

I 次の問い(問1~15)の英文の空欄 ~ に入る最も適当なものを、それぞれの①~④の中から一つずつ選べ。

問1 These amazing photographs were taken () a smart phone.

- ① through ② at ③ with ④ in

問2 Neither Riko nor her sisters () enough money to buy a birthday present for their mother.

- ① has ② have ③ is having ④ don't have

問3 Church bells can be heard () in the distance in the evening.

- ① to ringing ② rang ③ rung ④ ringing

問4 If I have to go to Asakusa one more time, I () three times this year.

- ① visited ② have visited ③ will visit ④ will have visited

問5 There are () 300 students in my class altogether.

- ① no less than ② almost all ③ a few ④ as much as

問6 Would you be kind () to turn on the light?

- ① ahead ② enough ③ much ④ well

問7 The girls are twins, but they look nothing ().

- ① alike ② like ③ unlikely ④ liking

問8 This bad weather will () until the end of the week.

- ① accompany ② follow ③ last ④ lead

問9 The milk has () off. You can't drink it.

- ① come ② become ③ turned ④ gone

問10 I have to make () for the last train to Sapporo.

- ① an appointment ② an engagement ③ a promise ④ a reservation

問11 A : What did you think of my presentation?

B : (サ)

- ① I was at another meeting.
- ② It was twenty pages long.
- ③ I'm looking forward to it.
- ④ I think you will do a great job!

問12 A : (シ)

B : It should be fixed by noon.

- ① What time are you having lunch today?
- ② What should I do with this paper?
- ③ When will our Internet service be working again?
- ④ How much will it cost to fix this broken watch?

問13 A : Have you finished the draft of your report yet?

B : (ス)

- ① No, I have never been a reporter.
- ② Yes, I heard that Ms. Yang finished her report yesterday.
- ③ Yes, it's not quite finished.
- ④ No, I had classes all morning.

問14 A : (セ)

B : No, I have it right here.

- ① You need a ticket to enter. Have you bought your ticket already?
- ② You didn't leave your mobile phone on the train, did you?
- ③ I think it's going to rain. Do you have an umbrella?
- ④ Is this for here or to go?

問15 A : (ソ)

B : She'll be here by nine.

- ① Can she go to the cinema instead of coming here?
- ② What time should we expect the keynote speaker to arrive?
- ③ On which platform are you meeting your friend?
- ④ When did she drop off this package for you?

II 次の問い(問1～5)の日本語に合うように、それぞれの①～⑧の語を並べ替えて空所を補い、文を完成させよ。ただし、解答は ～ に入る番号のみを解答欄にマークせよ。

問1 ご覧の通り、今日はとても混んでいます。お客様を順番待ちリストに載せなければなりません。

As you can see we're very busy tonight. I'll () () () ()
() () () () .

- | | | | |
|-----------|------|--------|--------|
| ① waiting | ② to | ③ list | ④ have |
| ⑤ you | ⑥ a | ⑦ on | ⑧ put |

問2 バスに乗るにはもう時間が過ぎたし、タクシーも一台もなかった。

It was already () () () () the bus, and () ()
() () .

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|
| ① late | ② to | ③ taxis | ④ there |
| ⑤ get | ⑥ weren't | ⑦ any | ⑧ too |

問3 ヒクイドリ(Cassowaries)は、世界で一番危険な鳥だと言われることがある。

Cassowaries are () () the () () () ()
() () .

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|---------|
| ① dangerous | ② the | ③ called | ④ birds |
| ⑤ sometimes | ⑥ world | ⑦ most | ⑧ in |

問4 蜂蜜は密封された容器に保存されている限りは、たとえ何年経っていても食べられる。

As long () () () () () () containers, it
can be eaten even when () () many years old.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|------|
| ① kept | ② is | ③ as | ④ is |
| ⑤ it | ⑥ honey | ⑦ sealed | ⑧ in |

問 5 A : 僕たち二人とも、最近仕事で本当に忙しいよね。家事を手伝ってくれる人を探したらどうかな。

B : そうね。それはとても助かるでしょうね。私たちは掃除する時間があまりないから。

A : 本当にそうだよ。唯一の問題として、家事代行は値段が高いと聞いているけど。

B : うーん。いくつかの家事代行会社に電話して、値段を調べても悪くないわね。

A : We've both been really busy with work lately. Do you think we should get someone to help with the housework?

