問題·解答 用紙番号

6

の解答用紙に解答しなさい。

英語

〈受験学部・学科〉

法学部, 国際学部, 経済学部, 経営学部, 現代社会学部, 理工学部, 薬学部, 看護学部, 農学部【理系科目型】, 農学部【文系科目型】

問題は100点満点で作成しています。

- - As you may know, Americans have a reputation for consuming lots of food, and not just at home. Restaurants typically serve much larger meals than in most other countries. In fact, despite many Americans' big appetites, often they are unable to clean their plates at a restaurant. That's when it's time to request a doggie bag.
 - Wait, what do dogs have to do with uneaten food? According to dictionary publisher Merriam-Webster, a doggie bag (or doggy bag) is "a container for leftover* food to be carried home from a meal eaten at a restaurant." But that doesn't answer our question. To find it, we have to go back to World War II. At that time, one way Americans dealt with food shortages was to give leftovers from home-cooked meals to their pets. Restaurants later got in on the act by offering takeout boxes so customers could feed uneaten portions to their animal companions, which were in many cases dogs. Some diners then began asking for "doggie bags" to save food for themselves, not their pets. Perhaps they didn't own any, or maybe they just didn't feel like giving them such good eats.
 - 3 Traditionalists considered doggie bags as a $a_{(4)}$ crude practice, but some restaurants added a sophisticated touch by shaping the tin foil* covering the

leftovers into decorative designs like swans or seahorses*. Doggie bags designed specifically to carry bottles of wine gave the containers even more charm. However, there are still first-class restaurants that look down on the use of doggie bags, not just the tacky* name.

Today, environmentally conscious diners have found further justification to ask for a doggie bag: food loss. Although food has not been in short supply in the U.S. over the decades since World War II, these restaurant-goers think they can reduce the environmental impact of farming and ranching by avoiding needless waste. And if you feel hesitant to ask for a "doggie bag" even though you want to save the planet, remember that there are plenty of alternatives like "to-go box" or "takeout container."

(出典: America's Evolution, Alexander Farrell 著, 松柏社)

(注) leftover* 食べ残し(の)
 tin foil* 包装用の錫箔、アルミホイル
 seahorses* タツノオトシゴ
 tacky* 悪趣味な

問1 下線部(1)~(9)の文章中での意味として最も適切なものを、それぞれの番号の(A)~(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(1)	(A)	occasionally	(B)	usually	(C)	barely	(D)	immediately
(2)	(A)	in favor of			(B)	on account of		
	(C)	in spite of			(D)	(D) to say nothing of		
(3)	(A)	managed	(B)	expected	(C)	feared	(D)	recalled
(4)	(A)	proper	(B)	intelligent	(C)	boring	(D)	impolite
(5)	(A)	plain	(B)	industrial	(C)	artistic	(D)	unnatural
(6)	(A)	criticize	(B)	investigate	(C)	encourage	(D)	acknowledge
(7)	(A)	information	(B)	distance	(C)	material	(D)	reason
(8)	(A)	estimate	(B)	examine	(C)	decrease	(D)	survive
(9)	(A)	changes	(B)	options	(C)	arguments	(D)	relations

- 問2 (1)~(4)の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)~(D)の中から一つずつ選びなさい。
 - (1) According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true?
 - (A) Americans are known for the small amount of food they eat.
 - (B) Restaurant serving sizes are the same in every country.
 - (C) Americans ask for a doggie bag because they cannot finish their meals.
 - (D) Americans do not have large appetites.
 - (2) According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true?
 - (A) Dogs carried extra food home in special bags during World War II.
 - (B) American families gave their pets away to restaurants.
 - (C) Customers used to give food to pets in restaurants.
 - (D) Some Americans gave their uneaten food to their pets.
 - (3) According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true?
 - (A) Some people approve of doggie bags and some do not.
 - (B) Doggie bag design does not vary between restaurants.
 - (C) Some restaurants serve swans and seahorses in doggie bags.
 - (D) Some customers give red wine to their dogs.
 - (4) According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true?
 - (A) Farmers and ranchers avoid using doggie bags.
 - (B) There is more than one way to say "doggie bag."
 - (C) There is a food shortage in America.
 - (D) Diners who take food home often waste it.

