

I Read the following text and answer the questions in English. (配点 60)

Did your parents graduate from high school? College? Did their parents graduate from high school or college? If so, they and you are among the world's population that is fortunate enough to do so.

The unfortunate fall victims to the cycle of education and poverty. High poverty rates have been linked to low levels of educational attainment. At this very moment, approximately 130 million children between the ages of 6 and 11 are not enrolled in school. Close to 150 million other children will eventually drop out of school before completing 4 years of education, simply because they are not rich enough.

Low levels of formal education have, in turn, been linked to low-wage earning jobs. Basic education is one of the most powerful development tools — every extra year of school in very poor countries can raise earnings by an average of 10 to 20 percent. As it is, however, education is not available to children in families of low income in such countries, while education is becoming increasingly important in our world today. With technological advances in the workplace, even more training and education will be required for most jobs, which means that it is getting harder and harder for the uneducated to get well-paid jobs.

To complete the education-poverty cycle, low wages lead to minimum standards of living where people have only the food and shelter they need to survive. This cycle can be seen in countries all around the world. Poverty rates for high school dropouts are three times higher than poverty rates among high school graduates.

The problem becomes even more serious when we consider educating girls. Less than half of the girls in Africa finish primary school. As of 2000, only 65% of women in Asia who were 15 years or older were literate. One of the lowest rates — 21% — is in Pakistan. Something has to be done about it, for the education of girls has a tremendous impact on economic and social development.

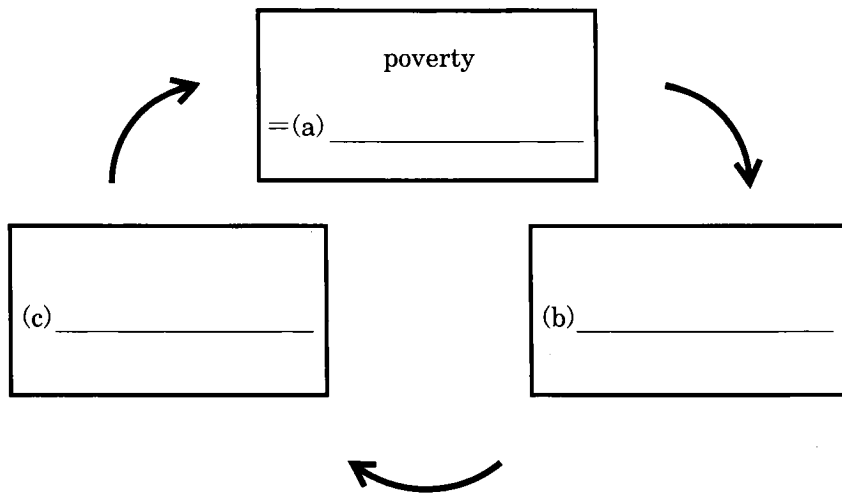
Research demonstrates that education for girls yields impressive benefits in the form of increased family income, reduced deaths of mothers and infants, increased nutrition, overall health, and life expectancy.

In 2000, 180 countries agreed to set 2015 as the date for reaching the goal of universal primary education. All of the countries are expected to increase their own education spending, improve school quality and incorporate education into effective development strategies. Developed countries promised to give financial assistance to those developing countries that were striving to achieve the goal. Although the amount is not large, it has still not been provided. How long will the cycle of education and poverty be allowed to continue?

Questions:

1. Another way to say 'approximately' is _____.
2. Another way to say 'required' is _____.
3. Another way to say 'tremendous' is _____.
4. Another way to say 'assistance' is _____.

5. Fill in the missing information in (a), (b) and (c).



6. According to the article, how can people escape a life of poverty?

7. In addition to supporting equal rights for *both* sexes, a powerful economic result of educating females is _____.

8. From where will the money come to help reach the 2015 goal?

9. An appropriate title for this text is _____.

II 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。(配点 60)

Dr. Jack Gwaltney, a professor at the University of Virginia School of Medicine, infected six student volunteers with rhinovirus*, the most common cause of colds. A few days later, when they were coughing and sneezing, he gathered 37 more people and divided them into three groups. Group 1 members spent three days and nights in the same room as one of the infected students, separated by a screen so they couldn't touch one another. Group 2 sat around a table while an infected volunteer talked, coughed and sang to them. Group 3 held hands with an infected student for ten seconds, and then touched their own noses or eyes.

