *hungry*, *tired*. Researchers at the National Institute of Health (NIH) conducted a study to compare two groups of 11-month-old hearing babies. They taught some simple baby signs to the first

group, and focused on verbal, or speech, training to the second group. Surprisingly, by the time the hearing babies who learned baby signs were two years old, they were more advanced talkers than the second group.

The spoken language difference between the two groups continued to grow. The babies who learned sign language spoke [c] at three years old, too. Researchers tested the children again at eight years old, and there was still a difference. The researchers have concluded that teaching signs to hearing babies improves their verbal development.

Because of the study's positive results, researchers now want to focus on early infant education. Although these studies are new, researchers believe teaching baby signs can be very helpful to all children.

注 syllable ひとまとまりに発音される最小の単位

設問 1 [a]に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【33】

- ① how children learn language
- ② how many languages children learn
- ③ what language children learn
- ④ what sign language children remember

設問 2 [ア]と[イ]に入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【34】

- ① ア : practice — イ : share
- ② ア : read — イ : adopt
- ③ ア : repeat — イ : form
- ④ ア : study — イ : compare

設問 3 [b]に入る最も適切な語を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【35】

- ① feel ② see ③ speak ④ touch

設問 4 [c]に入る最も適切な語を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【36】

- ① better ② harder ③ less ④ more slowly

設問 5 本文の内容に照らして () に入る最も適切なものを①～④から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) Hearing babies () shortly after their birth. 【37】
 ① hear their mother and father talk to them constantly
 ② start to speak to their mother and father
 ③ move their hands randomly to express their feelings
 ④ stop speaking their mother tongue
- (2) (), kids really start to improve their language skills. 【38】
 ① One month after their birth
 ② At around one year old
 ③ At just four months old
 ④ Three years after their birth
- (3) Dr. Petitto and her assistants found out that (). 【39】
 ① the hand motions of the deaf babies were different from those of their parents
 ② the hand motions of the deaf babies were difficult to understand
 ③ the hand motions of the hearing babies were related to their babbling
 ④ the hand motions of the hearing babies didn't seem to show clear patterns
- (4) Researchers at the National Institute of Health () in their study. 【40】
 ① gave lessons to 11-month-old babies in American Sign Language
 ② instructed all the hearing babies on how to make a speech
 ③ taught different things to the two groups of babies respectively
 ④ trained the two groups of 11-month-old babies all day long
- (5) The study that researchers at the NIH did on eight-year-old children has shown that (). 【41】
 ① knowing baby signs has a good influence on their speech
 ② the deaf babies can develop their verbal abilities
 ③ the hearing babies can speak much better than the deaf babies
 ④ understanding the differences is the most important thing

設問 6 この英文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを①～④から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。 【42】

- ① Sign Language for Babies and Parents
 ② Sign Language for Deaf Babies
 ③ Sign Language for Everyone
 ④ Sign Language for Hearing Babies

英語

●工学部（生命環境化学科／知能機械工学科）
 ●情報工学部（情報システム工学科／情報マネジメント学科）
 ●社会環境学部（社会環境学科）
 （一般選抜3教科型・2月10日実施分）

（解答：63ページ）

問題 1 次の各文の () に入る最も適切な語句を①～④から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) He () when we arrived at the restaurant. 【1】
 ① have already gone home ② has already gone home
 ③ had already gone home ④ will have already gone home
- (2) Please put your () in this room. 【2】
 ① two pieces of baggage ② two pieces of baggages
 ③ two baggages ④ two piece of baggage
- (3) They give me a plane ticket which is () for three months. 【3】
 ① eternal ② keen ③ likely ④ valid
- (4) I asked my brother to have my bicycle () last week. 【4】
 ① repair ② repairing ③ repaired ④ repairs
- (5) Japan has a lot of fascinating places. It is (). 【5】
 ① worth to visit ② worth visiting ③ value visiting ④ value to visit
- (6) We have to () old furniture before we leave the office. 【6】
 ① come up to ② give rise to
 ③ get rid of ④ take part in
- (7) This notebook is () in my pocket. 【7】
 ① small enough to fit ② enough to fit small
 ③ small to fit enough ④ enough small to fit
- (8) I persuaded him () his dream of becoming a pianist. 【8】
 ① not giving up ② giving up not
 ③ not give up ④ not to give up
- (9) You should take an umbrella with you () it rains. 【9】
 ① in case ② so that
 ③ even if ④ in order that
- (10) Thanks to car navigation systems, we were able to get there (). 【10】
 ① with easy ② with ease
 ③ by easy ④ by ease

