

## 2019 年度 入 学 試 験 問 題

# 英 語

(試験時間 10:30~12:10 100分)

1. 解答用紙は、マーク解答用紙のみです。
2. 解答は、必ず解答欄にマークしてください。解答欄以外にマークすると無効となります。
3. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。
4. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
5. 解答用紙には、必ず受験番号と氏名を記入およびマークしてください。
6. 解答用紙への受験番号の記入およびマークは、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないようにしてください。
7. 一度記入したマークを修正する場合、しっかりと消してください。消し残しがあると、マーク読み取り装置が反応して解答が無効となることがあります。



I From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks ( 1 ) — ( 5 ). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. This T-shirt is a little too small for me. Can I try ( 1 ) the bigger one?
2. The novel was so moving that she read it ( 2 ) tears in her eyes.
3. When he was a boy he played soccer every day, but now he is heavily ( 3 ) tennis and golf.
4. I was just ( 4 ) to leave him a message when he came home.
5. It went dark so quickly that the children ended ( 5 ) completely lost in the mountain.

- a. about
- b. into
- c. on
- d. up
- e. with

II From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks ( 1 ) — ( 5 ). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. A large demonstration against the tax hike was held and the police were afraid that the participants might ( 1 ) into violence.
2. I would like to ( 2 ) my sincere thanks to all of you who worked so hard with me to develop the new product.
3. More and more people joined the NPO which was established to ( 3 ) and condemn harassment in schools and companies.
4. The government tried to ( 4 ) the foreign journalists from the country who were covering the bribes accepted by the President.
5. You should renew your passport as soon as possible because it will ( 5 ) next month.

- a. expel
- b. expire
- c. explode
- d. expose
- e. extend

III From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks ( 1 ) — ( 5 ). Each answer can be used only once. (10 points)

1. Fashion has come full ( 1 ) and the 80s styles are now much in vogue.
2. This region was formerly within the ( 2 ) of influence of the dynasty.
3. Despite the criticism the politician insists that he won the election fair and ( 3 ).
4. The ( 4 ) of 3 equals 27.
5. Due to the fierce heat the railroad tracks got twisted out of ( 5 ).

- a. circle
- b. cube
- c. shape
- d. sphere
- e. square

IV From the choices 'a' — 'e' below, select the words which are closest in meaning to the underlined words (1) — (10). (20 points)

1. In the great fire in the forest, the death toll of the wild animals was appalling.  
(1)

- a. challenging
- b. demanding
- c. expanding
- d. extending
- e. shocking

2. Some kinds of birds have a natural ability to imitate human voices.  
(2)

- a. curious
- b. native
- c. pleasing
- d. real
- e. universal

3. Convenience stores are often situated on busy intersections.  
(3)

- a. attached
- b. located
- c. requested
- d. secluded
- e. surrounded

4. My mother always closes the curtains so that the furniture and carpets are not damaged by too much glare.  
(4)
- a. dirt
  - b. moisture
  - c. mold
  - d. mud
  - e. sunlight
5. The mayor promised to build a new gym which the elderly and handicapped people will find more accessible than the old one.  
(5)
- a. approachable
  - b. comparable
  - c. generous
  - d. limited
  - e. used
6. To the best of my knowledge he is the most industrious merchant.  
(6)
- a. cunning
  - b. diligent
  - c. economical
  - d. practical
  - e. profitable
7. The event created a great deal of friction among the residents in the town.  
(7)
- a. communication
  - b. competition
  - c. confidence
  - d. conflict
  - e. consensus

8. There is little doubt that the leadership has an obligation to <sup>(8)</sup>disclose the information.

- a . acquire
- b . assess
- c . publicize
- d . utilize
- e . withhold

9. Critics accused the government of <sup>(9)</sup>giving in to major corporations' demands.

- a . benefitting from
- b . depending on
- c . objecting to
- d . persisting in
- e . yielding to

10. In contrast to the last time, he felt <sup>(10)</sup>ill at ease at the party this time.

- a . delighted
- b . exhausted
- c . isolated
- d . relaxed
- e . uncomfortable



V Select the sentence that is grammatically incorrect in each group. (10 points)

1.
  - a. Although the new computers are arriving at the office, no plan has made to dispose of the old ones.
  - b. He heard someone calling for help on the other side of the street, but he could not figure out what was going on there.
  - c. I've been involved in volunteer work for the past seven years or so after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami.
  - d. The audience was deeply impressed with the way Hillary Clinton, the 67th U.S. Secretary of State, responded to the bitter remark by her opponent.
  - e. Until a little while ago, many people had never heard of Bitcoin, which is a digital currency.
  
