

和歌山県立医科大学

平成 25 年 度

英 語

問 題 冊 子

和歌山県立医科大学

英語問題訂正

大問 3 の 問 5 の 選択肢 D

誤 start negotiations for

正 spare negotiations for

- 1 次の英文の空所(1)～(15)に入るべき語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適当な形に直して、解答欄に書き入れなさい。ただし、一つの括弧には1語が入る。

A recent scandal involving imported foods, such as *gyoza* poisoned with high levels of pesticides, have fueled concern about the food we put on the table. Many consumers now routinely want to know where the foods they buy and eat come from, especially the imported products upon which Japan (1) so heavily.

Japan's food self-sufficiency rate is declining. Self-sufficiency rate is calculated in terms of calories to (2) how much of the food people eat is actually (3) by the nation itself. This means (4) the number of calories in all the agricultural and marine foods produced in one year by the total number of calories (5).

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan's self-sufficiency rate in fiscal 2006 was 39 percent, and then (6) very slightly to 41 percent in fiscal 2007. Since (7) at 70 percent in 1960s, the ratio has steadily (8), so that now it is much lower than that of other industrialized countries.

One reason for Japan's low food self-sufficiency rate is the gradual "Westernization" of the traditional Japanese diet. People today are consuming less rice, fish, and vegetables and (9) more meat. One example is Japan's average annual rice consumption per person, which dropped from 114 kilograms in the 1960s to 61 kilograms in 2006. During that same period, meat consumption (10) from 32 to 137 kilograms a year per person.

In an effort to steer Japan to return to a high-sufficiency rate, the government has implemented several policies that (11) to increase the ratio to 45 percent by 2015. Recommendation for (12) this goal include airing television ads that (13) people to eat more rice, especially at breakfast. Other provisions include (14) restrictions on the amount of land that can be used for rice cultivation and (15) financial aids to farmers who use land efficiently.

【語 群】

abolish	achieve	aim	consume	decline
divide	eat	encourage	give	jump
measure	peak	produce	rely	rise

2

次の英文を読み、その内容に関する下の設問の答えとして最も適当なものをA～Dより一つずつ選び、符号で答えなさい。（*印の語には下に注釈あり）

Residents in the Pacific Northwest of America are very much aware that the number of salmon in the area has decreased a lot in the last fifty years. Salmon populations once numbered in the millions in the Columbia River, but now thirteen populations of the fish there are listed as threatened or endangered. Hydroelectric dams have long been blamed as a major cause for that decline because they supposedly prevent young salmon from traveling to the sea. In hopes of increasing survival rates, fishery managers have modified fish passageways on dams, changed the timing of water release, and even gone so far as to truck young salmon around eight major dams on the Columbia.

To pin down the reasons behind the decline, fishery researchers have spent the last decade implanting rice-sized radio frequency transmitters called PIT tags into migrating fish. The transmitters allow scientists to gauge fish survival rates at each stage in the journey. But to pick up the radio signals, PIT tag detectors must be within about a half a meter of the tags. So researchers have placed the readers in fish passageways around dams. That made it impossible to compare the survival rates of juvenile salmon in heavily dammed rivers, such as the Columbia and Snake rivers, to those in undammed rivers, such as the Fraser and Thompson in British Columbia, Canada.

For their current study, David Welch, a fisheries biologist at Kintam Research Center, British Columbia, and co-workers turned to a newer version of tagging technology that is part of the ongoing Pacific Ocean Shelf Tracking (POST) Project, which is tracking the abundance of ten kinds of fish and invertebrates*. The POST effort in the western United States has spread a network of acoustic* sensors from Alaska to California that can detect signals from almond-sized transmitters surgically implanted in fish. The acoustic signals from these tags can be picked up by sensors as far as 800 meters away, which allowed Welch and his team to monitor fish in dammed and undammed rivers.

From 2004 through 2006, Welch's team implanted acoustic tags in a thousand juvenile Chinook salmon and followed their journeys in the Columbia and Fraser Rivers. In a paper published today in *PloS Biology*, the team reports that salmon migrating past the Columbia River dams were as likely to survive their journeys to the ocean as were fish in the undammed Fraser River. "It completely surprised all of the co-authors," Welch says, adding that they expected to see lower survival rates for fish that needed to pass the dams. "It's a very, very intriguing paper," says Peter Moyle, a fisheries biologist at the University of California, Davis. One possible explanation for the counterintuitive result, Moyle says, is that habitat loss or

other factors are lowering survival rates in the Fraser River. The study also doesn't look at survival rates of salmon swimming back up the rivers to their egg-laying grounds. "This is not a message that dams are okay and have no effect on survival," Welch agrees. But at least for salmon swimming downstream, those dams may not be as dangerous as previously thought.

