

L 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 11 ページまであります。

[注 意]

- (1) 試験開始の指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- (2) 監督者から受験番号等記入の指示があったら、解答用紙に志望学科と受験番号を記入してください。また、解答用マークシートに受験番号と氏名を記入し、さらに受験番号と志望学科をマークしてください。
- (3) 解答は、所定の解答用紙に記入したもの及び解答用マークシートにマークしたものだけが採点されます。
- (4) 解答用マークシートについて
 - ① 解答用マークシートは、絶対に折り曲げてはいけません。
 - ② マークには黒鉛筆(H BまたはB)を使用してください。指定の黒鉛筆以外でマークした場合、採点できないことがあります。
 - ③ 誤ってマークした場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消し、消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえで、新たにマークしてください。
 - ④ 解答欄のマークは、横 1 行について 1 箇所に限ります。2 箇所以上マークすると採点されません。あいまいなマークは無効となるので、はっきりマークしてください。
 - ⑤ 解答用マークシート上部に記載されている解答上の注意事項を、必ず読んでから解答してください。
- (5) 試験開始の指示があったら、初めに問題冊子のページ数を確認してください。ページの落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (6) 問題冊子は、試験終了後、持ち帰ってください。

1

Read the following passage and answer each question.

(55 points)

Imagine a world with no cold beer. No ice cream. No butter or milk. Fresh fruit and vegetables for only a few months a year—and even then outrageously expensive. No fresh fish, and definitely no sushi. Meat a costly luxury. No cut flowers for that romantic date...

All of these things we could well manage without, but what (1 a ⁽¹⁾ 2 lifestyle 3 loss 4 modern 5 our 6 to)! Refrigeration has transformed the way people in cities eat and drink. Foods that you might once have been able to get only if you had lived on a farm ⁽²⁾ —and even then only at certain times of the year—you can get night and day simply by opening the freezer. Exotic foods that come from the other side of the world, such as bananas or tropical prawns, are there in your local supermarket all year round, kept fresh by refrigeration ⁽³⁾ as they were on the day they were harvested. This variety of fresh food not only brings us immense pleasure but also provides us with a diet that is much healthier than we'd otherwise have.

Chilling preserves food by reducing the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria and mould that make food go off and be rendered ⁽⁴⁾ potentially poisonous. It also restricts and slows the activity of chemical *enzymes and other chemical activity that spoil food, making fruit, for instance, go soft and mushy and brown, and butter go rotten. Complete freezing can preserve some foods even longer (5 a) the freezing of water in the food into ice makes it unavailable to the microorganisms that need it for growth. It may also preserve the food's nutrient content.

It's been discovered only recently how all this works, but people noticed thousands of years ago how cold and ice could keep things fresh for longer. At least 3,000 years ago, the Chinese were harvesting ice in winter and storing it in caves to preserve food, (5 b) the Romans collected snow from the high mountains and kept it in straw-covered pits to cool water and wine, and

for cold summer baths. For centuries, people preserved food by keeping it in cooler cellars. Sometimes, the wealthy had ice (6) down from the mountains to store in thickly built ice houses, ready to add to cool drinks or make ice cream.

In the nineteenth century, demand for fresh food soared even while the growth of cities was increasing the distance between farmers and consumers, and food merchants began to experiment with ways of keeping food fresh in transit to the customer. Specially *insulated trucks with freezing containers at either end or on top kept fish and dairy products fresh on their journey, while insulated food stores were set up in cities and kept cool with ice shipped in from considerable distances. Norway became a major (7) of natural ice to Western Europe. *New Englander Frederick Tudor became known as the Ice King, shipping North American ice all around the world.

In the USA in the late nineteenth century, millions of ordinary households acquired 'iceboxes'—insulated metal boxes with ice compartments that could be used for keeping meat, fish and dairy products fresh, and for cooling beer. Ice carts became a familiar sight in many neighbourhoods. Whenever the ice melted, people would put out a note for the iceman, saying 'Ice today, please', and he would drop off a big block of it. Such was the demand for ice that it was taken from every river, lake and pond in winter, including Walden Pond in Concord, Massachusetts, made famous by the writer *Henry Thoreau. Unfortunately, many of the sources of ice were polluted by sewage and industrial waste, and soon natural ice began to be seen as a health hazard.