問題2 [] 内の語句を並べかえて、日本語の意味に相当する英文を完成するとき、
前から3番目の(*)に入れるべき語句を①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) 社会問題についてスピーチをしている男性は私の叔父さんだ。
The man () () (*) () my uncle. 【11】
[① is ② making ③ on the social problem ④ a speech]
- (2) 昨日は一日中友人たちと野球をして過ごした。
I () () (*) () my friends yesterday. 【12】
[① playing baseball ② the whole day ③ with ④ spent]
- (3) 大雨のため道路は通行止めになっている。
The road has () () (*) () the heavy rain. 【13】
[① to ② been ③ due ④ closed]
- (4) 先生は生徒たちに修学旅行についての詳細を知らせた。
The teacher () () (*) () about the school trip. 【14】
[① of ② the students ③ informed ④ the details]
- (5) 間に合わない。もっと早く家を出るべきだった。
We can't make it. We () () (*) () earlier. 【15】
[① to ② have ③ ought ④ left home]
- (6) 毎日笑うことは健康によいと考えられている。
Laughing everyday () () (*) () health. 【16】
[① for ② is believed ③ good ④ to be]
- (7) 私の犬は車を見ると必ず吠える。
My dog () () (*) () barking. 【17】
[① can ② without ③ never ④ see cars]

問題3 次の会話が成り立つように、() に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) A: I'm very busy. I have many things to do today. 【18】
B: ()
A: That's very nice of you.
- ① Could you help me out?
② I was wondering if you could help me.
③ Would you like me to help you?
④ Is there anything you can do?

- (2) A: If you're free this weekend, how about going hiking with us? 【19】

B: ()

A: I see. Maybe some other time.

- ① Sounds good. What should I take with me?
② Good. Where can I meet you?
③ Sorry. I wish I could join you, but I have plans.
④ All right. I hope it will be sunny this weekend.

- (3) A: Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to Kyoto Station? 【20】

B: Sure. Go straight along this street, and turn left at the first traffic light. You'll see it on your right. ()

A: Thank you for your help.

- ① You can't miss it.
② You won't get there.
③ You will take it.
④ You can't do that.

- (4) A: Please make certain that your seat belt is fastened. We'll be landing at Tokyo International Airport shortly. 【21】

B: Excuse me. ()

A: It's seven thirty in the morning.

B: Thank you.

- ① How long does it take to fly to Tokyo?
② How long will it take before arriving in Tokyo?
③ What is the time difference between Tokyo and London?
④ What is the local time in Tokyo?

(5) A: The weather forecast says we'll have heavy snow tomorrow. 【22】

B: Really? It'll be so cold, and trains may be delayed.

A: ()

B: Me neither.

- ① We should leave home early tomorrow.
- ② I don't want to go out tomorrow.
- ③ It's better to wear warm clothes tomorrow.
- ④ Be careful not to slip tomorrow.

(6) A: Excuse me. I bought this monitor here yesterday, but (a)

B: I apologize. It will take some time to fix it. Do you mind leaving it with me for a week?

A: That's a problem. (b)

B: OK. I will exchange it for a new one now.

A: Great. I'd appreciate that.

a ① it doesn't work properly. 【23】

- ② it doesn't look good.
- ③ it doesn't cost a lot.
- ④ it doesn't matter at all.

b ① I'll return it to you by tomorrow. 【24】

- ② I'm planning to send you a new one soon.
- ③ I'm supposed to use it for work tomorrow.
- ④ I can afford to buy some other items.

問題4 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Offices — places where employees processed the documents you need when managing a country — have been around for a long time. The Medici family's Palazzo Uffizi in Florence*, or the Bank of England, are early examples. The idea of working together in one place started with factories in 18th-century Europe. Before that, city people worked in the city, country people worked in or near their homes. When factories opened, many people moved to cities to work. People are still ⁽¹⁾doing this today.

In 2018, 13% of people living in cities were in thirty-three huge megacities — cities with more than 10,000,000 people. By 2030, there will probably be 14% of people living

in forty-one megacities.