2.
  - a. After the sightseeing, the tour guide asked if there was any place the tourists were interested in seeing.
  - b. He has been to both Los Angeles and Washington, D.C.; the former is one of the U.S. business centers and the latter is the place to learn about the national government.
  - c. He should have told me that he moved to a new house with a garage which he could park his car.
  - d. My parents let me go to the live concert on condition that I come home safely by midnight.
  - e. Seats will be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis, so it would be best to arrive no later than 11:00 a.m.

3.
  - a. All you have to do is to put the money in the machine, then you will get a bus ticket to your hometown.
  - b. Isn't it about time for the children to stop watching TV and finish their homework?
  - c. She never looks at the old fountain pen without thinking of her father.
  - d. What else can we do to make our children study as serious as they are supposed to?
  - e. When he complained that the food tasted bad, the waiter took it back to the kitchen and brought him something new.
  
4.
  - a. Because the room for the board of directors is being painted, the meeting will be held in the conference room this afternoon.
  - b. Please keep it in mind that your parents neither help you financially but support you emotionally.
  - c. The architect has designed dozens of prominent buildings, many of which have received awards for their modern construction.
  - d. The immigration officer said to me, "Do you have your ID card to show who you are?"
  - e. With the lights out for the whole night, we had no choice but to wait until the next morning.

5. a. During the holiday seasons, even high school students are welcome to work part-time in places such as department stores, supermarkets and restaurants.
- b. I could speak to your boss and try to get you transfer to a new office in Moscow if you preferred.
- c. In cities, there are twice as many children growing up in female-headed households as in traditional two-parent families.
- d. Thanks to smartphones, people don't have to be at home to unlock the door, put on the lights at the entrance, and make the bath ready.
- e. What can you anticipate about the article by just looking at the title and the subtitle?

VI From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks  
( 1 ) — ( 8 ). (16 points)

1. Of all the cities in Japan, Kyoto is ( 1 ).
  - a. one of the most frequent visiting
  - b. one of the most visited
  - c. one of the most visits
  - d. one to the most visitors
  - e. one with most visits
  
2. On the internet ( 2 ) buying and selling occurs internationally than it used to.
  - a. a greater deal
  - b. great more
  - c. lots greater
  - d. much more
  - e. quite more
  
3. New York, London and Tokyo are main centers ( 3 ) in the world.
  - a. at banks
  - b. for bank
  - c. of banking
  - d. on banking
  - e. to banks

4. ( 4 ), the progress that technology has achieved in the last few decades has caused a considerable amount of controversy.
- a. Although the optimistics believe that science always benefits us
  - b. Because many people cannot ignore the possible dangers of science
  - c. Even if people react to scientific progress from different ways
  - d. We must not be afraid of scientific progress
  - e. While people often fail seeing the dangers that science can bring about
5. According to the company, recovery efforts are still under way and it will take ( 5 ) two days for full restoration.
- a. all
  - b. another
  - c. every
  - d. more
  - e. other
6. He gave us very explicit directions on ( 6 ) his summer house.
- a. how to get to
  - b. how to lead to
  - c. the way of arriving
  - d. where to go
  - e. where to reach to

7. The author's novels are renowned for ( 7 ) depicting human experiences with symbolic realism.
- a . enriched
  - b . enriching
  - c . enrichment
  - d . rich
  - e . richly
8. A political party is an organization, generally national in scope, ( 8 ).
- a . composing of candidates with a high level of public views
  - b . essential for legislation that agree to its members
  - c . made up of people who agree to some degree on public policies
  - d . to attempt to put its ideals into practical by winning popular support
  - e . which the public approve of its proposals at least in part

VII Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

(30 points)

Antarctica, the vast white continent around the South Pole, is one of the very few places in the world where humans have had almost no impact. It is therefore a very special place. Indeed, the governments that have an interest in the region realized this many years ago, and made an agreement as long ago as 1959 about which activities would be allowed and which would not. For example, they decided that it would be acceptable to build research stations, but that mining would be banned.