B : Well, that would be a big help. We do not have much time for doing the cleaning.

A : Exactly. The only problem is that I've heard housekeepers are expensive.

B : Well, () () () () () () some housekeeping companies and () () their prices.

① call

② to

③ it

④ find

⑤ would

⑥ not

⑦ out

⑧ hurt

Ⅲ 次の文章〔英文1・2〕を読み、下の問い(問1～9)に答えよ。なお、*印のある語句には注がある。

〔英文1〕

A wide variety of research has demonstrated the effectiveness of using pictures and imagery in health communications. These studies suggest that health warnings with pictures are significantly more likely to draw attention, result in greater information processing, and improve memory for the health message. Experimental research on cigarette warnings has also found that picture-based warnings are likely to be rated as more effective than text-only warnings on a range of outcomes, including as a deterrent for new smokers and a means to increase cessation among current smokers. (A), a 2008 study conducted in China found that smokers were significantly more likely to rate pictorial warnings as more effective than text warnings for motivating smoking cessation and for preventing smoking among youth. Extensive focus group testing and market research commissioned by government health agencies (B) support the effectiveness of pictorial health warnings on packages. This research consistently demonstrates that health warnings with pictures are rated by smokers and non-smokers as more effective than text-only warnings. For example, a set of 40 focus groups conducted in Canada approximately 5 years after the introduction of pictorial warnings concluded that: 'The picture was generally the first thing people looked at and related to. It determined the strength of the warning's emotional impact and noticeability. For many participants, the picture played the key role in understanding the message, and tended to override the meaning conveyed by the words in the headline.' A series of 24 focus groups conducted in Australia approximately 2 years after the introduction of the pictorial warnings came to similar conclusions: 'Throughout the group discussions the graphic health warnings were invariably considered to have greater impact than the previous text-only health warnings. The graphic images have seemingly increased or reinforced awareness of (C) consequences that were previously text-only, and communicated new information as well.'

Since 2001, when Canada became the first country to implement pictorial health warnings on cigarette packs, a series of population-based surveys have compared the effectiveness of text versus pictorial warnings. These findings are consistent with both experimental studies and government-commissioned research: pictorial warnings are more (D) to be noticed by smokers, are associated with stronger beliefs about the health risks of smoking, and increase motivation to quit smoking.

Picture warnings also appear to be effective among youth. Approximately 6 years after their introduction, more than 90% of Canadian youth agreed that picture warnings on Canadian

packages provided them with important information about the health effects of smoking cigarettes, were accurate, and made smoking seem less attractive. Other national surveys of Canadian youth suggest similar levels of support and self-reported impact. A recent *longitudinal evaluation of pictorial warnings among Australian school children found that students were more likely to read, attend to, think about, and talk about health warnings after the pictorial warnings were implemented in 2006. In addition, experimental and established smokers were more likely to think about quitting and to forgo smoking a cigarette. Intention to smoke was also lower among those students who had talked about the warning labels.

Only three of the studies we identified failed to support the superiority of graphic over text warnings. An experimental study conducted with young smokers in Germany compared the current EU text warnings with corresponding pictorial warnings, and failed to detect any significant differences between the conditions. The second study examined the impact of briefly viewing a text versus pictorial warning on a website among non-smoking secondary-school students from Canada and the USA. The study found that the picture warnings were more effective than the text-only warnings at lowering intentions to smoke among the Canadian students, but less effective among American students. The third study examined the speed with which participants responded to a text warning (some of which were accompanied by an image), and failed to find differences. However, as the authors note, reaction time may not be an appropriate measure of the impact of a warning, particularly considering that emotional responses may increase rather than decrease reaction time.

