

# 香川大学

平成 20 年 度

## 問題冊子

教 科	科 目	ページ数
外 国 語	英語リーディング・ライティング	9

試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。

### 解答の書き方

1. 解答は、すべて別紙解答用紙の所定欄に、はっきりと記入すること。
2. 解答を訂正する場合は、きれいに消してから記入すること。
3. 解答用紙には、解答と志望学部及び受験番号のほかは、いっさい記入しないこと。

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図の後、解答用紙に志望学部及び受験番号を必ず書くこと。
2. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じないが、その他の用事があるときは、だまって手をあげて、監督者の指示を受けること。
3. 試験終了時には、解答用紙の1ページ目を表にし、机上の右側に置くこと。
4. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

[ I ] 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

In the 17th century there were no artificial fertilizers, antibiotics or pesticides. All food was “organic.” Now, people who worry about their food buy “organic food.” But some ask if it is worth the extra cost.

Food producers today must fill an increasing worldwide demand for their products. As a result, they use insecticides and chemical fertilizers to increase production. But these substances can poison the natural underground water supply as well as leave dangerous traces in the fruits and vegetables grown by the farmers.

As for farm animals, they are fed or injected with food supplements, antibiotics and growth hormones to help them grow faster and not get sick. While use of these modern methods greatly helps production, traces of the chemical substances show up in our milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products, not to mention the meat that we eat.

In contrast, some farmers grow “organic” crops and raise animals “organically”—no hormones or chemicals allowed. Such farmers do not use insecticides, but rather keep insects under control by using their natural enemies—birds and other insects. “Free-range” chickens are not cooped up in “chicken factories” or fed chemicals. Instead, they are kept in an open field with plenty of room to run around and the chance to eat any insects, grass and seeds they may find. When fed, they are fed only natural grains. Organic cattle and pigs are likewise raised in open fields and eat only natural foods.

The website of the Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association (MOFGA, from the state of Maine in the USA) details further benefits of organic farming. For example, MOFGA explains how organic farming relies on microbes in the soil to break down organic matter and minerals into the form that growing plants need. As a result, all of the “trace elements” necessary to health are present. Soil in fields treated with chemical fertilizers does not produce

these trace elements. As a result, it can be argued that food grown commercially is not as nutritious as organic food.

“Flavor is another benefit of healthy plants growing in a living soil,” the website adds. A chef who pays up to 50% more for organic food agrees, saying, “Meat and vegetables taste better when they are raised organically.” But others say he is wasting his money.

A question then is, “Are these benefits worth the additional cost?” Also, “How do we know what we are getting with ‘natural’ food?”

In supermarkets, organic vegetables are packed into bins that may have held other vegetables; when displayed, all vegetables are sprayed frequently with water that may contain a chemical “freshener.” Organic meat is cut up into serving pieces on the same worktables where non-organic meat is processed. “We can’t guarantee that all of our organic products are kept out of contact with other food,” said the manager of a large supermarket. To customers, this means they may not be getting organic food even though the label says “Organic.”

In a “taste test” conducted by *The New York Times*, most tasters couldn’t tell the difference between organic and “commercial” chickens. The article’s conclusion: “Not worth the extra cost.”

But each person must decide for themselves whether or not organic food is worth buying. There are good arguments for each side.

— By Leon Schwarzbaum

[出典： Schwarzbaum, Leon. “From Organic Food to Free-Range Chickens—Consumers Have a Choice.” *Mini World Healthy Life*. Ed. Keiji Naka. Tokyo: Macmillan LanguageHouse, 2005.]

[注]

**fertilizer:** a substance added to soil to make plants grow more successfully

**antibiotics:** medicine or chemicals that can destroy harmful bacteria in the body  
or limit their growth

**pesticide:** a chemical substance used to kill insects and small animals that  
destroy crops

**to inject:** to put liquid, especially a drug, into someone's body by using a special  
needle

**hormone:** a chemical substance produced by your body that influences its growth,  
development, and condition

**to coop up:** to keep a person or an animal inside a building or in a small space

**microbe:** an extremely small living thing which you can only see if you use a  
microscope

**bin:** a large container for storing things, such as goods in a shop or substances in  
a factory

**trace element:** one of several types of simple chemical substance that is  
necessary for healthy growth and development, and which exists in animals  
and plants in small amounts

## Questions:

- 1) Give two consequences of using insecticides and chemical fertilizers.
- 2) What are the two benefits of giving antibiotics, growth hormones and food supplements to farm animals?
- 3) How do organic farmers prevent insects from damaging their crops?
- 4) Give two characteristics of “free-range” chickens.
- 5) How are trace elements formed in organic farming?
- 6) What do you think is the main reason why restaurant owners might hesitate to offer organic food to customers?
- 7) What do you suppose is the purpose of spraying vegetables with a chemical “freshener”?
- 8) Organic meat bought in a grocery store may in fact contain chemicals. Why?
- 9) What was the conclusion of the taste test conducted by *The New York Times*?
- 10) What would you say is Mr. Schwarzbaum’s attitude towards organic food?

