

英 語

平 成 22 年 度

入 学 試 験 問 題

受 験 番 号	
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1. 注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- (2) この問題冊子は 10 ページあります。
試験中に、問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、手を挙げて、監督者に知らせなさい。
- (3) 解答用紙には、氏名、受験番号の記入欄および受験番号のマーク欄があります。それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
- (4) 問題冊子のどのページも切り離してはいけません。
- (5) 試験終了後、解答用紙はもちろん、問題冊子も持ち帰ってはいけません。

2. 解答上の注意

- (1) マークシート左下に記載している「注意事項」を読みなさい。
- (2) 問題は

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 の 5 つから成ります。

I 問 1～問 5 について、()に入れるべき最も適切なものを①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

問 1 The company furnishes electric power and light () every town and city in the district.

- ① with ② to ③ through ④ into

問 2 He prides himself () being a self-made man.

- ① on ② for ③ as ④ with

問 3 The news focuses public attention () the condition of the homeless.

- ① in ② for ③ on ④ at

問 4 They looked () to him as their leader.

- ① down ② about ③ up ④ above

問 5 I am () no position to talk to you on the question.

- ① in ② for ③ on ④ with

II 問 6～問 10 について、()に入れるべき最も適切なものを①～④の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

問 6 My mother often says that I am the very () of my late father.

- ① likelihood ② similarity ③ image ④ style

問 7 () the case, we had to cancel the travel.

- (a) Being (b) As being
(c) That being (d) Such as being

問 8 Would you () to it that they get properly fed?

- (a) see (b) take (c) grant (d) provide

問 9 It's high time you children () to bed.

- (a) go (b) went (c) to go (d) going

問10 He is always complaining that his salary is too () to support his family.

- (a) cheap (b) low-priced (c) inexpensive (d) small

Ⅲ 問 11～問 15 について、[]内に与えられた語を並べ替えて英文を完成し、(あ)と(い)にくるものの正しい組み合わせを㉔～㉔の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

問11 A healthy laugh () () (あ) () ()
(い) () even () () situations.

[us / to / a / positive / allows / outlook / in / keep / difficult]

- (a) あ : (in) い : (difficult) (b) あ : (to) い : (positive)
 (c) あ : (to) い : (difficult) (d) あ : (keep) い : (to)

問12 Alcohol, () () (あ) (), () (い)
() () of heart disease.

[may / in / consumed / moderation / lower / the / if / risk]

- Ⓐ あ : (the) い : (lower)
Ⓑ あ : (consumed) い : (lower)
Ⓒ あ : (in) い : (the)
Ⓓ あ : (in) い : (lower)

問13 His condition () () () (あ) () ()
() (い) () ().

[is / blood / his / worse / worse / with / pressure / getting /
falling / and]

- Ⓐ あ : (worse) い : (with) Ⓑ あ : (and) い : (blood)
Ⓒ あ : (worse) い : (falling) Ⓓ あ : (and) い : (falling)

問14 It's () (あ) () () (い) () the
(). You just take it easy, Okay?

[end / in / work / all / going / to / out]

- Ⓐ あ : (work) い : (all) Ⓑ あ : (going) い : (out)
Ⓒ あ : (going) い : (all) Ⓓ あ : (work) い : (in)

問15 That book () () (あ) () (い) ()
().

[of / a / knowledge / lifetime / represents / the / accumulated]

- Ⓐ あ : (accumulated) い : (of)
Ⓑ あ : (lifetime) い : (accumulated)
Ⓒ あ : (knowledge) い : (a)
Ⓓ あ : (lifetime) い : (of)

- IV 問 16～問 20 について、次の英文中の()に入れるべき最も適切なものを
a～dの中から1つずつ選びなさい。

Losing your job can make you feel lousy. Whether you're fired or laid-off, joining the ranks of the unemployed is not exactly a (問16) event. But what impact does losing a job have on your health? Could a layoff send a perfectly healthy person into a downward spiral of sickness? It's possible, says Kate Strully, a university sociologist from New York. In her new study published in the journal *Demography*, Strully analyzed a variety of job loss situations—including being fired or laid off or losing a job after the entire company shut (問17)—and found that job loss may indeed trigger serious physical and physiological illness.

