

◇ 英 語

英 5-1～英 5-10 まで 10 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①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Mary had just returned from her school. She was thirsty. “Mary, you can have a cup of milk,” called her mother. Mary went into the dining hall. “Mummy, the milk is spoiled,” she cried out. Her mother came in. “Let me see. Yes. You’re right,” her mother said. She took out a bottle from the cupboard. “See, Mary, the milk in this bottle is alright,” she said. Mary could not understand. The milk from the milk vendor in the morning went bad, but the bottle from the supermarket was still good. How is that? She asked her mother the reason for this. Her mother explained, “This milk is pasteurized. The milk from the milk vendor is not.”

“But, what is the meaning of pasteurized?” asked Mary.

“Pasteurizing is a scientific method. Fresh milk is heated. Then, it is cooled rapidly. In this process, the germs in the milk get killed. This was first done by Louis Pasteur. This process was named after him.”

Who is Louis Pasteur? Louis Pasteur was a chemist. He was born in 1822 in a town in France. His parents were not rich, but they gave him a good education. He secured a degree in science. His marks in Chemistry were not high, but his interest in Chemistry made him continue his studies. He spent a lot of time in the laboratory. He was continually looking through a microscope at the germs.

His professor made fun of him. “They are useless to man. You are wasting your time,” he said. But Pasteur replied, “Sir, the germs cause sickness. I must find out which germs cause which diseases.”

“Where do germs come from?” asked his professor.

“Sir, that I must find out,” replied Pasteur.

And Pasteur found out after some long and patient work. The germs are present in water, earth, dust and even in the air we breathe. These germs turn milk sour. Milk is a carrier of germs. These germs can cause diseases like *tuberculosis and typhoid. He made many experiments. Finally, he figured out the way to kill the germs in the milk.

Pasteur did not stop with milk, though. He continued his research. *Anthrax and rabies were terrible diseases. Pasteur discovered vaccines that could prevent and cure them.

One day, a mother brought her son, Joseph, to Pasteur. Joseph had been bitten by a mad dog. He had fourteen wounds all over his body. The dog had rabies. Everyone felt sorry for the boy. They said, “The child is sure to die.” Even Pasteur had little hope, but he decided to try to save the boy.

Pasteur prepared a *serum from a rabbit that had died of rabies. He injected the serum into the boy’s body, in small quantities at first. Slowly, he increased the amount. On the ninth day, Joseph showed improvement. He was out of danger. In three months’ time, Joseph walked out of the hospital. He then became a perfectly healthy child. The year was 1885. Many had been bitten by mad dogs, but no one had escaped death.

Since 1885, thousands of lives have been saved by anti-rabies treatment. The world has Louis Pasteur to thank. He is considered to be the greatest scientist in all of France.

注： *tuberculosis and typhoid 「結核と腸チフス」

*Anthrax and rabies 「炭疽（たんそ）病と狂犬病」

*serum 「血清」

1. What was wrong with the milk that Mary wanted to drink?

1

- ① It had become sour.
- ② It was from the supermarket.
- ③ It wasn't from the cupboard.
- ④ It had become too warm.

2. What is "pasteurized" milk?

2

- ① milk that is from a milk vendor
- ② milk that is scientific
- ③ milk that is heated and then chilled
- ④ milk that is fresh

3. Where did the term "pasteurize" come from?

3

- ① It is the name of a germ.
- ② It was from the name of a chemist.
- ③ It is the name of a town in France.
- ④ It was the name of a laboratory.

4. How did Pasteur's professor feel about his interest in germs?

4

- ① He was supportive of Pasteur's research.
- ② He didn't think that germs were of any importance.
- ③ He was jealous of Pasteur's ideas.
- ④ He was equally interested in germs.

5. According to the passage, what did Pasteur do after studying milk?

5

- ① He stopped doing research.
- ② He began selling pasteurized milk.
- ③ He discovered cures to several diseases.
- ④ He gave a dog rabies.

6. Why did no one think that the boy would survive the dog bites?

6

- ① Everyone who had been bitten by a dog with rabies had died before.
- ② He was only fourteen years old and too young to survive.
- ③ He had been bitten too many times.
- ④ The dog that bit him was angry.

7. How did Pasteur help the boy?

7

- ① He gave the boy a rabbit.
- ② He treated the boy with the same amount of medicine every day.
- ③ He gave the boy a large amount of blood from the dog.
- ④ He made medicine from a rabbit with the same disease.

II 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①～④の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを一つ選び、所定の解答欄にマークしなさい。

Before the days of email, and before long-distance telephone calls became affordable, handwritten letters were a normal part of my life. The time spent waiting for a reply seemed long—yet kind of exciting.

But during the years I attended college in the U.S., Japan's postal service was often paralyzed by *labor strikes. My letters pleading for advice or financial help did not reach my parents in Japan. It was a tough time for me. But this experience added the finishing touches to my becoming an independent adult.

Like me, my daughter left her home in Japan to go to college in America. But she had email. Sometimes she emailed me seven times a day! My emotions went up and down like a roller-coaster ride as I read about her stressful student life. Email has many benefits, but my life as the mother of a college student might have been more peaceful without it.

When I was a child, my artist mother encouraged me to make my own greeting cards. In my middle age, I discovered the Japanese folk art called *etegami*. This combination of simple handmade paintings and words on *washi* postcards quickly became an important part of my life.

