





英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

(注意事項)

1. この問題冊子は、26 ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
2. この試験時間は 80 分である。
3. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合して確認すること。
4. 監督者の指示にしたがい、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
5. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入またはマークすること。解答欄以外のところには何も記入しないこと。解答欄は裏にもある。
6. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入すること。
7. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。
9. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
10. **解答用紙は、絶対に持ち帰らないこと。**
11. この問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。
12. 解答をマークするときには、下記の記入例を参照すること。

(マークの記入例)

良い例	悪い例
	  

[I] 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

In the aisles of the American supermarket, hierarchies arise and collapse rapidly. The produce section is especially competitive. Here, because novel^(A) products are so rare, it's the stories of the produce that must change to entice consumers. Back in the 1970s, the Chinese gooseberry went global — cultivated in New Zealand and shipped to the world — after being renamed as the kiwi. Just a few years ago, kale was king, popularized as a luxury green after decades as a garnish and a Southern dish. Similarly, quinoa, long a staple crop in the Andes, has lately become a Western fixture, a popular (B) to rice. The latest entrant to this contest is Brazilian açai, a purplish, antioxidant-rich fruit, often called a berry, gathered from trees in the Amazon River basin.

On an April Monday in Sherman Oaks, California, the Harvest Bar was packed with adults, eating puréed açai from bowls the size of flowerpots. The restaurant is a fast-casual “superfood cafe,” one in a growing class of health-food restaurants doing profitable trade in the açai-bowl business, selling heaps of the puréed berries topped with diced fruit and other sweets. “The blend is like an ice cream,” the owner, Aric Haut, explained. “But healthy.” More than 5,000 miles to the south, harvesters in the Amazon basin of Brazil climb palm trees to pick the wild-growing fruit. What lies between these two distant parties is a superfood drama — a supply chain driven by remarkable health claims, with money exchanged at every step along the way.

In the Amazon River basin, açai — pronounced “ah-sah-EE” — has been eaten since at least the dawn of written history. The fruit, until the 1970s, was confined^(C) to just this region, where local *ribeirinhos*, or “river people,” plucked it from trees and ate it as part of nearly every meal. As a weak jungle economy pushed *ribeirinhos* into cities, their gradual migration formed a distribution network. At first, they sold açai from temporary roadside carts. By the 1980s, they were shipping it to Rio and São Paulo, where it gained a reputation as prime

fuel for martial arts. High in omega fats and low in carbohydrates and sugar, its sweet and earthy flesh is filling but light. By the 1990s, Brazil had an açai-bar scene. As the berry gained status, its price began to rise.

If the superfood drama were a bit more predetermined, you might expect açai to go the way of quinoa. When the protein-rich grain spread to supermarket aisles and started to appear in fast-casual restaurants, it moved out of reach for the Bolivian farmers whose dependence on the grain made it famous in the first place. The story with açai is not so simple. Here, surprising parties become heroes and scoundrels* as the valuable berry changes hands in different ways.

Global consumption has further increased demand, but because of the high value of a good reputation, some superfood exporters have an incentive to maintain best practices. Sambazon, the leading exporter of the berry, has emerged as an unlikely guardian of the crop. The company's chairman, Ryan Black, first tasted the fruit in the late 1990s, back when it was mostly unknown in the U.S. Black was a former football captain at the University of Colorado, Boulder. He has since dominated the açai export market, in part by paying a guaranteed minimum price to harvesters, protecting wages from dipping too low. According to a sustainability study, workers along ^(D) Sambazon's vertical supply chain can earn up to three times what the average Brazilian takes home. Beyond taking pains to demonstrate that its harvest is sustainable, the company has begun funding local schools for agriculture/forestry education and even devoting some of its fair-trade funds to health and childcare services in the region.