Technology like the telephone made it possible to open offices away from the home or factory, because managers could still control things. Other new technologies like lights, and machines to do difficult maths, allowed lots of information to be saved and processed (1) and in a more organized way than before. More employees were needed with the ability to work in these new offices. In the end, whole cities were built around business areas.

However, this brought new (2) and one of the biggest was traffic. According to the RingCentral blog, any worker around the world loses about a month of each year travelling to and from work. This makes us stressed, and owning and managing a car costs money and is bad for the environment. It did not take long for people to start questioning how we work and trying to find better ways of doing it.

In the last thirty years, as offices have become bigger and more open, productivity* has fallen, mostly because they are so noisy, making it (3) to concentrate. People have started using instant messaging communication tools, like Slack, Teams or Skype, instead of having (4). We probably send messages just as often as we walk over to a colleague's desk now.

The office is still a place where we can meet, discuss and share things. But we are all so busy with our own work [a] finding time and a place to meet is difficult. Company offices are often on different floors, buildings or even in different countries. Being close does not necessarily mean always working well together as a team.

So do we really need to be in an office? If offices are not working, is this our chance to rethink* how we work? Remote working, (5) fully remote or mixing office and remote working, has become possible because of technology like video calls, cloud applications* and fast internet. This means that employers can hire people from anywhere they choose, and employees can have more control over where and how they want to work. There are problems with remote working, as it is different from office work. However, [b]

(“Penguin Readers Level 5: Work Remotely (ELT Graded Reader)”
Authors: Anastasia Tohmé; Martin Worner
Publisher: Penguin Books”)

注 The Medici family's Palazzo Uffizi in Florence 行政機関の事務所が入っていたフィレンツェにある建物 productivity 生産性 rethink ～を考え直す
cloud applications ウェブ上でアクセスするアプリケーション

設問1 空所（ 1 ）～（ 5 ）に入る最も適切な語句を①～④からそれぞれ1つ選び、マークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------|
| (1) ① earlier | ② harder | ③ faster | ④ further | 【25】 |
| (2) ① opportunities | ② methods | ③ experiments | ④ problems | 【26】 |
| (3) ① possible | ② promising | ③ difficult | ④ comfortable | 【27】 |
| (4) ① lunch | ② conversations | ③ a break | ④ an idea | 【28】 |
| (5) ① either | ② neither | ③ except | ④ both | 【29】 |

設問2 下線部⁽¹⁾doing this が表している最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【30】

- ① managing a country
- ② working near their homes
- ③ opening factories
- ④ moving to cities to work

設問3 [a]に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【31】

- ① that
- ② although
- ③ which
- ④ as long as

設問4 [b]に入る最も適切なものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【32】

- ① whether you choose remote working or not, you will fail in business.
- ② if you solve the problem, you can continue to work in the office.
- ③ once you understand what you need to do, you can work towards it.
- ④ even if you know the difference, you will not be able to open an office.

設問5 本文の内容に合っているものを①～④から1つ選び、マークしなさい。 【33】

- ① People at the Bank of England started to work together in the factory in the 18th century.
- ② A blog says that workers in the world spend more than half a month going to work.
- ③ More people will live in megacities in the future because they want to think again about the way they work.
- ④ Technologies allow people to have more choices about their working places.

問題5 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

A few years ago, I went to Yubari in Hokkaido where the famous melons come from. Inside a greenhouse, I saw how these melons are grown through the winter so they could sell the first ones in the spring. Eating melons so early in the season is a luxury we have come to expect. We not only have melons in May, but also strawberries at New Year. We even have the luxury of eating spring vegetables such as asparagus in November.

Two generations ago, such a choice of fruit and vegetables was available only to the very rich. However, this luxury comes at a heavy price. We are not just eating fruit and vegetables. We are also .

Next time you go to a supermarket, look for the origin of the food you buy. Finding this is usually easy for fruit, vegetables, seafood, and meat, but sometimes difficult for prepared foods such as (a). In fact, now, only about 40% of Japan's food is produced domestically. Among developed countries, Japan's food self-sufficiency* is one of the lowest in the world. Although Japan has 100% self-sufficiency for rice, it is only 54% for meat, 44% for fruit, 14% for wheat and 6% for beans. Part of the reason for this low rate in Japan is that food can be produced much more cheaply overseas. Another reason is (b); people want fresh fruit at all times of the year.

