

英 語

(問 題)

2011年度

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注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子は、試験開始の指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は2～11ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄にHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルで記入すること。
4. マーク解答用紙については、受験番号を確認したうえ所定欄に氏名のみ記入すること。
5. マーク欄ははっきり記入すること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムでていねいに、消し残しがないようよく消すこと（砂消しゴムは使用しないこと）。

マークする時	● 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い
マークを消す時	○ 良い	○ 悪い	○ 悪い

6. いかなる場合でも、解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

[I] 次の英文 (i)～(viii) を読んで、設問 1～25 の解答として最も適切なものを、(A)～(D) の中から選びなさい。

(i) Critics say that producers of sugar-sweetened drinks are acting a lot like the tobacco industry of old: Marketing heavily to children, claiming their products are healthy or at worst not harmful, and lobbying to prevent change. The soft drink industry says there are critical differences: In moderate quantities soda isn't harmful, nor is it addictive.

The problem is that at roughly 190 liters per person per year, our consumption of soda, not to mention other sugar-sweetened beverages, is far from moderate, and appears to be an important factor in the rise in childhood obesity. This increase is at least partly responsible for a rise in what can no longer be called "adult onset" diabetes — because more and more children are now developing it.

Last week, the Obama administration announced a plan to ban candy and sweetened beverages from schools. A campaign against childhood obesity will be led by the first lady, Michelle Obama. And a growing number of public health advocates are pushing for even more aggressive actions, urging that soda be treated like tobacco: With taxes, warning labels, and a massive public health marketing campaign, all to discourage consumption.

1. How are soft drinks and tobacco different?

- (A) Soda is heavily marketed.
- (B) Soft drinks are not addictive.
- (C) Tobacco companies lobby heavily.
- (D) Tobacco is more expensive.

2. What problem can result from drinking too much soda?

- (A) Acne
- (B) Allergies
- (C) Diabetes
- (D) None of the above

3. What proposals have been made to control soft drink consumption?

- (A) Ban all sweetened beverages.
- (B) Increase taxes.
- (C) Warn the public.
- (D) All of the above

4. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Addressing Soft Drinks' Health Risks
- (B) Obama's Health Crisis
- (C) Soda Consumption Hits New High
- (D) Tobacco Ads Target Kids

(ii) For many allergic cat lovers, living without a feline companion isn't an option. According to the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI), nearly 10 million people choose to live with pets even though they're allergic to them. "Most people who are real cat lovers elect to suffer some, or take medicines, rather than give up their pet," said Dr. Robert Wood, division chief of pediatric allergy and immunology at Johns Hopkins Children's Center in Baltimore.

For people with mild to moderate allergies, controlling flare-ups involves managing their home environment, taking medication, and having their pets groomed regularly. Cat-induced allergies affect about 20 percent of the U.S. population, according to studies, and is caused by a protein found in the animals' saliva and dander (dead skin cells). Because felines lick their fur to keep clean, the troublesome protein, called "fel d 1," is also deposited on their coats. What's more, the super-lightweight allergen floats through the air, sticking to walls, rugs, clothing, and other surfaces.

"Most people who are real cat-allergic know pretty quickly after they've walked into a house whether there's a cat there or not—they'll sense the beginning of a reaction happening just from what's in the air," Wood said. Reactions include allergy symptoms such as a stuffy nose and red, itchy eyes. Asthmatics are at risk for experiencing more severe reactions, including difficulty breathing.

5. What percentage of people with cat allergies choose to live with their cat?

- (A) 10%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 75%
- (D) Not enough information given

6. What can people with mild pet allergies do to live with their pet?

- (A) Groom pet regularly.
- (B) Suffer a little.
- (C) Take medication.
- (D) All of the above

7. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Cat-induced Allergies Explained
- (B) Dangers of Cat-induced Allergies
- (C) Preparing for Cat Ownership
- (D) Rewards of Cat Ownership

(iii) Climate change is already affecting the nation's public health, according to a new multi-agency report released by the Obama administration. It urges federal agencies to adapt their research and policies to limit future suffering. "Climate change endangers human health, affecting all sectors of society, both domestically and globally," the report says. The new analysis argues that the United States is already suffering the effects of rising seas, changes in patterns of flooding and drought, heat waves, shifts in the strength of hurricanes and storms, and worsening air quality.