In contrast to this vertical supply chain, the domestic Brazilian açai market is structured as a game of pass the baton. The berry's rise to fame together with internal migration yielded a fluid and decentralized network. The guy who picks the fruit sells to the guy with the boat, who sells to the guy with the bigger boat, who sells to the guy with a stall in the market, who sells to the guy with the

processing shop, who turns the fruit into frozen purée and ships it to distributors in Rio and São Paulo. (F) studies of the açai economy, these stages of the chain are often disconnected, their workers unaware of and uninterested in the steps that come before. This poses a risk to long-term sustainability. 川上の野心家の経営者が単にアサイの木を切り倒す方がより簡単で安上がりであると決意することがあれば、生態系が崩壊することもありえる。^(G) But for now, this emergent economy offers low barriers to entry in a region much in need of opportunity.

Because of this, the açai boom hasn't created a clear-cut story of exploitation. For urban consumers in cities like Belém, according to Black, the ^(H) cost of açai has risen sharply. To others, like the *ribeirinhos*, the trend has meant a sudden influx of cash, bringing capital to isolated towns. For those who learn sustainable techniques, the boom could mean a long-term source of income for the region; for others driven to make a quick buck,^(I) the boom might remain just that — a boom.

As açai mania has progressed, even multinationals are following the trend, with both Coca-Cola and Pepsi now selling açai-flavored drinks. The berry, for now, remains harvested in the wild, but some who study sustainability in the region worry that increased demand for the crop might ultimately put pressure on wild harvesting operations and result (J) large-scale açai plantations. The same demand that drives growth in the region might also destroy the same wholesome ethic that made açai appealing to Americans in the first place. For us, it might not matter; we'll probably have found a new superfood by then.

(Adapted from “The superfood gold rush” by Jamie Lauren Keiles, *The New York Times Magazine*, 2017)

(注)

scoundrel* 悪漢

1 次の各問の答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) 下線部(A) novel の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① common
- ② new
- ③ published
- ④ simple

(2) 空欄(B)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① alternative
- ② crop
- ③ ingredient
- ④ place

(3) 下線部(C) confined の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① delayed
- ② limited
- ③ pressured
- ④ released

(4) 下線部(D) incentive の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① influence
- ② motivation
- ③ occasion
- ④ recommendation

(5) 下線部(E) wages の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① bills
- ② debts
- ③ earnings
- ④ expenses

(6) 空欄(F)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① According to
- ② As a consequence of
- ③ In addition to
- ④ In fear of

(7) 下線部(H) exploitation の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① bribery
- ② mistreatment
- ③ opportunity
- ④ transaction

(8) 下線部(I) buck の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① dollar
- ② glance
- ③ jump
- ④ loss

(9) 空欄(J)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。

- ① from
- ② in
- ③ of
- ④ on

2 下線部(G)「川上の野心家の経営者が単にアサイの木を切り倒す方がより簡単で安上がりであると決意することがあれば、生態系が崩壊することもありえる。」を英訳すると、たとえば次のような英文になる。

(①) some ambitious operator upstream decide (②) it's (③) and cheaper to simply cut açai trees (④), the ecosystem could (⑤).

それぞれの空所に適切な語を1つ書いて、文を完成させなさい。ただし、次の〔 〕内の単語は、必ず1度ずつ用いること。また、必要な場合は、大文字に直すこと。なお、解答欄は、解答用紙の表側にある。

[that, should]

3 本文の内容について、次の質問に対する最も適切な答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) Which of the following is stated in the text?

- ① Açai, which comes from Brazil, is one of the most recent superfoods in the U.S.
- ② Every superfood can maintain its popularity once it has attracted people because it is healthy.
- ③ Kiwi, the Chinese gooseberry, was grown and eaten only in New Zealand during the 1970s.
- ④ Quinoa has started to be eaten in the Andes just recently.

(2) Which of the following is stated in the text?

- ① Açai has been eaten in the Amazon River basin since the 1970s.
- ② After the 1970s, açai was being shipped to cities across Brazil.
- ③ While açai has become popular among health conscious people, a supply chain has not been established.
- ④ While quinoa is now a fashionable food served in fast-casual restaurants in the U.S., Bolivian farmers can still buy it.

(3) Which of the following is NOT stated in the text?

