英　　語

コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・Ⅱ・Ⅲ
英語表現Ⅰ・Ⅱ

（注意事項）

1. 解答開始の指示があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子と解答用紙は別になっています。解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. 解答用紙の各ページの所定欄に受験番号、氏名を記入しなさい。
4. 試験終了後は問題冊子を持ち帰りなさい。

英語

Part 1 **Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.**

The "Exciting" Pufer fsh

1. There is one fsh on seafood menus that can create a sense of nervousness and excitement in restaurant **diners** – the pufer fsh, also known as globe fsh or blow fsh. In Japanese, this delicacy is called fugu. Many people in the USA, India, Europe, and other places might think twice before they eat pufer fsh. This is because various organs in the body of this fsh contain a highly toxic and lethal poison. A single pufer fsh contains enough of this to kill over 30 people. It can take under 20 seconds to kill. Despite this, pufferfish is very popular in Korea and China, where it is eaten in many di ferent regions. In Japan, it is a unique ingredient of the nation's cuisine and cooking tradition.

2. The restaurant preparation of pufer fsh is strictly controlled by laws in Japan. Only quali fed chefs who have had three or more years of extensive training are allowed to prepare the fish. They spend hours and hours studying and concentrating on how to remove the liver and other organs in the fsh that contain toxins. The pufer fsh's toxicity means chefs must carefully remove all poisonous parts to **avoid** contaminating the meat of the fsh. Some people consider the fsh's liver to be its tastiest part, but it is also the deadliest. After a number of near fatalities in the early 1980s, serving **this** in restaurants was banned. Stricter regulation brought safer eating.

3. The name of the poison contained in pufer fsh is "tetrodotoxin". Organs of the fsh such as the liver, ovaries, eyes, and skin contain high levels of **it**. Tetrodotoxin paralyzes the muscles of anyone who consumes this poison almost instantly. Throughout the paralysis, the victims stay fully awake and conscious, but cannot move and are unable to breathe. They are in a state of extreme distress until the end. Pufferfish poison is one of the most toxic compounds known to scientists. It is roughly 1,200 times stronger than the poison cyanide. Unfortunately, there is no known antidote to tetrodotoxin. Once a su f cient amount of it has been consumed, there is little hope for the victim.

4. Records show that Japanese people have eaten pufferfish for at least 2,800 years. The Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1868) prohibited its consumption in what is now present-day Tokyo. However, in most western regions of Japan at that time, the government's influence was weaker and the fish was easier to purchase and **consume**. Various cooking methods were developed 300-400 years ago to prepare pufferfish so people could eat it with a reduced chance of being poisoned. Many of **these** are still used in restaurants and kitchens around the world today. As a result, the number of fatalities from consuming this fish has decreased.

5. In the past few decades, researchers and marine biologists have been breeding pufer fsh that

do not contain any tetrodotoxin. Since the 1980s, **they** have been intent on producing the safest pu f er f sh possible. Scientists have had **considerable** success and can now produce "poison-free fugu". However, not everyone is in favor of this harmless, risk-free variety. Takeshi Yamasuge, the owner of a popular and well-frequented fugu restaurant near Kyoto, said: "I'm not sure why anyone would want to remove the poison. That's why people eat fugu. They eat it because it's dangerous." Mr Yamasuge poses the question: "Do people want to eat pu f er f sh for the taste, or the excitement?"

(Adapted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fugu under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License. Accessed 31 August 2022.)

1. The word "**diners**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
   a. evening meals
   b. customers
   c. snacks
   d. waiters

2. Americans or Europeans might "think twice" before eating pu f er f sh because _____.
   a. they might be full
   b. it is poisonous
   c. they might prefer chicken
   d. it isn't as delicious as other kinds of f sh

3. How many pu f er f sh could kill more than 30 people?
   a. A variety of pu f er f sh.
   b. The writer does not give this information.
   c. Just one.
   d. More than a few.

