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## 読解問題演習 141

(鹿児島大 2020)

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Up to 85 percent of the jobs that today's college students will have in 11 years haven't been invented yet. That's according to a panel of experts assembled by the Institute for the Future, although an exact percentage is impossible to predict. The IFTF, an organization that seeks to identify emerging trends and their impacts on global society, forecasts that many of the tasks and duties of the jobs that today's young people will hold in 2030 don't exist right now.

"Those who plan to work for the next 50 years have to have a mindset of, 'I'm going to be working and learning and working and learning, and working and learning,' in order to make a career," says Rachel Maguire, a research director with IFTF. By 2030, we'll likely be living in a world where artificial assistants help us with almost every task, (1)not unlike the way email tries to finish spelling a word for users today. Maguire says it will be like having an assistant working alongside you, taking on tasks at which the human brain does not excel.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics says today's students will have eight to 10 jobs by the time they are 38. And they won't necessarily have to take time away from any one of those jobs for training or to gain additional qualifications related to their fields. Instead, they'll partner with machines for on-the-job learning, wearing an augmented reality headset that will give them the information they need in real-time to get the work done. "It eliminates the need for people to leave a job in order to learn a new skill so they can level up and earn more money," Maguire says. "It gives the opportunity for people to be able to learn those kinds of new skills and demonstrate proficiency in-the-moment at the job."

And forget about traditional human resources departments or the challenging task of looking for a job on your own. In the future, (2)the job might come to you. Potential employers will draw from different data sources, including online business profiles and social media streams, to find out about a person and their skills. Maguire says there's already a lot of activity around turning employment into a matchmaking endeavor, using artificial intelligence and deep learning to help the right person and the right job find each other.

In theory, this kind of online job matching could lead to ( A ) bias and discrimination in hiring practices. However, there are (3)potential pitfalls. "We have to make sure that the people who are building these tools aren't informing these tools with their own biases, whether they're intentional or

not," Maguire says. "These systems will only be as good as the data that feeds them."

Which leads Maguire to another point. While she doesn't want to sound melodramatic about emerging technologies, she believes it is critical for the public (4) to get engaged now, rather than sitting back and letting technology happen to them. "What do we want from these new technological capabilities, and how do we make sure we put in place the social policies and systems that will result in what it is we all want?" she says. "I have a deep concern that we're just kind of sitting back and letting technology tell us what jobs we'll have and what jobs we won't have, rather than us figuring out how to apply these technologies to improve our lives."

(Adapted from *Voice of America News*, <https://www.voanews.com/usa/all-about-america/most-2030s-jobs-havent-been-invented-yet>)

(注) mindset:	考え方
augmented reality:	拡張現実、AR
proficiency:	熟練
human resources:	人材、人事
matchmaking:	仲介
bias:	先入観、偏見
discrimination:	区別、差別
melodramatic:	大げさな

### 設問

- (1) 下線部(1)の意味として最も適切なものを、以下の選択肢から一つ選びなさい。
- (ア) 現在、書き手が自分で単語のスペルを完成させるのとは違って
- (イ) 現在、書き手が自分で単語のスペルを完成させるのと同じように
- (ウ) 現在、メールが単語のスペルを完成させてくれるのとは違って
- (エ) 現在、メールが単語のスペルを完成させてくれるのと同じように
- (2) 下線部(2) *the job might come to you* となるのはどうしてか、日本語で説明しなさい。

(3) 空欄( A )に入る最も適切な語句を、以下の選択肢から一つ選びなさい。

(ア) further      (イ) less      (ウ) old-fashioned      (エ) personal

(4) 下線部(3)について、求職者と雇用者をつなぐオンラインシステムを作るときにどのような危険の可能性があるか、日本語で説明しなさい。

(5) 下線部(4)to get engaged now とは具体的にどうすることか、日本語で説明しなさい。

(6) 本文の内容を要約したものとして最も適切なものを、以下の選択肢から一つ選びなさい。

(ア) Artificial intelligence will do all our work for us.

(イ) We will all look for jobs online.

(ウ) Our way of working will change significantly in the near future.

(エ) We will assist technology in doing our work.

