

**The Mid-term Examination in ENGLISH A** (December 1, 2005)

※解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。

※答案返却時にすぐ取り出せるように、問題を保管しなさい。

**I. Lesson 6 We All Share This Earth に関する以下の問いに答えなさい。(25点)**

1. 次の英文中に以下の(1)～(15)の語が抜けている。補充すべき適切な箇所の直前と直後の語を答えなさい。カンマ、ピリオド等の記号は入れない。

(1点\*15問=15点)

What pandas unique is their eating habits. Though 99% of their is bamboo, their digestive systems are designed for eating meat. A long time ago, pandas ate meat, but at some time the past, they changed over to eating bamboo. Scientists don't know why this happened. Pandas only about 20 to 30% of the bamboo they eat. So a panda must eat for most of its waking hours to get nutrients to survive. Pandas cannot for more than five or six hours without eating. The panda does not sleep in winter and so keeps all year round. It is true that a panda eating bamboo looks cute. However, if it stops eating, it will certainly die.

Some scientists believe the panda is a remnant species. This means the panda is probably extinct naturally, not just because of human activity. A female panda usually gives to only a single baby. Baby pandas are very small and weak and are only 56 to 140 g and about 15 cm long born. Many baby pandas die. Sometimes twins are born. When this happens, the mother often the weaker baby. She does not have enough to care for two babies.

However, other scientists think the panda's problems are caused by. Forests have been cut down for farming some pandas are still hunted for their fur. These scientists believe that if the number of pandas is falling the result of human activity, then people should try hard to save them.

(1) absorb (2) as (3) becoming (4) birth (5) diet (6) eating (7) energy  
(8) enough (9) go (10) humans (11) ignores (12) in (13) makes (14) when  
(15) while

2. 次の①～⑩の英文を意味が通じるように並べると、どのような順序になるか、解答欄にしたがって番号で答えなさい。ただし、最後は⑨とする。

(1点\*15問=15点)

- ① Each time a species is lost, the natural balance of our world is changed.
- ② He named it Xi Wan (Hope) because he hoped to learn the best way to help the panda by studying it in the wild.
- ③ His research team discovered a baby panda in the Qin Ling mountains of China and watched it for over a year.
- ④ However, the panda is not the only endangered species on earth.
- ⑤ In fact, some scientists say that by the year 2025, Earth will lose as many as one fifth of all known species.
- ⑥ It is quite clear that the panda will become extinct in the near future unless some steps are taken.
- ⑦ Pan Wenshi, a professor at Beijing University, has been studying the panda in the wild for fifteen years.
- ⑧ There are only about 1,000 pandas living in the wild today.
- ⑨ We need to learn more about endangered species in order to protect our Earth.
- ⑩ What can we do?

II. Lesson 7 An Architect for the Environment に関する以下の問いに答えなさい。(25点)

2

Paper can be strong. The traditional Japanese umbrella called *bangasa* is made ( 1 ) special waterproof paper, and many kinds of wallpaper today are fireproof. When paper is rolled ( 2 ) tubes, such as those used in fax rolls, it is quite strong. Furthermore, since paper tubes are made ( 3 ) 100 percent recycled paper, they are environmentally friendly. Moreover, because paper is light, it's easy to use and anyone can put ( 4 ) buildings and take them down without any special knowledge. So, a building made ( 5 ) paper tubes is cheap, easy to build, and recyclable.

The temporary houses built ( 6 ) those who had no place to go after the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake proved this.

3

Where did the idea of using paper tubes come from? In 1986, an architect named Shigeru Ban was designing an exhibition. Because there wasn't much money, Mr. Ban could not use much wood.

He thought that (7) a after an exhibition last only three weeks waste which it throw away to was wood would. Then he remembered paper tubes and decided to use them in the ceiling and walls. He found that they were quite strong.

Then a great idea came upon him. "Perhaps we could even use them as supports in buildings."