4. Where is pu f er f sh a special part of the food culture?
   a. Japan
   b. India
   c. China
   d. the USA

5. The liver is one of the pufferfish's _____.

a. toxins

b. fatalities

c. instruments

d. organs

6. The word "**avoid**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

a. prepare for

b. make sure of

c. keep away from

d. increase the chances of

7. The word "**this**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

a. liver

b. meat

c. high toxicity

d. a fatality

8. The **main** idea of paragraph 2 is to _____.

a. advise people never to eat pufferfish

b. teach the reader how to remove the poison from the pufferfish

c. describe how chefs are trained to spot poisons in pufferfish

d. provide some information on how the consumption of pufferfish is regulated

9. The word "**it**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

a. the poison

b. an organ

c. pufferfish

d. liver

10. Someone who is paralyzed after consuming tetrodotoxin _____.

a. is awake and can move their body

b. is awake but cannot move their body

c. is not awake but are able to move their body

d. is not awake and cannot move their body

11. Tetrodotoxin is _____.

a. the second most lethal toxin we are aware of

b. just as dangerous as cyanide

c. among the most poisonous compounds in the world

d. the deadliest poison that scientists know of

12. If there was an antidote to tetrodotoxin, it is likely that _____.

a. it would remove all hope from the victim

b. more pu f er f sh would die

c. fewer people might die

d. people would poison more pu f er f sh

13. It is probable that the Japanese have eaten pu f er f sh for _____.

a. exactly 2,800 years

b. 2,800 years or more

c. around 2,800 years

d. less than 2,800 years

14. The word "**consume**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

a. eat

b. prepare

c. cook

d. wash

15. Safer methods of preparing pu f er f sh were developed _____.

a. three to four millennia ago

b. three to four decades ago

c. three to four eras ago

d. three to four centuries ago

16. The word "**these**" in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

a. regions

b. chances of being poisoned

c. years

d. ways of cooking

17. The word "**they**" in paragraph 5 refers to _____.

a. scientists

b. pu f er f sh

c. f shermen

d. the 1980s

18. The word "**considerable**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

a. thoughtful

b. almost zero

c. counted

d. a lot of

19. What does the restaurant owner Takeshi Yamasuge think of "safe fugu"?

a. He loves it.

b. He really hates.

c. He's not really in favor of it.

d. He has no opinion.

20. The **main** idea of paragraph 5 is to _____.

a. inform readers that fugu is free in a restaurant near Kyoto

b. say what has been happening in the pu f er f sh industry

c. explain that a restaurant owner is unhappy

d. tell readers that excitement is better than taste when eating blow f sh

Part 2 **Writing Task**

Next month, a homestay student (Alex) from the USA will stay with you in your hometown. She will stay in your house for one week. Write to Alex to tell her about your hometown. Tell her where you will take her, and explain why she will like your hometown. You need to write 150 words or more.

Part 3 **Look at Yuki's answers to Sakura's questions.**

Write Sakura's questions to complete the conversation.

Sakura: ① _____

Yuki: I'd take the bus if I were you.

Sakura: ② _____

Yuki: There is a bus that stops near the hotel.

Sakura: ③ _____

Yuki: About thirty minutes, I guess.

Sakura: ④ _____

Yuki: Wait a minute. I'll check it for you.

Oh, it's just at the Grand Palace Hotel stop.

Part 4 **Read the article below and answer the question that follows (80~100 words).**

What is Happiness?

Finland was ranked the happiest country in the world, followed by Denmark, in the World Happiness Report 2022 published by a U.N.-related organization. Of course, it is difficult to measure happiness. Rankings might change depending on the indicators adopted. This report is based on how people evaluate their own lives.

In Ukraine, numerous civilians are being killed in a merciless war. We are confronting harsh realities that are threatening to destroy the basic assumptions for discussions on happiness. While any word we utter may sound hollow, we should ask ourselves what happiness is. This question is all the more important in the world filled with sorrow.

(Adapted from *Asahi Newspaper*, April 4, 2022)

What is happiness and how can we achieve it?