- ① Sambazon contributes to the region by funding local schools as well as health and childcare services.
- ② Sambazon is in the açai business and pays its workers more than the average wage in Brazil.
- ③ The açai business is a clear example of how exporters take advantage of local people.
- ④ The supply chain of the global açai market is different from that of the domestic açai market.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Everything Worth Knowing About Animal Intelligence

Until fairly recently, animals were considered to be unthinking machines and humans the only truly intelligent species. But aided by new tests that allow animals to show their intelligence unrestricted by human preconception, scientists have discovered that there may be more similarities between human and animal intelligence than differences. To paraphrase an old hymn: All creatures great and small, we appear to have a cognitive¹ kinship with them all.
(A)

Bees

(ア) Humans admire bee efficiency but generally assume that they are just tiny, well-programmed robots. Researchers are now uncovering a range of brainy skills previously thought to be exclusive to larger animals. In the Bee Sensory and Behavioural Ecology Lab at Queen Mary University of London, Lars Chittka and his colleagues found that bees count in simple ways and recognize faces. More recently, the Chittka lab has found that bees can be trained, using drops of sugar water as a reward or drops of bitter quinine² as a punishment, to distinguish between two different colors more accurately and more quickly.
(B) The lab is also studying how bees copy each other. Chittka is testing this social learning in the lab by observing how inexperienced bees learn the quickest routes to flower patches by mimicking seasoned foragers³.
(C)

Dolphins

(イ) Those lucky enough to have seen a pair of dolphins bounding across the water know how playful they can be. Hunter College comparative psychologist Diana Reiss, who has studied dolphin behavior since the 1980s, discovered that they're also able to communicate in surprisingly

sophisticated ways. In one experiment, she installed an underwater keyboard that functioned as a vending machine. Each key had a different symbol, produced a specific whistle when pushed, and delivered a treat — balls, hoops, or rubs from the researcher. The dolphins quickly learned the associations, but what really fascinated Reiss was how they imitated the keys' whistles and even combined the whistles as they invented new games involving both hoops and balls. The study offered the first glimpse of the process of vocal learning in dolphins. Now, Reiss wants to get a better understanding of how dolphins include newly acquired whistles in their interactions. “We’re separated by 95 million years of evolution, and we haven’t made much progress understanding their communication,” says Reiss.

Ravens

Ravens⁴, it seems, never forget other birds’ faces. In the wild, the birds live in groups until they select mates, then each pair diverges into a solitary, conjugal⁵ life. In the lab, researchers mimic these social arrangements and keep pairs in separate areas. But the ravens remember their old friends from group life and recognize their recorded calls, reacting one way to birds that were their friends and another to ones that were not. Jorg Massen and his colleagues at the University of Vienna conducted a study that looked at the birds’ understanding of third-party relations. In other words, they wanted to know whether ravens have a mental image of the way others should act. It appears they do. Working with one group of birds, Massen’s team played recorded calls of other ravens the birds had observed but hadn’t interacted with. They chose calls that would deliberately upset the hierarchy — for instance, playing the submissive call of a No. 2 bird after a dominant call from No. 3. They found that the birds had little patience for challenges to the hierarchy, even in groups other than their own. “It represents a turnover in rank, and they react strongly to it,” Massen explains.

Reptiles

(7) Animals like chimpanzees and dolphins are famed for their intelligence. But new evidence reveals cleverness in creatures usually considered dumb: reptiles⁶. “If we’re going to understand the evolution of the brain and of intelligence, we have to look across the different species,” says Anna Wilkinson of the University of Lincoln in the U.K. When trained to hit a blue dot on a touch screen with their heads, her red-footed tortoises⁷ used what they learned in a real-life situation. Placed in an arena, they headed straight for a blue bowl that (H) the dot on the screen. Wilkinson says the tortoises performed the touch-screen tasks better than dogs, perhaps because they must take care of themselves as soon as they’re hatched. Her work with tortoises and lizards challenges the idea that social interactions, rather than the physical environment, determine intelligence. “You do see impressive cognition among animals with complex group living, but there hasn’t been much exploration of cognition in less social animals,” Wilkinson says. “I think the cognitive abilities of reptiles will receive a lot more attention in the future.”

