

〔必須問題〕

〔1〕次の英文は一般向け科学記事を抜粋したものです。読んで、以下の設間に答えなさい。

Highlighting the dangers of passive smoking, a new study suggested Tuesday that breathing in other people's cigarette smoke makes nonsmokers 82 percent more likely to suffer a stroke. ^①

The study by researchers at the University of Auckland in New Zealand is the most rigorous to date and gives more ammunition to those campaigning to have smoking banned in all workplaces and public areas. ^② Researchers also said their findings indicate the dangers of smoking are much worse than originally believed. Current estimates of how smoking increases the risk of various diseases are dramatically underestimated because the ill effects of secondhand smoke inhalation are not taken into account, say the researchers.

That means research into the hazards of tobacco smoke has artificially narrowed the true gap between smokers and people whose bodies really are tobacco-free, said Dr. Rodney Jackson, a professor at the University of Auckland and one of the authors of the study. ^③

"We've never really had the right comparison group because everybody has been slightly poisoned." Jackson said. Because New Zealand's anti-passive-smoking legislation is among the most progressive in the world, it is easier to separate out people who have been exposed to secondhand smoke, he said.

The suggestion that studies into the dangers of smoking underestimate the real risk is "an important point that has not been well appreciated," said Stanton A. Glantz, a secondhand smoke expert at the University of California, who was not connected with the study. ^④

Anyone who smoked at least one cigarette a day was termed a smoker. Those who had either never smoked or hadn't smoked for at least a decade were considered nonsmokers. Other former smokers were divided according to how long it had been since they stopped. People were classed as having been exposed to secondhand smoke if they lived with or worked in the same room as someone who regularly smoked in front of them for more than one year during the past 10 years. ^⑤

The fewer cigarettes people smoked each day, and the longer ex-smokers had abstained, the better off they were, but the difference between them and nonsmokers was not as dramatic once secondhand smoke was taken into account. ^⑥

Overall, smokers were four times more likely to suffer a stroke than nonsmokers. But when the nonsmokers exposed to secondhand smoke were excluded from the equation, smokers were six times more likely to have a stroke. That's a difference of about 50 percent.

Again in the basic investigation, people who had quit smoking more than two years before were no more likely to suffer a stroke than those who had never smoked. But once the passive smoking factor was removed, those people still had nearly double the chance of suffering a stroke.

Lifetime nonsmokers and those who had quit smoking more than a decade earlier were 82 percent more likely to have a stroke if they were breathing secondhand smoke.

(Associated Press, August 17, 1999)

注 : stroke 発作(心臓発作, 脳卒中) / give ammunition to ~ ～に有利な論拠を与える
secondhand smoke 副流煙・間接喫煙 / inhalation 吸い込み / subject 被験者

問 1

(1) (ア)～(エ)の下線部の発音で, ①の語の下線部と同じものが一つあります。その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(1) breathing (ア) decade (イ) appreciate (ウ) estimate (エ) effects

(2) (ア)～(エ)の下線部の発音で, ⑤の語の下線部と違うものが一つあります。その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(5) smoker (ア) exposed (イ) focus (ウ) program (エ) control

問 2 下線部②の those と同じ用法のものはどれですか。その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) Fortunately, all of those patients recovered.

(イ) Those parts of brain were supposed to control emotions.

(ウ) Of those expected to come, only a few attended the meeting.

(エ) I think this new finding is more reliable than those assumed to be confirmed three years ago.

問 3

(1) 下線部③の, この文脈での意味として最も近いものを1つ選び, その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) with good reason (イ) with deliberate calculations

(ウ) by omitting an important factor (エ) by taking secondhand smokers into consideration

(2) 下線部⑥の, この文脈での意味として最も近いものを1つ選び, その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) they got richer and happier

(イ) they recovered from a bad illness gradually

(ウ) they were not in a healthy condition

(エ) they were free from illness for a longer time

問 4 下線部④の意味として最も適切なものを選び, その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) 喫煙の害を研究する提言は, 実際の危険性は重要なポイントでありながら, これまで十分に認識されてこなかったことを過少評価している。

(イ) 喫煙の害を研究する提言は, 実際の危険性はこれまで十分に認識されてこなかったことが重要なポイントであることを過少評価している。

(ウ) 喫煙の害に関する様々な研究が実際の危険性を過少評価していたという見解は, 重要なポイントでありながら, これまで十分に認識されてこなかった。

(エ) 喫煙の害に関する様々な研究が実際の危険性を過少評価していたという見解は, これまで十分に認識されてこなかったことが重要なポイントである。

問 5 以下のうち, 本文の内容と合っているものにはTを, 合っていないものにはFを解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし, TやFと記入すべきところを○や×と記入した場合は無効とする。

(1) ここに述べられた新しい研究調査によれば, 非喫煙者でありながら間接喫煙にさらされる人は, たばこを吸わずに他人の喫煙にもさらされていない人と比べて発作を起こす確率が1.82倍である。