This was the beginning of paper tube architecture. (8) ask because "ecology." he he if Many Mr. Ban paper tubes people started thinking of using was But he answers, "No, I just didn't like to waste resources." In 1986, when he first started using paper tubes, people hardly ever used the word "ecology." He says the simple idea of not wasting anything is the basic idea behind "ecology."

4

Mr. Ban had been thinking about what an architect could do for society since he first went to study in the United States. There, students volunteer their time because they are interested in helping society. (9) Americans are as adults do encouraged even form Many of some to volunteer work .

Mr. Ban had been asking himself, "What can I do for society as an architect?" Paper tube architecture was one of the answers to his question.

In 2000, Mr. Ban's ideas were beautifully expressed in the Japanese pavilion at the "Humankind, Nature and Technology Expo" in Hanover. People who visited the pavilion admired the beautiful paper structure. But building this was not Mr. Ban's final goal. Soon after the Expo was over, the pavilion was taken down and all the paper materials used were recycled into notebooks. This idea of using resources over and over again is the philosophy of Shigeru Ban, the architect.

1. パート2の空欄(1)～(6)に入るべき語を答えなさい。(各1\*6問=6点)

2. 以下の(1)～(5)の意味を表す語句を本文中から探し、抜き出して答えなさい。

(各1\*5問=5点)

(1) 仮設住宅 (2) 彼に思い浮かんだ (3) 資源を浪費する

(4) 賞賛した (5) 何度も繰り返して

3. 文中(7)・(8)・(9)の語句を意味の通った英文になるように並べ替えなさい。

(各2\*3問=6点)

(7) たった3週間しか続かない展示会の後で木材を捨ててしまうのはもったいない

(8) 多くの人が坂氏に「エコロジー」について考えていたから紙管を使い始めたのですかと尋ねる。

(9) 多くのアメリカ人は、大人になってからでさえ、何らかの形でボランティア活動をするように奨励されているのだ。

4. 本文の内容に関して、以下の質問に対する答えを英語で書きなさい。(各2\*4問=8点)

(1) What are the good points of using paper tubes for buildings?

(2) Why didn't Mr. Ban use wood in architecture?

(3) For Mr. Ban, what is "ecology"?

(4) What is Mr. Ban's philosophy as an architect?

III. Lesson 8 Lessons from a Tomato Plant に関する以下の問いに答えなさい。(25点)

2

Ordinary tomato plants are grown in soil but the giant tomato plant was grown in water. Usually tomato plants die after a season of producing perhaps at most 30 tomatoes but this plant, which grew as big as a tree, was able to grow for years without (1 die) and produced over 30,000 tomatoes. This was possible without using gene technology. It was possible because every living plant has a potential for incredible growth.

The plant was grown by means of a kind of hydroponics. The system was developed by Mr. Nozawa, who won a prize for this. Mr. Nozawa was worried about future food shortages due to the world's population increase. He worried that the amount of land for growing plants was decreasing every year because of the increase (2) population. To solve this problem, he developed a new system to produce plants based on hydroponics.

(3)Mr. Nozawa's system made it possible to produce large amounts of not only tomatoes but other plants as well. Take melons, for example. In Japan, one melon plant can usually produce only one fruit. Mr. Nozawa's system, however, allows over 250 melons to be grown from a single plant.

3

How can such a miracle happen? According to Mr. Nozawa there is no secret. The most important thing is to make a tomato plant happy by (4 give) it plenty of fertilizer and the right amount of heat and sunlight. This activates the plant's inherent power and it produces incredible amounts of fruit. Every living thing has this power of life which usually stays (5 hide) because of limits (6) the environment.

What lessons can you learn from this story of the giant tomato plant? One important point is that not only plants but every person in the world also has some inherent ability. (7)You may not think much of your own abilities or think that you are of little or no importance in the world, but everyone has some talent.