Although most scientists at the time, the mid-1970s, believed colds were spread through the air when infected people coughed or sneezed, Gwaltney suspected physical contact might play an important role. Sure enough, of the 15 people who had touched a student volunteer, 11 became infected — compared with only one of those who had been sitting at the table, and none who had spent three days and nights together.

(1) “The best evidence we have is that hand-to-hand contact is the most efficient way of transmitting rhinovirus,” says Gwaltney. The study was one of a series that helped establish Gwaltney’s reputation as a leading authority on the common cold.

“Most of us in the field consider him *the* expert on rhinovirus colds,” says Dr. Robert Couch, professor at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas.

“It would not be inappropriate to call him Mr. Common Cold.”

When Gwaltney is asked how close scientists are to finding a cure, he replies: “If you mean ‘eradication*,’ I don’t think we’re going to be able to do that with cold viruses any time soon. But if you look in the dictionary, you’ll see that ‘cure’ is defined as a successful treatment. And we’re not just getting more effective at treating the symptoms — we’re getting at the root cause too.”

(2) Although colds don’t kill like cancer, they take a significant toll every year in the form of millions of lost work hours and billions of dollars spent on medicine.

Actually, the term common cold is a misleading name, since there are at least 200 viruses that cause very similar respiratory* symptoms. The most prevalent is rhinovirus, a family of more than 100 viruses. Gwaltney estimates that the various forms of rhinovirus are responsible for at least half of all colds. Although⁽³⁾ rhinoviruses are all related, each contains just enough different genetic material to make it impossible for researchers to develop a vaccine*.

*rhinovirus: ライノウイルス

*eradication: 根絶

*respiratory: 呼吸の

*vaccine: ワクチン

設問 下線部(1)～(3)を和訳しなさい。和訳にあたり、固有名はカタカナにせずそのまま表記してかまいません。

- Ⅲ 以下の「状況」で行われている会話文について、(1)―(7)は前後の文脈に合う適切な語句または文を英語で記しなさい。(A)―(C)は与えられた日本語文を英訳しなさい。
(配点 80)

状 況

(A) トシとケン は 山口大学の 1 年生です。ついさっき午前中最後の授業が終わって、建物の前のベンチに座ってくつろいでいるところです。今は 7 月なので結構暑いけれど、すばらしい天気です。

会話文

Toshi: According to the weather report, it's going to be a beautiful weekend.

Ken: Yeah, let's go to the beach. I hear there's going to be a music festival there on Saturday.

Toshi: (1) _____

Ken: Jazz. Some famous groups will perform and the stage will be outside, by the water.

Toshi: Terrific! But, (2) _____ and we don't have a driver's (3) _____.

Ken: Hmm... , Yumi's brother has a car!

Toshi: (B) ほんとかよ。ジャズが好きだといいねえ。でもさあ、この 4 人だけなら車 1 台でいいけど、きっとマサやアイコちゃんやヒデも行きたがると思うんだ。

Ken: Don't worry, he has a van that can carry 8 people. We need to make arrangements soon, though, because today is Thursday.

Toshi: Right. We should call Yumi to find out if she and her brother can go and ask if her brother is willing to drive.

Ken: Oh, no! (4) _____

Toshi: I have mine... Here's Yumi's number...

— Talking on the phone —

Toshi: Hi, Yumi. Ken and I are thinking about going to a jazz festival on Saturday. Would you like to go?

Yumi: Sure. It sounds like fun. But, where is it?

(5) _____

Toshi: It's free. But, it's at the beach so we'll need a ride. Do you think your brother would go with us and take us in his van?

Yumi: Just a minute. I'll ask him, he's right here. . . . He said jazz is his favorite kind of music, so he'd definitely like to go and doesn't mind driving.

Toshi: (C) そいつはいいや。フェスティバルは正午に始まるんだけど、ビーチに着くまで30分はかかるから学校の正門に11時に集まることにしようか。あ、それからマサとアイコとヒデも行きたいらしいんだけど、一緒に乗っていいかな？

Yumi: Sure, (6) _____ Thanks for calling.
See you on Saturday.

Toshi: (7) _____

Ken: Sounds like we are going to the festival.

Toshi: Yeah! It's almost lunch time now. I'm sure Masa, Aiko and Hide are in the cafeteria. How about going there and asking them about Saturday?

Ken: An excellent idea. I'm getting hungry. Let's go.