

英 語

平成 23 年 度

入 学 試 験 問 題

受 験 番 号	
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1. 注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- (2) この問題冊子は 11 ページあります。
試験中に、問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、手を挙げて、監督者に知らせなさい。
- (3) 解答用紙には、氏名、受験番号の記入欄および受験番号のマーク欄があります。それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
- (4) 問題冊子のどのページも切り離してはいけません。
- (5) 試験終了後、解答用紙はもちろん、問題冊子も持ち帰ってはいけません。

2. 解答上の注意

- (1) マークシート左下に記載している「注意事項」を読みなさい。
- (2) 問題は

I

 ,

II

 ,

III

 ,

IV

 ,

V

 の 5 つから成ります。

平成 23 年度入学試験
問題訂正箇所
[英 語]

Ⅲ

問 14 ① a ② c ③ d の中から
1 つ正解を選びなさい。

問 15 ① b ② c ③ d の中から
1 つ正解を選びなさい。

I 問1～問5について、()に入れるべき最も適切なものをa～dの中から1つずつ選びなさい。

問1 She led a blind man () the hand across the street.

- a with b for c by d in

問2 By the way, does anybody know what's become () Jim?

- a with b of c at d on

問3 The remedy cured me () my fatigue.

- a from b out c of d against

問4 When he heard his name, he jumped () his feet.

- a to b into c with d on

問5 For relaxation nothing compares () a day on the beach.

- a to b on c about d with

II 問6～問10について、()に入れるべき最も適切なものをa～dの中から1つずつ選びなさい。

問6 I would feel scared to drive in this () traffic.

- a constant b heavy c smooth d frequent

問7 How come you () your tongue all the while during the meeting?

- a held b kept c saved d got

問 8 She has to study () three years before she graduates.

- Ⓐ more Ⓑ much Ⓒ other Ⓓ another

問 9 Female whales do not () eggs but give birth to babies and feed them breast milk.

- Ⓐ grow Ⓑ plant Ⓒ sow Ⓓ lay

問10 I know I have to catch up with the others, but on the other hand, I can barely () myself to study.

- Ⓐ lift Ⓑ carry Ⓒ bring Ⓓ rise

Ⅲ 問 11～問 15 について, [] 内に与えられた語を並べ替えて英文を完成し, (あ) と (い) にくるものの正しい組み合わせを Ⓐ～Ⓓ の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

問11 I'm () () (あ) () () (い) () () eyes.

[your / to / favor / sorry / in / find / fail / I]

- Ⓐ あ : (favor) い : (sorry) Ⓑ あ : (find) い : (fail)
Ⓒ あ : (fail) い : (favor) Ⓓ あ : (sorry) い : (in)

問12 She () () (あ), () () (い) () () .

[drives / too / crazy / which / talks / everybody / much]

- Ⓐ あ : (everybody) い : (crazy)
Ⓑ あ : (drives) い : (much)
Ⓒ あ : (which) い : (drives)
Ⓓ あ : (much) い : (everybody)

問13 I () just () a (あ) () () () to
(い) () my () () pains.

[and / different / with / was / order / aches / given / cope /
medicine / in]

- Ⓐ あ : (different) い : (cope)
- Ⓑ あ : (order) い : (given)
- Ⓒ あ : (medicine) い : (and)
- Ⓓ あ : (given) い : (aches)

問14 She () () the (あ) () () (い)
().

[goodwill / gave / disinterested / out / me / of / advice]

- Ⓐ あ : (disinterested) い : (out)
- Ⓑ あ : (advice) い : (the)
- Ⓒ あ : (goodwill) い : (me)
- Ⓓ あ : (advice) い : (disinterested)

問15 The death () () (あ) () () ()
(い) ().

[should / smoking / to / up / rate / you / give / encourage]

- Ⓐ あ : (figures) い : (to)
- Ⓑ あ : (encourage) い : (up)
- Ⓒ あ : (give) い : (you)
- Ⓓ あ : (should) い : (smoking)

IV 問16～問20について、次の英文の()に入れるべき最も適切なものを
a～dの中から1つずつ選びなさい。

A *¹diabetic man named Bryan was hospitalized for an *²infection in his right leg. The fifty-year-old businessman was wild with fear and filled (問16) anger because the doctors told him that his leg would have to be cut off.

Bryan first needed permission to fully feel everything, then to let all those things out. When he had done that, I asked, “Can you give yourself up to the situation as it is?”

