

令和4(2022)年度入学者選抜個別学力検査問題

外国語

注意事項

1. 監督者の指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は、全部で9ページあり、第1～3ページは下書用紙です。下書用紙は切り離してはいけません。
3. 問題は、冊子の間にはさみこんであります。
4. 解答用紙は、問題冊子と別に印刷されているので、誤らないように注意しなさい。
5. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定された欄内に横書きで記入しなさい。
6. 各解答用紙には、受験番号欄が2または4か所あります。それぞれ記入を忘れないこと。
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8. 落丁または印刷の不鮮明な箇所があれば申し出なさい。

学科によって解答すべき問題が異なります。

説明に従って解答しなさい。

読みやすい字で書くこと。

外 国 語

次の英文は *BBC Future* (2020年7月15日) に掲載された “Is it safe to microwave food?” (Jessica Brown) の記事を一部改変したものです。この文章をよく読んで、医学科と歯学科の受験者は問題 3, 4, 5, 6 に答えなさい。保健衛生学科と口腔保健学科の受験者は問題 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 に答えなさい。 解答は解答用紙の指定された欄に記入すること。

Despite being a kitchen workhorse for decades, few household items have been more *divisive* than the microwave. It's hailed as a lifesaver for those who can't, or won't, cook, and portrayed by some chefs as singlehandedly dragging the art of cooking into the gutter.

But another debate lies beyond the culinary disputes — when is microwave cooking bad for you?

When used correctly, there's nothing to worry about in terms of a microwave's radiation, according to the World Health Organization. But other concerns are less clear — including whether microwaving food causes nutrient loss, or whether heating food in plastic can trigger hormone disruption.

Some research has shown that vegetables lose some of their nutritional value in the microwave.

For example, microwaving has been found to remove 97% of the flavonoids — plant compounds with anti-inflammatory benefits — in broccoli. That's a third more damage than done by boiling.

However, one 2019 study looking at the nutrient loss of broccoli in the microwave pointed out that previous studies varied the cooking time, temperature, and whether or not the broccoli was in water. It found that shorter cooking times (they microwaved the broccoli for one minute) didn't *compromise* nutritional

問題

保健衛生学科と口腔保健学科のみ

1 The following words appear in bold italics in the text. On the answer sheet, circle the letter indicating the best definition for each word (based on how the word is used in the text).

divisive

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|------------------|
| a) advanced | b) closely examined | c) controversial |
| d) praised | e) written about | |

compromise

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| a) affect | b) guarantee | c) maintain |
| d) produce | e) weaken | |

straightforward

- | | | |
|----------|------------------|-----------|
| a) best | b) helpful | c) proven |
| d) quick | e) uncomplicated | |

optimum

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| a) average | b) ideal | c) maximum |
| d) measured | e) popular | |

properties

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| a) features | b) levels | c) outcomes |
| d) purposes | e) recommendations | |

ingesting

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| a) consuming | b) damaging | c) finding |
| d) forming | e) warming | |

purchased

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| a) analysed | b) bought | c) collected |
| d) heated | e) tracked | |

prior to

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|
| a) according to | b) along with | c) despite |
| d) in advance of | e) next to | |

uniform

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------|
| a) accurate | b) consistent | c) high |
| d) required | e) safe | |

chief

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------|
| a) expected | b) extreme | c) hard |
| d) main | e) strict | |

- 11) Phthalates are used in the process of manufacturing plastic products to give them more flexibility.
- 12) Bisphenol is a plastic additive that may have harmful effects on the human body, but there is not very much research concerning it.
- 13) According to Rolf Halden, microwaving increases pollution.
- 14) According to Leonardo Trasande, someone who rarely microwaves food in plastic containers may have just as much risk as someone who often does it.
- 15) According to Halden, the lid of a plastic container is the most likely source of dangerous chemicals.
- 16) Francisco Diez-Gonzalez recommends heating raw food in the microwave to ensure even cooking.
- 17) In order to kill any harmful bacteria, the article suggests reheating meals more than once.
- 18) Betty Schwartz's students asked her to examine the small crystals they found in their jacket potatoes.
- 19) Schwartz found acrylamide in microwave-cooked potatoes but not in boiled potatoes.
- 20) It is suggested that exposure to acrylamide may lead to cancer.
- 21) If the potatoes are soaked in water before microwaving, the risk of creating acrylamide is lowered.
- 22) Juming Tang says that human beings emit radioactive waves and receive the same waves from other people.
- 23) The radiation used in microwaves is not strong enough to detach electrons from atoms.
- 24) According to Timothy Jorgensen, microwave radiation used to be dangerous but now it is safe.