(Reproduced from Health warning messages on tobacco products: a review by David Hammond, from Tobacco Control, Volume 20, Issue 5, 2011, pp. 329-331, with permission from BMJ Publishing Group Ltd.)

*longitudinal 長期的な

問 1 本文で用いられている次の語において、最も強いアクセント(第1強勢)のある音節を、

は①~⑤の中から、 は①~④の中からそれぞれ一つ選べ。

ex · per · i · men · tal
① ② ③ ④ ⑤

cor · re · spond · ing
① ② ③ ④

問 2 本文中の空欄(A)~(D)に入る最も適当な語句を、それぞれの①~④の中から一つ選べ。

空欄(A)

- ① Still ② All the same ③ However ④ For example

空欄(B)

- ① nevertheless ② also ③ all the more ④ instead

空欄(C)

- ① those ② that ③ its ④ these

空欄(D)

- ① frequent ② familiar ③ similar ④ likely

問 3 下線部(1)の語が同じ意味で使われているものを、次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① He had to draw the rusty nails from the board.
② She went out to draw some money from the bank.
③ His performance could successfully draw warm applause.
④ You need a good memory to draw an object without looking at it.

問 4 下線部(2)の内容に含まれないものを、次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① 中国で 2008 年に行われた研究の結果
② 喫煙者への禁煙促進手段
③ 喫煙マナー向上についての議論
④ 非喫煙者への喫煙抑止効果

問 5 下線部(3)の内容として最も適当なものを、次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① 人々は、見出しにある大げさな文字に踊らされがちである。
② 画像は、警告のインパクトの強さを伝える点で言葉より効果的である。
③ カナダでのタバコの意見広告は、他の健康に関する広告よりも圧倒的に多い。
④ まず画像に目を向ける消費者は、タバコに親近感を感じる。

問 6 下線部(4)の意味として最も適当なものを、次の①~④の中から一つ選べ。

- ① being in a position on the other side
② different in size, amount, or quality to something else
③ following one after another without an interruption
④ agreeing with something said or done previously

問 7 本文内の記述に合致するものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

サ

- ① 文字による情報伝達は、情報処理量の増加とメッセージの印象の強さに結びつく。
- ② 喫煙が健康上有害だと理解することが、禁煙したい願望に結びつくとは限らない。
- ③ 2006年に画像警告が導入されて以降、中国の子供たちが健康に興味を持つ傾向が強まった。
- ④ 全ての研究で、文字よりも画像を使用する警告が有益だという結果が得られたわけではない。

問 8 本文内の記述に合致しないものを、次の①～④の中から一つ選べ。

シ

- ① オーストラリアで画像警告の導入2年後に行われた調査によると、画像警告はタバコによる健康被害についての情報を効果的に伝えていた。
- ② タバコの箱にある画像警告についての大きかりな調査がカナダで初めて行われたのは、画像警告導入から約6年後であった。
- ③ アメリカとカナダの中高生とを比較した調査では、画像警告のインパクトはカナダの中高生に対してより大きいと考えられる。
- ④ 文字のみの警告と画像付きの警告に対する反応速度を比較しても、警告をどれだけ深刻に受け止めたかの指標にはならない。

[英文2]

Reflexology is a form of therapeutic foot massage that has carved an impressive niche in the field of complementary medicine. Reflexology is a holistic healing technique—the term ‘holistic’ derived from the Greek word *bolos* which means ‘whole’—and as such aims to treat the individual as an entity incorporating body, mind, and spirit. Reflexologists do not isolate a disease and treat it symptomatically, nor do they work on a specific organ or system, but on the whole person with the objective of inducing a state of harmony. The art of reflex foot massage must not be confused with basic foot massage or body massage. It is a specific pressure technique which works on precise reflex points on the feet, based on the premise that these correspond with all body parts. This causes physiological changes to take place as the body’s healing potential is stimulated.