(問17) first, Bryan saw nothing helpful in this idea; he was angry that I had even brought it up. I continued, however, saying, “The terrible possibility that you may lose your leg is constantly on your mind, it’s occupying your thoughts. Why not think about it for a while, be with it, then let it be? Thinking about it or pretending that you are not thinking about it, isn’t going to make it happen or not happen.”

“So if I make peace (問18) losing my leg, if I completely give up, will it be saved?” I reminded him that deep spiritual work is deep spiritual work. We can’t bargain with it. We can’t say, “If I’m spiritual enough, I will get the prize.”

The idea of losing his leg was so terrifying that he couldn’t think about it right away. But when he was finally able to look at the situation with his feelings and wonder, he said, “I might lose my leg. What would it be (問19) if I did?” Bryan realized that he would get an artificial leg and life would continue. Once he got through, he found some peace.

He relaxed into the situation, helping his body heal and move in whatever

direction he was supposed to. Luckily, his leg responded well to treatment and was saved. Looking back, though, Bryan says that the most amazing part of the (問20) situation was that when he finally gave in to the worst possible result, he found peace.

Notes : *¹diabetic 糖尿病の *²infection 感染

問16 (a) of (b) in (c) at (d) with

問17 (a) For (b) At (c) With (d) By

問18 (a) against (b) about (c) with (d) on

問19 (a) like (b) as (c) so (d) away

問20 (a) useless (b) pleasant (c) foolish (d) horrible

V 問 21～問 31 について、次の英文を読み、本文の内容に一致する最も適切なものを(a)～(d)の中から、1 つずつ選びなさい。

You have a degree and you know how to fly a jet. You've endured years of preparation and training, completed thousands of hours of flight time and even survived NASA's terrifying weightlessness test. Now you're up in space for the very first time, floating around the shuttle's cabin, and as you look out of the window, you realize something: you're hungry. What are you going to eat?

Initial voyages into space introduced questions scientists had never before considered. Could an astronaut swallow food in zero gravity? Would he choke?

Would pieces of food float into the shuttle's instruments and break something? To keep things simple, astronauts on the Project Mercury and Gemini missions ate ^{*1}pureed foods squeezed out of tubes. "It was like serving them baby food in a toothpaste container," explains Vickie Kloeris, NASA's Space Food Systems Laboratory manager. John Glenn was the first person to eat in space; in 1962 he ate applesauce and reported relatively easy digestion. But these early tube meals were far from delicious, and astronauts dropped too many pounds. "We know that astronauts have lost weight in every American and Russian manned flight," wrote NASA scientists Malcolm Smith and Charles Berry in a 1969 *Nutrition Today* article. "We don't know why." Feeding people in space was not as easy as it looked.

Floating around in space isn't as relaxing as it might sound. Astronauts expend a lot of energy and endure extreme stresses on their bodies. Their dietary requirements are therefore different from those of their gravity-bound counterparts on Earth. For example, they need extra calcium to compensate for bone loss. (Bones tend to ^{*2}regenerate slower in space, and the loss of bone thickness begins almost immediately after takeoff). A low-^{*3}sodium diet helps slow the process, but according to Kloeris, that's easier said than done. "There are no refrigerators in space, and salt is often used to help preserve foods," she says. "We have to be very careful of that."

By the Apollo missions, NASA had developed a nutritionally balanced menu with a wide variety of options ranging from tuna salad to corn chowder. Of course, all the items were freeze-dried, ^{*4}dehydrated or "thermo-stabilized" (heat-treated to kill bacteria), and they didn't look like regular food. Meals were ^{*5}rehydrated and served in a bag, allowing them to be eaten with a spoon. The Apollo 8 crew celebrated Christmas Day 1968 by eating thermo-stabilized turkey, gravy sauce and cranberry sauce. Neil Armstrong and Buzz

Aldrin became the first men to eat on the moon when they consumed ham-salad sandwiches, rehydratable beverages and fruit strips during their lunar excursion. The Apollo 11 astronauts actually ate four meals on the moon's surface.

Today, the most elaborate outer-space meals are consumed in the International Space Station (ISS), where astronauts enjoy everything from steak to chocolate cake. They even have a small beverage refrigerator that can serve cold drinks. The ISS is a joint venture between the U.S. and Russia, and diplomatic guidelines dictate the percentage of food an astronaut must eat from each country. NASA's food laboratory has 185 different menu items, Russia offers around 100, and when Japan sent up its first crew member in 2008, about 30 dishes came with him. Kloeris says that the freeze-dried shrimp cocktail, served with powdered sauce, is the most popular dish. Due to dietary restrictions and storage issues, astronauts still can't eat whatever they want whenever they feel like it. The space station operates on a 16-day menu cycle, and each astronaut is given two cases to fill with any type of *6 non-perishable goods, such as potato chips or chocolate candy. Sometimes NASA sends up a bonus item, like a birthday cake.

