

# 英 語

1 ～ 12 ページ

## 注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始後、ただちにページ数を確認し、落丁や印刷の不鮮明なものなどがあれば申し出なさい。
3. 解答は、別に配られる解答用紙（1 ～ 2 ページ）の所定の場所に記入しなさい。
4. 解答時間は 75 分間です。
5. 受験番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入しなさい。
6. 試験終了後、解答用紙のみを提出しなさい。問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

## SECTION 1: GRAMMAR (FILL IN THE BLANKS)

以下の英文（１～５）の（ ）に入る最も自然で適切な語句を選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記号（a, b, c, または d）で記入しなさい。

- 1) How do you account ( ) global warming?  
a) for                      b) of                      c) on                      d) with
  
- 2) The patient ( ) lung cancer suffered a lot.  
a) as                      b) by                      c) of                      d) with
  
- 3) I didn't get the position, ( ) I was qualified for it.  
a) although              b) despite              c) in spite of              d) moreover
  
- 4) Good communication skills ( ) as well as greater patient satisfaction.  
a) leading better results                      b) are lead better results  
c) in leading for better results                      d) lead to better results
  
- 5) An allergic reaction is when a person's body reacts to something foreign and ( ) to get rid of it.  
a) an attempt              b) attempts              c) for attempting              d) with an attempt

## SECTION 2: GRAMMAR (FIND THE MISTAKES)

以下の英文（１～５）には文法・語法的な誤りが一つだけ含まれている。

その誤りを含む下線部を選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記号（a, b, c, または d）で記入しなさい。

- 1) When compared with the suicide rate for women, the men's rate is three time higher.  
a) When                      b) compared with              c) three time              d) higher
  
- 2) Patients suffering from this illness always almost experience a slight loss of hearing.  
a) suffering from              b) always almost              c) experience a              d) of hearing
  
- 3) It is possible to develop an equipment to detect early-stage lung cancer.  
a) It is                      b) to develop              c) an equipment              d) to detect
  
- 4) The latest research shows that men are more likely developing bladder cancer than women.  
a) shows                      b) are                      c) developing              d) than
  
- 5) If pain is located the stomach it might be related to problems in the digestive system.  
a) located the              b) it might be              c) to problems              d) in the

## SECTION 3: IDIOMS AND COMMON EXPRESSIONS

以下の英文（１～５）の（ ）に入る最も自然で適切な語句を選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記号（a, b, c, または d）で記入しなさい。

- 1) The two doctors finally ( ).  
a) agreed by disagree                      b) agreed on disagree  
c) agreed to disagree                      d) agreed with disagree
  
- 2) Dr. Smith, I would like you to ( ) so I can speak with you in private.  
a) step on my toes                      b) step on the grass  
c) step out of line                      d) step outside
  
- 3) It is important you attend the meeting, so don't ( ) tomorrow morning.  
a) sleep in                      b) sleep off                      c) sleep on                      d) sleep with
  
- 4) Asking for a second opinion gives ( ) to a lot of people.  
a) peace in mind                      b) peace of mind                      c) piece in mind                      d) piece of mind
  
- 5) News of his head wound spread by ( ).  
a) putting his foot in his mouth                      b) speaking out of both sides of his mouth  
c) taking words out of his mouth                      d) word of mouth

**SECTION 4: DIALOGUES**

以下の会話文を読み、設問（１～５）に対する最も適切なものを選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記号（a, b, c, または d）で記入しなさい。

**Dialogue 1**

Anna: Do you remember the restaurant we booked for Jenny's farewell party?

Bob: Don't remind me. It was horrible.

- 1) What does Bob mean?
- a) He doesn't want Anna to remind him of that restaurant, because it was awesome.
  - b) He doesn't like the restaurant at all.
  - c) He doesn't mind going to the restaurant again.
  - d) none of the above

**Dialogue 2**

Mark: Steve, I'd love a cup of coffee if that's okay.

Steve: I'm afraid that's not in my job description.

