

22 B

英 語

〔注 意 事 項〕

1. 監督者の指示があるまでは、この問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答用紙は、コンピュータで処理するので、折り曲げたり汚したりしないこと。
3. 解答用紙に、氏名・受験番号を記入し、受験番号をマークする。マークがない場合や誤って記入した場合の答案は無効となる。

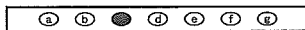
受験番号のマーク例(13015の場合)

受 験 番 号				
1	3	0	1	5
万位	千位	百位	十位	一位
○	○	●	○	○
●	①	①	●	①
②	②	②	②	②
③	●	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	●
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

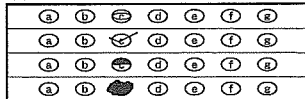
4. 解答用紙にマークするときは、HBまたはBの黒鉛筆を用いること。誤ってマークした場合には、消しゴムで丁寧^{ていねい}に消し、消し^くずを完全に取り除いたうえで、新たにマークし直すこと。
5. 下記の例に従い、正しくマークすること。

(例えばcと答えたいとき)

正しいマーク例



誤ったマーク例



- をする
- ✓をする
- 完全にマークしない
- 枠からはみ出す

6. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の位置に記入すること。
7. 最後の問題 Ⅳ に自由英作文があるので、時間配分に注意すること。

I 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

A “plastic soup” of waste floating in the Pacific Ocean is growing at an alarming rate and now covers an area twice the size of the continental United States, scientists have said. The vast expanse of debris^{注1} is held in place by swirling underwater currents. This drifting “soup” stretches from about 500 nautical miles off the Californian coast, across the northern Pacific, past Hawaii and almost as far as Japan.

Charles Moore, an American oceanographer who discovered the “Great Pacific Garbage Patch” or “trash vortex,”^{注2} (A) that about 100 million tons of flotsam^{注3} are circulating in the region. The original idea that people had was that it was an island of plastic garbage that they could almost walk on. However, it is more like a plastic soup. Curtis Ebbesmeyer, an oceanographer and leading authority on flotsam, has tracked the build-up of plastics in the seas for more than 15 years and compares the trash vortex to a living entity: “It moves around like a big animal without a leash.” When that animal comes close to land, as it does in Hawaii, the results are dramatic. The garbage patch “barfs”^{注4} and beaches get covered with a shower of plastic. The “soup” is actually two linked areas, either side of the islands of Hawaii. About one-fifth of the junk—which includes everything from footballs and kayaks to Lego blocks and carrier bags—is thrown off ships or oil platforms. The rest comes from land.

Mr. Moore, a former sailor, came across the sea of waste by chance in 1997, while taking a short cut home from a Los Angeles to Hawaii yacht race. He was astonished to find himself surrounded by rubbish, day after day, thousands of miles from land. An heir to a family fortune from the oil industry, he subsequently sold his business interests and became an environmental activist. He has warned that unless (B) cut back on their use of disposable plastics, the plastic stew will double in size over the next

decade. It is about time to get a full accounting of the distribution of plastic in the marine ecosystem and especially its fate and impact on marine ecosystems. Historically, rubbish that ends up in oceanic gyres^{注5} has biodegraded. Modern plastics, however, are so durable that objects half-a-century old have been found in the north Pacific dump. According to the UN Environment Program, plastic debris causes the deaths of more than a million seabirds every year, as well as more than 100,000 marine mammals.

The slowly rotating mass of rubbish-laden water poses a risk to human health, too. Hundreds of millions of tiny plastic pellets are lost or spilled every year, working their way into the sea. These pollutants act as chemical sponges attracting man-made chemicals such as hydrocarbons and the pesticide DDT. They then enter the food chain. What goes into the ocean goes into the sea creatures and ends up on our dinner plates.

注1: debris 破片

注2: vortex 渦, 渦巻き

注3: flotsam 漂流物

注4: barfs 破裂する

注5: gyres 旋回

設問

上記の英文の内容に合うように、(1)~(8)の各文について、(1), (3), (4), (5), (6)は空所を補うものとして最も適したものを選択肢1~4の中から選びなさい。また(2), (7), (8)は、質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを選択肢1~4の中から選びなさい。

(1) The most appropriate title for this article is “_____.”