Strully used a nationally representative and continually updated data set known as the U.S. Panel of Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), which surveys people around the country each year (問18) their employment status and their self-reports of health, among other things. Strully used data from 1999, 2001 and 2003 to track people's job status and the impact on each person's health 18 months later. Since previous studies on employment and health suffered from a chicken-or-egg conundrum—researchers could never be sure whether the stresses and strains of unemployment led to poorer health, or whether people's poor health led to missed work days and (問19) productivity, which (問20) to job loss—Strully focused on people who reported having lost their job due to factors out of their control, such as the entire company shutting its doors.

She found that among people unemployed under these circumstances and who did not report any health problems prior to losing their job, 80% were diagnosed with a new health problem—ranging from hypertension and heart

disease to diabetes—18 months later. The most commonly reported conditions among this group were high blood pressure, arthritis and other cardiovascular-related problems.

- 問16 (a) feel-good (b) feel-bad
(c) feel-pleasure (d) feel-unlucky
- 問17 (a) off (b) away
(c) out (d) down
- 問18 (a) over (b) in
(c) on (d) for
- 問19 (a) higher (b) weaker
(c) stronger (d) lower
- 問20 (a) combined (b) contributed
(c) concluded (d) compound

V 問 21～問 33 について、次の英文を読み、本文の内容に一致する最も適切なものを(a)～(d)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

Do you want to know how many cheeseburgers you'd have to eat before they start doing damage to your body? The answer, according to a review of new dietary research, is just one. Just one high-fat, high-sugar meal can start a ^{*1}biochemical reaction, causing ^{*2}inflammation of blood vessels and immediate, negative changes to the nervous system, according to the paper, published this week in the Journal of the American College of Cardiology. And

just one healthy meal helps return your body to its normal state. "Your health and energy, at a very basic level, are as good as your last meal," says lead author James O'Keefe, head of preventive ^{*3}cardiology at the Mid America Heart Institute in Kansas City, Mo.

Here's how it works. When you eat, your body breaks down the food into a stream of ^{*4}nutrients, including glucose (sugar), lipids (fats), and amino acids (the building blocks of protein). If your meal happens to be junk food — say, a processed bread bun with a cheap beef patty, French fries and a Coke — the rush of sugar causes something called "post-prandial hyperglycemia": a big jump in blood-sugar levels. Poor diet in the long-term leads to ^{*5}hypertension and buildup of fat in blood vessels that increases heart-attack risk. But there are short-term effects too. "People don't understand this, even most physicians," says O'Keefe. Tissue becomes inflamed, just as it does when infected. Blood vessels become smaller. Free radicals, which are unstable chemicals that cause cell damage and are thought to contribute to chronic disease and aging, are created. The body's stress response has a bigger effect on blood pressure, raising it higher than normal. People may notice they feel unwell a few hours after eating junk food. And the sudden rise and fall in insulin — the ^{*6}hormone that makes your body store energy — also leaves them feeling hungry again soon after eating, despite having had plenty of calories.

The good news is that these blood-sugar jumps and crashes are easy to regulate. Blood sugar will rise and fall quickly if, for example, a person eats an easily digested meal of only white bread. Take some ^{*7}vinegar with the bread, however, and the impact is decreased: The vinegar slows digestion, helping to keep blood-sugar levels more even. The same thing happens if a person takes his bread with nuts or with a glass of wine. (The effect of

drinking alcohol reverses after more than a couple of units, which may help to explain why moderate drinking, but not heavy drinking, is associated with long life). The common feature of all these slow-release foods, says O'Keefe, is a generally high nutritive value with low calories. The healthy foods are exactly the ones you would expect, all that stuff your mom (and your doctor) told you to eat: lots of fresh vegetables and fruits, lean proteins like fish and beans, and high-fiber whole grains. All of them reduce the post-meal reaction. "To some degree it highlights why some dietary components are healthy for you," says O'Keefe.