If Animals Are Smart, Where Does That Leave Us?

(8) “People want to be special,” says Jennifer Vonk, a comparative psychologist at Oakland University in Michigan who studies bears, cats, and other animals. “Every time a researcher finds that tool use or theory of mind or language-like communication is not unique to humans, somebody comes up with new ways to define intelligence to show that people are superior.” But Frans de Waal, a leader in the animal cognition field, suggests it’s time we forget the ancient idea which placed animals in a hierarchical ranking of complexity with humans at the top. “Animal cognition is more like a bush,” de Waal says. “The ravens branch in one direction, the dolphins in another, the apes and monkeys, including us, in another. You can’t put them on a simple scale, because all animals are very smart in what they need to do to survive.”

(Adapted from “Everything worth knowing about ... animal intelligence” by Kristin Ohlson, <http://discovermagazine.com/2016/jul-aug/animal-intelligence>, 2016)

(注)

- 1 cognitive 認知的な
- 2 quinine キニーネ(マラリアの特効薬として利用された苦い物質)
- 3 forager 探し回る人または動物
- 4 raven 大カラス
- 5 conjugal 夫婦の
- 6 reptile 爬虫類の動物
- 7 tortoise カメ

1 次の各問の答を①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) 下線部(A) kinship の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① arrangement
- ② condition
- ③ interest
- ④ similarity

(2) 下線部(B) distinguish の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① confuse
- ② figure out
- ③ mix up
- ④ overlook

(3) 下線部(C) seasoned の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① experienced
- ② flavored
- ③ gifted
- ④ improved

(4) 下線部(D) sophisticated の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。

- ① bored
- ② complicated
- ③ insufficient
- ④ simple

- (5) 下線部(E) glimpse の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。
- ① insight
 - ② need
 - ③ spark
 - ④ warning
- (6) 下線部(F) diverges の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。
- ① combines
 - ② meets
 - ③ separates
 - ④ wanders
- (7) 下線部(G) turnover の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。
- ① change
 - ② obstruction
 - ③ report
 - ④ support
- (8) 空欄(H)に入る最も適切なものは次のどれか。
- ① differed from
 - ② joined
 - ③ looked like
 - ④ touched
- (9) 下線部(I) impressive の意味に最も近いものは次のどれか。
- ① outstanding
 - ② partial
 - ③ suspicious
 - ④ typical

- 2 次の文が入る最も適切な場所を本文中の空欄 ~ の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

Hearing about the cleverness of animals makes some people a little uncomfortable.

- ① (ア)
- ② (イ)
- ③ (ウ)
- ④ (エ)

- 3 本文の内容について、次の質問に対する最も適切な答を①~④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) Which of the following is stated in the text?

- ① Experiments on thinking skills among reptiles are unlikely to continue because they are considered too unintelligent.
- ② Ravens and reptiles are similar in that they do not like younger members breaking the rules.
- ③ Research has demonstrated that bees recognize faces and that ravens recognize their friends' calls.
- ④ Research on tortoises, lizards, and dogs has shown that dogs performed the intelligence tasks more successfully.

- (2) Which of the following is stated in the text?
- ① Bees train each other to identify different colors and to count by using rewards and punishments.
 - ② By using snacks, researchers are now able to change the ways dolphins communicate with each other.
 - ③ Once they are born, young tortoises are looked after by their parents for a long period.
 - ④ The thinking skills of animals and humans seem to be more similar than different.
- (3) Which of the following is NOT stated in the text?
- ① Although bees are efficient workers, their intelligence is limited and cannot be compared with that of larger animals.
 - ② Human beings have traditionally been thought of as the most intelligent of all living creatures.
 - ③ Recent studies suggest that the physical environment may influence animal intelligence along with social interactions.
 - ④ Some people try to change the standards used to define intelligence in order to maintain the belief that humans are special.

〔Ⅲ〕 以下の空欄に入れる最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) () a magazine editor, Carla worked at the company for twenty years and then founded her own fashion magazine.

- ① As
- ② Even
- ③ From
- ④ Since

(2) By this time tomorrow, it () raining for three consecutive days.

