

令和 6 年度 入学者選抜学力検査問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子及び解答用紙の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 解答用紙は 3 枚あります。
- 3 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の枚数の過不足や汚れ等に気がついた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 4 試験開始後、すべての解答用紙に受験番号、志望学部及び氏名を記入してください。
受験番号の記入欄は各解答用紙に 2 箇所あります。
- 5 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入してください。
- 6 問題冊子の余白は適宜使用してください。
- 7 各問題の配点は 200 点満点としたときのものです。
- 8 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I Read the following essay and answer the questions. (配点 62)

Long before Columbus landed on San Salvador, Quetzalcoatl, Aztec* god of the air, gave man a gift from paradise: the chocolate tree. Linnaeus was to remember this legend when he named the cocoa tree *Theobroma*, food of the gods. The Aztecs treated it as such, and the cacao bean was an important part of their economy, with the cacao bush being cultivated widely. ⁽¹⁾ Montezuma, emperor of Mexico in the early sixteenth century, is said to have consumed nothing other than 50 goblets* of chocolatl every day. The chocolatl (from the Mayan* words *choco* [warm] and *latl* [beverage*]) was flavored with vanilla but was far from the chocolate of today. It was a thick liquid like honey that was sometimes frothy* and had to be eaten with a spoon. The major difference was that it was bitter; the Aztecs didn't know about sugar cane*.

Cortez introduced sugarcane plantations* to Mexico in the early 1520s and supported the continued cultivation of the *Theobroma cacao* bush. When he returned to Spain in 1528, Cortez carried with him cakes of processed cocoa. The cakes were eaten, as well as being ground up and mixed with water for a drink. Although chocolate was introduced to Europe almost a century before coffee and tea, its use spread very slowly. Primarily this was because the Spanish kept the method of preparing chocolate from the cacao bean a secret until the early seventeenth century. When knowledge of the technique spread, so did the use of chocolate.

During the seventeenth century chocolate drinking reached all parts of Europe, primarily among the wealthy. Maria Theresa, wife of France's Louis XIV, had a "thing" about chocolate, and this furthered its use among the ⁽²⁾ wealthy and fashionable. Gradually it became more of a social drink, and by the 1650s chocolate houses were open in England, although usually the sale of chocolate was added to that of coffee and tea in the established coffeehouses.

In the early eighteenth century there were health warnings against the use of chocolate in England, but use expanded. Its use and importance is well reflected in a 1783 proposal in Congress that the United States raise revenue by taxing chocolate as well as coffee, tea, liquor, sugar, molasses*, and pepper.

Although the cultivation of chocolate never became a matter to fight over, it too has spread around the world. The New World* plantations were almost destroyed by disease at the beginning of the eighteenth century, but cultivation had already begun in Asia, and today a large part of the crop comes from Africa.

Until 1828 all chocolate sold was a relatively undigestible substance obtained by grinding the cacao kernels* after processing. The preparation had become more refined* over the years, but it still followed the Aztec procedure of letting the pods* dry in the sun, then roasting them before removing the husks* to get to the kernel of the plant. The result of grinding the kernels is a thick liquid called chocolate liquor. This is baking chocolate. In 1828 a Dutch patent* was issued for the manufacture of "chocolate powder" by removing about two thirds of the fat from the chocolate liquor. The chocolate powder was the forerunner* of today's breakfast cocoa.

The fat that was removed, cocoa butter, became important when someone found that if it was mixed with sugar and some of the chocolate powder, it could easily be formed into slabs* or bars. In 1847 the first chocolate

bars appeared, but it was not until 1876 that the Swiss made their contribution to the chocolate industry by inventing milk chocolate, which was first sold under the Nestlé label. By FDA* standards, milk chocolate today must contain at least 12% milk solids, although better grades contain almost twice that amount.

If we are to have cigarettes without tobacco and coffee without caffeine*, does it surprise you that you may be eating chocolate without chocolate? The “true taste of chocolate made entirely without chocolate” is only the beginning. Check your next Valentine’s Day box of chocolates, and you may find you have also bought a variety of artificial flavors, antioxidants* (to increase shelf life*), and stabilizers*.

