

I. 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

In 1974, the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) adopted a new policy. WHO, which aims to improve the health status of all peoples, tried to encourage countries in the Third World to develop their own traditional solutions for medical problems instead of looking toward Western medicine for expensive cures. There were many people who (1) looked down on this new policy, but WHO felt it was the most reasonable way to deal with the large health problems facing poor countries. WHO believed that the people in Third World countries who could not afford or find modern medical doctors (2) were better off using traditional practices as alternatives to unattainable medicines. Since that time, countries like Burma, Nigeria, and Peru have established training courses in which doctors trained in Western practices and traditional “medicine men” can exchange ideas and medical techniques. Also, the establishment of the International Association of Folk Medicine has helped lead the way to a wider acceptance of folk wisdom and traditional medical techniques; including the use of plants, insects, and a variety of other substances to prevent or cure disease.

One traditional method has been used to help stop the spread of the disease *schistosomiasis. People who drink dirty water can get this disease from a small worm which lives in snails found in the water. This is a major medical problem faced by more than 300 million people around the world. One symptom of schistosomiasis is dehydration, or (3) severe loss of water. This disease also damages the liver and can kill a person if not treated. Through folk wisdom, scientists in Egypt discovered a kind of plant that kills the water snails which carry this disease. Today, this plant is grown near water sources in many Third World countries to help prevent schistosomiasis from spreading.

Garlic, a common plant found around the world, also seems to have many medical uses. It has been known for a long time that garlic kills harmful bacteria, but modern experiments have proven that this plant can also greatly affect a person's blood. Scientists in both Japan and Germany found that garlic can lower blood cholesterol and fight heart disease in people who have high-fat diets. One doctor in Spain also found that garlic helps the body (4) take in vitamin B from blood. Other experiments have found that garlic thins a person's blood, and if it is eaten every day, garlic can reduce a person's risk of having a stroke.

Other traditional cures include a plant from Guatemala which doctors in the United States now use to help people who suffer from one kind of blood disease. In China, medicine made from mushrooms can be used to fight skin problems. Pieces of papaya, a tropical fruit, can be used to fight infection when placed over a cut. In addition, a plant from Africa has been found useful in fighting malaria. The list of natural remedies goes on and on.

Even as Western medicine takes a second look at these traditional techniques, many people still (5) find fault with them. Modern drugs produced artificially from chemicals are very popular in industrialized countries. However, these modern drugs are too expensive for many people in Third World countries. Natural medicines and traditional practices may prove to be the only affordable solution to the problem of providing health care for everyone in the world.

[注] *schistosomiasis 「住血吸虫症」

問1 本文中の下線部(1)～(5)の語(句)に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) A admired B despised C justified D modified E supported

(2) A had more difficulty in B had greater fears for
C were more accustomed to D were in a less lucky condition
E were in a more favorable situation

(3) A insignificant B minor C moderate
D slightly sensitive E very serious

(4) A absorb B clear away C deceive D increase E lessen the effect of

(5) A condemn B discover C endure D put off E watch out for

問2 下記の(6)～(10)の各英文が本文の内容と一致するように、書き出しに続くものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (6) From the passage, we can guess that WHO is
- A a government policy designed to get rid of certain diseases.
 - B a league of traditional medical practitioners who claim to cure every kind of disease.
 - C a multinational association concerned with promoting the health of the
 - D a group of Third World countries which are opposed to accepting the medicine.
 - E an assemblage of communicable diseases from which more than around the world suffer.
- (7) The purpose of the second paragraph is to
- A explain Third World conditions.
 - B show an example of how a traditional technique is being used.
 - C warn readers not to approach snails.
 - D describe drinking water in Egypt.
 - E provide information about the threat of schistosomiasis.
- (8) What is **not** stated in the passage about **garlic** is that
- A it kills harmful bacteria.
 - B it has a thinning effect on a person's blood.
 - C people who have high-fat diets can profit from eating it.
 - D it is effective in fighting off malaria.
 - E it can prevent arteries in the brain from becoming clogged.
- (9) A traditional treatment for preventing disease from entering the body through a cut in the skin involves the use of
- A a plant called "Guatemala." B mushrooms.
 - C pieces of papaya. D water snails.
 - E schistosomiasis.
- (10) The purpose of the conclusion is to reinforce the view that
- A modern drugs will be popular in Third World countries.
 - B health care is unavailable in Third World countries.
 - C not everyone likes Western medicine.
 - D it costs a lot of money to develop new drugs.
 - E traditional medicine and folk wisdom may be the only choices in Third World countries.

