

平成24年度

(言語聴覚学科) 入学試験問題

英 語

注意 問題は2頁～10頁に印刷されている。

解答は解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。

第 1 問 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。(なお、本文中の※印の語(句)は、(注)を参照すること)

\*Famines occur where there is an acute and extreme shortage of food for a large number of people, but hunger can persist over many years and its long-term effects can be just as devastating. (1)\_\_\_\_\_.

And yet, incredibly, this is not caused by food shortages. The world produces enough food each year to feed all of its inhabitants: if it were shared out evenly, everyone would have enough to eat.

Food production has kept pace with global demand, and prices for \*staple foods like rice and other cereals have fallen. So why are so many still suffering?

The Nobel-Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen is one of the world's foremost authorities on the causes of hunger. He notes that hunger is caused not by a country's inability to produce food but by a lack of income.

Professor Sen argues that political circumstances are often to blame. (2)\_\_\_\_\_. 'Indeed, as a country like Zimbabwe ceases to be a functioning democracy,' Professor Sen writes, 'its earlier ability to avoid famines in very adverse food situations (for which Zimbabwe had an excellent record in the 1970s and 1980s) becomes weakened. A more authoritarian Zimbabwe is now facing considerable danger of famine.'

Armed conflict also places a major strain on food security. The \*UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) found that of eighteen African countries facing food emergencies in 2001, eight were involved in conflict and a further three were suffering its after-effects. In times of war, a government will divert resources away from food production in favour of the military effort. Food distribution and transport networks are disrupted, and where an area is under dispute it may be too dangerous for subsistence farmers to tend their land. In Rwanda in 1995, war displaced three out of four farmers and cut the harvest in half.

Hunger is also, \*callously, used as a tool of war. (3)\_\_\_\_\_. In the \*aftermath of conflict, it is difficult or impossible for communities to rebuild their food sources. Armed violence in Southern and Western Africa and Central America has left generations of young people without any farming skills at all—the only reality they knew was conflict, so the only training they have is in the art of fighting.

This disappearance of traditional farming techniques is also happening in areas hit hard by the HIV/Aids crisis. \*Malnutrition has been linked to an earlier onset of Aids symptoms after HIV infection, and it increases the likelihood of opportunistic infection—thus further shortening the lifespan of the sufferer.

Having enough to eat is a basic human right, and hunger is a huge \*impediment to development. People who have enough to eat can work better and generate

more income. One study in Sierra Leone showed that, on average, a 50 per cent increase in calories per farm worker would increase agricultural output by 16.5 per cent.

So how to achieve this? There are huge surpluses of food in the rich West—so much so, in fact, that food is sometimes destroyed in order to keep prices \*buoyant. (4)\_\_\_\_\_. The key is to change the factors that led to the poverty in the first place: by raising the average income in a region so that hungry people, and in turn their governments, can buy what they need.

In Afghanistan, for example, aid agencies are helping to feed a population \*ravaged by two decades of war and a severe drought. Some of it has involved distributing food donated by the West, but other initiatives have provided seeds, tools and \*fertiliser for farmers to grow their own crops. These efforts, coupled with better weather and pest control, meant that the 2003 harvest was forecast to be 50 per cent bigger than the year before. But Christian Aid expressed strong concerns that the UN was still sending massive wheat shipments to the region, causing prices for locally grown wheat to \*plummet and farmers to turn to more \*lucrative crops—like \*opium. (5)\_\_\_\_\_. As hunger decreases, the country's income will rise, and it will be better able to cope with food shortages in the future.

But even that path is complicated. African nations are currently debating the role that genetically modified food should play in the fight against hunger. The US has suggested that high-yield \*GM crops could help the fight against hunger by raising farmers' incomes. (6)\_\_\_\_\_. Some countries have enthusiastically welcomed the prospect of GM food aid, while others have declared it 'poison'. There are certainly long-term issues to consider here, not just about the possible effects of GM food on consumers and the environment, but about the culture of dependence that it could create. Poorer countries would become more reliant on developed countries and large multinational companies to supply the GM technology that they cannot afford themselves.

