

# ◇ 英 語

英5-1～英5-9まで9ページあります。

1 次の英文を読んで以下の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

There's nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from?

Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! \*The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cacao drink was a divine gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist \*Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means "food of the gods."

The Spanish explorer \*Hernando Cortez went to South America in 1519. He visited the Mexican Emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in a drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too ( ア ) for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, <sup>[1]</sup>it became more popular. By the 17th century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.

Later, people started using chocolate in pastries, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cacao beans, and getting to the center of the cacao bean. The Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. van Houten made a machine that pressed the fat from the bean. The resulting powder mixed better with water than cacao did. Now, <sup>[2]</sup>some call van Houten's chocolate "Dutch chocolate."

It was easy to mix Dutch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new recipes that used powdered chocolate. People started mixing sweetened chocolate with cocoa butter to make solid chocolate bars. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the 19th century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since <sup>[3]</sup>this process was invented.

Today, two countries—Brazil and Ivory Coast—<sup>[4]</sup>account for almost half the world's chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate.

[カ] Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help prevent heart attacks, or help keep them from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. ( キ ), the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain, which is not good for people's health. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain.

Chocolate is toxic to some animals. An ingredient in chocolate is poisonous to dogs, cats, parrots, small rodents, and some livestock. Their bodies cannot process some of the chemicals found in chocolate. Therefore, [ク] they should never be fed chocolate.

注：

\*the Aztec(s)

「アステカ族：14世紀から16世紀にメキシコに栄えたアステカ帝国の人々」

\*Carolus Linnaeus

「スウェーデンの科学者カール・フォン・リンネ (1707-1778)のラテン語名」

\*Hernando Cortez

「エルナン・コルテス：16世紀にアステカ帝国を滅ぼしたスペイン人」

1 次の(a)~(e)を年代順に並べ替えるとして最も適切なものを、次の①~④から一つ選びなさい。

1

- (a) The sweet chocolate was drunk by the rich in Europe.
- (b) Cortez took cacao beans to Spain and gave them to the king.
- (c) People in Spain started to drink chocolate with chili pepper.
- (d) Columbus took cacao beans from the New World to Europe.
- (e) Cortez traveled to South America.

- ① (d)-(c)-(a)-(e)-(b)
- ② (d)-(c)-(b)-(a)-(e)
- ③ (d)-(e)-(b)-(c)-(a)
- ④ (d)-(e)-(c)-(b)-(a)

2 ( ア )に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- ① bitter
- ② sweet
- ③ hot
- ④ salty

2

3 下線部<sub>[イ]</sub>it の指すものとして最も適切なものを、次の①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- ① straight cacao drink
- ② cacao drink with sugar
- ③ cacao drink with vanilla
- ④ cacao drink with chili pepper

3

4 下線部<sub>[ウ]</sub>some call van Houten's chocolate "Dutch chocolate."と同じ文型を持つ文はどれか。最も適切なものを、次の①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- ① Someone was calling my name.
- ② We called the dog John.
- ③ She calls her mother every morning.
- ④ He called to the waitress for tomato juice.

4

5 下線部<sub>[エ]</sub>this process とはどんなプロセスか。最も適切なものを、次の①~④から一つ選びなさい。

- ① to mix powered cocoa butter with solid chocolate bars
- ② to mix powered milk with solid chocolate bars
- ③ to mix milk with powered chocolate without sugar
- ④ to mix powered milk with chocolate

5

6 下線部 account for の表す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

6

- ① buy                      ② import                      ③ produce                      ④ consume

7 下線部 Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help prevent heart attacks の表す内容として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

7

- ① Cocoa and dark chocolate stop you from having a heart attack.  
② If you eat or drink cocoa and dark chocolate, it is likely to lower the risk of heart attacks.  
③ Cocoa and dark chocolate are supposed to help you after you have a heart attack.  
④ Heart attacks are believed to happen if you don't eat cocoa and dark chocolate.

8 (      キ      )に入れるのに最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

8

- ① As a result                      ② In other words  
③ Therefore                      ④ On the other hand

9 下線部 they should never be fed chocolate の理由として最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

9

- ① Chocolate contains some chemicals which harm their bodies.  
② Some chemicals found in chocolate are nutritious to them.  
③ They often eat too much chocolate because it is delicious.  
④ They know that chocolate is harmful.

10 本文の内容としてふさわしいものはどれか。最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

10

- ① Christopher Columbus was the first man to drink a cacao drink in the world.  
② Conrad J. van Houten invented the machine by which chocolate bars were made.  
③ People in Switzerland eat more chocolate per person than people in the U.S.  
④ Hernando Cortez was the first man to drink a cacao drink with sugar.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで以下の英語の問いに答えなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

In the United States, 16, 18, and 21 are significant ages in a person's life. A person can do new things at each age to show that he or she is no longer a child. These are all part of the transition to adulthood.

After turning 16 in the United States, a person can be employed, get a driver's license, and leave home. Many high school students learn to drive and get part-time jobs soon after celebrating their 16th birthday. At 18, people in the United States can go watch any movie, vote in government elections and join the military, but they are prohibited from going into nightclubs, buying alcohol like beer or wine, or gambling until they are 21.