1. The Pros and Cons of Disposable Plastic Products
2. Hawaii's Polluted Beaches
3. The Health Risks of Eating Fish
4. The World's Largest Rubbish Dump

- (2) Which of the following statements is NOT true?
1. People can walk on the plastic debris.
 2. About 80% of the trash comes from land.
 3. Some Hawaiian beaches are covered with small pieces of plastic.
 4. The “plastic soup” can be compared to a large animal.
- (3) Charles Moore now spends a lot of his time _____.
1. participating in yacht races
 2. pursuing his business interests
 3. studying seabirds and marine mammals
 4. helping the fight against pollution
- (4) The article suggests that disposable plastic products _____.
1. used to biodegrade in the ocean
 2. started to cause environmental problems in 1997
 3. are responsible for the deaths of millions of creatures
 4. account for about one-fifth of all junk
- (5) The phrase a full accounting of the distribution of plastic, in paragraph 3, suggests that _____.
1. the number of plastic products made every year should be counted
 2. the amount of plastic waste in the sea should be measured
 3. the amount of plastic waste should be reduced
 4. there has been a problem with plastic waste for a long time

(6) The phrase rubbish-laden water poses a risk to human health, in paragraph 4, suggests that _____.

1. the water we drink is usually dangerous
2. we should never swim in the sea
3. the seafood we eat may not be so good for us
4. the plastic in the sea has killed many people

(7) Which of the following words is the most appropriate for blank

(A)?

1. believes
2. proves
3. remembers
4. sees

(8) Which of the following words is the most appropriate for blank

(B)?

1. businessmen
2. sailors
3. consumers
4. activists

II 次のインタビューを読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Deborah Tannen, a professor at Georgetown University, encouraged linguists to focus on everyday conversations—the way elements like interruption, intonation, indirectness and storytelling work together and the effects they have on people’s relationships. Her overwhelmingly successful book *You Just Don’t Understand* focused on communication (or the lack of it) between men and women. It was on bestseller lists from 1990 through 1994. Now Dr. Tannen is back on the list with her just-released *You’re Wearing That? Understanding Mothers and Daughters in Conversation*. The book is dedicated to her mother, Dorothy, who died in 2004, with whom Dr. Tannen had an admittedly stormy relationship.

Question: Many of the women you’ve interviewed for your new book complain of mothers who criticize their appearance. Are they right to be annoyed?

Answer: “Right” and “wrong” aren’t words a linguist uses. My job is to analyze conversations and discover why communications fail. The biggest complaint I hear from daughters is: “My mother’s always criticizing me.” And the mother counters, “I can’t open my mouth; my daughter takes everything as criticism.” But sometimes caring and criticism are found in the same words. When mothers talk about their daughters’ appearance, they are often doing it because they feel obliged to tell their daughter something that no one else will. The mother feels she’s (A). The daughter feels (B). They are both right. What I try to do is point out each side to each other. So, the mother needs to acknowledge the criticism part, and the daughter needs to acknowledge the caring part. It’s tough because each sees only one side.

Q: Is there a unifying theme to your 20 academic and popular books?

A: There’s certainly a thread. My writing is about connecting ways of talking to human relationships. My purpose is to show that linguistics has

something to offer in understanding and improving relationships. There are many situations where problems arise between people because conversational styles vary with ethnic, regional, age, class and gender differences. What can seem offensive to one group isn't to another. I've long believed that, if you understand how conversational styles work, you can make adjustments in conversations to get what you want in your relationships.

Q: Can you give an example of communication problems based on what you've seen of mother-daughter conversations?

A: During an interview, a journalist told me she had called her grown-up daughter the night before and began, "I miss you." Her daughter replied: "Why do you miss me? I just talked to you last week!" The daughter felt criticized for not calling more often. After our interview, the mother tried something she had never done before. She sent her daughter an e-mail in which she praised and reassured her. The next day her daughter phoned to continue the conversation. So you see, by understanding how language works within relationships, you can change patterns you're not happy with.

Q: Why do mother-daughter conversations cause so many problems?

A: It's what one mother I interviewed said: "My conversations with my daughter are the best and the worst." In the mother-daughter relationship, there's a lot of talk. For women, conversation is the glue that holds relationships together. Mothers and daughters talk to each other far more than mothers and sons, or fathers and daughters. And their talk is different. There's a great deal about personal matters, the small details of the day and problems in their lives. There's a daughter I interviewed who said, "Who else but my mother cares about every little thing in my life?" Another told me, "I call my mother every day and tell her what I ate for lunch." One of the great strengths of the mother-daughter relationship is this intimacy. But daughters want their mothers' approval so much that

even the slightest hint a mother thinks she should have acted differently about something can upset a daughter. So when mothers and daughters spend a lot of time talking about personal matters, it gives them countless opportunities to say the wrong things to each other.