50 FACTS SHOULD CHANGE THE WORLD by Jessica Williams

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- (注) Famines : 飢饉 (ききん)      staple foods : 必需食品      UN : 国際連合  
callously : 冷酷にも      aftermath : (災害・戦争などの) 直後の時期  
Malnutrition : 栄養不良      impediment : 妨げ, 障害  
buoyant : 上昇傾向にある      ravaged : 疲弊した, やつれた  
fertiliser : 肥料      plummet : 急落する      lucrative : 利益の上がる  
opium : アヘン      GM : 遺伝子組み換え(の) (genetically modified の略語)

A 英文中の空所(1)～(6)を補うのに最も適当なものを, ア～カより 1 つずつ選んで解答欄にその記号を記せ。

ア One side may try to starve the other into submission, seizing or destroying food stocks and diverting food aid from the needy to the armed forces

イ The key is not to make countries dependent on handouts, if at all possible; instead, the international community should help guide hunger-stricken societies towards a degree of self-sufficiency

ウ The World Health Organization (WHO) says that hunger and malnutrition are among the most serious problems facing the world's poor

エ There are even suggestions that genetic modification could invent crops that might target micro-nutrient deficiencies

オ Famines may threaten the existence of a democratic government, but where democracy is absent or compromised, the government will often lack the motivation to tackle the problem

カ A lot of surplus food is sent to poorer countries as aid, but agencies are well aware that this does not constitute a long-term solution

B 次の(1)～(6)の英文に関して、本文内容に照らし合わせて正しい場合には○を、誤りである場合には×をそれぞれ解答欄に記せ。

- (1) Hunger has a more serious influence on a large number of people than a famine because it brings about a severe food shortage for a long time.
- (2) According to Amartya Sen, the main reason a country experiences hunger is that it was not able to produce enough food to feed its own people.
- (3) When a war breaks out, a government is more likely to spend its resources on its military efforts than on food production, which makes food security unstable.
- (4) In some countries engaged in war, generations of young people may learn how to fight instead of learning how to grow crops.
- (5) In order to raise the average income in poor regions, it is necessary for the people living there to begin working at a younger age.
- (6) Among African nations, there is a major argument as to whether genetically modified food should be used in the fight against hunger or not.

第2問 意味の通る正しい英文となるように、英文中の空所（ 1 ）～（ 7 ）に最も適当なものを、それぞれア～オのうちから 1 つずつ選べ。（なお、本文中の※印の語句は、（注）を参照すること）

Statistics show that more and more of us are suffering from stress and that much of this is caused by our jobs. It appears that ( 1 ).

There is, experts tell us, simply too much pressure put on many employees these days. In many jobs, in sales or production departments, for example, unrealistic targets are set for the workforce. People are, in fact, ( 2 ).

In many countries, more and more people are working longer hours. ( 3 ), while others think that staying late will impress the boss so much that he will promote them. This extended presence in the workplace is known as presenteeism.

Such overwork often results in extreme fatigue, or even total exhaustion, with many people also suffering from \*insomnia. When the workers get home, instead of resting or enjoying a leisure pursuit, they simply cannot switch off. Their minds are still full of work worries.

( 4 ) and anxiety of the workplace when they went on holiday. Unfortunately, modern communications systems, such as mobile phones and email, have made this a thing of the past. We find it almost impossible to leave our work behind.

( 5 ) Workers reach a point beyond which they cannot cope, and have to take time off. Some may experience burn-out and some may become mentally ill. Meanwhile, a study by some American universities has shown that stress can weaken the \*immune system.

( 6 ) by the British Health and Safety Executive. These indicate that 60 per cent of absence from work is a result of stress. It is time for us all to take stress seriously and to reconsider the \*ethos of modern working conditions. Working hard is important but everyone must realize that ( 7 ).

「READING AND UNDERSTAND 2」(Betty Kirkpatrick / Rebecca Mok)  
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(注) insomnia : 不眠症      immune : 免疫の      ethos : 特性

1. ア many of us are taking too hard work and this works a toll on our health  
イ many of us are taking too hard work and our health works a toll on us  
ウ many of us are working too hard and our health is taking a heavy toll  
エ many of us are working too hard and this is taking a toll on our health  
オ many of us are working too hard and taking trying to take a toll on our health

