

## 英語問題 (60 分)

(この問題冊子は 8 ページである。)

### 受験についての注意

1. 監督の指示があるまで、問題を開いてはならない。
2. 携帯電話・スマートフォンの電源は切ること。
3. 時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能、計算機能、辞書機能などを使用してはならない。
4. 試験開始前に、監督から指示があったら、解答用紙の受験番号欄の番号が自身の受験番号かどうかを確認し、氏名を記入すること。
5. 解答用紙は 3 枚ある。解答は解答欄に記入し、その他の部分に何も書いてはならない。
6. 監督から試験開始の合図があったら、この問題の冊子が、上に記したページ数通りそろっているかどうか確かめること。
7. 筆記具は、H、F、HB の黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆やボールペンなどを使用してはならない。訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 問題冊子と解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。

以上

**I** 次の (1) ~ (5) の英文を読み、下線部に最も近い意味のものをそれぞれ A ~Dの中から選びなさい。

(1) Although she did not like the subject very much, Mary always did well in math class. Her teachers told her she had a natural gift for mathematics.

- A. aptitude      B. integrity      C. completion      D. accounting

(2) My friend had many problems at her part-time job. I didn't think she should stop working there, so I told her to be patient and not give up.

- A. calm down      B. hit the sack      C. hang in there      D. call it a day

(3) The house had a beautiful, quiet garden and a small, peaceful pond. This created a tranquil feeling even though the house was in the middle of a busy city.

- A. exciting      B. hectic      C. calm      D. intense

(4) Rescue workers responded in a flash and were able to save the man who had fallen into the river while fishing.

- A. brightly      B. formally      C. quickly      D. leisurely

(5) Beatrix Potter was a well-known English writer, illustrator, and natural scientist. She made a fortune from her Peter Rabbit stories, so she never had to worry about money.

- A. was rescued      B. was lucky      C. became angry      D. got rich

Ⅱ 次の (6) ~ (10) の英文を読み、空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ A~Dの中から選びなさい。

(6) Staff members at this hotel are very ( ) and helpful, which makes the guests feel at ease.

- A. cooperate      B. cooperative      C. cooperation      D. cooperatively

(7) One worker must stay in the office ( ) 7 p.m. every night in case there is an emergency.

- A. by      B. at      C. since      D. until

(8) The new paper straws are made ( ) recycled materials and are better for the environment than plastic straws.

- A. from      B. into      C. for      D. by

(9) The opening of the new restaurant ( ) rescheduled due to the unexpected damage caused by the typhoon.

- A. have been      B. could have      C. have      D. has been

(10) Whoever ( ) as the team leader will be required to work every weekend.

- A. had chosen      B. is selected      C. did choose      D. has selected

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、(11) ～ (15) の空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ A～Dの中から選びなさい。

We often start our conversations with small talk and then move on to more personal matters if both speakers have (11) \_\_\_\_\_ language skills. Sometimes, however, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ when we use the correct words, we do not accurately convey our feeling or message to the other person. Why is this? It may be because we are sending another message, but not with words. These so-called non-verbal messages, according to experts, may carry as much (13) \_\_\_\_\_ 90 % of the meaning in a conversation. There are various types of non-verbal signs (14) \_\_\_\_\_ facial expressions, gestures, eye-contact, and touch. So, if you want to have a successful conversation, it's important to know (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to use and interpret non-verbal signs.

- (11) A. adequate                      B. conflicting                      C. affluent                      D. understood
- (12) A. although                      B. even                      C. but                      D. yet
- (13) A. as                      B. from                      C. for                      D. on
- (14) A. inclusive                      B. from                      C. including                      D. likewise
- (15) A. who                      B. how                      C. which                      D. why

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、設問 (16) ～ (27) に答えなさい。

- ① Have you ever wondered what happens to the fruits and vegetables that nobody buys in the supermarket? Do you know what happens to the food served in restaurants that is left uneaten? Have you seen fields where the weather has damaged some of the vegetables? Together, all of these issues are known as “food loss” and “food waste.”
- ② People have tried to measure “food loss and waste,” or FLW, in order to understand how big the problem really is and to try to find solutions. One of the main organizations that studies FLW is the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). According to the FAO, the first term, “food loss,” refers to food that is destroyed or goes rotten before it ever reaches the stores that sell directly to consumers – people who buy and eat the food. “Food waste,” on the other hand, refers to food that is discarded by the stores that sell the food or by the consumers who buy it. The FAO estimates that 14% of the world’s food is lost or wasted. While 14% may not seem like a large number, the reality is almost unbelievable: 1.3 billion tons of food is lost and wasted every year!
- ③ Food loss and waste is a shocking problem for several reasons. First, around the world there are so many people who are not able to get enough to eat to stay healthy. How can we explain our massive food waste in the face of this kind of food insecurity? For example, in Africa, the FAO estimates that up to 20% of the people do not have enough to eat. (あ) Second, the production of food uses up great quantities of valuable natural resources, such as the land needed to grow the food and the water to make the fruits and vegetables grow. A third problem is the greenhouse gases food loss and waste are responsible for. These gases are put into the environment by farm equipment and by the trucks that transport food. Additionally, the food that is thrown away and rots in landfills also produces greenhouse gases.
- ④ To fight food loss and waste it is important to understand some of the causes. In developing countries, food may be lost because of transportation problems. For example, there may not be enough trucks available to carry the food, or the roads may be damaged, preventing food from arriving at stores before it spoils. In developed countries, some food loss happens because the food does not meet size or visual standards for stores, so it is never put out for sale, even though it is perfectly safe to eat. For example, farmers often have to discard vegetables that are not the size or the shape that stores require.