The idea of artificial cooling dates back thousands of years. The Ancient Egyptians, for instance, would put boiling water in pots on the roof at night, (1 as 2 cool 3 it 4 might 5 so 6 that) it evaporated.

(8)

We now know that artificial cooling can work in two main ways. (9 a) cooling works, for example, by using saltpetre (a white powder used for preserving food) because of the heat taken out of the water as the salt

dissolves. (9 b) cooling can be either evaporative or vapour-compression. Evaporative cooling occurs because liquids take heat energy from their surroundings in order to evaporate, which is why sweat keeps us cool as it evaporates from our skin. Evaporative cooling is especially effective with liquids such as alcohol and ether, which are easily capable of changing into gas. Vapour-compression cooling, discovered by *John Dalton (1766 — 1844), works by compressing a gas or vapour, then letting it expand. As it expands, it draws heat from its surroundings.

(Notes)

enzymes : substances, produced by all living things, which help chemical changes occur

insulated : protected with a material that prevents heat from passing through

New Englander : a resident of the North-Eastern part of the United States

Henry Thoreau : American naturalist and writer in the 19th century

John Dalton : English chemist and physicist

(1) Arrange the words within the brackets (1) to make a correct sentence and mark each number in proper order on your Answer Sheet A.

(2) Choose the sentence which has the closest meaning to the underlined sentence (2) and mark the number on your Answer Sheet A.

- 1 Foods that farm residents could have eaten during each season
- 2 Foods that only farm residents could have obtained just at particular times of the year
- 3 Foods that farm residents might have been given during the harvest season
- 4 Foods that only farm residents would have purchased at a specific time of the year

(3) Choose the sentence which has the same meaning and usage as the underlined word 'as' (3) and mark the number on your Answer Sheet A.

- 1 As children grow older, they expand their interests and become more confident.
- 2 She was dressed in black as she usually was.
- 3 The Government appointed Mr. Smith as ambassador to Peru.
- 4 The population of our city is about one hundred thousand as of Jan. 1, 2010.
- 5 Woman as she was, she decided to bear up against the distress.

(4) Choose the answer which has the closest meaning to the underlined word (4) and mark the number on your Answer Sheet A.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 be caused | 2 become |
| 3 be spread | 4 increase |

(5) Choose the most appropriate answer for each blank (5 a) and (5 b), and mark the number on your Answer Sheet A; however, you must not use the same word twice.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 because | 2 which |
| 3 unless | 4 while |

(6) Choose the most appropriate answer for the blank (6) and mark the number on your Answer Sheet A.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 1 bring | 2 bringing |
| 3 brought | 4 having brought |

(7) Choose the most appropriate answer for the blank (7) and mark the number on your Answer Sheet A.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 consumer | 2 importer |
| 3 supplier | 4 supporter |

(8) Arrange the words within the brackets (8) to make a correct sentence and mark each number in proper order on your Answer Sheet A.

(9) Choose the appropriate answer for each blank (9 a) and (9 b), and mark the number on your Answer Sheet A; however, you must not use the same word more than once.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 Chemical | 2 Mechanical |
|------------|--------------|

(10) Choose the word which has the same pronunciation as the underlined part of each word and mark the number on your Answer Sheet A.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| (a) pr <u>aw</u> n | 1 <u>ca</u> ught | 2 <u>o</u> ven |
| | 3 pr <u>o</u> ve | 4 <u>sou</u> nd |
| (b) ple <u>a</u> sure | 1 <u>ce</u> ase | 2 <u>ne</u> ar |
| | 3 <u>se</u> arch | 4 <u>we</u> althy |
| (c) da <u>ir</u> y | 1 <u>ba</u> rely | 2 <u>da</u> ily |
| | 3 <u>di</u> ary | 4 <u>ye</u> arly |
| (d) se <u>u</u> age | 1 <u>sa</u> sage | 2 <u>se</u> w |
| | 3 <u>soo</u> the | 4 <u>sou</u> thern |
| (e) sur <u>rou</u> nd | 1 <u>cou</u> sin | 2 <u>dough</u> nut |
| | 3 <u>how</u> l | 4 <u>youth</u> |

(11) For each of the following sentences, on your Answer Sheet A, mark T (True) for the statements that agree with the text and mark F (False) for the statements that do not agree.