[ II ] 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

When he was nine years old he was brought to the door by a policeman who kept one hand on his arm as if to stop him from running away. He had been caught writing with a crayon on a wall of the subway station and his parents were expected to discipline him. The entire rest of the day he stayed in his room waiting for his father to come home from the shirt factory. A slap in the face, he thought, perhaps that's all I'll get. And maybe no allowance for the coming week. Still, he could not help but be apprehensive.

At five thirty he heard the front door open. His mother was talking to his father. They talked for a long time, much longer than he felt was necessary. Then the family ate supper. He was not invited and he felt that his punishment had already started. This saddened him greatly because he enjoyed eating supper with his father and telling him about the day's adventure. He tried to pass the time by reading through his comic books, but he was anxious and could not follow through from beginning to end. At seven o'clock he heard the television come on as the family sat down in the living room. Every so often someone changed a channel. By eight thirty night had fallen and he felt more alone than he had ever been at any time in his life. He looked out into the garden behind his room. He could see the outline of the young tree his grandfather had planted a month before. It was beginning to sprout leaves and he tried to decide how many it would have that summer. (7) He decided on fifteen. That knowledge made him feel better. By nine o'clock he was feeling drowsy and had lain out on his bed.

Shortly afterwards his father came into the room and sat down on the bed. The boy sat up putting his feet over the side of the bed. His father looked at him then turned away clasping his hands together. They were sitting side by side. The boy looked down at the floor the whole time.

"I remember when I left Romania," his father said. "I went to the train

station in my town and had to sit in a special section for people who were emigrating from the country. There were many other people sitting there, and I remember how funny it was that we all looked the same with our best clothes and old suitcases almost bursting with clothes. But what I remember most of all were the walls. It seemed that every person who had ever sat in that part of the railway station had written on the wall his name, his home town and the new place to which he was going. I spent a long time reading all the names on the wall. Many towns were represented and I even recognized the names of many people with whom I had once been friends. And do you know what I did. I took out my pen, found a clear space on the wall and wrote my own name, my home town, and the date. But you see I did not write on the wall out of mischief, it was my own way of saying <sup>(4)</sup>this is who I am—now I am ending an old life and starting a new one. Perhaps one day you will have the same reason. But as long as times are good and we are welcome here there are other and better ways of letting the world know who you are.”

He put his hand on the boy’s shoulder as if to say, “Don’t worry, everything is all right.” Then he rose slowly and said: “Be good to your mother and me and <sup>(5)</sup>leave the walls alone.” Then he left the room.

The boy lay back on his bed. Ordinarily it took him only two or three minutes to fall asleep. That night he lay awake for almost half an hour.

[出典: Wexler, Jerry. “A Small Crime.” *Reading Matters 4*.  
Eds. N. Henein & M. L. Wholey. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2002.]

[注]

**allowance:** usually money that is given to children every week or month by their parents

**apprehensive:** worried or nervous about something that you are going to do, or about the future

**to sprout:** to produce new leaves or buds

**to emigrate:** to leave your own country in order to live in another country

**mischief:** behavior that may cause trouble for people

〔設問〕

- 1) 少年はなぜ警官につかまったのですか。
- 2) 警官は少年の親に何をしてほしかったのですか。
- 3) 少年は父からどのような罰を受けると予想しましたか。
- 4) 少年は最初の罰が何であると感じましたか。
- 5) 下線部(ア)を和訳しなさい。ただし, fifteen が何を指すかを明示すること。
- 6) 少年の父が, 少年と同じような行為をしたのは, どんなときでしたか。
- 7) 父と少年は同じような行為をしましたが, 何が違いますか。
- 8) 下線部(イ)を和訳しなさい。
- 9) 下線部(ウ)が示す内容を述べなさい。
- 10) 最終的に, 少年は父からどのような罰を受けたと思いますか。

[III] 次の英文の指示に従って、自分の考えを10行以上の英文でまとめなさい。

Write about an event or story that has appeared in the news within the past several years. Describe this event or story, and explain why you think it is interesting or important.