When chocolate turns white, it may still be all right to eat, but it is probably old, since the white color comes from the separation of the cocoa butter. Someday when you have the time, you can check on whether your piece of chocolate is all chocolate and properly manufactured. Put it on your tongue: it should melt at body temperature. (Oakley Ray and Charles Ksir, *Drugs, Society, & Human Behavior*, Times Mirror/Mosby College Publishing, 1990)

*注

Aztec: アステカ族の

Mayan: マヤ族の

frothy: 泡立った

plantation: 大農園, 栽培場

New World: 南北アメリカ大陸

refined: 洗練された

husk: (豆などの) 殻

forerunner: 先駆け

FDA: 食品医薬品局 (アメリカ)

antioxidant: 抗酸化物質

stabilizer: 安定剤

goblet: 足付きグラス

beverage: 飲料

sugar cane: サトウキビ

molasses: 糖蜜

kernel: (豆のさやの中の) 実

pod: (豆などの) さや

patent: 特許状

slab: 板状のもの

caffeine: カフェイン

shelf life: 保存期間

Questions:

1. Explain the meaning of the underlined part (1), “as such,” by filling in the blanks in the following sentence, using 7 words or less.

The Aztecs thought of the chocolate tree as (①) because they believed in the legend that (②) as a gift from heaven.

2. What is closest to the meaning of the underlined part (2), “Maria Theresa, wife of France’s Louis XIV, had a ‘thing’ about chocolate”? Write the letter (a, b, c, or d) on your answer sheet.
 - a. She had a hatred of chocolate.
 - b. She had a piece of chocolate.
 - c. She had only a little knowledge of chocolate.
 - d. She had a strong interest in chocolate.

3. The following sentences summarize the passage. Complete the sentences by using only one appropriate word from the passage in each blank.

- (1) Chocolate started in North America as a fluid sometimes foamy and so () that people needed to use a spoon to consume it.
- (2) In the early 1520s, a special type of chocolate, which you can enjoy in two different ways, was brought back to Europe by the Spanish. For example, you can add () to make a liquid which you drink.
- (3) The introduction of chocolate was slow because the Spanish did not want people to know their () process of making chocolate.
- (4) In the seventeenth century, chocolate became popular especially among the rich and the () in Europe.
- (5) In the early eighteenth century, people were told that chocolate could harm their ().
- (6) At the beginning of the eighteenth century, () seriously damaged cocoa bean farming in the USA.

4. Circle T if the statement is true or F if the statement is false according to the text.
- (1) In 1828, someone in Holland legally registered a way to make chocolate powder, which led to today's "cocoa."
 - (2) Chocolate flavor is made exclusively from cacao beans, not unnatural ingredients.
 - (3) Milk chocolate was first made in Switzerland, about three decades after the first chocolate bars.
 - (4) Chocolate changes color over the course of time but can be consumed all the same.
5. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences (①~⑤) with the letter of the correct person or group (A ~ E).
- ① imposed a duty on chocolate.
 - ② encouraged chocolate production.
 - ③ lived on a forerunner of today's chocolate alone.
 - ④ made chocolate fashionable.
 - ⑤ marketed milk chocolate.

List of people and groups

- A. Montezuma
- B. Cortez
- C. Maria Theresa
- D. The US Congress
- E. Nestlé

II 以下の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。(配点 60)

You are about to begin reading Italo Calvino's* new novel, *If on a winter's night a traveler*. Relax. Concentrate. Dispel* every other thought. Let the world around you fade. Best to close the door; the TV is always on in the next room. Tell the others right away, "No, I don't want to watch TV!" Raise your voice — they won't hear you otherwise — "I'm reading! I don't want to be disturbed!" Maybe they haven't heard you, with all that racket*; speak louder, yell: "I'm beginning to read Italo Calvino's new novel!" Or if you prefer, don't say anything; just hope they'll leave you alone.

Find the most comfortable position: seated, stretched out, curled up, or lying flat. Flat on your back, on your side, on your stomach. In an easy chair, on the sofa, in the rocker*, the deck chair, on the hassock*. In the hammock, if you have a hammock. On top of your bed, of course, or in the bed. You can even stand on your hands, head down, in the yoga position. With the book upside down, naturally.⁽¹⁾

Of course, the ideal position for reading is something you can never find. In the old days they used to read standing up, at a lectern*. People were accustomed to standing on their feet, without moving. They rested like that when they were tired of horseback riding. Nobody ever thought of reading on horseback; and yet now, the idea of sitting in the saddle, the book propped* against the horse's mane*, or maybe tied to the horse's ear with a special harness*, seems attractive to you.⁽²⁾ With your feet in the stirrups*, you should feel quite comfortable for reading; having your feet up is the first condition for enjoying a read.

