

## ◇ 英 語

英 5-1～英 5-10 まで 10 ページあります。

- 1 次の英文はクローン技術の食品分野への応用について書かれた記事である。記事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（ [ ] 内の数字は段落番号を示す）。

[1] The United States government has decided that food from cloned cattle, pigs and goats is safe to eat. \*The Food and Drug Administration (F.D.A.) also says it found no risks in meat and milk from offspring born to them. A clone is a \*genetic copy of an animal [ア] prized for its quality. A laboratory process develops a cell from the animal into an \*embryo. The embryo is put into a female animal which, if all goes well, gives birth to the clone.

[2] The F.D.A. looked at studies for several years before it announced its decision in a final report this month. \*The United States Department of Agriculture supported the findings. But [イ] it says time is needed to smooth the way for marketing meat and milk from clones. So, for now, the industry is being asked to continue [ウ] a voluntary ban on such products.

[3] The idea of eating cloned animals rates low with the American public. Several major food companies say they have no immediate plans to get involved. The F.D.A. will not require any product to be identified as coming from clones or their offspring. A producer would need approval to label a product “clone-free.” [エ] The agency says that could be misleading because the food is no different from other food.

[4] But activists argue that the F.D.A. based its decision on incomplete research into possible risks. The Center for Food Safety criticized the use of studies supplied by cloning companies. Animal rights activists point out that cloning attempts often fail. They say cloning is cruel and can lead to suffering in clones born with abnormalities. Congress has been trying to get the F.D.A. to do more studies. But the agency noted that experts in New Zealand and the European Union have come to the same findings about the safety of food from clones. Japan, South Korea and Taiwan say they want to study the issue further before taking action.

[5] Products from cloning may not be widely available for several years. Currently the United States has about six hundred animal clones. Clones are costly, which is why most are used for breeding. The Agriculture Department says few clones will ever become food. Their traditionally bred offspring would enter the food supply instead.

[6] The first mammal cloned from an adult cell was Dolly the sheep, born in Scotland in 1996. But the F.D.A. says it could not decide about the safety of food from clones of sheep or other animals besides cattle, pigs and goats.

- 注： \* The Food and Drug Administration (F.D.A.) 「食品医薬品局」  
\* genetic 「遺伝子の」  
\* embryo 「胎児」  
\* The United States Department of Agriculture 「アメリカ合衆国農務省」

1. 下線部 prized for its quality の表す内容に最も近いものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

1

- ① 品質がよいとされている。
- ② 品質が評価されていない。
- ③ 生産量がすばらしいとされる。
- ④ 生産量があまり多くない。

2. 下線部 limit の表すものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

2

- ① the F.D.A.
- ② the United States Department of Agriculture
- ③ a final report
- ④ the industry

3. 下線部 a voluntary ban の表す内容に最も近いものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

3

- ① not to use something without being forced
- ② to promote something strongly
- ③ not to work as a volunteer
- ④ to recruit volunteers

4. 第3段落の内容に最も合うものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

4

- ① For Americans, it is no use accepting the plan to eat cloned animals immediately.
- ② Eating cloned animals is already very common in America.
- ③ Clone technology is so important for Americans that they should try it as soon as possible.
- ④ It is not popular with Americans to eat cloned animals.

5. 下線部 [E]The agency の考えに最も近いものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

5

- ① クローン食品が無料であることに賛成なので「clone-free」の表示をしてほしい。
- ② クローン食品は他の食品と同じなので、それだけ無料というのはおかしい。
- ③ クローン食品は他の食品と同じなので「クローンは使っていない」とわざわざ表示するのはおかしい。
- ④ 食品がクローンを使っているかどうかの情報は不要なので「clone-free」の表示をするべきだ。

6. 第4段落の内容に合わないものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

6

- ① 活動家は、起こりうる危険性について十分調査が行われていないのにその決定がなされたと反論する。
- ② The Center for Food Safety (食品安全センター) は、クローン会社の行う調査など無意味だと主張する。
- ③ 動物愛護の活動家は、クローン技術は失敗に終わることが多いと指摘する。
- ④ 動物愛護の活動家は、クローン技術の食肉を食べて、障害を持って生まれる人が多いことも指摘する。

7. クローン技術に対する日本の態度について述べられた文のうち最も適切なものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

7

- ① Japan asks Congress to do more research before eating cloned animals.
- ② Japan thinks people should take action based on the research of the F.D.A.
- ③ Japan would like to do more research on the safety of cloned animals.
- ④ Japan has come to the same conclusion as that of the EU and New Zealand on the safety issue.

8. 第5段落の内容に最も合うものを、次の①～④から一つ選びなさい。

8

- ① The meat of cloned animals is very popular because it is very cheap.
- ② Baby animals from cloned animals are brought up in a traditional way, and the meat becomes the source of food.
- ③ Though the meat of cloned animals is expensive, people have been eating it for a long time.
- ④ Recently, traditionally bred animals have been increasingly replaced by cloned animals.

- II 次の英文を読んで、英語の問いの答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から選びなさい。解答はすべて所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Food photography is all about presenting food attractively. It is usually a group effort involving both food stylists and photographers. It is difficult for the photographer to style the food while setting up camera equipment at the same time. Traditional food photography shows dishes laid out on a table. It is shot from the point of view of the diner. Modern styles include soft lighting, and extra items in the frame such as wine glasses, forks or spoons. Recent styles include simple and clean composition and extreme close-ups. In food photography, every detail makes a difference.

