

I. 下記の空欄 (1) ~ (20) に入れるのに最もふさわしい語または句を、それぞれ与えられた選択肢から選び、解答欄に記号で記しなさい。

If you hold a pen in your “wrong” hand, writing (1) uncomfortable and difficult. But keep doing it and you (2) get better at it—you learn. This is because (3) between neurons in your brain get stronger, and your brain grows.

In our (4) years our brains grow very fast (5) we learn language, writing, numbers, music and how to coordinate movement. By (6) time we are teenagers, each neuron in our brain (7) to tens of thousands of other neurons, and (8) time we have a new thought or memory, our brains (9) new connections. Just as muscles get stronger by using (10), the brain develops when it is stimulated. Without stimulation, it (11) dies.

A healthy brain does not lose huge (12) of brain cells as it ages. It (13) to rewire itself and grow new neurons. However, brain diseases are very (14) in old age, and so we associate ageing (15) diseases such as Alzheimer’s disease.

Even though these diseases occur frequently in (16) elderly, it is a mistake to think that old age automatically (17) mental decline. When elderly people who do not have Alzheimer’s disease (18) age-related losses of memory and motor skills, it is often (19) because of ageing, but because of inactivity and lack of (20) stimulation.

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|----|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | A. becomes | B. changes | C. senses | D. starts |
| 2. | A. feel to | B. need | C. notice to | D. will |
| 3. | A. connections | B. relations | C. spaces | D. tendencies |
| 4. | A. baby | B. beginning | C. early | D. young |
| 5. | A. as | B. but | C. despite | D. during |
| 6. | A. a | B. some | C. the | D. this |
| 7. | A. has connected | B. may not be connected | C. should be connecting | D. will have be connecting |
| 8. | A. all the | B. every | C. in each | D. next |
| 9. | A. cut | B. make | C. refresh | D. tie |

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|-----|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 10. | A. it | B. neurons | C. practice | D. them |
| 11. | A. badly | B. briefly | C. gradually | D. hardly |
| 12. | A. amount | B. area | C. numbers | D. parts |
| 13. | A. aims | B. ceases | C. continues | D. starts |
| 14. | A. common | B. occasional | C. rare | D. usual |
| 15. | A. like | B. of | C. to | D. with |
| 16. | A. an | B. someone | C. the | D. those |
| 17. | A. disadvantages | B. equals | C. rivals | D. translates |
| 18. | A. combine | B. find | C. insist | D. suffer |
| 19. | A. just | B. merely | C. not | D. only |
| 20. | A. emotional | B. medical | C. mental | D. physical |

II. 次の枠内に示された1～4の各文を入れるのに最も適した箇所を、下記文中の空欄（ A ）～（ F ）から1つずつ選び、解答欄に記号で記しなさい。

1. Data ranges from the spatial distribution of people at different ages to places with the best and worst air quality.
2. Local governments can then consider these factors when planning their cities and/or determining the best use of city funds.
3. Maps are created to show historic outbreaks of things like the 1918 influenza, for example.
4. They can also learn about the different vaccines needed to travel to such places.

Medical geography is an area of medical research that incorporates geographic techniques into the study of health around the world, the spread of diseases, and where diseases occur.

Since the spatial distribution of disease is a large matter of importance, mapping plays a huge role in the field. Current issues include the index of pain map. In the pain map example, factors like climate and environment can be considered to determine why high amounts of pain cluster where they do at any given time.

Other studies have also been conducted to show where the highest outbreaks of certain types of diseases occur. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the United States for instance uses maps to look at a wide range of health factors across the U.S. This information is important because it has implications on planning the population growth of an area and on dealing with health problems such as asthma and lung cancer.

The CDC also features a website for traveler's health. Here, people can get information about the distribution of disease in countries worldwide. This application of medical geography is important to reducing or even stopping the spread of the world's diseases through travel.

Ⅲ. 以下は “Radical generosity” と題する、6 段落で構成される文章である。次の出だしの段落に段落 (A) ～ (D) を続ける場合、全体の論旨の展開から考えてどのような順で並べると最も適切か。下記の各問の答えを解答欄に番号で記しなさい。

出だしの段落 My sister Merridy was seven years older than I. When we were growing up, I often felt uncomfortable about the fact that there seemed to be different rules for me than there were for Merridy.

(A) By that time Merridy was married. She had a job and was earning her own money. For my sixteenth birthday, she spent eighty-five dollars—which was a significant sum then—to buy me a birthday present: a 1930 Model A Ford roadster*.

(B) I was elated with the roadster. Dad was not. He must have spent three times what Merridy paid for the car to make it safe for me to drive, lending some credibility to the notion that “what goes around comes around.”

(C) Of course, Merridy’s gift to me was more than a car—she gave me my first real lesson in what it means to be a truly generous person.