1.	It's windy outsi	de. Dres	s warmly _		to catch	a col	ld.	
	(A) as soon as			(B)	so you will no	ot		
	(C) in order no	t		(D)	as you might	as we	ell	
2.	It	for	me to hear	that he	had quit schoo	1.		
	(A) shocked			(B)	would shock			
	(C) was shocke	d		(D)	was shocking			
3.	Olivia had diffi	culty		her tr	rue feelings at	that t	ime.	
	(A) expressing			(B)	to express			
	(C) from expres	ssing		(D)	to be expresse	ed		
4.		of the	atudonta o		., 1		_	
		_ 01 0110	students a	t our uni	versity work pa	art-tim	ne on the	weeken
	(A) Anyone	(B)			Almost		Lot	weeken
5.		(B)	Most	(C)	Almost	(D)	Lot	weeken
5.	(A) Anyone	(B)	Most	(C)	Almost	(D)	Lot	
5.	(A) Anyone If I had bough	(B)	Most uitar in Ja	(C)	Almost	(D)	Lot	times t
	(A) Anyone If I had bough amount.	(B)	Most uitar in Ja be cost	(C) apan, it v	Almost	(D)	Lot three have been	times t
	(A) Anyone If I had bough amount. (A) cost	(B)	Most uitar in Ja be cost Ms. Lee th	(C) apan, it v (C)	Almost vould have cost	(D) (D) put of	Lot three have been	times t
6.	(A) Anyone If I had bough amount. (A) cost	(B) t this g (B)	Most uitar in Ja be cost Ms. Lee the	(C) apan, it v (C) hat the m (C)	Almost would have cost heeting will be	(D) (D) put of (D)	Lot three have bee	times t n costin
6.	(A) Anyone If I had bough amount. (A) cost Please (A) inform	(B) t this g (B)	Most uitar in Ja be cost Ms. Lee the	(C) apan, it v (C) hat the m (C)	Almost would have cost eeting will be tell to	(D) (D) put of (D)	Lot three have bee	times t n costin

9.	The new museum in my town	by a famou	s architect now.
	$\begin{tabular}{lll} (A) & is designing & & (B) & has designed \\ \end{tabular}$	(C) was designed	(D) is being designed
10.	Charlotte was not only a talented dance	er	a talented director.
	$ \text{(A)} \textbf{nor} \qquad \qquad \text{(B)} \textbf{as well} $	(C) neither	(D) but also
11.	The manager asked a new employe	ee	fifteen copies of the
	document for today's meeting.		
	(A) doing (B) to do	(C) making	(D) to make
12.	Since David has lived in this town for	about 30 years, he is	is with
	the area.		
	(A) familiar (B) relieved	(C) equipped	(D) known

l								べかえて空所を補い、
取も	適切	な央乂を元成さ	せるの	23, (1)~(15)	に入る韶句の記	万でイ	答えなさい。(15点)
1.	他人	の視点から物事	を見る	るのは難しいと私に	まいて	つも思います。		
)()(2) another person's
	view	point.						
	(A)	hard	(B)	things	(C)	find	(D)	to
	(E)	it	(F)	see	(G)	from		
2.	最近	の調査によると	、イン	ンターネット利用ネ	者全体	本の半数以上がア	ジアリ	こ住んでいます。
	A ()(4)) ()(5)()	(6)()	Inte	ernet users live in
	Asia	ı .						
	(A)	of all	(B)	half	(C)	that	(D)	recent
	(E)	survey	(F)	shows	(G)	more than		
3.	スケ	ジュールについ	てさら	らに知りたい場合に	よ、	会議のウェブサイ	トをす	参照してください。
	Plea	se ()()(7)()	(8)() (9) about the
	sche	dule.						
	(A)	for	(B)	website	(C)	to	(D)	the conference
	(E)	further	(F)	refer	(G)	information		
1.	彼女	は、いったん決	心した	たら簡単には考える	を変え	えないタイプの人 [、]	です。	
	She	is the type of	f pers	son ()(1	0)	()(11)	eas	ily (12)()
	() made it u	ıp.					
	(A)	has	(B)	change	(C)	once	(D)	her mind
	(E)	who	(F)	she	(G)	doesn't		
. 5 .	スト	レスをためすぎ	ると何	建康を害する可能性	生が高	高いです。		
	Too	()(13) ()(14)()(15)() h	ealth.
	(A)	bad	(B)	stress	(C)	to	(D)	much
	(E)	likely	(F)	cause	(G)	is		

