

平成 22 年度 前期

## 外国語 A (英語)

10:00~10:50

### 解答上の注意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまでこの問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 外国語 A (英語) の問題紙は表紙を含めて 9 ページある。
3. 解答用紙は「外国語 A (英語) 解答用紙」1 枚である。
4. 解答用紙は必ず提出すること。(問題紙は持ち帰ってよい)
5. 受験番号は、監督員の指示に従い、解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入すること。
6. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された欄に記入すること。
7. 必要以外のことを解答用紙に書いてはならない。
8. 問題紙の余白は下書きに使用してもさしつかえない。

## Part 1. Vocabulary

**Directions:** Questions (1) – (20) are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence (or set of sentences) you will see 4 words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence(s). Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

(1) Please do not smoke in the hospital. It is a ( ) to health and may also cause discomfort to the people sitting around you.

- (A) hazard (B) bastard  
(C) discourtesy (D) disguise

(2) All passengers arriving from North America must go through ( ) inspection before getting off the plane.

- (A) a quarantine (B) a restriction  
(C) a detention (D) an immunity

(3) It is not ( ) for a policeman to accept a bribe.

- (A) envious (B) ethical  
(C) essential (D) erroneous

(4) Drunk driving ( ) in this prefecture have declined more than 20% over the past 5 years.

- (A) disabilities (B) causalities  
(C) fatalities (D) calamities

(5) Medical evidence suggests that green tea is a useful ( ) to these powerful drugs.

- (A) alternative (B) choice  
(C) cure (D) remedy

(6) Max was caught driving 100 kilometers per hour while drunk. ( ), his license was suspended.

- (A) Conscientiously (B) Consecutively  
(C) Consequently (D) Considerably

(7) His behavior was so ( ) that no one wanted to talk with him.

- (A) charitable (B) ineffable  
(C) hostile (D) sympathetic

- (8) We voted for her in the local election because she offered the most ( ) plan.  
(A) sensuous (B) senseless  
(C) sensible (D) sensual
- (9) There have been ( ) increases in agricultural production.  
(A) distant (B) enormous  
(C) evil (D) loud
- (10) He has a reputation for being able to get the job done quickly, no matter what problems ( ).  
(A) beat around (B) hang out  
(C) pop up (D) turn on
- (11) He was a popular thief, acting on the ( ) of robbing from the rich and giving to the poor.  
(A) prick (B) principal  
(C) principle (D) privilege
- (12) He broke his ( ) in a traffic accident.  
(A) knees (B) needs  
(C) neighs (D) niece
- (13) The cholera victims have to be isolated so that they do not ( ) other patients.  
(A) affect (B) effect  
(C) infect (D) perfect
- (14) The university president ( ) a speech at an international conference.  
(A) declared (B) delivered  
(C) exhibited (D) pronounced
- (15) Jane had a deep voice and was not able to hit the high ( ).  
(A) beat (B) note  
(C) stroke (D) value
- (16) Those men did not bother to ( ) their coarse humor in her presence.  
(A) materialize (B) mediate  
(C) microwave (D) moderate

(17) John F. Kennedy left an enduring impression on the people who heard his ( ) address.

- (A) inaugural (B) internal  
(C) instructional (D) intentional

(18) Although it is illegal, there is ( ) trade of human organs (such as kidneys) in some Asian countries.

- (A) blunt (B) brisk  
(C) definite (D) derogative

(19) The captain's ( ) decision saved the lives of all passengers.

- (A) final-minute (B) last-minute  
(C) late-minute (D) terminal-minute

(20) Jones: I failed the biology exam again.

Harry: Join the ( ). I failed it, too.

- (A) club (B) family  
(C) member (D) union

## Part 2. Structure

**Directions:** Questions (21) – (40) are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence (or set of sentences) you will see 4 words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence(s). Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

(21) The change takes place only with cold water, a point worth ( ) when preparing English mustard from powder.

- (A) to remember (B) remembering  
(C) remember (D) to be remembered

(22) The manual contained an explanation of these codes, ( ) is given below.

- (A) in which an example (B) which an example of  
(C) an example in which (D) an example of which

(23) ( ) from the front, the theater building resembles an old Japanese castle.

- (A) To see (B) Seen  
(C) Seeing (D) See



(33) In 1892, Dr. James Naismith invented the game of basketball to provide college students ( ) exercise during the winter months.

- (A) for (B) in  
(C) to (D) with

(34) Mr. Jones told his new secretary that her duties were to answer the telephone, to type letters and ( ).

- (A) bookkeeping (B) doing the bookkeeping  
(C) keeping his book (D) to do the bookkeeping

(35) Very seldom ( ) hold my attention like this one.

- (A) a TV drama can (B) a TV drama can't  
(C) can't a TV drama (D) can a TV drama

(36) It was ( ) hot a night that everybody went out of the house.

- (A) enough (B) so  
(C) such (D) too

(37) It was ( ) problem that only one-fifth of the students managed to solve it.

- (A) a such difficult (B) as difficult as a  
(C) difficult such as a (D) such a difficult

(38) This is an Italian restaurant ( ) my uncle owns.

- (A) in which (B) what  
(C) where (D) that

(39) Phil ( ) be an efficient worker to have achieved so much in so short a time.

- (A) cannot (B) must  
(C) will (D) would

(40) ( ), I promise you I'll never tell anybody what I've just seen.