- ① is being
- ② has been
- ③ will being
- ④ will have been

(3) Mike is not happy with his new job. He () never have left his previous company, as it was one of the best workplaces you can imagine.

- ① could
- ② might
- ③ should
- ④ would

(4) Despite our efforts searching for her for more than a week, Barbara was nowhere ().

- ① being founded
- ② finding
- ③ to be found
- ④ to find

(5) As Abraham Lincoln, a former President of the U.S., once said, ()
there is a will, there is a way.

- ① what
- ② where
- ③ which
- ④ why

(6) New rubber gives off an unpleasant odor, and the smell sometimes ()
people feel sick.

- ① allows
- ② helps
- ③ lets
- ④ makes

(7) My hometown and its surrounding region are known () hiking,
fishing, and mountain biking.

- ① about
- ② for
- ③ on
- ④ to

(8) When our family went back to the place we (), everything was just the
same.

- ① had visited ten years ago
- ② had visited ten years before
- ③ have been visiting ten years ago
- ④ visited ten years before

(9) My boss responded to my questions quickly and eagerly, which was quite

().

- ① encourage
- ② encouraged
- ③ encouraging
- ④ encouragingly

(10) () of the English class, my high school teacher often asked, “What do you remember from the last lesson?”

- ① At first
- ② At the beginning
- ③ First of all
- ④ In the beginning

〔IV〕 以下の空欄に入れる最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。

(1) A: Look, I () this old photo of us the other day. I'd completely forgotten about it.

B: Wow! We look so young!

- ① came across
- ② came along
- ③ came down
- ④ came up

(2) A: Is next Monday a holiday?

B: (), it is. I'm not completely sure, though. Let me check.

- ① As far as I know
- ② As long as I know
- ③ As much as I know
- ④ As often as I know

(3) A: You look excited. What's going on?

B: We made a huge () last night. We finally managed to solve the problem we've been struggling with for the last six months.

A: Fantastic news! I want to hear all about it.

- ① breakdown
- ② breakout
- ③ breakthrough
- ④ breakup

(4) A: We need to stop at the supermarket on the way to Martin and Anna's house.

B: We don't have time. We're already late.

A: We can't () for dinner without bringing something.

- ① catch up
- ② get up
- ③ pick up
- ④ show up

(5) A: You should try the steak. It's very good here.

B: Actually, I've () meat from my diet.

A: Really? That's quite a change. So, now you're a vegetarian.

B: Yes, I am. It's difficult, though. I miss the taste of meat!

- ① cut down
- ② cut off
- ③ cut out
- ④ cut through

(6) A: How's the report going? Will you finish it soon?

B: I haven't started it yet. I keep (). I'll have to work all weekend to get it done.

A: That's too bad. Well, good luck!

- ① putting it off
- ② putting it on
- ③ taking it off
- ④ taking it on

(7) A: It's so annoying. Paul never listens to any of my suggestions. Do you think I should ask him why he keeps ignoring my ideas?

B: I () if I were you. It would be a waste of time. He's totally uninterested in anyone else's opinion.

- ① wouldn't bother
- ② wouldn't hesitate
- ③ wouldn't matter
- ④ wouldn't wait

(8) A: I can't believe that Tony decided to take that job.

B: Did you advise him not to?

A: Yes, I told him how it's such a terrible place to work, but () my warnings, he took the job.

- ① in addition to
- ② in contrast to
- ③ in spite of
- ④ instead of

(9) A: How about going to see a movie tomorrow?

B: Sounds good, but the weather is going to be really nice, so I think I'd () do something outside.

A: That's a good idea.

- ① never
- ② rather
- ③ really
- ④ surely

(10) A: I forgot to call the embassy to reschedule our appointment. I don't have time now. Can you call when you have time?

B: Sure, that's fine. ().