2. ア trying to do the impossible by doing so and to make themselves ill  
イ trying to do the impossible and making themselves ill by doing so  
ウ trying themselves to the impossible and making ill by doing so  
エ trying to do the impossible by doing so and to make themselves ill  
オ trying themselves to make the impossible ill by doing so
3. ア Some workers have to cope with this to do their workload  
イ Some workers don't have to cope with their workload to do this  
ウ Some workers have to do this to cope with their workload  
エ Some workers don't have to do their workload to cope with  
オ Some workers have to do their workload to cope with this
4. ア Most people were able to use the tension to leave behind  
イ Most people were used to leave the tension behind possible  
ウ Most people used to being able to leave behind the tension  
エ Most people used to be able to leave the tension behind  
オ Most people used to be able to leave behind the tension
5. ア Neither the body and the mind can go on doing too much indefinitely.  
イ The body nor the mind can either go on to do too much indefinitely.  
ウ Neither the body nor the mind can go on doing too much indefinitely.  
エ The body neither nor the mind can go on doing too much indefinitely.  
オ Neither the body nor the mind can go on to do much too indefinitely.
6. ア The fact that stress at work leads to illness is supported by findings  
イ The fact which stress at work leads to illness is being supported by findings  
ウ The fact that stress leads to become ill by work is supporting by findings  
エ The fact whose stress at work leads to illness is supported by findings  
オ The fact which stress by work leads to become illness is supported by findings
7. ア even our health is more important than productivity  
イ even productivity is no more important than our health  
ウ even our health is less important than productivity  
エ even productivity is less important than our health  
オ even productivity is no less important than our health

第3問 英文中の空所 ( 1 ) ～ ( 10 ) を補うのに最も適当なものを、それぞれア～オのうちから1つずつ選べ。

The emergency room of a hospital can be a very busy place with lots of action. Ambulances come to the emergency room to ( 1 ) off people who are too sick or hurt to get to the hospital alone. Doctors and nurses rush around trying to take ( 2 ) of the people who are there.

The people in the emergency room might work fast, but that does not ( 3 ) everyone sees the doctor quickly. Most people have to wait a long time before they can see a doctor. People who are very badly hurt get to see the doctors first. That is ( 4 ) it is called the emergency room.

Many doctors and nurses say that the emergency room is a hard place to work. There are so many people, and things happen so ( 5 ). Workers must rush everywhere. Even so, some say it is their favorite place to work because it can be very exciting.

( 6 ), there can be a bad side to working in an emergency room. In most hospitals, the emergency room is open all day and all night. So, the doctors and nurses who work at night must sleep during the day. This can ( 7 ) the doctors' or nurses' lives hard because their family and friends stay up during the day. It is hard for these doctors and nurses to spend time with their friends and family.

The emergency room can also be a very ( 8 ) place to visit. People who have been ( 9 ) accidents and people with other serious problems all come there to get help. That is not a very easy thing to see. Sometimes doctors can help a person with a serious problem, and the person still dies. That is a very ( 10 ) and difficult thing for doctors and nurses to see.

「READING FOR SPEED AND FLUENCY 1」(Paul Nation / Casey Malarcher)  
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1. ア take  
イ pull  
ウ keep  
エ catch  
オ drop
2. ア care  
イ away  
ウ hold  
エ after  
オ command



3. ア confess  
イ stand  
ウ mean  
エ forgive  
オ declare
4. ア how  
イ why  
ウ when  
エ where  
オ what
5. ア fast  
イ purposely  
ウ slowly  
エ carelessly  
オ mechanically
6. ア Therefore  
イ However  
ウ In short  
エ For example  
オ If necessary
7. ア take  
イ let  
ウ allow  
エ become  
オ make
8. ア scary  
イ radical  
ウ refined  
エ trendy  
オ polished

9. ア up  
イ on  
ウ by  
エ at  
オ in

10. ア polite  
イ funny  
ウ rude  
エ sad  
オ personal

英 語

<解答例>

受験番号

氏名

第1問

A (1)	ウ	(2)	オ	(3)	ア	(4)	カ	(5)	イ	(6)	エ
B (1)	×	(2)	×	(3)	○	(4)	○	(5)	×	(6)	○

第2問

1.	エ	2.	イ	3.	ウ	4.	オ	5.	ウ	6.	ア	7.	エ
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第3問

1.	オ	2.	ア	3.	ウ	4.	イ	5.	ア
6.	イ	7.	オ	8.	ア	9.	オ	10.	エ

			合 計