Science Now (Online), 2011 (一部改変)

*invertebrate : an animal lacking a backbone

*acoustic : relating to sound and the way people hear things

1. The primary interest of this article is the difference in salmon's survival rates between _____.

- A : the rivers with and without dams
- B : a few decades ago and the present
- C : the Columbia River and the Fraser River
- D : those swimming upstream and downstream

2. It is suggested that the survival rate of salmon _____.

- A : is falling both in America and Canada
- B : is falling in America, but not in Canada
- C : is falling in dammed rivers, but not in undammed rivers
- D : is falling in fish going upstream, but not in those going downstream

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effort to help fish travel the river?

- A : They carried fish by truck.
- B : They changed the time of water release.
- C : They made some changes in the fish passageways.
- D : They stopped damming water during the periods salmon travel.

4. How did the researchers investigate the behavior of salmon in the initial trial?

- A : They set signal transmitters around the dams.
- B : They attached an electrical tag to the fin of the fish.
- C : They placed an electrical device in the body of the fish.
- D : They set signal receivers over the streams below the dams.

5. Why didn't the initial research for the salmon's survival rates go well?

- A : The detectors were not very powerful.
- B : The detectors were not properly placed.
- C : The transmitters were not very powerful.
- D : The difference in research methods did not allow comparison with the research outcomes in the other rivers.

6. Choose the correct statement.

- A : The reliability of the second research was not very high due to some methodological problems.
- B : The second research was conducted by the persons and method different from those for the initial research.
- C : A weak point of the second research was that it did not capture the behavior of the fish traveling upstream.
- D : The second research outcomes supported what had been believed by many people about dam's influence on salmon's migration.

7. Choose the correct statement.

- A : The initial research continued for five years.
- B : Welch's team started their research as part of the POST Project.
- C : Now, salmon in the Columbia River are not considered endangered species.
- D : The researchers believe salmon's survival rates are lowering in both dammed and undammed rivers.

3

次の英文は 2007 年の新聞記事である。この記事の内容に関する下の設問の答えとして最も適当なものを A～D より一つずつ選び、符号で答えなさい。（*印の語には下に注釈あり）

Slimy, green and unsightly, seaweed and algae* are among the humblest plants on earth.
(1)

A group of scientists at a climate conference in Bali say they could also be a potent weapon against global warming, capable of sucking damaging carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere at rates comparable to the mightiest rain forests.

“The ocean’s role is neglected because we can’t see the vegetation,” said Chung Ik Kyo, a South Korean environmental scientist. “But under the sea, there is a lot of seaweed and grass that can take up carbon dioxide.”

The seaweed research, backed by scientists in 12 countries, is part of a broad effort to calculate how much carbon is being absorbed from the atmosphere by plants, and figure out ways to increase that through reforestation and other steps.

Such “carbon sinks” are considered essential to controlling greenhouse gases, which trap heat in the atmosphere and are blamed for global warming.
(2)

The conference in Bali is aimed at launching two-year negotiations for a new global warming pact to replace the Kyoto Protocol when it expires in 2012, and using the Earth’s natural resources to remove carbon from the air has become a major topic of discussion.

While the largest part of attention to carbon sinks has been on forests, the seaweed scientists say the world should look to the sea, where nearly 8 million tons of seaweed and algae are cultivated every year.

That solution is a largely Asian one and it’s not without complications.

China is by far the world’s largest producer of seaweed, followed by South Korea and Japan. The Asia-Pacific region——where seaweed is used in soups, *sushi* and salads——accounts for 80 percent of global production.

Proponents* say seaweed and algae’s rapid rate of photosynthesis, the process of turning carbon dioxide and sunlight into energy and oxygen, is a top factor in its effectiveness in carbon absorption.

Some types of seaweed can grow 3 or 4 meters long in only three months. Lee Jae Young, with South Korea’s Fisheries Ministry, said some seaweeds can absorb five times more carbon dioxide than terrestrial* plants.

“These are very productive ecosystems, they’re drawing down a lot of carbon,” said John Beardall, with Australia’s Monash University.

In addition to storing carbon, seaweed can be used to produce clean-burning bio-fuels, thereby making sure that the carbon isn’t simply recycled back into the air.

The concept, however, has problems. Skeptics*, for instance, say that trees are effective for carbon storage because they can last for many years, while seaweed is cultivated and harvested in cycles of only months, meaning the storage will be hard to measure or control.

“It depends on how long you keep the materials,” said Noyaman Suryadiputra of Wetlands International. “Because if it is decomposed in a month, the carbon dioxide will go back into the atmosphere.”