Starting in the 1960s, tourists began to visit Antarctica despite the great distance and expense, attracted not only by the appeal of a mysterious place, but also in order to see the spectacular scenery (described in a 2017 BBC article as the most beautiful landscape in the world), and also the amazing wildlife (in particular, the many varieties of penguins, seals and whales). As the number of tourists grew, so did the worries that they might have a harmful effect on the environment and the wildlife. ( 1 ), in 1991 the companies offering tours to Antarctica formed an organization called the International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators (IAATO).

In order to help protect the fragile land, this organization now controls all aspects of Antarctic tourism. Up until about ten years ago, almost all tourists spent all their time on large ships carrying up to 500 passengers. After that, though, many smaller ships began visiting the region with the ability to let tourists make landings on the continent itself, thus increasing the risks of environmental damage. IAATO banned the building of landing platforms because they wanted to avoid any impact on the land. They said that in order to land on the continent itself, tourists would have to transfer from their main ship to small rubber boats called zodiacs, which would carry groups of about ten people close to the shore; the tourists would then step into the ocean and walk the final few steps to land.

IAATO also brought in other rules for such trips, including one that stated that no more than 100 people could land at one place at one time.

( 2 ), almost all of the actions that have been taken focus purely on protection of the land. Almost nothing has been done to protect the oceans surrounding the continent. ( 3 ), the first action to preserve the oceans was not taken until as recently as 2009, when it was decided that the large ships using dirty heavy oil would be banned in order to lower the risk of an accident occurring that could cause massive pollution.

The next steps only took place three years ago, in 2016, when a small area known as the Ross Sea was declared a natural sanctuary (that is, an area in which all wildlife would be protected). Campaigners were pleased with the success of this, saying that it proved global cooperation to protect the oceans is possible.

In early 2018, a global campaign was launched to turn a huge area of the seas around the Antarctic into the world's biggest sanctuary, in order to protect wildlife and help in the fight against climate change. The huge reserve, measuring 1.8 million square kilometers (five times the size of Germany), would mean that all fishing would be banned in a vast area around the Antarctic Peninsula, protecting species such as penguins, whales and seals.

The idea was originally put forward by the European Union and is supported by a new campaign by Greenpeace, the international environmental organization. The proposal immediately had the support of several countries, who stated that the plan would be considered by a conference of the Antarctic nations in October 2018. Will McCallum, of Greenpeace's new Protect the Antarctic campaign, said, "The next few years are absolutely essential for the future of our oceans and we are in desperate need for governments to come together and do what is best for these amazing ecosystems. Now we want to go one better and create the world's largest protected area. We want to create that momentum that says this is not just possible, it is ( 4 ) if we are to protect the wildlife that live in the ocean, and also in order to help reduce the worst effects of climate change."



By declaring a natural sanctuary, it is hoped that there would be an end to the large-scale fishing of krill in the area, which scientists say is devastating this key food that many larger creatures (from penguins to whales) rely on. Norway, China, South Korea and Russia are the main countries involved in the krill fishing industry and campaigners say the success of the proposal will depend on persuading those countries to support it.

McCallum said, "World leaders shouldn't allow an ocean wilderness to be exploited by just a small handful of companies. In the 1980s it took a global movement to protect the Antarctic's land. Now we need to protect its oceans." Greenpeace set off on a three-month expedition of the Antarctic in January 2018 to promote the campaign, and said that a quarter of a million people around the world had already signed up to support the idea.

The various groups which put forward the original proposal said it would be an important moment in the fight to create a sustainable global ocean system. "This will bring huge benefits in protecting this amazing ecosystem, in preserving the biodiversity and ecosystem functions of the ocean and in the wider fight against climate change."

The seas around Antarctica are some of the most important areas of biodiversity in the world with a huge range of species, some of which only live in this region. ( 5 ), campaigners hope the sanctuary will help to achieve a UN ambition to create a network of marine protected areas covering international waters. Experts say that, as well as protecting wildlife by allowing ecosystems to recover in and around the Antarctic, the ocean sanctuary would provide global benefits, with recovering fish populations spreading around the world, encouraging vital biodiversity and providing food security for billions of people.

Callum Roberts, professor of marine conservation at the University of York, said the sanctuary would also play a key role in tackling climate change by removing huge amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere. "The Antarctic is very important in locking away carbon at the bottom of the deep sea; this happens

because after the CO<sub>2</sub> dissolves in the water at the surface, the extremely cold Antarctic water sinks rapidly to the deep water, from where the CO<sub>2</sub> cannot escape.” He added that the new sanctuary would be an extremely important step toward preserving a sustainable global ocean system.