The simplicity of reflexology *belies its efficacy. High-tech, complicated equipment is not necessary. The technique is so simple it does not require years of training to master either. A good practitioner needs sensitive but sturdy hands and a genuine desire to ease suffering. The relationship between the recipient and practitioner is an essential aspect of the healing process. The practitioner acts as mediator to activate the client’s healing potential. The goal of reflexology is triggering the return to homeostasis—a state of equilibrium or balance. The most important step is to reduce tension and induce relaxation. When the body is relaxed healing is possible. Professional massage will establish which parts of the body are out of balance and not working efficiently. Treatment can then be given to correct these imbalances.

As a holistic therapy, reflexology aims to treat the body as a whole and endeavors to treat the root cause of disease, rather than the symptom. The participation of the client is also required. In holistic therapies, emphasis is placed on taking responsibility for one’s own health. In orthodox medicine, the tendency is to hand over all responsibility to the doctor. Disease, however, is a result of one’s own thoughts and actions. Negative emotions, like grief and fear, will cause negative repercussions. For the sufferer it is imperative to take an active role. A practitioner will be compassionate and caring, but no practitioner can decide for someone that he or she is going to get well. In the field of complementary medicine, there is no instant cure—it is a healing process. Most diseases have taken time to manifest and will therefore take time to eradicate. The human body is amazingly resilient. It usually takes an enormous amount of abuse before manifesting signs of disease, and it will respond extremely well if treated kindly.

(The Art of Reflexology: A New Approach Using the Chinese Meridian Theory by Inge Dougans, Suzanne Ellis. Copyright © Inge Dougans with Suzanne Ellis 1992. Reproduced with permission of Dougans International.)

*belie …を偽って示す

問 9 前ページの英文に一致するよう、次の[A群]～[F群]の設問への答えをそれぞれ①～③の中から一つずつ選べ。

[A群] According to the passage, what do reflexologists do?

- ① treat diseases or other types of pain by performing simple massage on a person's feet or other associated parts of his or her body
- ② apply pressure to specific areas of a person's feet in order to stimulate the body's ability to achieve and sustain good health
- ③ use various holistic treatments, including the careful analysis of the relationship between symptoms and each of the bodily organs

[B群] According to the passage, which of the following is important for reflexology to be effective?

- ① a strong connection between the reflexologist and his or her client
- ② a sensitive and caring reflexologist who has undergone an extensive amount of training
- ③ state-of-the-art tools expertly used by a reflexologist who is genuinely interested in healing and helping his or her client

[C群] Which of the following best describes the goal of reflexology?

- ① to help a client to relax so that his or her body can heal and return to a state of balance
- ② to determine what is causing a person's symptoms so that a return to homeostasis is possible
- ③ to prevent an ongoing state of equilibrium due to an abundance of tension in the body

[D群] According to the passage, which of the following best defines holistic therapies?

- ① therapies that focus on alleviating each of the symptoms systematically in order to eventually rid the body of disease
- ② healing techniques focused on underlying causes of disease and in which the client accepts responsibility for his or her own health and well-being
- ③ systems for treating disease, rather than just symptoms, in which the practitioner assesses the causes and determines whether a cure is possible

[E群] According to the passage, which of the following is true about disease? チ

- ① When suffering from a disease, it is crucial to have genuine trust that your practitioner will be able to make you healthy again.
- ② Because our bodies respond amazingly well to holistic treatments such as reflexology, the time needed to cure most diseases is not terribly long.
- ③ It takes a long time for a majority of diseases to develop and therefore we are usually not aware of them until later on.

[F群] Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage? ツ

- ① Are Reflexology and other Holistic Healing Techniques Truly Effective for Curing Disease?
- ② The Underlying Principles of the Holistic Technique of Reflexology
- ③ A Critical Look at the Healing Technique of Reflexology