Regardless of its benefits, healthy food can leave you feeling unsatisfied if you're used to eating junk. Junk food changes a person's hormonal profile, says O'Keefe. Note, for example, the previously mentioned drop in insulin that leaves a person hungry not long after eating a heavy meal. Studies suggest that fatty, sugary foods promote the release of the stress hormone ^{*3}cortisol, which seems to further stimulate the appetite for high-calorie foods. And the big post-meal jumps in blood sugar are more likely in people who don't exercise or those who carry weight around their waist. All of it makes it tough for people to stop eating junk food once they're in the habit. "The more you eat it the more you want it. It becomes a vicious cycle," says O'Keefe. The solution? "I tell people they should get a home glucose monitor," he says. Then you can see immediately what your meals are doing to your body. It may help you stick to your plan to eat well, too. "You can improve your health, basically, from hour to hour," he says.

Notes : ^{*1}biochemical 生化学の ^{*2}inflammation 炎症
 ^{*3}cardiology 心臓病学 ^{*4}nutrients 栄養分
 ^{*5}hypertension 高血圧症 ^{*6}hormone ホルモン
 ^{*7}vinegar 酢 ^{*8}cortisol コルチゾール

問21 How many cheeseburgers can we eat before our body is damaged?

- (a) No more than three.
- (b) No more than two.
- (c) No more than one.
- (d) The first one you eat will hurt you.

問22 What effect can one high-fat, high-sugar meal have?

- (a) It can cause bad changes in our nervous system.
- (b) It can cause heart attacks.
- (c) It can cause blood to flood the vessels.
- (d) It can cause hypoglycemia.

問23 How can we undo the damage caused by eating an unhealthy meal?

- (a) By drinking wine after the meal.
- (b) By undertaking physical training.
- (c) By drinking a drink with high glucose levels.
- (d) By eating fresh vegetables, fish and fruits.

問24 What effect can a meal of junk food and soft drink have on us?

- (a) It can cause very high levels of hypertension.
- (b) It can cause very high blood-sugar levels.
- (c) It can cause very high risks of a heart attack.
- (d) It can cause very low insulin levels.

問25 What is the short-term effect of eating junk food?

- (a) Infected tissue.
- (b) Heart attacks.
- (c) Narrower blood vessels.
- (d) Hypertension.

問26 What is an effect of eating unhealthy food for years?

- (a) Sudden rises and drops in insulin levels.
- (b) Sudden rises and drops in blood sugar levels.
- (c) Inflamed tissue problems.
- (d) High blood pressure problems.

問27 What does James O'Keefe believe about eating unhealthy food?

- (a) Only doctors know the short-term effects.
- (b) Few doctors know the short-term effects.
- (c) Nobody understands the short-term effects.
- (d) There are few short-term effects.

問28 What is a result of a sudden increase, and then decrease of insulin?

- (a) It makes people feel unwell.
- (b) It makes people want to eat more food soon after finishing eating.
- (c) People experience hypertension.
- (d) More free radicals are produced.

問29 What effect does vinegar have on a high-sugar meal?

- (a) It decreases blood-sugar levels.
- (b) It decreases the changes in blood-sugar levels.
- (c) It dampens the effects of alcohol.
- (d) It regulates blood-sugar levels.

問30 How much wine does the article suggest we can drink for good health?

- (a) None, drinking any amount of wine is unhealthy.
- (b) Between 1 – 2 mouthfuls.
- (c) Between 1 – 2 glasses.
- (d) Between 1 – 2 liters.

問31 What people are most likely to experience large increases in blood-sugar levels after eating?

- Ⓐ All people.
- Ⓑ Slender people.
- Ⓒ Fat people.
- Ⓓ Hungry people.

問32 Why is it difficult to stop eating junk food?

- Ⓐ Because people think junk food is cheap and easy to eat.
- Ⓑ Because people who eat junk food don't feel satisfied.
- Ⓒ Because people can't see the short-term effects of junk food on their bodies.
- Ⓓ Because people don't know the long-term effects of junk food on their bodies.

問33 What effect does eating nuts have on our digestive system?

- Ⓐ It increases the impact of digestion.
- Ⓑ It decreases the impact of digestion.
- Ⓒ It slows digestion down.
- Ⓓ It speeds digestion up.