

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で12ページ、解答用紙は全部で3枚である。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。(裏面に記入しても採点の対象とはならない。)
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

問題 I 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Human beings will always be searching for the exotic, for what we cannot get at home. Trade by land and sea — difficult, slow, costly, dangerous as it has always been — has brought flavours and nice smells, or aromas, from the other side of the world. 'The other side of the world' is literally true. Spices are among the earliest products that have crossed the globe in trade networks. It's possible to trace the early travels of ginger, sugar, cinnamon, and nutmeg. In doing so, we need to go on a complicated journey through China, Central Asia, Russia, Iran and Iraq, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Sri Lanka, Madagascar, Arabia, Egypt, West Africa and many European countries. The explosion of new spice routes after Columbus brought more regions into the story: Florida, Mexico, the Caribbean, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru.

Spices have been used for thousands of years in food, leisure and medicine. Traditionally collected from a single, limited region, they are in demand and get a high price — far beyond the amount they could bring in their place of origin — for their distinctive flavour and aroma. These strong and pleasant spices have been used in foods, drinks, scented oils and waxes, perfumes, cosmetics, and drugs. In these various forms they have served human beings as appetizers and healing substances. They have made an important contribution to health.

In earlier times, most cultures did not draw a sharp boundary between foods and drugs. The way to health was a correct diet and lifestyle, adjusted to one's constitution and to the climate. 'An apple a day keeps the doctor away' — and keeping the doctor away was much more advisable in those days than it is now because doctors were not as skilled as they are today. Spices were different from other foods simply because they were more powerful; so, in traditional systems of medicine, they were particularly in demand as a good way of adjusting the diet. They were especially needed to correct serious

illnesses. The rich, who were tempted to live and eat unhealthily, had the greatest need for them and, conveniently, had the means to afford them.

Spices have figured prominently in legend and history. In the Bible, when Joseph was sold by his brothers, the buyers were spice traders on their way from Arabia to Egypt. This incident was a turning point in the traditional history of Israel. Another story in the Bible tells us that when the Queen of Sheba visited Solomon and tested his wisdom, the rewards for his success were gold, precious stones and the spices of Arabia. Later writers were sure that this was the occasion when the famous 'balsam tree of Mecca' was taken to Jerusalem and planted there.

It has not been a simple task for historians to determine the origins and trade routes of spices. It is necessary to look hard and critically at what ancient texts say to decide whether they are telling the truth. For example, ancient Chinese texts say that pepper was grown in Persia (present-day Iran), and nutmeg in Vietnam — both claims being extremely unlikely, yet both have been accepted by some historians. We have to ask whether the authors are likely to have known with certainty, or whether they are more likely to have been guessing on the basis of the fact that Chinese supplies of pepper and nutmeg happened to come by way of Persia and Vietnam.

The story of spices is filled with drama. Spices are truly a dangerous taste. Many people fought and killed for the spices that were bound for Arabia. The Romans, having killed hundreds during an attack on Jerusalem, shipped balsam trees — which produce a sticky sweet-smelling liquid — to Rome for the celebration that marked their bloody victory. Soldiers and traders representing Venice and Genoa engaged in a long struggle for the spice trade of medieval Europe. Some soldiers destroyed Constantinople (now called Istanbul) at the suggestion of Venice, and thus gave Venice control of the city's legendary spice trade. European states competed against one another in greed for the control of spice routes. The Portuguese lied and killed

for access to the spices of Colombo and Malacca.

The hunger for spices has brought about some of the great events of history, including the opening of the sea route around Africa for the Portuguese, so that they no longer needed to rely on the Venetians and the Arabs for their spices. Almost at the same time, Christopher Columbus discovered a New World. When it became clear that he had not discovered a fast route to the East Indies after all, but merely the unexpected continent of America, Columbus offered two promises to the king and queen of Spain: one, that there would certainly be gold; two, that he would find new supplies of some of the most expensive spices. There were in reality no precious spices in the West Indies, but the urge to find these products was very powerful.

As fascinating as El Dorado (the Spaniard's 'Lost City of Gold'), the legendary La Canela (literally, 'the Valley of Cinnamon') led the Spanish explorer Gonzalo Pizarro and 2,000 of his men to explore the forests of Ecuador. In his two-year-long search, only 80 returned, naked and starving. Just as in the case of El Dorado, La Canela turned out to be a place that did not exist in reality. Yet this hunt for American cinnamon led to an astonishing achievement: a small group, under Francisco de Orellana, were the first Europeans ever to explore the whole course of the Amazon River.

Science accompanied exploration and trade. Pierre Belon (a French expert on the natural world) and Prosper Alpinus (an Italian plant specialist) searched the shores of the eastern Mediterranean for the forgotten plants that they knew from Greek and Latin texts. It became possible for the Portuguese physician Garcia de Orta, working in Goa (India), to discover the real origins of spices about which so many legends had been told, and gather new knowledge of their effects on health and diet from Indian colleagues. Spices of the New World, such as vanilla and chocolate, were compared with the eastern products that they resembled and attempts were made to determine their real value to health and diet.

New attempts were now made to grow many species outside their original unique homelands. These were all the more likely to succeed because new colonies provided suitably tropical lands and climates. When the classical Greeks tried to grow the tree that produces frankincense (a sweet-smelling substance) in Egypt, it failed. When Marco Polo planted the seeds of a precious tree from Brazil near Venice, they did not grow. But nowadays, even though ginger originated in the southern part of China, everyone has heard of Jamaica ginger. Nutmeg, too, does well in the West Indies, and cinnamon is a major part of the economy of the Seychelles, a 155-island country in the Indian Ocean. Mastic (a chewy, nice-smelling substance that comes from a tree)—still produced *only* by twelve villages in an eastern Greek island—is today an unusual case.