- 2) What does Steve mean?
- a) Mark should ask him much more politely.
  - b) It is not his responsibility to make coffee.
  - c) Mark should explain Steve's job to him more clearly.
  - d) none of the above

**Dialogue 3**

Chris: I'm thinking of joining a rugby team to lose some weight.

Abbey: Are you sure that's a good idea? You might get more than you bargained for and end up in the hospital.

Chris: Mmm... Yeah, you might be right. Maybe I'll start by just walking my dog in the morning.

- 3) What is true about Abbey?
- a) She thinks Chris should first go to a sale at a department store.
  - b) She thinks Chris might win more rugby games.
  - c) She thinks Chris might get injured playing rugby.
  - d) none of the above

**Dialogue 4**

John: What was this morning's science class about? I missed it because I lost my car key so I had to take the bus.

Stephen: It was about different kinds of phobias, like when you're really scared of something in particular. Do you know what the most common one is? It's arachnophobia. You know, the fear of spiders.

John: I'm not surprised. I lose it whenever I see one.

- 4) Which is correct?
- a) John is not surprised Stephen is scared of spiders.
  - b) John is scared of spiders.
  - c) John loses his car key whenever he sees a spider.
  - d) none of the above

**Dialogue 5**

Ben: You said you needed help with your slides, but I'm kind of busy tonight. I'm free tomorrow, though.

Sarah: Couldn't you have told me earlier?

- 5) What might Sarah mean?
- a) She found someone else to help her.
  - b) She found someone else to help him.
  - c) She needs someone else to help her.
  - d) She needs someone else to help him.

**SECTION 5: SHORT TEXT**

以下の英文を読み、設問（１～５）に対する最も適切なものを選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記号（a, b, c, または d）で記入しなさい。

Like many people living in urban environments in Japan, I live by myself in an apartment and am solely responsible for all domestic duties, which include cleaning, doing the laundry, washing the dishes, and throwing out the rubbish. I do all of these while working full time. With so many things to do, it is important to have good time-management skills.

Cooking was deliberately left off the list of chores because many people in a similar position rarely, if ever, have the motivation to cook at home. Most say they don't have enough time to cook, instead they rely on restaurants or takeaway meals.

However, cooking is not as time consuming as you might think, and if done correctly, can provide a healthier alternative that can also give a great amount of personal satisfaction to the person cooking.

There are a few things that can help make your cooking experience more enjoyable. You can either colour coordinate your cooking utensils, or buy ones that have unique designs.

Cooking in large quantities is the key to saving valuable time. Thus, the most essential items would be a big pot, a lot of microwavable and freezable containers, a fridge, and a microwave oven, to help store and reheat your cooked food. As you will be eating the same food regularly over a period of time, buying quality ingredients will make your food not only taste better but also be better for you than eating out. Also, try cooking something that is easy to make, like Japanese-style curry, to help save even more time.

Of course I could go into more detail, but that would take away half the fun of discovering new things in the kitchen. Give it a go, and I'm sure that you and your stomach will not regret it!

- 1) Why does the author say it is important to have good time-management skills?
  - a) Because doing domestic duties is the responsibility of all people in the family.
  - b) Because throwing out the rubbish is more time consuming than doing the laundry.
  - c) Because the author lives alone inside a big city, work is very busy and there is little time for domestic duties.
  - d) Because the author lives alone in the countryside, work is very busy and there is little time for domestic duties.
- 2) Why was cooking left off the list of chores in the first paragraph?
  - a) Because many full-time workers don't need to cook for their families.
  - b) Because there are enough restaurants in urban environments within Japan.
  - c) Because people in Japan are not responsible enough to cook for themselves.
  - d) Because most people with the same living conditions as the author rarely cook.
- 3) Why do most people who live by themselves have little motivation to cook?
  - a) Because they live in urban environments.
  - b) Because they don't have enough time.
  - c) Because they prefer to work full-time instead.
  - d) Because they would rather clean and do the laundry.
- 4) Which statement would the author most likely agree with?
  - a) With a bigger pot you can cook more food and save time because you can eat the food you made over several days and not have to cook every day.
  - b) With a bigger pot you can cook more food and save time because using a bigger pot is quicker and easier to store and the food tastes better.
  - c) With a bigger pot you can cook more food and save time because a bigger pot gets hotter faster than a smaller one.
  - d) A bigger pot is easier to clean so you can save time cleaning after you cook.
- 5) Which statement would the author most likely agree with?
  - a) Cooking at home is just as time-consuming as other domestic duties.
  - b) Kitchen items with unique designs can help save time in the kitchen.
  - c) Home cooked food not only tastes good, but can be healthier than restaurant food.
  - d) Buying high quality ingredients is less expensive than washing the dishes.



