

# 英 語

## 注 意 事 項

- 1 「解答始め」の合図があるまでこの冊子は開かないこと。
- 2 この冊子は7ページである。
- 3 学部名と受験番号を、必ず2枚の解答用紙のそれぞれに記入すること。
- 4 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定された所に記入すること。

1

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The years 2007-2008 saw dramatic world food price rises bringing a state <sup>(a)</sup> of global crisis. This resulted in social and economic instability in both poor and developed nations alike. Since the start of 2006 the average world price for rice has risen 217 percent, wheat by 136 percent, maize by 125 percent and overall food prices by 83 percent. The causes of the food crisis continue to be the subject of debate.

Climate change, evidenced in a recent series of natural disasters, is seen to be one of the causes. Prolonged droughts in major grain producing nations such as Australia, the cyclone in Myanmar (a major rice producer), and widespread flooding in the U.S. in the spring of 2008, have all contributed to a major reduction in food production.

Another contributing factor is rising oil prices. Higher oil prices have heightened the overall cost of food production, as the cost of fertilizers, food transport and energy costs are all affected.

The increasing use of biofuels in developed countries is thought to be another cause. Initially seen as a 'clean and green' alternative to fossil fuels, biofuels such as ethanol may be used to run vehicles instead of gasoline. In theory, they seemed a logical alternative to regular fuels. Biofuels are made primarily from grain crops such as maize and an estimated 100 million tons of grain per year is now being redirected from food to fuel. This has resulted in less food being available for human consumption and livestock feed, leading to increased market demand and ultimately to overall price increases. The crisis <sup>(b)</sup> can be seen in a sense to show the ever-widening gap between poor and rich nations; it is said that filling a tank of an average car with biofuel amounts to as much maize (Africa's staple food) as an African person eats in an entire year.

The bottom line is that there are ever more people to feed and we have a

declining ability to feed them. This is a truly global problem. The food crisis affects all of us, but hurts the poor the most. The challenge today is how to produce and provide enough affordable food for all.

(Information source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food\\_crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_crisis);  
<http://www.huffingtonpost.com/john-feffer>)

(注) maize : トウモロコシの実    drought : かんばつ    flooding : 洪水  
grain : 穀物    biofuel : バイオ燃料    ethanol : エタノール  
livestock feed : 家畜類の餌

#### 設 問

- (1) 著者は, global food crisis について三つの原因を取り上げています。それぞれの原因を簡潔な日本語で説明しなさい。
- (2) biofuel の使用に伴う二つの問題点を簡潔な日本語で説明しなさい。
- (3) この問題について誰が最も被害を受けていると思いますか。問題文中の英単語(2語)で答えなさい。
- (4) 下線部 (a), (b) を日本語に直しなさい。

2

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In the early '60s, when I was fourteen years old and living in a small town in southern Indiana, my father died. While my mother and I were out of town <sup>(a)</sup> visiting relatives, an unexpected and very sudden heart attack took him. We <sup>(b)</sup> returned home to find that he was gone. No chance to say "I love you" or even "Good-bye." He was just gone, forever. With my older sister going away to college, our home went from a bustling, happy family of four to a house where two stunned people lived in quiet grief.

I struggled terribly with the pain and loneliness of my loss, but I was also very worried about my mother. I feared that if she saw me crying for my father, her pain would be even more intense. And, as the new "man" of the house, I felt a responsibility to protect her from greater hurt. So I devised a plan <sup>(c)</sup> that would allow me to grieve without causing more pain for my mother. In our town, people took the trash from their houses out to large barrels in the alleys behind their backyards. There, it would be burned or picked up by the trashmen once a week. Every evening after dinner, I would volunteer to take out the trash. I would rush around the house with a bag, collecting scraps of paper or whatever else I could find, and then go out to the alley and put it in the trash barrel. Then I'd hide in the shadows of the dark bushes, and that's where I would stay until I had cried myself out. After recovering enough to be certain that my mother couldn't tell what I'd been doing, I would return to the house and get ready for bed.

This subterfuge went on for weeks. One evening after dinner, when it was time for chores, I collected the trash and went out to my usual hiding place in the bushes. I didn't stay very long. When I returned to the house, I went to find my mother to ask if she needed me to do anything else. After searching through the entire house, I finally found her. She was in the darkened basement, behind the washer and dryer, crying by herself. She was hiding her

pain, to protect me.