設問 本文の内容から考えて、下線部の空欄を埋めるのに最も適切なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、解答欄 1 から 10 にマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

1. The historical trade routes of spices _____:
 - ① are impossible to follow because they are much too complicated
 - ② extend across most of the globe
 - ③ did not include any European countries
 - ④ went over land, but not across the dangerous seas

2. A spice _____.
 - ① generally comes from a wide variety of areas
 - ② costs more in the region where it is produced than in distant markets
 - ③ may have more uses than simply as a flavouring for foods or drinks
 - ④ that is strong and pleasant cannot be used as a medicine

3. The expression in the third paragraph 'keeping the doctor away was much more advisable in those days than it is now' implies that doctors _____.
 - ① were relied upon for advice
 - ② warned patients against eating apples
 - ③ were extremely well qualified
 - ④ could not be trusted completely

4. The Bible _____.
- ① is a holy book that would not mention such worldly items as spices
 - ② has only one story in it that concerns spices
 - ③ confirms that spices have had great value to people for thousands of years
 - ④ identifies the Queen of Sheba and Joseph's brothers as spice traders
5. Ancient texts _____.
- ① don't necessarily contain convincing information about where spices were grown
 - ② tell us that pepper and nutmeg have been grown in China
 - ③ purposely spread lies in order to confuse those who wish to steal spices
 - ④ make no mention of Persia or Vietnam being a source for certain spices
6. According to the text, spices can be described as a 'dangerous taste' because _____.
- ① they have been known to cause stomach illness
 - ② many people have died under violent circumstances to obtain them
 - ③ once someone tries a spice they become addicted to it
 - ④ they weaken the body and mind, so soldiers lose the will to fight

7. The promises that Columbus gave the king and queen of Spain were _____.

- ① that he would certainly find gold and also locate new supplies of precious spices
- ② that he would find a fast route to the East Indies and discover golden spices
- ③ certain to make them deeply disappointed in him and withdraw their support
- ④ never believed by the king and queen since they knew that the New World had no spices

8. According to the text, El Dorado and La Canela were both _____.

- ① associated with attempts to find gold
- ② imaginary places
- ③ names of spices
- ④ small villages in the forests of Ecuador

9. Through science and exploration, it became possible for some scientists to _____.

- ① find out the original places where spices came from
- ② confirm that the New World spices had nothing in common with eastern spices
- ③ cultivate medicinal plants on the shores of the Mediterranean
- ④ cut out all mention of spices from major medical books

10. Ginger originally came from _____.

- ① the West Indies
- ② Greece
- ③ China
- ④ Brazil

問題Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、下線部(1)、(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その2)を使用。

Like everyone else these days, I rely on quick, computer-based maps for driving directions, and often find my way on foot or public transportation via the map application on my smart phone. But for serious travel preparation I need a paper map. Only a map can give me a sense of where I'm going. If I fail to see, before setting off, whether the destination is shaped like a boot or a fish tail, for example, I will never gain a sense of the place when I arrive. Seeing ahead of time that streets follow a clear pattern — or they circle around a single point, or follow no obvious plan — already tells me something of what wandering them will be like.

If I'm not really going anywhere, then travel by map of course provides the only possible route — to everywhere, to nowhere in particular, to the center of the Earth, the summit of Everest, the paths of future voyages to other planets for the next three thousand years.

Maps are guilty of changing reality, it's true, but I forgive them for it. How could one reduce the round world to a flat image on the page without sacrificing some proportion? The various methods of map drawing all cause one continent or another to change shape. Just because I grew up seeing Greenland as the equal of Africa in size doesn't mean I believed them to be that way, any more than I was concerned with the misnaming of Greenland, which is actually a place white with ice. Maps are only human, after all.

問題Ⅲ 次の設問に答えなさい。

(1) 次の文を英語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その3)を使用。

チャリティ・イベントを成功させるために、ボランティアの人たちが大きな役割を果たさなければならない。そのチャリティ活動の目的をよく理解し、報酬を得ずに他の人々を一生懸命に手助けする必要があるのだ。

(2) 次の11から15について、()にあてはまるものを①から⑥の中から一つずつ選び、文意が通るよう適切に並べ替えて英文を完成し、(*)に入るものを解答欄にそれぞれマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

11. Proposed () () () (*) ()
() country.

- | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|
| ① cuts | ② affect | ③ whole |
| ④ the | ⑤ will | ⑥ budget |

12. Who () () () () () (*)
the station two hours ago? Mary, your sister.

- | | | |
|-------|---------|------|
| ① at | ② think | ③ I |
| ④ you | ⑤ met | ⑥ do |

問題 V

各文の括弧に入る最も適切なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、解答欄

16 から 25 にマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

16. Eight from fifteen () seven.

- ① leaves ② comes ③ works ④ takes

17. Martha's explanation () us completely.

- ① was satisfied with ② was being satisfied
③ satisfying ④ satisfied

18. I can't make () what this statement means.

- ① in ② at ③ out ④ after

19. That is () I have to say about this situation.

- ① any ② after ③ also ④ all

20. If only I had () the courage to speak up then.

- ① have been ② have ③ had been ④ had

21. These are the people () photographs we have already looked at.

- ① who ② whose
③ whom ④ whomever

22. Though it was still September, Julia () buying presents for Christmas.

① set about

② took out

③ ran into

④ came across

23. Since Kevin leads a healthy lifestyle, he cannot () the last time he caught a cold.

① end

② recall

③ deal

④ beat

24. () being no good book on American literature in the bookstore, Jane decided not to buy anything.

① If

② Which

③ Where

④ There

25. May I be () from this meeting now since I have an appointment to go to the doctor?

① exclaimed

② explained

③ except

④ excused