## SECTION 6: LONG TEXT

以下の英文を読み、設問（１～５）に対する最も適切なものを選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記号（a, b, c, または d）で記入しなさい。

## Vocabulary Preview

*obesity*: a condition where somebody is very overweight

*diabetes*: a condition in which the body has high blood sugar levels

*cardiovascular*: related to the heart and blood vessels

*legislative*: related to making and passing laws

*afflicted*: negatively affected

Childhood obesity is a large and growing problem in many countries. In New South Wales, Australia, for example, the obesity rate among schoolchildren has risen to about 25%, up from 11% two decades ago. Similarly, in the United States, the obesity rate among schoolchildren is three times what it was 35 years ago. Sadly, while hunger remains a grave problem for children in many places around the world, in wealthier nations the opposite phenomenon is taking centre stage.

Both Australian and US studies have found childhood obesity to be an important public health problem because it leads to high rates of type 2 diabetes in children, as well as high blood pressure – an early indicator of cardiovascular risk. In 2007, the Australian Government prioritized obesity prevention as a National Health Priority Area, ranking it alongside many of the diseases it contributes to, including cancer, cardiovascular disease and diabetes.

Currently, health promotion and prevention campaigns are the preferred policy approach in Australia. This includes regulations of television advertisements of unhealthy foods/eating habits directed at children, promoting leisure time sports and other activities for youth, and food labeling programs such as the National Heart Foundation's healthy "tick" program. Some argue, however, that major legislative and other regulatory measures are required. But exactly which public policy interventions have the best chance of sharply lowering the proportion of children who become obese? We know that obesity results from too much caloric intake and too little exercise. But how can society best help children keep these two factors in better balance? At the moment, nobody really knows.

This is in marked contrast to the arena of tobacco control – another serious public health problem throughout the world. Studies show that policy interventions can make a difference in the smoking rate through a combination of actions, the most important of which appear to be 1) substantial cigarette taxes, 2) tough regulation of the physical spaces where smoking is permitted, and 3) aggressive publicly sponsored counter-advertisements highlighting the public fraud perpetrated by tobacco company executives regarding the dangers of cigarettes and their addictive quality. Perhaps over time we will learn what works best to contain childhood obesity as well, but we are not there yet. It seems likely that the best public health approach to obesity is prevention. After all, the very existence of a huge "diet industry" aimed at adults demonstrates that losing weight may be at least as difficult as quitting smoking. Put differently, an important parallel between obesity and tobacco addiction is that, with both, once afflicted, it is difficult to avert the danger, and that, just as most smokers begin smoking as teenagers, a large number of obese adults were already obese as children.

To be sure, it is not that people have no idea as to what to do about childhood obesity. And it is not that various countries and localities are not trying out different strategies. Rather, the problem is that

we currently lack evidence as to what exactly will sharply reverse the alarming trend of recent years.

*Adapted from "Using performance-based regulation to reduce childhood obesity"*

<http://www.anzhealthpolicy.com/content/5/1/26>

- 1) Which of the following is true about childhood obesity?
  - a) Obesity is the most serious problem for schoolchildren all over the world.
  - b) In New South Wales, Australia, the obesity rate among schoolchildren has more than doubled in the past 20 years.
  - c) In the United States, the obesity rate among schoolchildren has risen 33% in 35 years.
  - d) While hunger remains a grave problem in many countries, childhood obesity has become a serious problem only in less wealthy countries.
  