Other obstacles remain. Some critics wonder if removing sea water from the seaweed as it's converted to fuel would require a large amount of energy that reduces its environmental benefits, though supporters say sun-drying could be used.

The Japan Times, 2007 (一部改変)

*algae : very simple plants, such as seaweed, that have no real leaves, stems or roots, and that grow in or near water

*proponents : people who support something

*terrestrial : living on or related to land rather than water

*skeptics : people who have doubt about whether something is true, right, or good

1. Scientists had not paid enough attention to seaweeds as a means to tackle the CO₂ problem because _____.

A : little was known about seaweeds

B : they could not see the plants under the sea

C : seaweeds have been a very common food for us

D : they had not noticed CO₂ dissolved in the sea water

2. Why did the writer describe seaweeds and algae as in the part marked by the underline (1)?

A : Because they look very ugly.

B : Because they cannot be liked by many people.

C : Because their taste is not strong but very rich.

D : Because they are always drifting along with the water currents.

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason to think seaweeds may be a promising solution to the problem of global warming?
- A : That they grow very fast.
 - B : That they have strong power to absorb CO₂.
 - C : That they are reusable as a source of energy.
 - D : That they grow in seas all over the world.
4. What are “carbon sinks” (underline 2)?
- A : sites where CO₂ concentrates
 - B : collection centers of CO₂ absorbers
 - C : sites where atmospheric heat is confined
 - D : control centers of atmospheric temperature
5. The climate conference in Bali mainly discussed how to _____.
- A : find energy sources which do not produce CO₂
 - B : use ocean resources to reduce CO₂ in the atmosphere
 - C : increase the amount of CO₂ absorbed by terrestrial plants
 - D : start negotiations for a new agreement to replace the Kyoto Protocol
6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a problem of using seaweeds for a solution to global warming?
- A : Seaweeds grow too fast to be reused.
 - B : It is not easy to reuse seaweeds as fuel.
 - C : Seaweeds cannot store CO₂ within their structures for a long time.
 - D : There are big differences internationally in the production of seaweeds.
7. Seaweeds can be turned into fuel through the process of _____.
- A : cleaning
 - B : decomposing
 - C : drying
 - D : liquefying

- 4 次の英文は2006年の新聞記事である。この記事の内容に関する下の設問の答えとして最も適当なものをA～Dより一つずつ選び、符号で答えなさい。（*印の語には下に注釈あり）

Thirty years ago educated women were at the forefront of women's lib's* demands for liberal divorce laws. Now, however, new research from America has found their attitudes have been transformed and that the situation is likely to be echoed in Britain.

According to the researchers, women with university degrees are the social group most likely to believe divorce should be made more difficult. ⁽¹⁾Conservative views towards marriage that still prevailed in the 1970s have softened, and it is now the least educated members of society who are most likely to have liberal attitudes to divorce.

Researchers believe the change may have come about because many witnessed the damage caused by divorce in their parents' generation.

The belief of graduate women that divorce should be made more difficult has also been influenced by a perception that family breakdown among poor families is to blame for much of the growth in crime and delinquent behavior.

The ⁽²⁾polarisation suggested by the findings was predicted 11 years ago by the sociologist Charles Murray in an article in the Sunday Times.

He called the phenomenon "New Victorians and New Rabble", meaning that one part of society, affluent and well-educated, "will edge back towards traditional morality while a large portion of what used to be the British working class goes the way of the American underclass."

Steven Martin, assistant professor of sociology at the University of Maryland in the U.S. who led the new study, said: "Highly educated women in the 1970s were the most likely to say divorce should be made easier. They now say divorce should be made more difficult. Women who had not completed high school education have moved from being essentially neutral to having the least restrictive attitudes toward divorce."

Experts believe the situation is likely to be similar in Britain, where divorce rates have become four times higher since 1970 and about 40% of marriages break up.

London divorce lawyer Vanessa Lloyd-Platt, who has been practicing for 30 years, said there was increasing social pressure for women to have successful personal lives.

"There used to be a ⁽³⁾stigma* but women's lib said, 'Be free, you don't need a man. Let's get a divorce'. But very slowly there's been this move towards women staying at home, women looking after the children and all these women are giving up work," she said.

Chris Lovelock, 38, who lives in Southfields, southwest London, with her husband Julian and young son and daughter, said she detected increasingly conservative attitudes to marriage

among her age group. "Divorce used to be acceptable because you may get to a certain point in your life when things get harder and people just give up on the marriage," said Lovelock, a former IT consultant who now stays at home to look after the children.

The new attitudes to divorce were drawn from an annual survey which since 1970 has questioned samples of 5,000 women aged 25-39. Respondents were asked if divorce should be made easier, more difficult or left the same.