医学科と歯学科のみ

4 Briefly (in 10 to 25 words) answer the following questions in your own words, using complete English sentences. Base your answers on the information presented in the article.

- 1) Summarise two contrasting results of the 2019 study looking at the nutrient loss of broccoli in the microwave.
- 2) Give two or more examples of how different additives to plastic are thought to affect human health.
- 3) What kinds of plastic containers should be used when heating food in a microwave?

全学科

5 下線部(ア)と(イ)を日本語に訳しなさい。

全学科

6 電子レンジで食品を調理する際に生じるリスクについて、この記事の著者が述べていることを、以下のキーワードのすべてを用いて日本語で400字以内にまとめなさい。なお、キーワードは初出の際に四角く囲むこと。

※英数字は2文字で1マスとすること。

例)

DN	A
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栄養素

容器

DNA

content. Steaming and microwaving could even increase content of most flavonoids, which are compounds linked to reduced risk of heart disease. “Under the cooking conditions used in this study, microwaving appeared to be a better way to preserve flavonoids than steaming,” the researchers wrote.

Yet they²⁾ also found that microwaving with too much water (such as the amount you’d use to boil) caused a drop in flavonoids.

Lead researcher Xianli Wu, a scientist at the Beltsville Human Nutrition Research Center at the US Department of Agriculture, says there isn’t one agreed mechanism to explain why microwaving could increase flavonoid content. It could be that microwaving makes flavonoids easier to measure — perhaps by softening the plant tissue, making them easier to extract — rather than increasing their amount.

But there’s no *straightforward* answer as to whether microwaving vegetables will retain more nutrients than any other method. That’s because each food is different in terms of the texture and nutrients they contain, according to Wu.

“Though in general microwaving is a preferred method, the *optimum* time will be different for different vegetables,” Wu says. “When considering commonly used domestic cooking methods, microwaving is a preferred cooking method, at least for many plant foods, but probably not for every plant food.”

In another study, researchers compared the content of phenolics (compounds associated with various health benefits) of various vegetables after being boiled, steamed and microwaved. Microwaving and steaming caused a loss in phenolic content in squash, peas and leeks, but not in spinach, peppers, broccoli or green beans. The researchers also tested for antioxidant activity.

For both measures, vegetables fared better in the microwave compared to being boiled.

“Moderate heat treatment might have been a useful tool in improving health *properties* of some vegetables,” the researchers write.

* * *

We often microwave foods in plastic containers and wrapping, but some scientists warn of the risk of *ingesting* phthalates. When exposed to heat, these plastic additives can break down and leach into food.

“Some plastic isn’t designed for microwaves because it has polymers inside to make it soft and flexible, which melt at a lower temperature and may leach out during the microwave process if it goes beyond 100°C (212°F),” says Juming Tang, professor of food engineering at Washington State University.

In a 2011 study, researchers *purchased* more than 400 plastic containers designed to contain food, and found that the majority leaked chemicals that disrupt hormones.

Phthalates are one of the most commonly used plasticisers, added to make plastic more flexible and often found in takeaway containers, plastic wrap and water bottles. They have been found to disrupt hormones and our metabolic system. In children, phthalates can increase blood pressure and insulin resistance, which can increase the risk of metabolic disorders such as diabetes and hypertension. Exposure also has been linked to fertility issues, asthma and ADHD.

Phthalates are also potential disrupters of thyroid hormones, says Leonardo Trasande, professor of environmental medicine and population health at NYU School of Medicine in New York. Among other things, these hormones are crucial for babies’ brain development during pregnancy.

Bisphenol is also commonly used in plastic products, and studies have suggested it may also disrupt hormones. But research is limited, compared to the amount of studies looking at phthalates.

Phthalates are everywhere — even in toys and body lotions — and it’s still unclear just how much damage they do. But most experts agree that heating plastic with phthalates can increase exposure.

“Microwaving mobilises contaminants,” says Rolf Halden, professor and director of the Biodesign Center for Environmental Health Engineering at Arizona State University. “This process is used in laboratories to extract pollutants from

samples, *prior to* chemical analysis.”

And the potential risks don't necessarily increase with how often an individual microwaves food in plastic containers, Trasande argues — as the relationship is non-linear between the amount of chemical exposure and risk of hormone disruption.