- 2) Which of the following is NOT true about current health promotion and prevention campaigns in Australia?
  - a) They regulate television advertisements of unhealthy foods and eating habits directed at children.
  - b) They promote leisure time sports and other activities for young people.
  - c) They promote the National Heart Foundation's food labeling program.
  - d) They include major legislative and other regulatory measures to prevent childhood obesity.
  
- 3) Which of the following is NOT true about obesity and tobacco addiction?
  - a) Both obesity and tobacco addiction are serious public health problems in many countries.
  - b) Studies show that policy interventions can make a difference in preventing both obesity and tobacco addiction.
  - c) It is difficult to avoid the health risks of obesity and tobacco addiction once a person is obese in the case of obesity, or addicted to tobacco in the case of tobacco addictions.
  - d) Many obese people became obese when they were young just as many smokers became smokers when they were young.
  
- 4) Which of the following describes the "trend of recent years" in the last sentence of the text?
  - a) Childhood obesity is a large and growing problem in many wealthier countries.
  - b) Health promotion and prevention campaigns are the preferred policy approaches in Australia.
  - c) People do not know what to do about childhood obesity.
  - d) Various countries and localities are not trying out different strategies to prevent childhood obesity.
  
- 5) Which of the following statements best reflects the main message of the text?
  - a) Both childhood obesity and smoking are large and growing problems in all countries.
  - b) We currently do not have evidence as to what is the best way to control childhood obesity.
  - c) Both Australian and US studies have found childhood obesity to be an important public health problem.
  - d) Studies show that policy interventions can make a difference in the smoking rate through a combination of actions.

## SECTION 7: VOCABULARY RECALL

以下の英文（1～15）の（ ）には、指定されたアルファベットで始まる英語一語が入る。  
それぞれの Hint にある語句を参考にして、（ ）に入る最も自然で適切な一語を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

ただし Hint にある語句は用いないこと。また指定された文字数に従い、正しいスペルおよび文法・語法を用いること。

質問例 i. It's really (h \_ \_ \_ ) and sunny today.

(Hint: very warm)

ii. He (l \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) dogs more than cats.

(Hint: loves, prefers, is attracted to)

解答例 i. h o t

ii. l i k e s

1. Could you give me some (a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) about what you think I should do about Mr. Crosby?

(Hint: opinion, help, suggestion)

2. You need to (a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) repeating the same mistakes.

(Hint: stay away from)

3. The patient's (b \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) pressure was dangerously high.

(Hint: red substance in the body)

4. UV rays can damage (c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) in the skin.

(Hint: small units of living matter inside the body)

5. As (c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) become adults, their bodies change in many ways.

(Hint: young humans)

6. The (d \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) from the research showed that students do not like taking tests.

(Hint: information, facts)

7. The doctor had to perform an (e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) operation to save the patient's life.

(Hint: urgent)

8. Did you find any (e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) that this drug works on patients with diabetes?  
(Hint: proof, support for)
9. The most (f \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) asked questions are listed on the website.  
(Hint: often, regularly)
10. Patients taking this medicine (g \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) improve after a few days.  
(Hint: slowly, little by little)
11. Being outside in the sun can be (h \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) to the skin.  
(Hint: dangerous, unsafe)
12. The (i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) situation is for all patients to get the best care possible.  
(Hint: best, perfect)
13. When travelers get (i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) in Japan, it is sometimes hard for them to get health care in their own language.  
(Hint: hurt, wounded)
14. Most medical students are very (i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ).  
(Hint: smart, clever, bright)
15. It will be (n \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ) for this patient to have a heart operation.  
(Hint: essential, required, compulsory)

**SECTION 8: WRITING SKILLS**

以下の質問に対するあなたの考えを 30 ～ 50 語（words）の英文で解答用紙に書きなさい。

**Which country would you like to visit and why?**