The researchers then charted the attitudes of women to divorce over 30 years according to socioeconomic class.

In 1970-9, an average of 36% of women graduates said divorce should be made more difficult. In 2000-4, by contrast, the proportion had risen to 61%. Between the 1970s and 1990s there was also a 33% fall in the divorce rate for graduates in the first 10 years of marriage.

Anastasia de Waal, the head of family and education at Civitas, the social policy think tank, said: "In the 1970s affluent women wanted to be able to feel that they could get divorced, while today women no longer think marriage and shackles* are one and the same."

Reforms in the early 1970s to allow "no-fault" divorces* were praised as one of the triumphs of the feminist movement, allowing thousands of women to escape stifling marriages.

Germaine Greer, the feminist writer and academic, wrote: "The illusion of stable family was built on the silence of suffering women, who lived on what their husbands thought fit to give them."

The Times, 2006 (一部改変)

*women's lib : women's liberation movement

*stigma : feelings of disapproval that people have about particular illnesses or ways of behaving

*shackles : chains that are put around a prisoner's feet

*no-fault divorce : a divorce in which dissolution of a marriage does not require a showing of wrong doing by either party.

1. In the 1970s in Britain, _____.

A : highly educated women were positive towards easier divorce procedures

B : poorly educated women were positive towards easier divorce procedures

C : highly educated women were negative towards easier divorce procedures

D : women who had finished only high school were neither positive nor negative towards easier divorce procedures

2. Choose the correct statement.

- A : In the 2000s in Britain, highly educated married women are positive towards easier divorce procedures.
- B : In the 2000s in Britain, highly educated women are positive towards more difficult divorce procedures.
- C : In the 2000s in Britain, poorly educated women are positive towards more difficult divorce procedures.
- D : In Britain between 1970s and 2000s, the rate of highly educated women who are positive towards easier divorce procedures has almost doubled.

3. The “Conservative views” (underline 1) means _____.

- A : women’s lib’s views of marriage
- B : poorly educated women’s views of marriage
- C : highly educated women’s views of marriage
- D : the views of marriage that the women’s lib movement challenged

4. The “polarisation” (underline 2) primarily means here _____.

- A : the division in morality
- B : the division in economic status
- C : the division in the educational background
- D : the division in the occupational population

5. What is this “stigma” (underline 3) about?

- A : about women’s lib movement
- B : about a woman getting divorced
- C : about saying something to recommend divorce
- D : about a woman pursuing a successful personal life

6. The women’s lib movement in the 1970s _____.

- A : emphasized that women didn’t need men
- B : discouraged women from having children
- C : was very different from today’s feminist movement
- D : still has a strong influence on many women in the U.S. and U.K.

7. A reason for the recent change among women in the views of divorce is _____.
A : they witnessed a rapid decline of health in their parents after divorce
B : they have realized that in their parents' generation women were tightly restricted
C : they have realized that family breakdown may have bad effects on the growth of children
D : they have realized that they may get to a certain point in their married lives where they cannot stand it any more
8. Choose the correct statement.
A : In Britain today, there are two contrasting trends of views on marriage and divorce.
B : In Britain today, the perceptions of family are very different between wealthy and poor women.
C : Nobody predicted such a significant change in views on marriage and divorce among British women.
D : In Britain today, the perceptions of family are very different between highly and poorly educated women.
9. Choose the correct statement.
A : Women's lib activists in the 1970s advised that divorced women should not blame their husbands.
B : Feminists today argue that stable families where wives are truly satisfied exist only in an illusion.
C : Women's lib activists in the 1970s believed that unhappy wives could be liberated only through no-fault divorce.
D : Between the 1970s and 1990s in Britain, highly educated women's divorce rate within the first ten years of marriage dropped to about two-thirds.
10. Choose the correct statement.
A : It can be inferred that Britain's divorce rate before 1970s was about ten percent.
B : The British upper class has come to resemble the American lower class in recent years.
C : Concerning social trends in marriage and divorce, Britain has been closely following American trends.
D : British behavior in marriage and divorce has been influenced by America particularly strongly after the turn to the 21st century.

5 次の日本語文の下線部(1)~(3)を英語で表現しなさい。

上下関係を大切にする日本社会において、外国から来た人が戸惑うことの一つに、日本人は極めて控え目に自己を PR することがあげられる。⁽¹⁾人と人との付き合いにおいて、常に自分を人の下に置いてへりくだったものの言い方をする人を、⁽²⁾日本では謙虚な人として尊敬する。それは不思議なことに、⁽³⁾上の立場の人にも言えることで、下の立場の人が敬意を表した場合、それに応えるかのように相手に丁寧にできる人を日本人は尊敬する。