“The old pedagogy was that the dose mediated poison. Now we understand from multiple studies that low level exposures are where the greatest component of effects happens, so there's no safe level of exposure,” Trasande says.

It's important to remember that, when heating food in a plastic container, exposure also can happen with plastic that doesn't touch the food, such as a lid.

“Water rises as steam from the food, and then condenses on the underside of the lid, and the extracted chemicals from the lid then fall down into your food, contained in the condensation droplets,” Halden says.

The best ways to minimise risk are to use other microwave-safe materials than plastic, such as ceramic. If you do use plastic containers, avoid any that are losing their shape, since old and damaged containers are more likely to leach chemicals. You can also check your container's universal recycling symbol, often on the bottom of a product — those with a number 3 and the letters “V” or “PVC” include phthalates.

* * *

Even if you avoid plastics, there are other potential risks of heating food in the microwave — including uneven heating, and the high temperatures used.

First, consider using microwaves to reheat, rather than cook, food, as it may cook unevenly. “Depending on the portion of food that's heated, there will be some parts that are hotter than others,” says Francisco Diez-Gonzalez, professor of food safety at the University of Georgia.

“Temperatures will be different in a cross-section of the food. It's hard to achieve a completely *uniform* temperature, especially when talking about raw foods.”

But it's important to note that reheating food comes with risks, too. Food must be heated until it is 82°C (176°F) throughout to kill any harmful bacteria — and because bacteria can still grow each time food cools back down, you shouldn't reheat a meal more than once.

The high temperatures of the microwave may also pose some risk. Generally speaking, higher temperatures aren't a problem, but there is some research suggesting a risk linked to cooking some starchy foods in the microwave, including cereals and root vegetables.

When Betty Schwartz, professor of nutritional sciences at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, saw her students heating jacket potatoes in the microwave on their lunchbreaks, she noticed small crystals inside their potatoes.

When she analysed them, she found they were high in the chemical acrylamide, which can be a natural by-product of cooking. Schwartz asked her students to boil their potatoes instead, and found that this didn't create acrylamide, ⁴⁾ which she says forms in higher temperatures in the microwave.

This is a concern because animal studies have shown that acrylamide acts as a carcinogen because it interferes with cell's DNA, but evidence in humans is limited. There is some research to suggest that microwaves are more favourable to the growth of acrylamide than other methods of cooking.

"At 100°C (212°F), there's enough energy to alter the automatic joints between molecules to produce a molecule with much higher energy, which can react with DNA, which induces mutations," says Schwartz. "When you have many mutations it can produce cancer." Animal studies have shown this to be the case with acrylamides.

One way around this is to soak the potatoes in water before putting them in the microwave.

* * *

As for the radiation in microwaves, it is completely harmless. Microwaves use low frequency electromagnetic radiation — the same kind used in lightbulbs and

radios. When you put food inside a microwave, ⁵⁾it absorbs these microwaves, which makes water molecules in the food vibrate, causing friction that heats up the food.

Humans absorb electromagnetic waves, too. But microwave ovens produce relatively low frequency waves and they are contained inside the microwave. Even if that weren't the case, the waves are harmless, says Tang. (Of course, the heat in a microwave isn't harmless — so you should never put, say, a living creature inside of a microwave).

"Microwaves are part of the electromagnetic waves we're exposed to daily. When you bake bread, you're exposed to electromagnetic waves and infrared energy from the heating elements of the oven. Even people exchange radioactive waves between each other," Tang says.

"If you're eating crops grown from sunlight, you shouldn't be concerned about food from a microwave."
(1)

Unlike X-rays, microwaves don't use ionising radiation, which means they don't carry enough energy to detach electrons from atoms.

"You have to break chemical bonds to damage DNA. This is the *chief* way radiation kills — it mutates cells and causes cancer," says Timothy Jorgensen, associate professor of radiation medicine at Georgetown University's medical centre.

Concerns about microwave radiation were largely settled in the years after the microwave oven was first invented, Jorgenson says.

In particular, a lot of research was carried out by scientists at the Army Natick Research and Development Laboratories in Massachusetts, U.S., around the safety of microwaves, which went a long way to allaying concerns.

When it comes to cooking food in the microwave, there's a lot to consider. Microwaves have long been deemed a safe kitchen appliance — but that comes with caveats, according to research. And in particular, experts are still raising concerns about how the plastic packaging we use in the microwave can disrupt our hormones, and, subsequently, affect our health.