There is one big problem with this way of thinking. When we choose to eat grapes from Chile or winter strawberries from Japan, we are actually consuming extra amounts of oil as well. The grapes from Chile usually come via container ship being kept cold for the whole 17,000-kilometer trip.

Obviously, this consumes much energy, mostly oil. As for winter strawberries, even though they are grown in Japan and do not need to be shipped long distances, they still require extra energy. Because strawberries normally grow in the spring and summer, they need artificial heat and light in order to produce fruit in the middle of winter. Again, much of this energy comes from oil.

Perhaps the food which requires the most energy is meat. Let's take the example of a 330-gram steak. How much energy does it take to produce this amount of meat? Well, in order to answer this question, we first must consider the fact that most of a cow's weight gain is realized by eating corn. In order to grow corn, first a field must be plowed* by a tractor, which takes fuel. Tractors or special machines are needed to plant the seeds, spread fertilizer*, and harvest the crop, all of which use fuel. Pesticides* may be spread from an airplane also using fuel. After harvesting, the corn is taken by truck to a plant* where it is processed. Then, most of this processed corn is trucked to a feedlot* where it is distributed to cows.

In the meantime, cows are transported by trucks, first to the feedlot, then to the ⁽¹⁾slaughterhouse. After being killed, energy is used to cut up the animal and freeze it, and also to clean the slaughterhouse every day. Finally, the frozen meat is shipped to the supermarket where we buy it. By one estimate, it takes 1,000 liters of oil to produce the

meat from one cow. If only 60% of a 500-kilo cow has usable meat, this equals about 1,000 liters for 300 kilograms of beef, which means that our steak required about one liter of oil.

Although you may not have considered the amount of oil you are consuming when you choose what to eat, it is now clear that our food choices have an effect on oil consumption. Eating local food products that are grown in season and limiting meat seems to be best for our planet.

注 self-sufficiency 自給率 plow 耕す fertilizer 肥料 pesticide 殺虫剤
plant 施設 feedlot 家畜の飼育場

設問 1 には、この英文のタイトルにふさわしい表現が入る。最も適切なものを①～④から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。 【34】

- ① eating oil
- ② eating food
- ③ eating seasons
- ④ eating our planet

設問 2 (a)、(b) に入る最も適切な語句を①～④から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (a) ① bread ② apples ③ tomatoes ④ salmon 【35】
- (b) ① government assistance ② social policy 【36】
- ③ consumer choices ④ environmental conditions

設問 3 下線①slaughterhouse の意味として最も近い語句を①～④から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。 【37】

- ① a building where meat is cooked for shipment
- ② a building where animals are provided with food
- ③ a building where animals are killed for food
- ④ a building where meat is kept for packing

設問 4 本文の内容に照らして () に入る最も適切なものを①～④から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。

- (1) In Yubari, the author (). 【38】
- ① had the luxury of eating famous melons
 - ② saw people sell the first melons in the season
 - ③ ate not only melons but also strawberries
 - ④ saw how people grow melons through winter

(2) People consume extra energy because (). 【39】

- ① they must hire more people who take care of strawberries through winter
- ② they need special conditions suitable for producing strawberries in winter
- ③ they try to grow larger strawberries to provide during the New Year holidays
- ④ they use artificial heat in order to make rich soil for strawberries in the middle of winter

(3) () is not mentioned as part of the process of producing beef. 【40】

- ① Cultivating a field to grow corn
- ② Estimating how much meat is produced
- ③ Freezing meat for shipment
- ④ Transporting animals by trucks

(4) The answer to the question “How much energy does it take to produce this amount of meat?” in the sixth paragraph is that (). 【41】

- ① it takes about one liter of oil
- ② it takes about 50 liters of oil
- ③ it takes about 300 liters of oil
- ④ it takes about 1000 liters of oil

設問 5 本文の内容に合っているものを①～④から 1 つ選び、マークしなさい。 【42】

- ① In Japan, food self-sufficiency for fruit is 10% higher than that for meat.
- ② What you can do to reduce energy consumption is to give up eating meat.
- ③ Our choices of food have an impact on the amount of oil we consume.
- ④ We probably need less energy to produce meat than other foods.