II. 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

The relationship between physical characteristics and personality has been explored for thousands of years, and used to predict and explain the actions of others. One of the most popular modern theories was proposed by William Sheldon in the late 1940s and early 1950s. According to his system, a person with an oval-shaped body and a large, heavy stomach is slow, sociable, emotional, forgiving, and relaxed. A person who has a triangular shape and a muscular, firm, upright body is confident, energetic, dominant, enterprising, and at times hot-tempered. A thin, fragile person is tense, awkward, and meticulous.

A number of researchers since Sheldon have contributed their own ideas (11) the basic theory that body shape and personality are somehow connected. Going one step beyond basic shape is the idea of “body splits.” This theory looks at the body in sections—top to bottom, front to back, torso and limbs—with the idea that each part of the body tells its own story. For example, the upper half of the body, consisting (12) our chest, head, and arms, is expressive and relates our feelings to others through gestures and facial movements. The lower body, (13) the other hand, is associated with more deeply felt emotions, particularly about family, children, and self-image.

According to this theory, someone with a well-developed upper body will be active and outwardly confident. However, if this same person has noticeably thinner legs and narrow hips, he might have trouble expressing himself to others, lack self-confidence, and find it difficult to think about his deepest emotions. A person with a small chest but large hips will have the opposite traits, such as being shy in public but emotional and loving toward friends and family.

Backs and fronts are also used to differentiate personality types. The front of the body is associated with our conscious self, the one we think about and show to others. The back, which is hidden from us most of the time, is associated with our unconscious self; that is, the feelings we hide from ourselves and others. Many times we don't want to think about or show emotions such as anger and fear. This can affect our back and cause problems. A stiff and rigid back often hides negative feelings, (14) a straight and graceful spine reflects a strong and flexible personality.

Finally, there is the split between torso and limbs. You express yourself with your arms and hands, and even your legs in the way you move about. People who are outgoing often use their hands and arms to gesture when they talk. They also walk with long, confident strides. Shy people hold their hands and arms quietly close to them and walk with small steps. Energetic people often tap their feet and move around a lot because it's hard for them to sit still. They can sometimes be impatient and are not the best listeners.

There is no end to theories about body shape and personality, and there is no doubt that certain people with certain bodies often have very predictable characteristics. However, there are some researchers who believe that the many instances in which body and personality go together are due to stereotyping; that is, we expect a certain type of person to have certain traits, so we see those traits whether they are there or not. For example, muscular people are believed to be dominant and forceful, so we treat them as leaders. But sometimes they are actually shy and timid. Fat people are supposed to be happy and warmhearted, but (15) reality they can just as easily be depressed or mean. Sometimes people will even act the way they think others expect them to act. By doing that, people fill the role in which we picture them.

No matter how you look at it, bodies and personalities are related, whether by chance or by choice. However, there are always exceptions to the rule and whenever that happens, there goes the theory. After all, we're only human, and hopefully that means we have a mind of our own—whether we're fat, skinny, or something in between.

問1 本文中の(11)～(15)の空欄に入る最も適切な単語を、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| (11) | A for | B in | C on | D to | E with |
| (12) | A by | B for | C in | D of | E with |
| (13) | A as | B by | C for | D in | E on |
| (14) | A despite | B since | C unless | D whereas | E whether |
| (15) | A at | B by | C in | D into | E with |

問2 下記の(16)～(20)の各英文が本文の内容と一致するように、書き出しに続くものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (16) According to Sheldon's theory, a person with a triangular shape and a muscular, firm, upright body is likely to
- A be merry and warmhearted.
 - B be careful about spending money.
 - C be concerned about details.
 - D lack the ability to make decisions.
 - E have courage to start new and difficult things.
- (17) The passage implies that
- A it was not until the late 1940s that the relationship between physical characteristics and personality was explored.
 - B very few theories that categorize people by their appearance have been popular.
 - C it's natural for people to look for relationships between physical characteristics and personality.
 - D without a scientific mind it's impossible to identify and categorize people according to body type.
 - E our emotions and attitudes never affect our appearance.
- (18) According to the passage,
- A a person with a pleasant personality is most likely to have a thin, fragile body.
 - B the idea of dividing a person's body into torso and limbs tells more about his or her personality than the split between front and back.
 - C people who often move their limbs are likely to be shy.
 - D we should absolutely choose muscular people as our leaders.
 - E fat people can just as easily be sad or unkind as other types of people.
- (19) It can be inferred from the passage that
- A people have lost interest in theories linking personality to looks.
 - B when we expect people to behave in a certain way, we're sometimes disappointed.
 - C there is nothing to support theories about body shape and personality.
 - D stereotyping can make it easy for us to see others as they really are.
 - E it's easy to hide our emotions from others.
- (20) The author's attitude toward theories that categorize people according to body type is
- A disbelieving.
 - B discouraged.
 - C respectful.
 - D shocked.
 - E unquestioning.