Compiled by federal health and environment agencies, the analysis aims to identify research the federal government should undertake to prepare for the health effects of climate change. "Prevention is the absolute best policy," said the report's lead author, Christopher Portier, senior science adviser to the director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Portier said reducing the use of fossil fuels will reduce not just emissions of greenhouse gases, which drive warming, but also particulate matter and other pollutants that factor in many conditions that are among the leading causes of death in the United States, including heart and lung illnesses and cancer. "If we can act on our energy policy by reducing our reliance on fossil fuels, the result may well be a net protection of human health," he said.

8. What is the best way to combat climate change?

- (A) Identify research.
- (B) Limit future suffering.
- (C) Promote recycling.
- (D) Reduce oil use.

9. What are the health risks of climate change?

- (A) Cancer
- (B) Heart disease
- (C) Lung illness
- (D) All of the above

10. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Changes in weather patterns confirm climate change.
- (B) Climate changes are seen domestically and globally.
- (C) Government agencies must plan for climate change.
- (D) Preventing future problems is the best policy.

(iv) Byodo-in temple in Uji, Kyoto Prefecture, has used computer graphics (CG) to recreate the colorful interior of the Hoo-do (Phoenix Hall) as it was believed to look at the time of the temple's founding in 1053. The temple is part of a cluster of old temples and shrines in Kyoto and Shiga prefectures collectively designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. An exterior view of the Hoo-do appears on Japan's 10-yen coin.

The CG images, which show colorful patterns on pillars, beams, and a *shumidan* altar for enshrining Buddhist statues, are on display at the Hoshokan museum on the temple grounds. The original colors of the hall interior have faded over the centuries. "The CG images evoke a peaceful sea bottom," said Monsho Kamii, 47, chief priest of the temple.

According to the temple, particles of lapis lazuli, a blue mineral that was precious when the temple was built, were discovered around the altar. Therefore, the altar platform is colored in vivid blue in the 3-D images. Its sides are decorated with elegant mother-of-pearl work in the reproduced images. Experts determined the types of paints originally applied to the pillars and beams and reproduced color sketches of the interior. The wall color was determined to be blue based on the color coordination of the interior, according to the temple.

11. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) CG Images Recognized by UNESCO
 - (B) Computer Graphics Recreate Temple's Appearance
 - (C) Computers Used to Reform Old Temple
 - (D) Famous Temple Repainted in Original Colors
12. How were some of the original colors determined?
- (A) CG images examined.
 - (B) Chief priest consulted.
 - (C) Some particles found.
 - (D) Not enough information given
13. Where can the CG images be seen?
- (A) Internet
 - (B) Museum
 - (C) Shiga
 - (D) UNESCO

(v) Tension runs high on the basement floors of Daimaru Shinsaibashi store's North Building in Osaka as 5 p.m. rolls around. Many shops in the store record half of their sales after this time. The sales, customer numbers, and cost-effectiveness of each shop in Daimaru Shinsaibashi are displayed on computers, so it is easy to figure out which shop is struggling and which items are selling poorly. With these figures in hand, Hiroaki Morigami, a manager at Daimaru Shinsaibashi, headed to a shop selling pajamas and other goods. "Your sales won't achieve your target. Try hard to catch up," he told the shop manager. In principle, Morigami does not meddle in merchandise purchasing and shop displays. This strategy is key to keeping operating costs down.

Four major domestic department store operators reported drastic falls in sales for the fiscal year to February. Industrywide sales plunged more than 30 percent from their peak, fueling fears for the industry's future. To turn the situation around, department stores have launched cost-cutting measures. The Daimaru Shinsaibashi store stands out for allowing almost all tenant shops in its North Building to have total control over operations from the selection of merchandise to sales of products and promotions. By keeping their own employees from getting involved in these operations, Daimaru can slash costs significantly and increase its operating profit ratio. Teams oversee several shops, even on different floors, a move that has helped the department store operator streamline its operations.