1. Which best fits blank ( 1 )?

- a. Because of this
- b. Encouraged by this
- c. Furthermore
- d. In spite of this
- e. Unexpectedly

2. Which best fits blank ( 2 )?

- a. Accordingly
- b. Aware of this
- c. Deliberately
- d. However
- e. Moreover

3. Which best fits blank ( 3 )?

- a. Consequently
- b. Fortunately
- c. In fact
- d. Naturally
- e. Worried by this

4. Which best fits blank ( 4 )?
- a. dangerous
  - b. foolish
  - c. inevitable
  - d. too expensive
  - e. unbelievable
5. Which best fits blank ( 5 )?
- a. Because of being excited
  - b. Disappointed
  - c. Doubtful about this
  - d. If successful
  - e. Surprised
6. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. Early attempts to protect the environment in Antarctica considered only the land, not the oceans.
  - b. Governments banned mining in Antarctica in 1959.
  - c. Governments formed an organization called IAATO because they wanted to control how tourism was carried out in Antarctica.
  - d. When landing in Antarctica, passengers have to walk in the ocean.
  - e. Very few small tourist ships visited Antarctica before about a decade ago.

7. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Although krill are small creatures, whales eat a lot of them.
  - b. Russia plans to play a major role in bringing in controls on the krill fishing industry.
  - c. The European Union supported the plans that Greenpeace suggested for the Antarctic.
  - d. The proposed new sanctuary would limit the number of fish that could be caught.
  - e. The Ross Sea is not part of the Antarctic oceans.
8. According to the article, which of the following is not true?
- a. By stopping the fishing industry in the Antarctic, it is hoped that many people in the world will be able to get more food.
  - b. Campaigners hope that sanctuaries will also be created in oceans other than just the Antarctic.
  - c. The proposed new sanctuary may protect wildlife but will have little or no impact on climate change.
  - d. There are many types of creatures that only live in the oceans around Antarctica.
  - e. There are only a small number of companies that catch krill.

9. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. About 250,000 people signed a petition asking Greenpeace to stop their long trip to the Antarctic.
  - b. It is still a worry that ships using dirty heavy oil in the Antarctic could have an accident and cause environmental damage.
  - c. Most of Antarctica is white and flat, and rather boring to look at.
  - d. People are worried that the present situation of up to 500 passengers landing together at one place at one time in Antarctica may cause serious environmental damage.
  - e. Water sinks quickly when it is very cold.
10. Which title best suits the article?
- a. Greenpeace tries to protect the environment in Antarctica
  - b. How can we protect the oceans of Antarctica as well as the land?
  - c. The fishing industry in the Antarctic
  - d. There is still little agreement about how to protect the wildlife in the Antarctic
  - e. Tourism in the Antarctic

VIII From the choices 'a'—'e' below, select the best answers to fill blanks ( 1 ) — ( 5 ). Each answer can be used only once. (20 points)

A. Eight years after the accident at the Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant in 2011, misinformation and false rumors about the situation in the prefecture continue. Consumer concerns over radiation entering agricultural and fisheries products from Fukushima have not been ( 1 ), even though these fears about contamination have meant that those products are only being shipped to market after rigorous tests confirm that there is no presence of radioactive substances exceeding the official limits.

In March 2018, an event at a Japanese restaurant in Bangkok featuring flatfish caught off Fukushima Prefecture (the first time fresh marine products from Fukushima were exported since the March 2011 nuclear disaster) was canceled following protests by a local consumer group who were worried about radioactive contamination. Of the more than 50 countries and regions that restricted imports of Japanese food after 3/11, roughly half have stopped such measures. But the other half (many in Asia) still maintain strict regulations, such as ( 2 ), including Fukushima.

Concerns over the safety of farm and marine products from Fukushima continue in Japan as well. In a Consumer Affairs Agency survey of people in major metropolitan areas in February 2018, 12.7% of respondents said they hesitate to buy food products from Fukushima because they want to eat food ( 3 ). Prices of many Fukushima products, which crashed following the disaster, have not recovered to 2011 levels. This is despite the fact that such Fukushima products are shipped only after they clear tough screening against radioactive contamination.

There are signs of improvement. The European Union has eased its regulations on food imports from Japan, including Fukushima-grown rice. Tourism is also recovering. The number of visitors to the prefecture,

including tourists from within Japan, reached 52 million in 2016, approaching the 57 million who came in 2010.