- ① Bring it to me
- ② Give it to me
- ③ Leave it to me
- ④ Send it to me

[V] 次の(A)~(J)の空欄に入る最も適切なものを①~⑬の中から1つ選び、その番号を解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、同じものを2度以上使ってはならない。なお、選択肢は文頭に来るものも小文字で始まっている。

Known as much for his dedication to sustainability and the natural environment as he is for his fine French-inspired Japanese food, Yoshihiro Narisawa is widely regarded as one of the world's most exciting chefs. He spent eight years learning his craft in Europe alongside some of the biggest names in the restaurant industry, before returning to Tokyo to open a restaurant emphasizing natural ingredients and their relationship with the local landscape. And thanks to creative dishes such as "soil soup" and "water salad," it has been voted the best restaurant in Asia. Recently, "Fine Dining Lovers" (FDL) magazine caught up with chef Yoshihiro Narisawa (YN).

FDL: As a young chef in Europe you had well-known advisers in Frédy Girardet, Joël Robuchon, and Paul Bocuse. How important were they in _____ (A) as a chef?

YN: I got to know various great European chefs from the end of the 1980s until the 1990s. Of course, I worked with Frédy Girardet, Joël Robuchon, and Paul Bocuse but also Gualtiero Marchesi and Ezio Santin of Antica Osteria Del Ponte in Italy. There were many chefs in Germany and Belgium who used local products and ingredients to create dishes that could only come from their local area. At that time, each chef prepared very characteristic dishes. They expressed their personality and the identity of their local area. This _____ (B). I could say that I also got a lot of influence from chefs like Alain Ducasse, Pierre Gagnaire, and Michel Bras, who were actively doing great work at that time and are still doing so today.

FDL: Last year you were on the final judging panel for the S. Pellegrino Young Chef international competition. How impressed were you _____ (C) in the competition?

YN: The thing that most impressed me was their passion for cooking.

FDL: A lucky young chef will be _____ (D) for inspiration. As a young man, what inspired you to become a chef?

YN: I grew up in an environment where food was served. I liked to watch people having fun with smiles on their faces when they were eating the bread and cakes made by my father. _____ (E), I developed an interest in creating a similar environment by myself. This was my motivation.

FDL: Your food _____ (F). How important is it to encourage young chefs to experiment?

YN: My food is more about the natural environment than experimentation. In reality, I go to the fields, forests, mountains, and the sea, and I get my inspiration and feeling from nature. First I imagine how these environments make me feel, and then I organize my thinking to create my dishes. Imagining and thinking _____ (G) are the most important things for me.

FDL: Why is it important for young chefs to learn about sustainability and the natural environment?

YN: Chefs always deal with ingredients. All ingredients essentially come from nature. Chefs cannot do anything without ingredients. _____ (H)

eating the ingredients from nature 5, 10, and 100 years in the future, we should think about the natural environment. Before losing everything, it's necessary to learn and think. I think that something will change if each of the young chefs realizes the importance of this idea.

FDL: Do you have any new and exciting projects you'd like to tell us about?

YN: As I'm Japanese and my restaurant is now in Japan, I'm searching and observing my local area more carefully in order to discover more (I). Then, I try to express this culture in my dishes. In the future, I'd like to travel more outside Japan to think about food with a global vision. I'd like to carry on with my project so that people in 50 or 100 years from now can experience the happiness of eating.

FDL: What are your hopes for the future of Japanese cuisine and food culture in general?

YN: I think it is important to pursue the idea of "deliciousness." The idea of "deliciousness" helps create the happiness of eating. For this it's indispensable to keep the natural environment protected. I'm interested in (J) the serious issues of environmental pollution that are actually getting worse and worse. We need to realize that we can only eat delicious food if the natural environment is healthy and sustainable.

(Adapted from "Yoshihiro Narisawa: 'My hope for the future? To pursue deliciousness,'" <https://www.finedininglovers.com/stories/chef-narisawa-interview>, 2016)

- ① with the young talent
- ② on a serious note
- ③ how we can address
- ④ about the culture of the place
- ⑤ as a result
- ⑥ shaping your outlook
- ⑦ in order to keep
- ⑧ cooking for
- ⑨ is known for its experimentation
- ⑩ with the five senses
- ⑪ catching you
- ⑫ influenced me a lot
- ⑬ looking to you