

第1問 以下の文章を読み、設問に答えよ。

We are eating ourselves to death, scientists said yesterday. British waistlines are expanding so fast that three quarters of the population could suffer the ill effects of excess body weight within 10 to 15 years, and obesity ① could overtake smoking as Britain's single biggest preventable killer. Yesterday, experts attending a European summit on obesity in Copenhagen sounded the alarm on the "silent plague" and accused governments of being coward in the face of the huge established interests of the food and transport industries. Already the first cases of *diabetes, until recently regarded as a weight-related disease of old age, have been recognized in children in Britain, Poland, Sweden and the United States. Excess body weight is now the commonest childhood disorder in Europe, according to the International Obesity *Taskforce.

Professor Philip James, chairman of the taskforce and a former government adviser on food policy, said yesterday that not enough was being done to tackle the problem. He said excess body weight had been wrongly attributed to (i) factors when the true cause was the "poisonous environment"—restricting mobility in car-choked cities and encouraging high energy *intake with fast foods. Professor James called for checks on the advertising of food to children and urged the government to follow the example of Finland, where there are regulations over the types of food children can bring to school. Finland has trebled consumption of vegetables among the population in 20 years—the biggest gain achieved from health promotion efforts, according to the International Obesity Taskforce.

In its report, "Obesity in Europe: the case for action," the taskforce calls for a European Union ban, similar to the ban on tobacco advertising, to prevent inappropriate foods and drinks being aimed at children via television advertising and vending machines in schools. It says the increase in obesity in the past 20 years cannot be explained by (ii) factors—although these have a powerful influence in determining which families are affected—because it has

been sudden and the effects have been felt worldwide. “It is no longer acceptable to blame the individual for their obesity. The causes are clearly societal,” it says.

Dr Roger Boyle, the Government’s heart disease authority, denied yesterday that the Government was doing too little to deal with the threat. He said it had many initiatives, including the promotion of breast feeding and encouraging healthy eating and exercise. ② “The important thing is to make sure there is full awareness of the problem, and to make sure that where there are choices for healthy living, they are easy choices and the public are encouraged to take them.”

*diabetes: 糖尿病 *taskforce: 特別調査委員会 *intake: 摂取

問1 下線部①と文字通り同じ意味で用いられている文中の語句を抜き出せ。

問2 空所(i)と(ii)には同一の単語が入る。次の語群から適語を選び記号で答えよ。

(a) political (b) mental (c) genetic (d) historical (e) cultural

問3 上の文章で紹介されているジェイムズ教授 (Professor James) の子供の食物についての要請内容を60字程度の日本語で説明せよ。

問4 下線部②を日本語に訳せ。

第2問 以下の文章を読み、設問に答えよ。

There is no satisfactory scientific account of happiness. This is perhaps no surprise. Happiness is highly individual and enormously variable, depending on social, moral, and political conditions.

We know that happiness is more than (i) or the absence of (ii). It involves both thoughts and emotions. We also know that certain chemical imbalances in the brain can make happiness impossible. The chemicals are ^①responsible for how nerve cells in the brain talk to each other across connections called *synapses. The timing and types of signals in the brain circuits made up of these nerve cells underlie thought and emotion, and it is well known that chemical defects can lead to states of depression.

In these states, it often appears to a sufferer that happiness has been completely lost. Many such states can be successfully treated, however, by certain drugs. One of the triumphs of modern science has been the ability to change the chemical makeup of the brain selectively and thus block unhealthy ^②changes in mood or thought. When these treatments work, happiness is not guaranteed—but it becomes achievable.

I do not want to leave the impression that scientists understand everything about how happiness is caused. We have, however, already accomplished a great deal by getting rid of baseless assumptions—that there is a *gene for happiness, that there is a happiness center in the brain, or that this complex conscious and emotional state is a specific property of particular nerve cells. Like the consciousness on which it depends, happiness is a (iii), not a (iv).

Yet, there is something interesting that many people don't realize: Happiness, like consciousness, depends on memory. Here we come to one of the most interesting relationships: that between an event leading to happiness and our memory of that event. Under certain conditions, ^④(happy, how, we, important, remember, event, a, is, more, than) the occasion itself.

*synapse: シナプス (神経細胞の接続部) *gene: 遺伝子

問1 下線部①は文中の別の英語（1語）で言い換えることができる。その語を書け。

問2 下線部②の具体例に相当する文中の語句を抜き出せ。

問3 空所(i)~(iv)に入る適切な語の組み合わせを下の語群から選び、記号で答えよ。

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|---|---|---------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|---------------|
| A | { | (i) pain | B | { | (i) process | C | { | (i) thing | D | { | (i) pleasure |
| | | (ii) pleasure | | | (ii) thing | | | (ii) process | | | (ii) pain |
| | | (iii) thing | | | (iii) pleasure | | | (iii) pleasure | | | (iii) process |
| | | (iv) process | | | (iv) pain | | | (iv) pain | | | (iv) thing |

問4 下線部③を日本語に訳せ。

問5 ④（ ）のなかの語群を正しい順序に並べ換えよ。

第3問 以下の文章は、ある小説の一場面である。Judy は本屋の店員であり、Mick はその客である。空所に入る適切な英単語を下の語群から選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、同じものを2度以上用いてはならない。

Looking around, Mick caught sight of one of the other customers in the back of the bookshop. "You see that guy over there," he said to Judy, nodding towards a bald, skinny man in a raincoat. "He's hiding a hundred pounds' (①) of atlases underneath his coat." "You saw him?" she said, shocked. Mick nodded and the man turned his (②) a little towards them, just enough to indicate that he knew he was being talked (③). He waited a moment, then started for the door, his progress (④) by an elaborate casualness. Mick took two (⑤) away from the counter and stood blocking the exit. "Put the books on the counter," he said to the thief. "What books?" the man asked. "Don't get me angry," Mick said, and the man immediately produced the atlases and placed them on the counter. "All right," he said, and shrugged. "You can't have me for stealing them because I hadn't (⑥) the shop." Mick stared at him with bored contempt. "Now pay for them," he said. "I don't want to pay for them," the man said. "I know you don't, but you're going to." The man decided to run away, and he began a determined effort to get past Mick and through the door. Mick made only a slight attempt to (⑦) him, apparently letting himself be shouldered out of the way. The thief ran down the street in a (⑧) and Mick turned to Judy who asked, "How did you know he was stealing books?" "Well, I could tell you it was because I used to be a store detective." She did not look (⑨), even less so when Mick placed a wallet on the counter and offered it to her. "What's that?" she asked. "The guy's wallet." She shook her head in (⑩), amused despite herself. "It's OK," said Mick. "He won't be coming back for it."

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|------------|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| (a) belief | (b) steps | (c) convinced | (d) stop | (e) escape | (f) left | (g) worth | |
| (h) marked | (i) head | (j) about | (k) hand | (l) disbelief | (m) for | (n) panic | (o) run |

第4問 以下の日本文の下線部を英語で表現せよ。

時間というのはあいまいな性格をもっているので、文化人類学者や社会心理学者にとって研究しにくいテーマである。「ある社会に調査に入り、だれかのところに行って、^①『あなたの時間のとらえ方について教えてください』ときいてもむだです。だれもその質問には答えられません。別の方法を考え出さないかね。」と、ある文化人類学者は言う。ある研究者は次の3点を基準にして各国を分類した。それは、都市の歩道を歩く^②速度、郵便局員が切手を求める客にどれくらい速く応じられるか、それに公共の場所にある時計の正確さである。