But equally worrying is ( 4 ) of the impact of radiation exposure from the accident on public health. In a survey in August 2017 by the Mitsubishi Research Institute on 1,000 residents of Tokyo, 53% of the people who replied said they think there is a high probability of people in Fukushima Prefecture suffering from health problems in the future, such as developing cancer due to exposure to radiation from the accident. Nearly 50% believed that the health damage will extend to future generations, including to the children and grandchildren of those exposed to radiation.

Such perceptions are not based on scientific grounds. Except in areas where people were told to evacuate, radiation levels in Fukushima Prefecture (and the risk of health damage) are not much different from elsewhere. A United Nations scientific committee has stated that future increases in the occurrence of cancer are not expected due to the low levels of contamination.

The majority of people in Tokyo still seem to think there will be lasting health damage from the accident. This fact is worrying because it has led to prejudice against the people of Fukushima Prefecture. In fact, ( 5 ) in which people who were evacuated from the prefecture after the accident were bullied or discriminated against without any good reason. It is therefore vital that people receive accurate information about the current situation in Fukushima.

- a . continued import bans on products from parts of Japan
- b . put to rest
- c . the exaggerated perception
- d . there have been many cases
- e . without any radioactive substances

B. In September 2017, Saudi Arabia announced that it would allow women to drive, ending a policy that had become a global symbol of sexism in the very traditional kingdom. The change, which took effect in June 2018, was announced in ( 1 ) state television and in a media event in Washington. The decision shows the damage that the ban on women driving did to the kingdom's international reputation and its hopes for a public relations benefit from the reform.

Saudi Arabia, home to Islam's holiest sites, is ruled by a king. The country follows Islamic law. Saudi officials and religious leaders have ( 2 ) for the ban over the years. Some said that it was not appropriate in Saudi culture for women to drive, or that male drivers would not know how to handle sharing the roads with women drivers. Others argued that allowing women to drive would lead to bad morals and the collapse of the Saudi family. One religious leader claimed — with no evidence — that driving harmed women's ability to bear children.

Human rights groups and Saudi activists have long campaigned for the ban to be overturned, and in the past some women ( 3 ) for breaking the law by driving cars. The ban has long damaged the image of Saudi Arabia, even among its closest allies, like the United States, whose officials sometimes disapproved of a policy shared only by the Islamic State (ISIS) and the Taliban. The decision won near universal praise outside Saudi Arabia. In Washington D.C. the U.S. State Department called it "( 4 ) for that country."

The movement to change the policy strengthened in recent years with the rise of a prince who promised to carry out a far-reaching plan to reform the kingdom's economy and society. Increasing numbers of women are working in a growing number of jobs, and in 2015 women were allowed to vote and to put themselves forward for election to the local councils.

Ending the ban on women driving is expected to face some opposition



inside the kingdom, where men have ( 5 ) and some men say they worry about their female relatives if their cars break down while they are alone. However, Saudi leaders hope the new policy will help the economy by enabling women to work more.

- a . a great step in the right direction
- b . a royal statement read live on
- c . great power within families
- d . provided many explanations
- e . were arrested and jailed

IX Read the following passage and select the best answer for each question.

(24 points)

Because more and more children in Asia-Pacific are becoming very overweight, action is needed to encourage healthier lifestyles and ease pressure on developing health care systems. According to Sridhar Dharmapuri, a food safety and diet officer at the United Nations in Bangkok, the number of these obese children under five years old rose 38% between 2000 and 2016, and the problem is growing.

The Paris-based Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development has reported that adult obesity rates are highest in the United States, Mexico, New Zealand and Hungary, and lowest in Japan and South Korea. Despite this, the rapid rise in obesity among children in Asia-Pacific is worrying because overweight children are at higher risk of becoming obese as adults and then developing serious health problems like type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure and liver disease. Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand are among the most overweight countries in Southeast Asia, while Samoa and Tonga are the most overweight in the Pacific. Australia also has high rates of obesity. ( 1 ), many of these nations are also struggling to handle hunger among their citizens.

A recent report by the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) has found that the cost to the Asia-Pacific region of citizens being overweight or obese is \$166 billion a year. Increasing wealth levels over the last 20 years have played a major role in this rise in obesity levels. According to Matthias Helble, an economist at the ADBI in Tokyo, "The region has had high economic growth, so food has become available at a relatively cheaper price." Helble, who has researched obesity levels in the region for three years, also says that for the last 20 years the economic growth has been almost uninterrupted.