Q: What kind of communication did you have with your mother?

A: Well, she died at 93. We had a lot of time for our relationship to evolve. When I was young, it was open warfare. We were very different. She was born in Russia, never graduated from high school. I was intellectual, even as an adolescent, and so our communications frequently led to frustration. She'd get so angry at me. The basic thing my mother always wanted is that I should be married. But I married my first husband at 23. We divorced when I was 29. After that, she was always trying to get me to go to Club Med to find a husband. She saw such advice as helpful; I felt pressured. When I was 40, I met my second husband and my relationship with my mother quickly improved. The older she got, the more I realized how much mothers and daughters are like lovers. In my mother's old age, I brought her gifts and wrote her little notes telling her how much I loved her. And she just basked in that. I kept it up because it was easy to do and because it was such a pleasure to get this positive reaction after all our conflicts.

設 問

上記のインタビューの内容に合うように、各問に対する答えとして最も適したものを選択肢1～4の中から選びなさい。

- (1) What has Dr. Tannen intended to do in her latest book as a linguist?
1. To focus on such everyday conversations as storytelling.
 2. To point out that mothers and daughters are often both right.
 3. To analyze conversations and find out why communications fail.
 4. To show that Deborah and Dorothy had a stormy relationship.

(2) Which is the best combination to fill the blanks (A) and (B)?

(A) _____ (B) _____

1. acknowledged obliged

2. caring criticized

3. criticizing complained

4. right wrong

(3) What is Dr. Tannen's main objective in writing her recent book?

1. To encourage some adjustments in conversational styles so that communication may more likely succeed.

2. To discuss different situations where problems often arise between people who are related.

3. To show that linguistics has something to offer for understanding and improving human relationships.

4. To show what can be offensive to one group may not be to another.

(4) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as affecting the differences in conversational style?

1. how old people are

2. where people live

3. what race people belong to

4. how people learn to speak

- (5) Which of the following statements best describes what is said in the interview?
1. Learning how to write email messages will improve our interpersonal relationships.
 2. By understanding how language works, we can improve the patterns that cause trouble in relationships.
 3. By understanding how daughters talk to their mothers, we can discover why communications fail.
 4. By understanding how mothers and daughters talk, we can improve our language ability.
- (6) Why are mother-daughter conversations so dangerous?
1. Since they talk a lot about their personal problems, they have many chances to say hurtful things to each other.
 2. Since conversation is the glue that holds together their relationships, they try not to worry about small bothersome things.
 3. Since they talk more often with each other than sons and fathers, their relationships are not as intimate.
 4. Since they want to get each other's approval, they often try to act in a different way than usual.
- (7) Which of the following sentences best describes the underlined phrase it was open warfare?
1. Dr. Tannen and her mother used to ignore each other.
 2. Dr. Tannen and her mother used to get angry with Deborah's father.
 3. Dr. Tannen and her mother used to quarrel fiercely.
 4. Dr. Tannen and her mother often used to discuss their ideas about marriage.

- (8) Why did Dr. Tannen's relationship with her mother get better?
1. As her mother became very old, she often bought her gifts and wrote letters.
 2. As she became older, she felt under pressure to marry her second husband.
 3. As her mother became very old, she took her mother's advice and began going to Club Med.
 4. As she became older, she began to realize that she loved her mother.

III 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Chronic back pain is a serious health issue worldwide. A majority of sufferers take medication, mostly painkillers such as non-steroidal and anti-inflammatory drugs^{注1} or undergo physical therapy. Recent studies have shown that acupuncture is another option which has proved beneficial in a number of cases. A randomized controlled trial^{注2} has been carried out by Dr. Daniel Cherkin and colleagues from the Center for Health Studies in Seattle, Washington and other research centers in the U.S. which compared acupuncture, simulated acupuncture and usual care for chronic low back pain.