- ⑤ Different solutions have been proposed to reduce food loss and waste. One of these is to clearly label food items in stores so that they are easy to understand. By doing this, consumers can quickly check if the date on the package is when food is unsafe to eat or if it is just a recommendation for the best taste. Some supermarkets have also reduced the amount of waste by selling fruits and vegetables at a discounted price if they do not sell quickly or have an unusual shape or size.
- ⑥ A report by the FAO called the “State of Food and Agriculture 2019” suggested that solutions must target the specific problems of each area. For example, reducing consumer food waste in the U.S. will not solve food insecurity in Africa that is the result of food not being able to get to the store. In that case, improving roads and infrastructure would have a much bigger impact on food insecurity.
- ⑦ Does this mean there is not much we can do about such a big problem? Actually changing our attitudes about the food we buy and eat as well as acting responsibly can be the beginning of a process toward reducing food loss and food waste. Those studying the problem, like the FAO, suggest that good solutions will require the collaboration of government leaders, businesses, farmers, and consumers.

#### Selected Reference

FAO. “State of Food and Agriculture Report 2019.” [www.fao.org/3/ca6030en/ca6030en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/ca6030en/ca6030en.pdf).

- (16) According to paragraph 1, what can be considered food loss and food waste?
- A. the food the supermarket throws away
  - B. the food people buy in the supermarket
  - C. the food served in restaurants
  - D. the vegetables that grow in a field
- (17) According to paragraph 2, how is food loss different from food waste?
- A. Food loss is food that is completely lost, but food waste is only partly lost.
  - B. There is more food loss in stores than food wasted by consumers.
  - C. The FAO measures food loss, but it does not measure food waste.
  - D. Food loss happens before food reaches stores, but food waste happens in stores and in homes.

- (18) According to paragraph 3, why are food loss and waste shocking?
- A. If people are hungry, there is no global security.
  - B. When there is too much water, food is also lost.
  - C. They add to the crises of food insecurity and global warming.
  - D. Even people in Africa and Asia waste too much food.
- (19) According to paragraph 4, what is true about food loss and waste?
- A. In developing countries, food is often lost before reaching the store.
  - B. In developing countries, there are often not enough stores.
  - C. In developed countries, stores are concerned about food safety.
  - D. In developed countries, stores want to show a big selection.
- (20) According to paragraph 4, why do some farmers throw food away?
- A. Farmers are worried about the food being unsafe.
  - B. Farmers want to keep food prices high and reduce competition.
  - C. Stores need less and less fresh food from farmers.
  - D. Stores only want food that has a certain size or look.
- (21) In paragraph 5, the pronoun “these” refers to:
- A. stores
  - B. solutions
  - C. farmers
  - D. consumers
- (22) According to paragraph 5, what is NOT a way to reduce food waste in stores?
- A. Give customers a discount for buying unattractive vegetables.
  - B. Help customers easily understand when food will become unsafe.
  - C. Help stores organize their food packages on the shelf.
  - D. Make all the food labels easier to read and understand.

(23) According to paragraph 6, a good way to improve food insecurity in Africa is to:

- A. stop wasting food at the table in America.
- B. give money to retail stores in Africa.
- C. stop buying more food than needed in Asia.
- D. improve transportation in Africa.

(24) According to paragraph 7, what is true about solutions to food loss and waste?

- A. The FAO should find solutions to food loss and waste.
- B. Consumers alone should find solutions to food loss and waste.
- C. It will take time and effort from many people to reduce food loss and waste.
- D. There are no possible solutions to food loss and waste.

(25) What would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Weather Damage Destroys Good Food
- B. A Huge Problem with the World's Food Supply
- C. The Problem of Food Loss in Africa
- D. Restaurants Must Stop Food Waste

(26) 下線部 (あ) を日本語に訳しなさい。

(27) 下線部 (い) を日本語に訳しなさい。



V

(28) 次の英文 (う) か (え) のどちらかひとつを選び、示された書き出しに続けて、英語で文章を書きなさい。具体例や理由をなるべく多く挙げて書きなさい。ボックスの中の語彙や表現は必要に応じて文章中に用いたり、内容の参考にしたりしてもかまいません。これらの語彙や表現の使用の有無は評価には影響しません。

(う) What do you think is the best way to improve your foreign language skills?

I think the best way to improve my foreign language skills is ...

communication	vocabulary	grammar	practice
determination	motivation	have an open mind	

(え) If you had to choose between watching television or videos, playing sports, or reading a book, which would you choose? Why?

I would choose X because ...

personality	time	team	relax
spectator	prefer	alone	outdoors