Well, what are you waiting for? Stretch your legs, go ahead and put your feet on a cushion, on two cushions, on the arms of the sofa, on the wings of the chair, on the coffee table, on the desk, on the piano, on the globe*. Take your shoes off first. If you want to, put your feet up; if not, put them back. Now don't stand there with your shoes in one hand and the book in the other.

Adjust the light so you won't strain your eyes. Do it now, because once you're absorbed in reading there will be no budging* you. Make sure the page isn't in shadow, a clotting* of black letters on a gray background, uniform as a pack of mice; but be careful that the light cast on it isn't too strong, doesn't glare* on the cruel white of the paper, gnawing* at the shadows of the letters as in a southern noonday. Try to foresee* now everything that might make you interrupt your reading.⁽³⁾ Cigarettes within reach, if you smoke, and the ashtray. Anything else? Do you have to pee*? All right, you know best.

It's not that you expect anything in particular from this particular book. You're the sort of person who, on principle, no longer expects anything of anything. There are plenty, younger than you or less young, who live in the expectation of extraordinary experiences: from books, from people, from journeys, from events, from what tomorrow has in store*. But not you. You know that the best you can expect is to avoid the worst. This is the conclusion you have reached, in your personal life and also in general matters, even international affairs. What about books? Well, precisely because you have denied it in every other field, you believe you may still grant yourself legitimately* this youthful pleasure of expectation in a carefully circumscribed* area like the field of

books, where you can be lucky or unlucky, but the risk of disappointment isn't serious.

(Italo Calvino, *If on a winter's night a traveler*, translated by William Weaver, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1981)

*注

Italo Calvino: イタリアの小説家	dispel: 払いのける
racket: 大騒ぎ, 騒音	rocker = rocking chair
hassock: 足を乗せるクッション	lectern: 書見台
prop: もたせかける	mane: たてがみ
harness: 馬具	stirrup: あぶみ (足を乗せる馬具)
globe: 地球儀	budge: ちょっと動かす
clot: 固まらせる	glare: にらみつける
gnaw: かじる, かじって穴をあける	foresee: 予見する, 見越す
pee: おしっこをする	in store: (人を) 待ち構えて
legitimately: 妥当に	circumscribe: 限定する

設 問

1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 第3段落 (Of course ... から ... for enjoying a read. まで) では, 2箇所 の波線部 (~~~~~) が示すように, 昔のことと現在のことが対比されている。それをふまえて, 筆者が下線部(2)で “attractive” と記した理由を述べなさい。

現在とは異なり, 人々は昔 _____ からである。

3. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。
4. 読書の仕方として, 筆者が挙げている例のみを含んだ説明になっているものには○を, そうなっていないものには×をつけなさい。
 - a. 周囲の人間を声高に説得し, テレビを消してもらい, 自らの世界に没入できる環境を作る。
 - b. 椅子に座ったり, 横向きになったり, 体を丸めたりして読む。
 - c. 足の置き場を作り, 靴を脱ぎ, その靴を手にして読む。
 - d. 適度な光量を心がけ, 読んでいる箇所が暗くならないようにし, 紙面を凝視しすぎないようにする。

5. 以下は最終段落 (It's not that ... から ... isn't serious. まで) の内容を要約した文章である。空所に適切な日本語を各 3 文字以内で書き入れなさい。2 箇所の (a) には同じ言葉が入る。

多くの人たちとは異なり、あなたはもはや何に対しても (a) しないたちの人間で、一番良いのは (b) の事態を避けることだという結論に至っている。それでもまだ (c) の領域では (a) してもよいのではないかと思っており、そこでは (d) する危険は深刻なものではないのである。

- Ⅲ-1 以下のパンフレットと会話の内容がつながるように、①～⑧の空所を適切な英語で埋めなさい。
アメリカ人の友達 John と Sandra がテーマパークについて話しています。(配点 48)

The Red River Pioneer Village and History Museum

Experience living history at the famous Red River Pioneer Village and History Museum! This unique theme park is in a beautiful mountain valley near the historic town of Cornwall in the Rocky Mountains and has fun activities and events for family members of all ages. If you are interested in learning more about what life was like for pioneers, farmers, and cowboys in America in the nineteenth century, then the Red River Pioneer Village and History Museum has everything you need. The village has a real farm with animals. It also has a bank, a post office, a jail and a court of law, a hotel, a museum, a store and restaurants. All the wooden buildings in the village are real and have been moved to the village from other locations.