The role of the food stylist is to help the photographer by preparing the presentation of the food. A well-cooked home dish is presented differently in a photo than in real life. Some food stylists have backgrounds in nutrition. Some had been professional chefs. Others have backgrounds in photography. Only visually attractive foodstuffs are acceptable. For example, that tomato may be delicious to eat. However, if it has a few spots on the skin, it will not make a good photograph. The plate that the food is served on is also important. It may be a beautiful plate. But if a drop of sauce is on the side, it spoils the photo.

Sometimes food stylists exaggerate attractiveness. This is especially true in the case of fast foods. The real product may not be as tempting as the photograph of it. There are tricks, too—applying lipstick on strawberries to deepen their redness, using hair dryers to cook a slice of turkey, or using shortening mixed with sugar to simulate ice cream. With the use of digital photography, the food stylist job has gotten much easier. No longer does the stylist need to worry about such details as the food sitting under the hot lights for hours and hours—photos are now taken and assessed much more quickly.

1. In traditional food photography, what would a photo show?

9

- ① A table with several plates of food.
- ② People eating a meal together.
- ③ A close-up shot of deliciously looking food.
- ④ Extra silverware, such as spoons.

2. Which actions are mentioned as being challenging for food photographers to do simultaneously?

10

- ① Get the camera ready and make the food look attractive.
- ② Set-up the lighting and take the photographs.
- ③ Add items to the frame and clean the photo set.
- ④ Make food look attractive and take care of the details.

3. How have photographers been taking photos of food lately?

11

- ① From far away.
- ② Using people in the picture.
- ③ From very close.
- ④ Using dark lights in the picture.

4. Which background for some food stylists is NOT mentioned in the passage?

12

- ① Dietitian.
- ② Cook.
- ③ Photographer.
- ④ Economist.

5. What is the job of a food stylist?

13

- ① To check the nutrition of the food.
- ② To professionally cook food.
- ③ To make sure the food looks good.
- ④ To photograph the prepared food.

6. According to the passage, when looking at a picture that a food stylist helped take, what can a person expect?

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- ① The food must have exaggerated taste.
- ② The food could look better than it tastes.
- ③ The food might taste better than it looks.
- ④ The food will taste as good as it looks.

7. According to the passage, what can a drop of sauce do to a photograph?

15

- ① Make it look like fast food.
- ② Ruin the photograph.
- ③ Create a beautiful plate.
- ④ Enhance the visual appeal.

8. Which of the following is NOT true?

16

- ① Food photography takes several people working together.
- ② Digital photography speeds up the photo shoot.
- ③ Imperfections on vegetables are not good in photographs.
- ④ Food photographers do not photograph home dishes.



III SosukeとAkiとの会話で ( ) 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。)

Aki: Thank you again for inviting me to dinner tonight.

Sosuke: I'm so glad you could make it. (  )

Aki: Yes, this restaurant looks romantic.  
(  )

Sosuke: I've never been here, but my friend recommended it. I can't wait to try the food.

Aki: Let's share some dishes. What looks good to you on the menu?

Sosuke: (  )

Aki: Really? Today is too hot for soup. (  )

Sosuke: Sure, steak with French-fries and what about raw liver salad?

Aki: That sounds disgusting. (  )

Sosuke: They are sold out.

Aki: OK. Then, let's get the steamed vegetables.

Sosuke: Great, I'll order, waiter please...

■ 選択肢

- ① Are they sold out of French-fries?
- ② Can we get it with French-fries, instead?
- ③ Do they have a garden salad?
- ④ Do you like the atmosphere?
- ⑤ How did you choose it?
- ⑥ I prefer *sashimi*.
- ⑦ Is this place expensive?
- ⑧ The steak with mushroom soup is the house specialty.
- ⑨ Was the restaurant near your house?

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 “Excuse me, but could I have some vitamins?” 22  
“Certainly. ( ) That’ll be \$20.”  
① We are here.  
② There we are.  
③ You are right.  
④ Here you are.
- 2 “Which do you prefer, smartphones or tablets?” 23  
“I don’t like ( ).”  
① either  
② neither  
③ nothing  
④ all
- 3 How ( ) is the immigrant population in California? 24  
① much  
② many  
③ large  
④ size
- 4 You can go to the party ( ) you’re back by midnight. 25  
① even though  
② as long as  
③ instead of  
④ since
- 5 “You ( ) a huge amount of research.” 26  
“Thank you! I did research for at least six months.”  
① need not have done  
② would not have done  
③ must have done  
④ should have done

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. 卒業生の中には世界を舞台に活躍している人もいる。

Some ( ① role ② an ③ of ④ the graduates ⑤ important ⑥ have  
⑦ played ) all over the world.

Some (                    )(                    )(  )(                    )  
(                    )(  )(                    ) all over the world.

2. ニュージーランドで私の英語は通じたと胸を張って言える。

( ① myself ② say that ③ I was ④ to ⑤ make ⑥ understood  
⑦ I'm proud ⑧ able to ) in New Zealand.

(                    )(  )(                    )(                    )  
(                    )(                    )(  )(                    )  
in New Zealand.

3. SNS (ソーシャルネットワークサービス) にのめりこむあまり、睡眠不足の学生も多い。

A lot of students get so ( ① enough ② they ③ deeply absorbed ④ don't have  
⑤ that ⑥ for sleep ⑦ in SNS ⑧ time ).

A lot of students get so (                    )(                    )(  )  
(                    )(                    )(  )(                    )  
(                    ).