In addition to eating more, as economies have grown, people in Asia-Pacific have moved away from farming into manufacturing, and then to office jobs which

are less physically active. Cities in Asia-Pacific have also seen extremely fast growth over the last two decades; the United Nations estimated that, by 2018, more than half the region's population would be urban. City-dwellers in Asia-Pacific can spend hours traveling to work due to poor transport systems and roads. When they finally reach home, they have ( 2 ) time to cook. Many therefore decide to eat out.

This new lifestyle has caused a rise in the consumption of convenience and processed foods, which often contain excess fats and more salt and sugar. Dharmapuri points out that people in the region also struggle to ( 3 ) a balanced diet, with meals often lacking vegetables. He claims that the diet is largely rice-based, and that on anybody's plate rice takes up between 50-70% of the space.

When people are overweight they often suffer from other health problems, and this is likely to put pressure on doctors and public hospitals that are only just being established in many Asia-Pacific nations. Being absent from work is also more common among obese people, said Helble, and because overweight people often die earlier than those who lead healthy lives, they spend less time working.

According to Elizabeth Ingram of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, the term "obesogenic environment" has been used to describe an environment that promotes obesity among individuals and populations. This kind of environment includes physical, economic, political, and cultural factors. Fixing the obesity problem will likely take years, and an effort by both business and governments will be needed. Better labeling on foods to promote healthier options, education about healthier diets and lifestyles, and even healthier school meals would ( 4 ) the situation.

According to Helble, in some Asia-Pacific cultures "being obese can be seen as a sign of wealth, because you have enough food to show your wealth through the fact that you have a lot to eat." Sugar taxes, which have been introduced or are being discussed in the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia, are one way to change people's eating habits. It is also crucial to build more sports facilities at schools and

ensure that urban planners include areas for exercise within cities and make the cities less polluted and easier to walk in. Also, governments must work with shop owners to create a combined approach on promoting a balanced diet. They must work with shop owners to ban unhealthy and sweet foods from areas near the cash registers, and encourage street food sellers to switch from fried foods to healthier, more traditional options.

Dharmapuri also suggests that countries should adopt a “farm to fork” approach, which encourages farmers to grow a variety of crops and be less dependent on growing just rice. He adds that “In some Pacific Island countries, it’s actually easier to buy soft drinks and processed foods than to buy fruits and vegetables. It’s very rare to have vegetables on the menu in a restaurant.”

1. Which best fits blank ( 1 )?

- a. Consequently
- b. Hopefully
- c. Moreover
- d. Naturally
- e. Surprisingly

2. Which best fits blank ( 2 )?

- a. fewer
- b. little
- c. more
- d. much
- e. none

3. Which best fits blank ( 3 )?

- a. decrease
- b. limit
- c. maintain
- d. mend
- e. spoil

4. Which best fits blank ( 4 )?

- a. accept
- b. cease
- c. continue
- d. improve
- e. worsen

5. According to the article, which of the following is true?

- a. Access to cheaper food in the Asia-Pacific region has contributed to an “obesogenic environment.”
- b. Governments in Asia spend \$166 billion a year on problems caused by obesity.
- c. Obesity can lead to serious health problems in people when they are children.
- d. Poor infrastructure makes people less active because it makes it hard for them to get to work.
- e. Rising rates of obesity in the Asia-Pacific region have contributed to an “obesogenic environment.”

6. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. Public hospitals need to be improved to cope with health problems caused by obesity.
  - b. Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines have all introduced sugar taxes.
  - c. Sugar taxes are one way to reduce obesity, but they must be combined with other methods.
  - d. The best way to reduce obesity is to provide people with less-polluted cities and plenty of areas for exercise.
  - e. The problem of obesity will be solved soon if business and governments make a joint effort.
7. According to the article, which of the following is true?
- a. A balanced diet is one that contains the same amount of rice as vegetables.
  - b. Between 2000 and 2016, 38% of children under five in Asia-Pacific were obese.
  - c. Japan and South Korea have the lowest rates of child obesity.
  - d. One of the causes of obesity is culture, because in some cultures people traditionally work in less active jobs.
  - e. One of the causes of obesity is economic growth, because economic growth lowers food prices.
8. Which title best suits the article?
- a. Causes of obesity in Asia-Pacific
  - b. Child obesity in Asia-Pacific
  - c. Economic growth causes rises in obesity
  - d. How to fix global obesogenic environments
  - e. Rising levels of obesity in Asia-Pacific