IV. 次の (31) ~ (35) の各組の A ~ E の単語の中で、下線部の発音が他と異なるものを、それぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

(31) A ache B hasten C nasty D patient E stadium

(32) A absurd B debtor C humbly D obvious E substitute

(33) A bough B foul C loudly D rough E shroud

(34) A anthem B cathedral C ethics D pathetic E worthy

(35) A dare B endear C heir D repair E spare

V. 次の (36) ~ (40) の各組の A ~ E の単語の中で、最も強く発音する音節の位置が他と異なるものを、それぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

(36) A ad-here B con-tain C of-fer D re-cruit E sur-vive

(37) A bis-cuit B ca-reer C o-men D pack-age E tun-nel

(38) A ap-par-ent B ef-fi-cient C gi-gan-tic D in-fa-mous
E po-ten-tial

(39) A cal-en-dar B guer-ril-la C in-struc-tor D ob-jec-tive
E per-sua-sion

(40) A ac-cel-er-ate B hy-poc-ri-sy C le-git-i-mate D mel-an-chol-y
E ne-go-ti-ate

VI. 次の(41)～(50)の各英文の下線部の語(句)とほぼ同じ意味を表わすものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(41) The olive tree is a hardy shrub that can live for 1,500 years.

- A dried B local C seasonal D tough E vulnerable

(42) Language is an important factor in the evolution of culture.

- A advancement B control C decline D explanation E originality

(43) In behalf of the families of those who were lost in the accident, we implore you to continue the rescue efforts.

- A beg B expect C force D help E permit

(44) There are hundreds of species of eels, some living in fresh water but most living in oceanic waters.

- A eggs B foods C individuals D kinds E offspring

(45) At the end of an affair, there is always the consolation of knowing there's next time.

- A comfort B despair C excitement D irritation E pressure

(46) The midnight sun appears when the earth tilts toward the sun.

- A folds B inclines C revolves D rotates E stretches

(47) Many desert animals have made adaptations that are strikingly similar to those of desert plants.

- A accidentally B barely C partly D remarkably E seemingly

(48) If you keep harassing her, I will call the police.

- A amusing B bothering C fascinating D hurrying E ignoring

(49) Though his partner is opposed to the scheme, he's determined to go through with it.

- A carry it out B do away with it C look into it
D share it with others E think it over

(50) The letter will bear out the facts.

- A confirm B deny C exaggerate D falsify E suppress

(55) Andrew : I was reading in last night's paper that the utility company wants to build a solar energy plant in the desert not far from here.

Colleen : Do you think that's a good idea?

Andrew : A good idea? It's a great idea! Solar energy is the energy of the future. It's clean, it's safe, and it's abundant. What could be better?

Colleen : Won't the utility company just raise our rates to pay for this new plant?

Andrew : The newspaper said that the utility company will need extra money to get the plant going, but in the long run rates will be lower. And to have a constant supply of energy, that's a small price to pay.

Colleen : I'm not convinced that the price will be so small.

- A Andrew learned about the new solar energy plant by phoning the utility company.
- B The solar energy plant will be constructed at the utility company's headquarters.
- C The utility company won't need any extra money for the solar energy plant.
- D Andrew feels that the costs of the solar energy plant outweigh its benefits.
- E Colleen and Andrew differ in opinion about the propriety of building a new solar energy plant.

VIII. 次の (イ) ~ (ホ) の日本語の意味を表わすように、A~Jの語(句)を並べ換えて英文を完成させ、(56)~(65)の空欄に入るものを選びなさい。ただし、文頭の語(句)も小文字で表わしてあります。

(イ) 最近、太ったので、一日に摂取するカロリーを減らすようにしています。

Since I've gained weight lately, I am _____

(56) _____ (57) _____ day.

A calories B consume C cut D down E each
F I G on H the I to J trying

(ロ) ルノワールは、その作品が世界中で傑作だと考えられてきた、人気のあるフランス印象派の画家です。

Renoir is a popular _____ (58) _____

_____ (59) _____ masterpieces all over the world.

A be B been C considered D French E have
F impressionist G painter H to I whose J works

(ハ) 初めて電子レンジを使うときには、おいしい料理の作り方を覚えるために、使用説明書を参考にすべきです。

_____ (60) _____ the first time, you should _____

_____ (61) _____.

A a microwave oven B delicious dishes C for D how to prepare
E in order to F its instruction manual G learn H refer to
I using J when

(ニ) 君はいつも余計なおせっかいをしているんだね。

You are always _____ (62) _____

_____ (63) _____.

A business B have C into D no E nose
F places G putting H you I your J where

(ホ) 普通の風邪を引き起こすウイルスは、絶えず突然変異するために、予防接種するのが最も難しいウイルスの一つです。

Viruses _____ (64) _____ the hardest

_____ (65) _____ are constantly mutating.

A against B among C are D because E cause
F that G the common cold H they I to J vaccinate