(D) One example of this was that our father didn’t think girls needed to know how to drive. So, Merridy never learned how to drive a car. I, on the other hand, was permitted to get my driver’s license the minute I turned sixteen

最後の段落 Merridy, who had never even been allowed to get a driver’s license at my age, reached beyond the limits of her history, her restricted resources, and any inclination toward envy, to give me a gift she herself had never been given.

注

* roadster = 二人乗りのオープンカー

設問

1. 出だしの段落にすぐ続く段落

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (D)

2. 段落 (A) にすぐ続く段落

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. 最後の段落

3. 段落 (B) にすぐ続く段落

1. (A) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. 最後の段落

4. 段落 (C) にすぐ続く段落

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. 最後の段落

5. 段落 (D) にすぐ続く段落

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. 最後の段落

IV. 以下は、ある父親が、グレースーとエレナという名前の二人の娘について書いた日記の一部である（文中のブルックは筆者の妻を指す）。これを読み、設問に答えなさい。

Gracie and Elena are more than just sisters, they're also best friends. With only twenty-two months between them, they share more than clothes, toys and hobbies; they also share their lives. This was the way Brooke and I intended it from the beginning. 1) Having both come from families where we were three or more years apart from our siblings, we felt that our children would benefit from being two years apart or less. Little did we know how right we were.

At twenty-two months, Elena had no idea how much her life was about to be impacted, but she did know she was now a big sister. Proudly wearing her "I'm a New Big Sister" pin at the hospital, she took to her duty as bottle feeder* as she gave up her room and her toys for 2) the new addition to the family. And although they would play with each other and spend hours in the family room, we soon realized how much they would come to love each other the day we heard Gracie laugh for the first time. Around six months after her birth, we found Gracie giggling in her swing while Elena danced and made funny faces in front of her. It's never been the same since. Now Gracie returns the favor daily with her staged antics** and infectious smile***.

Even today, Gracie is the comedian while Elena is the comforting mom. Just this morning while Gracie was upstairs in the midst of a temper tantrum**** over her clothing selection, and Brooke and I had all but given up, Elena quietly climbed the stairs to calm her sister. Five minutes later, she came downstairs holding Gracie's hand remarking to both of us how wonderful Gracie looked this morning, while Gracie wiped away tears. 3) Not only had she managed to calm Gracie, but she also dressed her in the exact clothes that we had failed to get her to wear twenty minutes earlier.

Friends don't have to be the same in order to get along. Sometimes it is the differences that make a friendship work. In Gracie and Elena's case, it is also what makes them perfect for each other.

注

* bottle feeder = 哺乳瓶でミルクを飲ませる役目

** staged antics = 大げさなおどけた動作

*** infectious smile = 思わず引き込まれる笑顔

**** temper tantrum = 癩癩（かんしゃく）

設問

- (1) 下線部 1) を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (2) 下線部 2) を 1 語で表すのに最も適切な語を以下から選び、解答欄に記号で記しなさい。
- A. clothes B. Elena C. Gracie D. space
- (3) 下線部 3) を、“she” と “her” をそれぞれ明確にしながら、日本語に訳しなさい。
- (4) この文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを以下から選び、解答欄に記号で記しなさい。
- A. How to comfort a crying comedian
B. It's never been the same since Gracie giggled
C. Sisters by fate, best friends by choice
D. The big sister has to do everything

V. 次の “In the middle of the night” と題する文中の空欄 (1) ~ (8) に、文意から考えて最も適切な語を、それぞれ1語ずつ文中から選んで入れなさい。ただし、(1) ~ (8) にはすべて違う単語が入る。また、同じ数字のついた空欄には同じ単語が入る。

In 1946 my father bought a small store in a suburb of Cincinnati. The store was open six days a week from 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. and he was there almost (1) the time, so he had a real feel for the store. He knew all the groceries and equipment in the (2) very well.

One night in the late 1950s, my mother woke up to find my father dressed, (3) his hat and coat on. When she asked him what he was doing, he said, “There’s something wrong at the (2),” and with that he left. Later he would tell her that he had been awakened by a loud popping sound and that he (4) instinctively known that (5) had happened at the (2).

The (2) was about a mile from the house, but my father hadn’t been gone more than a minute or two when the phone rang and the caller said, “Is Max there?” My mother told him that he was out of the (6) and asked who was calling. The caller identified himself as one of the local policemen and said, “There’s water running out under the back door of the (2).” She told him that my father was (7) his way.

The back room was filled (3) water-cooled refrigeration equipment, and the freeze plug on one of the shut-off valves had popped in the middle of the night. Somehow, my father had heard the loud (8) and knew that he had to do (5) about it.

VI. 以下の設問に答えなさい。

In 100 to 150 words in English, write a short essay in response to the following.

Television, radio and magazines encourage us to eat junk food and drink high-sugar drinks, both of which are very bad for us. Should advertising for junk food and sugary drinks be allowed? Be specific and explain your thinking.

【出典】

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