IV	7 2	大の 1 ~ 5 の s	会話の空所に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A)~(D)の中から一つずつ選び
	」 なさ	さい。(15点)	
	1.	Customer:	Excuse me. I'm looking for indoor plants.
		Employee:	You'll find them in garden supplies.
		Customer:	
		Employee:	Over there. In the back of the store.
			(A) What's your location?
			(B) When can I go?
			(C) Which way is that?
			(D) How long is it?
	2.	Mother:	John really wants to get a dog.
		Father:	I'm not sure it's a good idea. A pet is a big responsibility.
		Mother:	He promises to take it for a walk every day, rain or shine.
			(A) I don't think he does.
			(B) He's been talking about it for weeks.
			(C) I'd like him to help next month.
			(D) I prefer cats.
	3.	William:	I'll have the T-bone steak.
	0.	Server:	Would you like to order something else with that?
		William:	
		Server:	A baked potato would be the best choice.
			(A) D 1 2 3-t:2

- (A) Do you have any recommendations?
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \beg$
- (C) May I have the check, please?
- $\ensuremath{^{(D)}}$ How would you like your steak done?

4.	Satoshi:	Your	father	seems	very	nice.	What	does	he	do?
----	----------	------	--------	-------	------	-------	------	------	----	-----

Evelyn: He was a firefighter, but now he's retired.

Satoshi: Really?

Evelyn: Just last year.

- (A) Did that take a long time?
- (B) How long ago was that?
- (C) Did he look forward to it?
- (D) Why did that happen?
- 5. Mary: I have to work late tonight.

Kazu: Do you want me to make dinner?

Mary: Don't bother. Just get something for me at the supermarket.

Kazu:

- (A) No thanks. I'm not hungry.
- (B) Good idea. It's almost finished.
- (C) What do you want to have?
- (D) I already made dinner.

oxdot 次の広告をもとに、 $1\sim4$ の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の(A) \sim (D)の中か ら一つずつ選びなさい。(12点)

A Great Adventure

The Experience of a Lifetime in Just 3 Hours!

Experience kayaking* or canoeing on crystal clear Upper Campbell Lake, climbing a rock face, swinging like Tarzan through the trees on the ropes course, or sailing with the winds. Beginners are welcome. Exciting outdoor adventures led by our talented teachers and guides are open to all guests and visitors to Strathcona. It is best to sign up in advance but last-minute decisions to join are welcome if space is available.

Adult: \$35 ... Morning & Afternoon Activity Package

\$20 ... Morning or Afternoon Activity

Child (under 16 accompanied by an adult):

\$25 ... Morning & Afternoon Activity Package

\$15 ... Morning or Afternoon Activity

Evening Sailing Option: \$15

Includes all outdoor equipment, instruction and transportation within the regular program. Does not include accommodation or meals.

DAILY ACTIVITIES: June 27 - September 4

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
MON	Ropes Course	Naturalist Hike	Sailing
TUE	Canoeing	Boat Excursion	Sailing
WED	Kayaking	Rock Climbing	Sailing
THU	Ropes Course	Naturalist Hike	Sailing
FRI	Kayaking	Sailing	Sailing
SAT	Canoeing	Ropes Course	Sailing
SUN	Kayaking	Rock Climbing	Sailing

(出典: English for Tourism <Intermediate>, 観光英検センター編著, 三修社 一部改変)

(注) kayaking* カヌーの一種で、パドル(耀)で左右交互に水をかいて進む

- 1. Who is the target of this advertisement?
 - (A) A business person looking for an accommodation during his business trip.
 - (B) Parents who are planning for a family vacation.
 - (C) A young man who hopes to become a museum guide.
 - (D) A professional kayaker training for the Olympics.
- 2. According to the advertisement, which of the following is true?
 - (A) Kayaking and canoeing are for experienced visitors only.
 - (B) You need to be a hotel guest at Strathcona to sign up for the outdoor activities.
 - (C) Strathcona guests are guaranteed to be able to sign up at the last minute.
 - (D) Guests need to bring or buy their own food during the outdoor activities.
- 3. Which of the following is true regarding the daily activities?
 - (A) The same set of activities are available all year around.
 - (B) Sailing is not available on weekends.
 - (C) Canoeing is not available in the afternoon.
 - (D) Rock climbing is available three times a week.
- 4. How much does it cost for a father and his 10-year-old son to experience kayaking and rock climbing together in one day?
 - (A) \$35.
 - (B) **\$60**.
 - (C) **\$65**.
 - (D) **\$75**.