14. Which word best describes Daimaru's strategy?

- (A) Fueling
- (B) Meddling
- (C) Plunging
- (D) Streamlining

15. What is the key to Daimaru's new approach?

- (A) Coordinating merchandise purchases
- (B) Planning cost-cutting measures
- (C) Shifting control to tenant shops
- (D) Tracking sales on a computer

16. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Department store sales continue to decline.
- (B) Other department stores copy Daimaru's strategy.
- (C) Shops struggle to increase sales in poor economy.
- (D) Store changes management structure to improve profits.

(vi) When the Navy F/A-18 jet called the “Green Hornet” takes off over the Chesapeake Bay on Earth Day, it will aim to break a barrier that has proven far more durable than the speed of sound. The twin-engine tactical aircraft is prepared on April 22 to make a supersonic flight on biofuel — its tanks filled 50% with oil refined from the crushed seeds of the flowering *Camelina sativa* plant. The test flight at the Naval Air Station at Patuxent River, Maryland, will be a milestone in the Navy’s efforts to reduce its reliance on petroleum and, perhaps, in the elusive search for an alternative fuel for aviation. The event is meant to showcase the Pentagon’s efforts to increase use of renewable energy, not only as a climate change initiative but to protect the military from energy price fluctuations and dependence on foreign oil.

Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus has set a target that half of naval energy consumption will come from alternative sources by 2020. A “Great Green Fleet,” to sail by 2016, will include nuclear ships, as well as surface combatants with hybrid electric power systems using biofuel and biofuel-powered aircraft. But for now, the Navy is seeking only to certify its first blend of biofuel and petroleum, by showing it can be used for the Hornet’s full range of flight operations. That includes demonstrating that the alternative fuel can deliver the power needed to fly faster than the speed of sound (343 meters per second).

17. Why is this jet called the “Green Hornet”?

- (A) Designed by Dr. Green.
- (B) Painted green.
- (C) Powered by special fuel.
- (D) None of the above

18. What will be unique about this flight?

- (A) First use of alternative fuels.
- (B) Powered by biofuel alone.
- (C) Reduces dependence on foreign oil.
- (D) Supersonic flight using alternative fuel.

19. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Biofuel Fighter Aims for Record
- (B) Military Seeks Energy Independence
- (C) Navy Fighter Makes News
- (D) Powerful Plane’s Alternative Fuel

(vii) On a ridge near the 2,600-meter summit of Alpine Meadows ski resort, 17-year-old snowboarder Lucas Fuller scopes out the many chutes and bowls that radiate out from Ward Peak. It's a perfect powder day, with clear skies and fresh snow delivered to the Lake Tahoe area the day before. The teenager from Reno likes the resort because it has numerous ungroomed, expert-level slopes that approximate the back-country. For this run, the teenager from Reno is looking for a route that will provide cliffs and bumps so he can catch some air. Despite warning signs at the base of the lift, Fuller is not wearing a helmet. "I stopped wearing a helmet a long time ago, and it just feels better," he says. "I've been riding for a long time, and I'm pretty confident."

But if some California lawmakers have their way, the decision to wear a helmet will no longer be a personal choice. Two bills introduced by Democratic lawmakers from Northern California would require those under 18 to wear a helmet while skiing or snowboarding. One of them also would extend to resort operations, requiring extensive injury reporting, sign posting, and safety planning. If the bills pass and are signed into law, they would give California the nation's most restrictive helmet laws for skiers and snowboarders and the most stringent requirements for ski resorts.

20. Why are the conditions so good for snowboarding?

- (A) It is snowing.
- (B) The slopes are groomed.
- (C) There are chutes and bowls.
- (D) There is new snow.

21. If the new laws are passed, who will NOT be required to wear a helmet?

- (A) Adults
- (B) Confident snowboarders
- (C) Expert skiers
- (D) All of the above

22. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Helmet Laws Planned for California
- (B) New Laws Discourage Young Skiers
- (C) Snow Safety Campaign Needed
- (D) Youth Unaware of Skiing Dangers

(viii) Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Nikkei), Japan's main financial newspaper, launched its new Web version on March 23, 2010. As with the print version, there will be two editions, morning and evening. There will also be Web-exclusive features like videos. Subscribers who choose the Web version only pay ¥4,000 a month, while those who subscribe to the print version (¥4,380 a month) will only pay ¥1,000 more if they want the Web version as well.