I'm not sure which is greater: the pain you suffer openly or the pain you <sup>(d)</sup> endure alone to protect someone you love. I do know that on that night, in the basement, we held each other and poured out the misery that had driven us both to our separate, lonely, crying places. And we never felt the need to cry alone again.

(A short story by Tim Gibson from *True Tales of American Life* edited by Paul Auster)

(注) stunned : 呆然とした      subterfuge : ごまかし      chores : 雑用  
pour out : 感情などを表に出す

#### 設 問

- (1) 下線部(a), (b), (d)を日本語に直しなさい。
- (2) 下線部(c)で, なぜ語り手はそのような plan を考えたのか。日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。
- (3) 語り手が母親を探し, 見つけたとき, 母親はどこにいましたか。また母親はなぜそこにいたのですか。それぞれを簡潔な日本語で説明しなさい。
- (4) この物語のタイトルに最もふさわしいものを以下から選び, 記号で答えなさい。
  - a. The Crying Place
  - b. Someone You Love
  - c. My Mom and My Dad
  - d. Hide and Seek in Bush and Backyard

3 次の各文の( )内に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし(2)については前の( )と後の( )に入る単語が一組になっています。

- (1) The mechanic examined the car engine ( ) but could find nothing wrong with it.  
(a) throughout (b) thoroughly (c) exactly (d) suitably
- (2) He made his escape by jumping ( ) a window and jumping ( ) a waiting car.  
(a) over/into (b) out/into (c) over/on (d) through/onto
- (3) The apartment we have rented is very ( ) to get to the subway station.  
(a) suitable (b) comfortable (c) convenient (d) near
- (4) That necklace was very expensive ( ) it was handmade.  
(a) as (b) so (c) when (d) maybe
- (5) Are you going to attend Dr. Barker's ( ) on 'Brain Electronics' tomorrow?  
(a) conference (b) lecture (c) meeting (d) discussion
- (6) He had to attend night school ( ) improve his computer skills.  
(a) in doing so (b) for (c) in order to (d) as
- (7) Before Mr. Ross worked for us ( ) received training abroad.  
(a) he has (b) he was (c) he had (d) he doesn't
- (8) You must not buy him candy ( ) he cries for it.  
(a) only if (b) while (c) despite (d) even if
- (9) He always studies the ( ) in the paper as he wants to find a good second-hand car.  
(a) announcements (b) publicity  
(c) advertisements (d) publications
- (10) Spanish is the ( ) language of most Spaniards.  
(a) mother (b) birth (c) natural (d) native

- 4 次の日本語の文章に対応する英文となるように下の語群から単語を選び、英文を完成させなさい。

この小さなロボット犬は RoboDog と名付けられています。

1 台の価格は 2,500 ドルです。

RoboDog は見たり、聞いたり、歌ったり、ほかにもいろいろな音を出したりできます。

飼い主は訓練して、命令に従わせることができます。

- (1) The small robot dog ( ) ( ) ( ).

The price of one is 2,500 dollars.

- (2) RoboDog can ( ), ( ), ( ), ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).

- (3) Owners ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ).

RoboDog	and	can	commands	dog	hear
is	make	named	noises	obey	other
see	sing	the	to	train	

**5** 次のスミス先生と高校生かおりの会話を読み、下線部(1)~(3)を英語に訳しなさい。

Kaori: 大学に入ったら、夏休み中に、海外旅行をしたいと思っているので  
(1) す。

Ms. Smith: まあ、それはいい計画ね。それでどこへ行くの。

Kaori: それが、自分で決められなくて。先生はいろんな国に行かれたそう  
ですが、どの国がいちばんよかったですか。

Ms. Smith: どの国も独特の文化を持っていて魅力的でしたね。  
(2)

Kaori: 私も広い世界を自分の目で見て、いろいろなことを学びたいです。

Ms. Smith: 海外へ出ることは、日本を見直す良い機会になるでしょう。  
(3)

**6** Describe the best present you have ever been given. Give two reasons why it was so good. You can use 80 to 100 words.