

令和6年度 秋田県立衛生看護学院 看護科推薦入学試験問題

コミュニケーション英語 I

解答は解答用紙に記入すること。

問1 以下の英文を読んで、その内容に沿って次の各問に日本語で答えなさい。解答は主語と述語を備えた文の形で書きなさい。

You can find the names of colors in a lot of English expressions. Many of these expressions, however, talk about colors in very different ways.

The color red is often used to talk about things that are hot or exciting. You can listen to *red-hot* jazz music or eat *red-hot* chili peppers. If you *roll out the red carpet* for someone, you are giving them a big welcome. On TV, you may see stars walking on the red carpet at the opening night of a Hollywood movie or at the Academy Awards.

Red is, however, not always fun. If you do something embarrassing, like spill coffee on your teacher's desk, perhaps your face is *beet-red*. Your teacher's face might be *red with anger*, too! Or if you see a person doing something bad on purpose, like taking someone's wallet, you can say that you caught the person *red-handed*. Whether it's good or bad, red usually means something interesting is happening.

Blue is different. When people *are blue*, or *have got the blues*, it means they feel sad. They might listen to blues music, which usually tells sad stories. Blue is not always a sad color, though. If something good happens to you when you are not expecting it, like when you get a good idea, or if you run into an old friend, you can say it happened *out of the blue*.

Green is another color that can have very different meanings. In the past, being green was almost always something negative. For example, if you ride on a boat and feel seasick; your face may *look green*. If someone has something nice that you really want, like a new car or an expensive watch, you may also be *green with envy*. Or if you are starting a new job, your boss may say you *are green*, which means that you don't have any experience.

Now, however, green is usually good. Being green more often means doing good things for the environment. People who are good at growing plants have a *green thumb*. Many companies are *going green*, which means they are recycling more or are trying to use less energy. In fact, some companies are moving to new, *green buildings*, which may use solar power or grow plants on their roofs. So if someone asks you how green you are, it probably means they want to know if you do good things for the environment.

Learning new expressions with colors can be fun, but it's not always easy. As you can see, their meanings can sometimes be very different. Try looking for these expressions in the things you read.

注) spill : こぼす
seasick : 船酔い

beet : ビート (野菜の一種)
envy : ねたみ

- 1 「赤」という色は英語では良い意味でも悪い意味でも何か興味深いことを描写する表現に使われると書かれています。文中に挙げられている良い意味の例と悪い意味の例を一つずつ説明しなさい。
- 2 「青」が良い意味で使われている文中の具体例を説明しなさい。
- 3 「緑」という色は、今と昔で異なる意味を持つようになってきたと書かれています。どのように違う意味なのかを文中に挙げられている具体例を入れて説明しなさい。

問2 以下の英文を読み、その内容に沿って英文内に使用されている単語を必要に応じて適切な形に変え、次の各問に答えなさい。()内には一語を使用すること。

For most people living in cities, buying fresh vegetables and fruits means a trip to the supermarket. But how far does the produce have to travel to get to the store? In the United States, the average American produce has to travel 2,400 km to reach the supermarket where it is sold. And many other kinds of produce in the supermarkets are imported from other countries, especially in the winter. It isn't hard to find fresh strawberries in the middle of January in Chicago. They have been sent from South America.

The United States isn't the only country that imports food. Most countries do. In fact, in Japan, 60 percent of supermarket food comes from overseas. In the United Kingdom, some studies say that 40 percent of food is imported. The city of London alone imports 80 percent of its food from as close as Europe and as far away as South Africa and New Zealand. If your bananas traveled 5,000 km to reach you, are they still "fresh?"

A lot of oil is used to grow and ship the food you find in the supermarket. Many studies say that ten calories of carbon energy are used to make and deliver every one calorie of food we eat, and not everyone is happy about this. Some people want to use less energy because it's better for the environment. Others want to use less energy because they are worried that oil prices will rise in the future.

These days, more and more people choose to grow their own food even if they live in crowded cities. This trend, called urban agriculture, or urban farming, can be found all over the world. In Tokyo, Japan, for example, the recruitment company Pasona has been growing food inside its office building for several years. They started with a rice paddy inside their building. Recently, they moved their urban farm, called Pasona O2, to a new building, where they are growing not only rice, but 200 other kinds of plants, including many vegetables. In other parts of Tokyo, some restaurants are growing food in roof gardens, or even on the outside walls of their buildings.

In Frankfurt, Germany, there is a popular community-based group that rents small pieces of land for people to grow their own food. Office workers can now become “farmers” by coming to take care of their plants once or twice a week and enjoy eating their own fresh produce as well.

Another community-based group, called Brooklyn Grange, grows vegetables on New York City rooftops and sells them to people and businesses around the city. Brooklyn Grange welcomes people to volunteer with them and learn more about farming. In addition to learning some useful skills, they say volunteering is a good way for people to get to know other people in their neighborhoods.

How much food can people grow in small spaces? In the city of Pasadena, California, the Dervaes family grows almost all of the food it eats in an area that is only about 400 square meters. They started this project in the 1980s because they wanted to live their lives using very little or no carbon energy. They also use SNS platforms such as Facebook and Instagram to teach other people how to grow their own food.

In fact, it’s easy to find online contents from urban farmers who are sharing their stories and farming tips with people all over the world. Urban farming isn’t just helping people grow fresh food. It is also helping communities to develop and grow in city neighborhoods and online around the world.

注)	produce : (農)産物	oil : 石油
	carbon energy : 炭素エネルギー	urban : 都市の
	recruitment : 人材採用	

1 Question : What change did Pasona O2 make after moving to a new building?

Answer : They started (①) (②) various kinds of (③), not only rice.

2 Question : What is one of the benefits that people can have if they join Brooklyn Grange?

Answer : Working there as a (④) gives them the chance to meet and connect with other people in their neighborhoods.

3 Question : Why do some people feel unhappy about oil used to grow and ship the food found in the supermarket?

Answer : They feel unhappy because it takes (⑤) carbon energy to produce and deliver the food than we actually eat.

問3 以下の文を英語に訳しなさい。

- 1 正直であることがいつも一番いい方法とは限らない。(honest を用いて)
- 2 彼は私に、そのパーティーに出席するか、それとも家にいるかどうか尋ねました。
(attend を用いて)
- 3 私はクラスメイトが音楽室でピアノを練習しているのを見た。(see を用いて)

問4 あなたは普段の生活において、外国産の食品 (imported food) と国産品 (domestic food) のどちらを選びますか。70 語から 100 語程度の**英文**で説明しなさい。

次の観点から採点を行います。

- (1) 語数制限 (最低語数) を満たしているかどうか。
- (2) 質問に対する答えになっているかどうか。
- (3) 内容を説明するための適切な具体例が使われているかどうか。
- (4) 自分の言葉で表現しているかどうか。(本文の内容をコピーしていないかどうか)
- (5) 正確な文法と適切な語彙が使われているかどうか。