In 1965, Gemini 3 astronaut John Young surprised his crew members when he pulled out a corned-beef-on-rye sandwich purchased from a Florida food shop. Pizza Hut "delivered" a vacuum-sealed pizza to the Mir space station in 2001, and ISS member Peggy Whitson requested a nut pie in 2002. A Mexican food called tortillas has been on every mission since 1985, when Mexican scientist Rodolfo Neri Vela brought them onboard a space-shuttle mission. In fact, NASA now provides astronauts with their own partially dehydrated tortillas made by the same company that supplies Taco Bell. In 2008, NASA astronaut and ISS crew member Sandra Magnus became the first person to try to cook a meal in space. It took her over an hour to cook onions and garlic in

the space station's food warmer, but she managed to create a truly delicious dish: grilled tuna in a lemon-garlic-ginger marinade — eaten from a bag, of course.

Most of the dishes served on the original Apollo flights have been improved, altered or not cooked at all in favor of new items. The famous freeze-dried ice cream was created on request for an Apollo 7 crew member, but the astronauts disliked it so much that it has never been used again. A few years ago, NASA tried to resolve complaints about fish-based dishes smelling too fishy, but their solution, thermo-stabilized ^{*7} swordfish in tomato sauce, tasted so bad that some astronauts refused to eat it. But despite all the problems and unappealing meals, there is still one food item that has made it onto every menu and that every astronaut seems to enjoy: a drink called Tang.

Notes : *¹pureed 煮て裏ごしした *²regenerate 再生する
*³sodium ナトリウム *⁴dehydrated 乾燥させた
*⁵rehydrated 水を加えて元に戻した
*⁶non-perishable 長期保存に耐える
*⁷swordfish メカジキ

問21 How long have researchers been developing space food?

- (a) Probably less than thirty years.
- (b) Probably between thirty and forty years.
- (c) Probably between forty and fifty years.
- (d) Probably more than fifty years.

問22 What type of food was the first to be eaten in space?

- (a) Meat was the first type of food eaten in space.
- (b) Seafood was the first type of food eaten in space.
- (c) Vegetables were the first type of food eaten in space.
- (d) Fruit was the first type of food eaten in space.

問23 What was one problem for astronauts on the first space flights?

- (a) Their weight decreased.
- (b) They choked on their food.
- (c) They could not swallow their food easily.
- (d) Floating pieces of food damaged the shuttle's instruments.

問24 Why do astronauts in space have a different diet to people on earth?

- (a) Because astronauts need more sodium.
- (b) Because astronauts need pureed food.
- (c) Because space and earth are different environments.
- (d) Because space food is dehydrated.

問25 What does thermo-stabilizing do?

- (a) It makes food safe to eat.
- (b) It makes food more appetizing.
- (c) It increases the nutritional balance of food.
- (d) It decreases the "fishy" taste in food.

問26 What was the first type of meat eaten on the moon?

- (a) Steak.
- (b) Ham.
- (c) Tuna.
- (d) Turkey.

問27 How different were the Japanese and US astronauts' menu in 2008?

- (a) Japanese astronauts had twice as much food to choose from than the US.
- (b) Japanese astronauts had more than six times more food to choose from than the US.
- (c) US astronauts had twice as much food to choose from than the Japanese.
- (d) US astronauts had more than six times more food to choose from than the Japanese.

問28 How long have tortillas been on the astronaut's menu?

- (a) For less than two years.
- (b) For about ten years.
- (c) For about fifteen years.
- (d) For over twenty five years.

問29 How long ago was the first meal prepared in space?

- (a) More than fifty years ago.
- (b) About thirty years ago.
- (c) About fifteen years ago.
- (d) Less than five years ago.

問30 What particular thing was hated most by astronauts?

- (a) Tang.
- (b) Ice cream.
- (c) Apple sauce.
- (d) Tuna.

問31 How has space food changed over time?

- Ⓐ It has become higher in salt.
- Ⓑ It is more “fishy” than before.
- Ⓒ There is more food on the menu now.
- Ⓓ Astronauts bring all of their own food now.