In many Latin American countries, a young woman's 15th birthday is important. At this age, she is no longer considered to be a girl, but a woman. To mark this special day, families with 15-year-old daughters have a celebration called *quinceañera*. The day begins with the young woman and her family going to church. Later, there is a party to which many guests are invited.

In Japan, boys and girls are considered to be adults at the age of 20. At this age, they are allowed to vote and drink alcohol. The second Monday in January is a national holiday called Coming-of-Age Day. On this day, 20-year-olds celebrate by first going to a shrine with their families. Later, they listen to speeches given by city and school leaders. After that, many celebrate with family and friends late into the night.

In many countries, celebrations do not stop at adulthood. People like to celebrate what they consider to be important ages such as their 50th or 60th birthdays, or significant events such as the birth of their first child or their retirement.

1 What is NOT allowed for 16-year-olds in the U.S.? 11

- ① 一人暮らしをする                      ② お酒を買う  
③ アルバイトをする                      ④ 運転免許を取る

2 What is NOT allowed for 18-year-olds in the U.S.? 12

- ① 賭け事をする                      ② 軍隊に入る  
③ 選挙で投票する                      ④ どんな映画でも見る

3 Which is TRUE about a celebration called *quinceañera*? 13

- ① They usually celebrate the day only with their family.  
② The girl's family go to church at the end of *quinceañera*.  
③ It is a 15-year-old girl's celebration into adulthood.  
④ The celebration is very popular in most North American countries.

4 What is "Coming-of-Age Day" called in Japanese? 14

- ① 七五三                                  ② 端午の節句  
③ 敬老の日                                ④ 成人の日

5 What is NOT implied in the last paragraph? 15

- ① クリスマスのお祝い                      ② 退職のお祝い  
③ 還暦のお祝い                              ④ 80才（傘寿）のお祝い

6 Which is consistent with the passage? 16

- ① Boys and girls celebrate *quinceañera*.  
② At the age of 19, Americans can vote in the U.S., but Japanese cannot vote in Japan.  
③ People celebrate only significant ages in many countries.  
④ You are permitted to drink alcohol in both Japan and the U.S. at the age of 20.

III 以下はRika（学生）とMike（New Zealand 出身で彼女の友達）の会話です。  
（ ）に入れるのに最も適切なものを、選択肢からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、  
所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。（選択肢は一度しか使えない。）

Mike: So, Rika, what's new?

Rika: I'm going to go overseas.

Mike: Really? (  )

Rika: I'm going to go to India.

Mike: Wow! That sounds exciting! (  )

Rika: Next month.

Mike: Is it your first time abroad?

Rika: (  )

Mike: Don't worry. India is a very safe country. You'll be OK.

Rika: What should I take with me?

Mike: Not much. India is very cheap so you can buy whatever you need.

Rika: (  ) I don't know what the weather is like  
now.

Mike: It's always warm in India so you don't need winter clothes, but you  
should take a light coat. Sometimes the air-conditioning is very  
cold.

Rika: OK. I'll do that. (  )

Mike: I don't know. New Zealanders don't need a visa, but I'm not sure  
about Japanese. You should call a travel agency.

■ 選択肢

- ① Are you going to India?
- ② Should I take warm clothes?
- ③ Yes, it is. I'm a bit nervous.
- ④ Yes, I've been to Hawaii.
- ⑤ When are you going to go?
- ⑥ I don't like spicy food.
- ⑦ Where are you going to go?
- ⑧ Do I need a visa?



IV 次の英文を完成させるのに最も適切な語（句）を、それぞれ①～④から一つずつ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

1 “You look ( )!” 22

“I haven’t been sleeping well lately.”

- ① terrible
- ② sadly
- ③ wonderful
- ④ horribly

2 People asked me ( ) I wanted to be a flight attendant when I grew up. 23

- ① that
- ② what
- ③ if
- ④ because

3 “I think it’s about time you ( ), Jack.” 24

“But I just got here!” he protested.

- ① go home
- ② went home
- ③ must home
- ④ may home

4 If the car needs ( ), take it to the car wash across the street. 25

- ① wash
- ② washes
- ③ to wash
- ④ washing

5 They swam in the lake ( ) the cold temperature of the water. 26

- ① even though
- ② instead of
- ③ despite
- ④ in spite

V 次の ( ) 内の語 (句) を、日本語の文に合うように並べ替えて、指定された場所にくるものの番号を所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべきものも小文字にしてある。

1 小阪駅へは徒歩でほんの2、3分です。

( ① only ② it ③ to ④ minutes ⑤ takes ⑥ few ⑦ walk  
⑧ a ) to Kosaka station.

(            )(            )(            )(  )  
(            )(            )(  )(            )  
to Kosaka station.

2 自転車事故は思っているよりずっと身近にある。

( ① much ② than ③ common ④ more ⑤ are ⑥ bicycle accidents )  
you may realize.

(            )(            )(  )(            )  
(            )(  ) you may realize.

3 彼女はベテランの水中カメラマンで、科学雑誌に彼女の写真が掲載されている。

She is an experienced underwater photographer, ( ① published ② have  
③ photos ④ been ⑤ in ⑥ whose ) scientific journals.

She is an experienced underwater photographer, (  )  
(            )(            )(  )(            )  
(            ) scientific journals.