Nikkei hopes to attract 300,000 Web subscribers over the next three to four years. That's about a 10th of the circulation of the Nikkei's print product. Though it's being described by other media as a bold move, Nikkei's acknowledgment of the future is more like a hop than a leap. Newspapers around the world are moving slowly but steadily from print to the Web, and a number of major media already charge for online content. News Corporation chief Rupert Murdoch recently announced that two of his publications, The Times and The Sunday Times, will charge for access to their new Web editions.

What's interesting about Nikkei's *denshiban* (electronic edition) is that it has been designed to preserve its print version. From now on, more of Nikkei's resources will be applied to cyberspace, but in terms of pricing, the Web version looks more like "added value": You buy the paper and get the Web for just a thousand yen more.

23. What is the difference between Nikkei's print and Web versions?

- (A) Expanded coverage
- (B) Lower production costs
- (C) Two editions per day
- (D) Video content

24. How are newspapers changing?

- (A) Easier access
- (B) Faster delivery
- (C) Internet versions
- (D) More subscribers

25. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Fewer people are buying printed newspapers.
- (B) Newspapers are increasingly available online.
- (C) Printed newspapers will soon be replaced.
- (D) Readers prefer Web versions of newspapers.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の設問 26～40 の空所を補うものとして最も適当な語を、(A)～(K)の中から選びなさい。
ただし、使われない語が含まれていることもあります。また、同じ語を繰り返して使うことも
できます。空所に何も補う必要のない場合には (L) を選びなさい。

(A) at	(B) by	(C) for	(D) in	(E) into	(F) of
(G) on	(H) out	(I) to	(J) up	(K) with	(L) NO WORD

26. Mariko was afraid to say anything to her boyfriend _____ fear of hurting his feelings.
27. The government prepared temporary accommodations for _____ to one thousand refugees.
28. I happened to meet Hanako at a station _____ my way to visit her apartment in Shinjuku.
29. The history of America was, _____ the most part, created through alliances and agreements.
30. A California court decided _____ favor of accurate environmental analysis and cleaner air.
31. Robert put his reputation _____ the line when he published his controversial theories.
32. The air pollution in our city center exceeds acceptable levels _____ five times or more.
33. Try to find out what your friend's needs are and then meet them to the best _____ your ability.
34. When my car broke down, I left it _____ a mechanic instead of trying to fix it by myself.
35. If you wish to vote _____ absentee ballot, you must apply for it prior to each election.
36. Developing nations will not put up _____ attempts to meddle in their internal affairs.
37. Many surveys show that the leading party may not gain _____ more than 40 seats.
38. Academically I was only average, but I was very good _____ playing basketball.
39. Please do not hesitate to contact our Customer Service Department _____ the event of difficulties.
40. In the small factory, twenty employees are _____ making high-tech automobile parts.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の設問 41～50 の A～D のうち、誤った英語表現を含んだ部分がある場合には A～D の中の一つを、誤りがない場合には E を選びなさい。

41. Today, an old friend of mine said to me that he wanted to see me two weeks' later. NO ERROR
A B C D E
42. Even I have time to go to the U.S., I don't have enough money to travel around. NO ERROR
A B C D E
43. You would have a hard time telling that Yoko were not a native speaker of English. NO ERROR
A B C D E
44. After the concert, my friends wanted to go eat ramen, but I went back my home instead. NO ERROR
A B C D E
45. It is essential that we all will listen to what our coach has to say about the big game. NO ERROR
A B C D E
46. In preparation for my presentation, I will list up the subjects that have to be covered. NO ERROR
A B C D E
47. Everyone was looking, so I was ashamed after I slipped and dropped my lunch tray. NO ERROR
A B C D E
48. The settlers had to cut down a big number of trees before they could plant their crops. NO ERROR
A B C D E
49. An unpopular class turned out to be one of the most interesting courses I've ever taken. NO ERROR
A B C D E
50. I was advised by the clerk to refer to the graduate school pamphlet for further detail. NO ERROR
A B C D E

〔以下余白〕