- 1 A wide variety of fresh foods provide us with delight and also enable us to improve our health when on a diet.
- 2 Chilling stops the reduction of bacteria and mould, and prevents foods from rotting.
- 3 People in ancient times realized that cold and ice could keep foods fresh for longer.
- 4 In the 19th century, trucks with ice storage facilities were used to maintain the freshness of fish and dairy products during transportation.
- 5 The Ice King became famous for shipping North American ice to New England.
- 6 Iceboxes, used to cool beer as well as keeping foods fresh, became popular toward the end of the 19th century.
- 7 Regrettably, much of the natural ice soon became a health risk due to pollution.
- 8 It is not vapour-compression cooling but evaporative cooling that happens when a gas or vapour takes heat energy from its surroundings.

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2

Choose the most appropriate word for each blank to complete the sentence and mark the number on your Answer Sheet A. (12 points)

(1) He made no mention () her work.

- 1 by 2 for 3 of 4 to

(2) How can we make room () all the furniture?

- 1 for 2 in 3 of 4 to

(3) The kids are always playing tricks () their teacher.

- 1 at 2 on 3 over 4 to

(4) She came up () a new idea for increasing sales.

- 1 into 2 on 3 to 4 with

(5) We've asked our neighbors to keep an eye () our house for a while.

- 1 at 2 in 3 on 4 toward

(6) It is almost impossible to keep up () all the latest developments in computer technology.

- 1 for 2 from 3 of 4 with

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3

Choose the most appropriate word for each blank (a — i) and mark the number on your Answer Sheet A. (18 points)

(1) A : Take me to this location, please.

B : Oh, but there is a lot of construction being done on that street.

A : Oh, no. We're (a) in traffic. It's bumper to bumper.

B : I (b) this traffic will start to move anytime soon.

A : Let me out here, please. You can (c) the change.

a : 1 captured

2 pulled

3 interrupted

4 stuck

b : 1 doubt

2 hope

3 know

4 suppose

c : 1 get

2 keep

3 leave

4 refuse

(2) A : I'm interested in renting a car for the weekend.

B : What kind of car would you (d)?

A : A compact car is fine. What time do I need to return it?

B : (e) 8 p.m. Please fill it up with regular unleaded before returning it.

A : I (f) it.

d : 1 afford

2 decide

3 lend

4 like

e : 1 By

2 Until

3 Up to

4 Within

f : 1 did

2 got

3 love

4 see

(3) A : Sorry, but due to the bad weather, this flight has been delayed by an hour.

B : Oh, no. I have a connecting flight to Chitose. I'm very worried about (g) it.

A : Please do not worry. You'll have 30 minutes to make your connection.

B : Would it be possible for me to get (h) first? Is the connecting flight counter easy to find?

A : You'll be fine. The airport staff will (i) the connecting passengers.

g : 1 changing

2 delaying

3 losing

4 making

h : 1 ahead

2 back

3 off

4 up

i : 1 escort

2 follow

3 join

4 wait

- 4** In the box on your Answer Sheet B, write the word that best expresses the same meaning as the sentence above it. You MUST spell the entire word. The first letter of the word has been provided within the brackets. (15 points)

- (1) Where will the conference be held?

Where will the conference take (p)?

- (2) She got angry about my table manners.

She lost her (t) about my table manners.

- (3) He never breaks his promise.

He is a man of his (w).

- (4) I didn't know any of those people at the party.

I knew (n) of those people at the party.

- (5) Julia moved back home to look after her elderly parents.

Julia moved back home to (c) for her elderly parents.