Visitors can participate in many fun activities. Visitors can dress in pioneer clothes and learn how to make crafts, sew clothes, ride a horse cowboy-style, and for those who are hungry, see the illustration below.

For a small fee, visitors of all ages can rent pioneer or cowboy clothes for the day. Interesting farming and sewing lessons take place several times a day at various places in the Pioneer Village. Musical concerts with traditional instruments take place twice a day in the concert hall in the History Museum.

Guests who are interested in learning more information about daily life in a pioneer village can visit the History Museum at the west end of the village. The museum has thousands of real pioneer things such as tools, toys, clothes, guns, money, black and white photographs, and more. We also show a one-hour film about pioneer life in the museum movie theater. Gifts are for sale in the museum shop. There is a guided tour of the museum five times each day. We also provide a free smartphone application which visitors can use to get information about the museum exhibits.



Conversation

John: I've been thinking of visiting the Red River Pioneer Village and History Museum. My brother went there last year, and he ① _____ time, so he recommended it. He gave me this pamphlet about the village and museum.

Sandra: A history museum? Are you joking? That sounds boring to me. Do you really want to visit a history museum on your summer holiday?

John: It's not boring! Why do you think that? It's not just a museum. There is a large village with several ② _____ wood, and actors dressed as cowboys! There are also many interesting events and activities. Take a look at this pamphlet.

Sandra: Oh, I didn't know it was like that. It might be more interesting than I thought. What can we learn there? Will they really ③ _____ like a cowboy?

John: Maybe, but I hope they let us move around on something more modern.

Sandra: I agree that it would be ④ _____ a bus, for example.

John: Yeah. I'd like to see everything. Wow! They have a jail and a court of law.

Sandra: Oh, so in the past, they had those too.

John: Yes, in order to ⑤ _____.

Sandra: I see. Returning to the pamphlet, there are many activities to choose. Look at this illustration! I've never ⑥ _____. I think I'd burn it. That looks too difficult to me.

John: I think I'm more interested in taking a tour of the history museum. When I visit a museum, I always like to buy gifts in the museum shop.

Sandra: Would you prefer to take a guided tour or do the tour by yourself? I'm happy either way, because I'm interested in pioneer stuff too, but even so, I don't ⑦ _____ for one whole hour.

John: Neither do I. I want to communicate; I like to talk to human guides. So I don't feel like ⑧ _____. I'm no good with that kind of technology, anyway.

Ⅲ-2 John は The Red River Pioneer Village and History Museum の情報をもっと知りたいため、その窓口担当の Mr. Robertson に手紙 (A) を送りました。これに対し、Mr. Robertson から John 宛に手紙 (B) が届きました。以下の①～③の内容を含んだ英語を解答用紙の所定の欄に記入し、手紙を完成させなさい。(配点 30)

- ① ツアー参加者の最大人数は 20 人であること
- ② 博物館ガイドつき個人ツアーも予約可能なこと
- ③ 特別講師のもと、木の食器の作り方に関する 1 時間の授業を受けられること

(A)

Dear Mr. Robertson,

My name is John Smith, and I am interested in spending one day at the Red River Pioneer Village and History Museum. I have a pamphlet with general information about the village, museum, and activities for visitors, but I would like more information about the museum tour and the types of crafts that visitors can make.

How many visitors can participate in a museum tour? I want to join a tour with a small group. I would like to ask many questions, but that might not be possible in a large tour group. In addition, I would like to make some wood crafts in a workshop in the village, but I do not see any information about wood crafts in the general information in the pamphlet that I have. Please send me more information.

Best regards,

John Smith

(B)

Dear Mr. Smith,

Thank you for your letter. If you are interested in American history and pioneer life, you will enjoy visiting the old buildings and participating in many fun activities and events.

① _____. However, I understand that you would prefer a small tour group. ② _____. During the tour, you can ask many questions and receive clear explanations. Our new pamphlet has more information about making wood crafts. ③ _____.

Please contact me again if you have more questions.

Sincerely,

Paul Robertson,

The Red River Pioneer Village and History Museum