Today, I send up to 100 *etegami* a month to people all over the world. I learned that *etegami* exchange is just a small part of the worldwide movement called mail art. I also learned that mail art and letters that travel by post are now called snail mail.

Clearly, snail mail fills a need that is not satisfied by email, Skype or social media. Recently, my sister told me that when she reads a handwritten letter, she feels she can hear the writer's voice as clearly as if they were speaking to her—even if she hasn't heard their voice in 30 years.

I often send *etegami* to people who are hospitalized or housebound because of illness or disability. They seem to enjoy the sight and the feel of the cards just as much as the encouraging messages. Sometimes, they get the cards taped to a wall, where they can see them from their bed.

My father has Alzheimer's disease. He no longer remembers who I am. I have sent him a new *etegami* each week for over ten years. He doesn't read email. And he forgets conversations

as soon as they end. But even if he forgets my *etegami*, I know he will enjoy it with fresh joy the next time he picks it up.

When I grow old, I hope people will send me snail mail—especially mail art—even after I can no longer remember who the sender is.

注： *labor strikes 「労働ストライキ。労働者が経営者に賃上げなどを要求するために仕事を停止すること」

1. What did Japan's postal service strikes do for the writer?

8

- ① They assisted the writer in enrolling in college in the U.S.
- ② They prevented the writer's parents from asking her for advice.
- ③ They helped the writer become less dependent on her parents.
- ④ They stopped the writer from experiencing college.

2. Why was email difficult for the writer?

9

- ① The writer's daughter didn't contact her often enough.
- ② The writer didn't see the benefit of emailing.
- ③ The writer had trouble checking her email seven times a day.
- ④ The writer got too many emails about her daughter's life.

3. What is *etegami*?

10

- ① It is a paper that shows the person's good points.
- ② It is a picture that has no letters.
- ③ It is a card that has no pictures.
- ④ It is a card with words and pictures.

4. What is “snail mail”?

11

- ① email replies that are slow to arrive
- ② mail sent through the post office
- ③ Skype accounts that are not satisfying
- ④ social media sites that post pictures of snails

5. What does the writer’s sister think about handwritten letters?

12

- ① Handwritten letters help her remember the people’s voices.
- ② Handwritten letters only come from people she hasn’t met for a long time.
- ③ She hasn’t gotten a handwritten letter in 30 years.
- ④ She can understand those messages more clearly than others.

6. What is NOT mentioned as a reason people enjoy *etegami*?

13

- ① They enjoy the written messages.
- ② They can put the *etegami* where they can see it often.
- ③ They like the physical feeling of the *etegami*.
- ④ They can help people stay healthy.

7. Why does the writer send her father many *etegami*?

14

- ① so he can be happy every time he sees the *etegami*
- ② so he can be reminded of conversations he had
- ③ so he can enjoy his past memories of his daughter
- ④ so he can gradually learn to use email to communicate

III 次の会話の()に入れるのに最も適切なものを、①～⑨の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)。

Steve: Good morning, Joe. How are you today?

Joe: Hi, Steve. Not good. I can't believe how hot it is today.

Steve: Yeah, I agree, and it's not even noon yet.

()

Joe: That means it will get even hotter. August is usually the hottest month of the year.

Steve: Well, I'm dying from the heat, so I bought a hand-held fan. Look, it feels so cool.

Joe: That is great, but how does it work? ()

Steve: Actually, this fan is charged using a USB cable, and then you can use it just like your cell phone. ()

Joe: I think I will go and buy two of them today after school.

Steve: Two of them? ()

Joe: You said that the battery doesn't last long, right? If I have two fans, when the first one dies out, I can use the second fan.

Steve: That is a good idea. I will go buy another one as well.

Joe: () We can go together to the electronics shop.

Steve: Sounds good. See you later.

Joe: Great. See you then.

■ 選択肢

- ① The only problem is that the fan's battery doesn't last long.
- ② Aren't electrical cords expensive?
- ③ Well, let's meet after school.
- ④ I don't see an electrical cord attached to it.
- ⑤ The best part is that it has a short battery life.
- ⑥ This July has been really hot.
- ⑦ Is it expensive?
- ⑧ This summer will be cool.
- ⑨ Why will you buy two fans?

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。

1. ソーシャルメディアが良いものかどうかを問うのは無意味なことだ。なぜならそれは既に存在するから。

It seems (① ask ② is ③ whether ④ to ⑤ pointless ⑥ or not ⑦ SNS media)
a good idea: it's here already.

It seems () () () () ()
() () a good idea: it's here already.

2. フェイクニュースは、読んだ人がそれが虚偽だと見抜くことができないように注意深く設計されている。

Fake news is carefully (① that ② able ③ not ④ its readers ⑤ will ⑥ designed
⑦ be ⑧ so) to detect that it is false.

Fake news is carefully () () () ()
() () () () to detect that it is false.

3. 地球は急速に汚染が進んでいて、この進行を遅らせるためにできることは何でもすることが私の義務だと考えている。

Our planet is being polluted rapidly and I (① it's ② do ③ my duty ④ can ⑤ to
⑥ I ⑦ whatever ⑧ believe) to slow this process.

Our planet is being polluted rapidly and I () () ()
() () () () () to slow this
process.