1. 本文中、(1)・(4)・(5)の適切な語形を答えなさい。(各1\*3問=3点)

2. 本文中、空欄(2)と(6)に入るべき共通の1語を答えなさい。(1点)

3. "The giant tomato plant"の特徴を3点、日本語で述べなさい。(各2\*3問=6点)

4. 下線部(3)・(7)を和訳しなさい。(各2\*2問=4点)

5. 本文の内容に合うように以下の要約文を完成させなさい。空欄に入る語句は1語とは限りません。(各1\*5問=5点)

The system to produce a lot of tomatoes was developed by ( 1 ). In the system a tomato plant is not grown in ( 2 ). This system was actually based on a kind of hydroponics. We need ( 3 ) and ( 4 ) to make a tomato happy. This makes ( 5 ) active and it produces a large amount of fruit.

6. 本文の内容に合うものにはT、合わないものにはFをマークしなさい。

(各2\*3問=6点)

- (1) Mr. Nozawa developed his system because he was worried about future food shortages.
- (2) Mr. Nozawa's system works only in growing tomato plants.
- (3) The environmental pollution limits the inherent power of the plants.

IV. 以下の問いに答えなさい。(25点)

1. クロスワードパズル(解答用紙)を完成させなさい。(1点\*11問)

【→→→ ACROSS →→→】

- (1) 我々の期待に反して、週末はずっと雨が降り続いた。  
( ) to our hopes, it kept raining over the weekend.
- (2) belonging to the sex that can have babies or produce eggs
- (3) 多くのボランティアが地震の被災者(生存者)を救うためにやって来た。  
Many volunteers came to help the ( ) of the earthquake.
- (4) to make someone interested in something
- (5) パンダは複雑なコミュニケーションシステムを使って他のパンダとの接触を避けようとする。  
Pandas try to avoid contact with other pandas by using a ( ) system of communication.
- (6) 公害は永久的な被害を環境に与える可能性がある。  
Pollution can cause ( ) damage to the environment.
- (7) 私にはこの難問に対するうまい解決法が思いつかなかった。  
I couldn't think of any good ( ) to this difficult problem.

【↓↓↓ DOWN ↓↓↓】

- (8) その建築家は自分の考えを発展させて紙の建物を造った。  
The architect ( ) his idea and built a paper building.
- (9) 野生のパンダは群れを作らない動物だ。  
Wild pandas are ( ) ( ).
- (10) スコットランド訪問を計画しているなら、防水のレインコートをもっていきなさい。  
Take a ( ) raincoat with you if you are planning to visit Scotland.
- (11) 大勢の人々はその巨大トマトの木に注目しました。  
A lot of people paid ( ) to the giant tomato tree.

2. 日本文の意味に合うように、語句を並べかえなさい。(各2\*4問=8点)

- (1) インターネットはほとんどすべての情報が手に入る世界だ。  
The Internet is [ about almost anything can get information people the where world ].
- (2) 私は入院する1週間前から胃に痛みを感じていた。  
[ a week been before for had having I I stomachache taken to was ] the hospital.
- (3) 私の母は1日に2度犬の散歩をするのを日課としている。  
[ a rule it mother makes My the dog to twice walk ] a day.
- (4) 大雪のため千歳空港は一日中閉鎖されたままだった。  
[ all Chitose airport because closed day heavy of stayed the ] snow.

3. 与えられた書き出しに続けて日本文を英語にしなさい。(各2\*3問=6点)

- (1) 彼女は黙ったままで、なぜそんなに怒っている(angry)のか我々に言おうとしなかった。  
She stayed silent, wondering why we were so angry.
- (2) アフリカ象(African elephants)は象牙(ivory)のために長年にわたって殺されてきた。  
African elephants have been killed for their ivory for many years.
- (3) 家族は手術が成功する(be successful)かどうか確信が持て(sure)なかった。  
The family was not sure if the surgery would be successful.