- (A) As if I lived long (B) As much as I may live  
(C) So long as I live (D) Unless I live long

### Part 3. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Read the following passage and choose one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, write in the letter of the answer you have chosen on the answer sheet.

Obesity is a serious and growing problem around the world, primarily in advanced nations. Worldwide, over 2 billion adults are overweight or obese, and the number continues to rise. In many countries, over 10% of the population suffers from obesity. The United States weighs in as the fattest country of all, with 1 in 3 people suffering from obesity. A new term has been coined for the worldwide obesity problem: *globesity*.

Obesity has many causes. Certainly genes affect how people put on weight, but human genetics has not changed substantially in the last few decades. Too many non-obese parents are having obese children. The primary causes of obesity are changes in our daily lives, specifically our diet.

Nowadays food is plentiful. In developed nations, people are eating out more, and the portions of food have doubled or more in size. Nevertheless, the availability of calories only explains part of the obesity epidemic. The food that we eat has changed. There is much more refined sugar and more animal flesh in our diet, but fewer vegetables and fruits. We are eating more of the food that is bad for our health and less that is beneficial.

Obesity increases the risk of diseases such as diabetes, which has serious side effects, e.g., blindness and loss of a limb. Other health risks include high blood pressure, heart disease, and cancer.

Of course, obesity creates social problems as well. It is a tremendous burden on the health care system to pay for the medical expenses incurred by obesity. When health care costs are higher, health insurance rates rise. The unfair consequence is that healthy people must pay part of the health care costs of obese people.

Some obesity sufferers claim that their weight problem is not their fault. They blame their weight problem on fast-food chains such as McDonald's. Some people have taken legal action and sued fast-food corporations for compensation for their medical problems. Is it right to blame these companies for something that the individual chooses to eat? Of course not. No one has to eat junk food. Fast-food restaurants do not force customers to eat there. According to courts of law, the victims of obesity have only themselves to blame. The fast food companies have never lost an obesity lawsuit.

What can be done about the obesity problem? Ideally, a solution should both help pay for the medical costs and deter consumers from eating too much fast food. One

solution is a junk food tax.

This kind of tax is not unusual. Many countries have high taxes on products that are unhealthy such as alcohol and cigarettes. Taxes on alcohol and cigarettes are called “sin taxes” because drinking and smoking are sinful and bad for you. Levying a tax on something reduces the amount that people buy. It’s simple economics: A tax makes a product more expensive. When the price of a good increases, people can afford to buy less of it. The data prove the effectiveness of sin taxes: Consumers drink and smoke less when the price is higher. In the same way, when junk food and fast food become more expensive, people will buy less of them.

The solution has one obvious drawback: Everyone must pay the tax, even people who are not overweight. It places an economic burden on healthy consumers that happen to enjoy junk food. However, the tax offers many benefits. The revenue from the junk food tax could be used for health care for everyone and medical research into diseases such as diabetes. It could even pay for stomach bypass operations for those who are extremely obese.

Another advantage is that people acquire better eating habits. For example, parents will buy less junk food for themselves but also for their children. Children then will not acquire the taste for junk food. They will also imitate the habits of their parents. They will avoid the curse of obesity during childhood.

In conclusion, obesity is a serious worldwide problem that affects individuals and society. Because the costs are growing, we need to change our dietary habits and a way to generate money to pay for health care and medical research. A junk food tax is a good way to solve the problem.

(41)  **diet** in this context means

- (A) a limited list of food and drink that one is allowed by a doctor
- (B) practice of eating less and having more exercise
- (C) the sort of food and drink usually taken by a person
- (D) taking a certain kind of food and drink to get slim

(42) The author believes that

- (A) human genes might have undergone substantial change in recent years.
- (B) it is a waste of time for obese people to take legal action to MacDonald's.
- (C) non-obese people do not go to fast-food restaurants.
- (D) obesity is a serious problem in developing countries as well.



- (43) The passage implies that
- (A) parents cannot do anything on their children's eating habits.
  - (B) the idea of junk food tax is not a novelty.
  - (C) obese people are lack of physical exercise.
  - (D) smoking and drinking are sinful but eating much fast food is not.
- (44) According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) An individual has the right to eat fast food.
  - (B) It is desirable to share financial burden, healthy and obese people alike.
  - (C) It is not always the case that obese children have obese parents.
  - (D) You may lose your arm or leg if you are too heavy and fat.
- (45) Why is a junk food tax an ideal solution to the obesity issue?
- (A) Because it would improve people's eating habits.
  - (B) Because it would solve two problems at the same time.
  - (C) Because the national government is suffering from income shortage.
  - (D) Because obesity is a worldwide problem today.

平成22年度前期 外国語A(英語)正解例

Part 1  
Vocabulary

(1)	A
(2)	A
(3)	B
(4)	C
(5)	A
(6)	C
(7)	C
(8)	C
(9)	B
(10)	C
(11)	C
(12)	A
(13)	C
(14)	B
(15)	B
(16)	D
(17)	A
(18)	B
(19)	B
(20)	A

点
---

Part 2  
Structure

(21)	B
(22)	D
(23)	B
(24)	D
(25)	B
(26)	C
(27)	A
(28)	C
(29)	A
(30)	D
(31)	A
(32)	B
(33)	D
(34)	D
(35)	D
(36)	B
(37)	D
(38)	D
(39)	B
(40)	C

点
---

Part 3  
Reading Comprehension

(41)	C
(42)	B
(43)	B
(44)	B
(45)	B

点
---

合 計
点