(2) 従来の研究は, たばこを吸わない人への間接喫煙の害を考慮に入れなかっただため, たばこの害を実際よりも過少評価していた。

(3) この調査では, ここ10年以上たばこを吸わなかった人でも, 喫煙者に分類される人もいる。

(4) この調査では, 間接喫煙を受けた人を, ここ最近1年以上, 常日頃たばこを吸っている人と同じ部屋に長時間いる人, と定義している。

(5) 二年以上前に喫煙を止めた人も, 全くたばこの煙を吸い込まない人と比べると, 発作を起こす危険性は大体2倍くらいあることが判明した。

[2] 次の日本文(1)～(5)とほぼ同じ意味になるように、与えられた語を並べかえて英文を作りなさい。その場合に(A)と(B)の位置にくる語を記号で答えなさい。

(1) 彼女はいつも発言が慎重です。

She () () () () (A) () (B).

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-------------|---------|
| (イ) in | (ロ) says | (ハ) always | (ヲ) she |
| (ホ) is | (ヘ) what | (リ) guarded | |

(2) あなたの体は日常の勤務には差し支えありません。

You (A) () () () (B) () ().

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------------|------------|
| (イ) physically | (ロ) for | (ハ) are | (ヲ) enough |
| (ホ) work | (ヘ) fit | (リ) ordinary | |

(3) 私の机の上のものはそのままにしておいてください。

Please () () (A) () () (B) they are.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|----------|
| (イ) the | (ロ) my | (ハ) things | (ヲ) desk |
| (ホ) on | (ヘ) as | (リ) leave | |

(4) この問題は委員会の承認を経なければならない。

This matter is (A) () () () (B) () ().

| | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| (イ) to | (ロ) approval | (ハ) the | (ヲ) subject |
| (ホ) of | (ヘ) the | (リ) committee | |

(5) 彼女を納得させるのは一通りの苦労ではありません。

You will have () (A) () () (B) () () her.

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| (イ) end | (ロ) you | (ハ) trouble | (ヲ) convince |
| (ホ) before | (ヘ) of | (リ) no | |

[3] 次の英文(1)～(5)のそれぞれの空欄()に最もよくあてはまる動詞を、下の()の中から選び、必要に応じて適切な形に変化させなさい。ただし、同じものを二度選ばないこと。答えは解答欄に記入すること。

(1) We can't () out the possibility that he has left the country.

(2) The police () out his story with the other suspects.

(3) Have you () out how much we owe them?

(4) Take this. It should at least () the rain out.

(5) "I don't believe it!" she () out angrily.

[burst check get keep make rule work]

[4] 次の英文(1)～(5)の話しかけに対する受け答えとして最も適切なものを下の(イ)～(亥)から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし、同一記号の使用は一回とする。

- (1) Would you tell me the way to the hospital?
- (2) How long will it take me to get there?
- (3) Shall I take you to the nearest station?

- (4) Excuse me, but this is my first visit to this hospital. May I see a doctor?
- (5) How much does it cost if I have a thorough checkup?

- (1) Yes, but please make an appointment next time.
- (2) No more than thirty minutes if the bus comes on time.
- (3) I'm afraid you have the wrong number.
- (4) I'm sorry I don't know, either. Please ask that policeman.
- (5) Thank you for your offer, but I'll take a taxi.
- (6) That depends on whether it includes an X-ray examination or not.

[5] 次の英文(1)～(5)の空欄()を補うのに最も適切な語句を、それぞれ (イ)～(ニ)の中から一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(1) The children () after the party that they couldn't sleep.

(イ) were so exciting (ロ) were so excited (ハ) were very exciting (ニ) so excited

(2) All the people () have disliked him.

(イ) whom I have ever met (ロ) that I have ever met (ハ) whoever I met (ニ) whomever I met

(3) Next March she () three years.

(イ) will be married (ロ) has been married (ハ) will have been married (ニ) was married

(4) She hinted that she wouldn't mind () out for a date.

(イ) to be asked (ロ) being asked (ハ) to be asking (ニ) for being asked

(5) The man () the greatest improvements in hospital conditions was a famous surgeon of the time, Joseph Lister.

(イ) free from (ロ) due to (ハ) dependent of (ニ) responsible for

[6] 次の英文(1)～(5)の空欄()を補うのに最も適切な語句を、それぞれ (イ)～(ニ)の中から一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(1) We were saving money to go to Australia, but () we can only afford a camping trip.
(イ) as it were (ロ) as never before (ハ) as it is (ニ) as much

(2) He understood her meaning, () her words, and took her advice.
(イ) instead of (ロ) in spite (ハ) even so (ニ) if not

(3) Your body, like any other machine, needs a full service ().
(イ) once in a while (ロ) on the other hand (ハ) in vain (ニ) for instance

(4) Try to remain calm () to alarm anyone.
(イ) in order (ロ) but otherwise (ハ) so as not (ニ) as if

(5) She is very bright, and (), she studies hard.
(イ) that is to say (ロ) what is more (ハ) let alone (ニ) still less