The researchers enrolled 641 adults aged 18 to 70 years old who had experienced uncomplicated low back pain for between three and twelve months and who had never tried acupuncture before. Those whose pain was caused by specific reasons such as cancer, and those with other conditions that might have complicated treatment, were excluded. The participants were randomly put into four groups: individualized acupuncture, standardized acupuncture, simulated acupuncture or usual care. Individualized and standardized acupuncture were “real” acupuncture treatments, while simulated acupuncture was a “sham”^{注3} treatment.

The acupuncture was given by experienced practitioners twice weekly for three weeks, then weekly for four weeks. It involved just needles and not electrostimulation, moxibustion,^{注4} herbs or other non-needle treatment. Participants who received individualized treatment had the positioning of their needles based on traditional Chinese medical diagnostic techniques. Needles were placed in the skin to a depth of 1-3 cm. Standardized acupuncture used the number and positioning of needles (eight points on the low back and leg) considered effective for chronic back pain by experts. The usual care group received medical treatments or physical therapies. All participants received a booklet on self-care, including information on exercise and lifestyle medication.

The researchers used standard scales to assess how much their ability to perform daily activities was affected by their back pain, and how bothersome the symptoms were at the beginning and end of treatment (eight weeks), and at 26 and 52 weeks.

At the start of the study, participants had an average back dysfunction score of 10.6 (score range zero to 23). All groups showed improvements in dysfunction at the end of the treatment period. After the eight weeks, the researchers found that all forms of acupuncture (individualized, standardized and simulated) reduced back-related dysfunction compared with usual care (acupuncture reduced the score by about 4.5 points and usual care by 2.1 points). There was no statistically significant difference between the three acupuncture groups. There was little change in scores between eight and 52 weeks. The researchers concluded that, although acupuncture did reduce chronic low back pain, whether or not needle sites were suited to the individual patient or the needles actually pierced the skin did not appear to be important. Therefore, it is unclear if acupuncture actually has a biological effect or whether it just acts as a placebo.^{注5} However, doctors and patients looking for a relatively safe treatment should consider acupuncture as an option when conventional treatments for chronic low back pain are ineffective.

注1: non-steroidal and anti-inflammatory drugs 非ステロイド性抗炎症剤

注2: randomized controlled trial 無作為化比較試験

注3: sham 見せかけの

注4: moxibustion 灸, 灸療法

注5: placebo プラシーボ(薬効はないが, 実験的・臨床的に試験するときに
対照剤として与える)

設 問

上記の英文の内容に合うように、各問に対する答えとして最も適したものを
選択肢 1～4の中から選びなさい。

- (1) Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this article?
 1. How Acupuncture Can Help Doctors and Patients
 2. Why Acupuncture is Safer than Conventional Treatments for Back Pain
 3. Acupuncture 'Relieves Back Pain'
 4. How Medication Helps Sufferers of Back Pain

- (2) What did the participants have in common?
 1. Their back pain was caused by cancer.
 2. They received individualized acupuncture.
 3. They did exercise for at least four weeks.
 4. It was the first time they had tried acupuncture.

- (3) Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 1. A lot of people suffer from chronic back pain.
 2. The participants were divided into groups according to their age.
 3. The participants were given information about exercise and lifestyle medication.
 4. Painkillers are often taken by those with chronic back pain.

- (4) For how long had the participants been suffering from uncomplicated low back pain?
 1. For more than twelve months.
 2. For less than three months.
 3. For nine months.
 4. For less than thirteen months.

- (5) How many acupuncture sessions did the participants have?
1. Six.
 2. Eight.
 3. Ten.
 4. Twelve.
- (6) Which of the acupuncture treatments was found to be the most effective?
1. Individualized acupuncture.
 2. Standardized acupuncture.
 3. Simulated acupuncture.
 4. All of the above were equally effective.
- (7) How many times were the participants' symptoms monitored?
1. Twice.
 2. Three times.
 3. Four times.
 4. Five times.
- (8) Which kind of treatment was unexpectedly effective?
1. Simulated acupuncture.
 2. Meditation.
 3. Anti-inflammatory drugs.
 4. Painkillers.

IV 自由英作文問題

下記のテーマについて、英語で自分の考えを述べなさい。書体は活字体でも筆記体でもよいが、解答は所定の範囲内に収めなさい。なお、英作文はテーマに直接関係あるものでなければならない。

In English, write a short essay in which you discuss your ideas about how to live a long and healthy life.

Your essay must directly deal with the topic. Any part which is unrelated will not receive credit.