## 読解問題演習 142

(鹿児島大 2017)

次の英文は、音楽大学の卒業式で行われたスピーチの一部です。読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Paradoxically, I'm coming to believe in the importance of silence in music, the power of silence after a phrase of music. For example, the dramatic silence after the first four notes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, or the space between the notes of a Miles Davis solo. There is something very specific about a rest in music. You take your foot off the pedal and pay attention. I'm wondering whether, as musicians, the most important thing we do is merely to provide a frame for silence. I'm wondering if silence itself is perhaps the mystery at the heart of music? And is silence the most perfect music of all?

Songwriting is the only form of meditation that I know. And it is only in silence that the gifts of melody and metaphor are offered. To people in the modern world, true silence is something we rarely experience. It is almost as if we conspire to avoid it. Three minutes of silence seems like a very long time. It forces us to pay attention to ideas and emotions that we rarely make any time for. There are some people who find this awkward, or even ( A ).

Silence is disturbing. It is disturbing because it is the wavelength of the soul. If we leave no space in our music — and I'm as guilty as anyone else in this regard — then we rob the sound we make of a defining context. It is often music born from anxiety to create more anxiety. It's as if we're afraid of leaving space. Great music's as much about the space between the notes as it is about the notes themselves. A bar's rest is as important and significant as the bar of demi-, semiquavers that precedes it. What I'm trying to say here is that if ever I'm asked if I'm religious, I always reply, "Yes, I'm a devout musician." Music puts me in touch with something beyond the intellect, something otherworldly, something sacred.

It's very hard to talk about music in words. Words are superfluous to the abstract power of music. We can fashion words into poetry so that they are understood the way music is understood, but they only aspire to the condition where music already exists.

Music is probably the oldest religious rite. Our ancestors used melody and rhythm to co-opt the spirit world to their purposes — to try and make sense of the universe. The first priests were probably musicians, the first prayers probably ( B ).

So what I'm getting round to saying is that as musicians, whether we're successful, playing to thousands of people every night, or not so successful, playing in bars or small clubs, or not successful at all, just playing alone in

your apartment to the cat, we are doing something that can heal souls, that can mend us when our spirits are broken.

(Partially excerpted and adapted from the commencement address by Sting, Berklee College of Music, Boston, USA, May 15, 1994 in *Mainichi Weekly*, February 4, 2006)

(注) paradoxically:	逆説的なことに
phrase:	旋律
note:	音符
Beethoven's Fifth Symphony:	ベートーヴェン交響曲第5番
Miles Davis:	米国のジャズ奏者・作曲家
meditation:	黙想、静思
metaphor:	比喩的表現、象徴するもの
conspire:	共謀する
wavelength:	波長、感じ方
bar:	《楽》小節、(楽譜の小節を分かつ)縦線
demi-, semiquaver:	16分音符
devout:	信心深い
superfluous:	余分な
fashion:	形づくる
rite:	儀式
co-opt:	取り込む

### 設問

- (1) 第1段落で、話者は音楽において最も大切なものは何だと言っていますか。英語1語で答えなさい。
- (2) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄( A )に入れるのに最も適切な単語を、以下の選択肢から選びなさい。  
(ア) healing (イ) frightening (ウ) peaceful (エ) abstract
- (3) 第3段落において、話者が自分にとって音楽は宗教的であると言っていますが、その理由は何ですか。理由を述べている一文の最初と最後の単語を抜き出しなさい。
- (4) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄( B )に入れるのに最も適切な単語を、以下の選択肢から選びなさい。  
(ア) words (イ) dances (ウ) songs (エ) acts
- (5) 最後の段落で、話者は音楽の効用は何だと言っていますか。日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

## 読解問題演習 143

(鹿児島大 2017)

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In my research, I have compared the ways in which we read in print and onscreen. Between 2013 and 2015, I gathered data from 429 university students drawn from five countries (the U.S., Japan, Germany, Slovenia and India). The students in my study reported that print was aesthetically more enjoyable, saying things such as "I like the smell of paper" or that reading in print is "real reading." (1)What's more, print gave them a sense of where they were in the book — they could "see" and "feel" where they were in the text.

Print was also judged to be easier on the eyes and less likely to encourage multitasking. Almost half the participants complained about eyestrain from reading digitally ("my eyes burn"), and 67 percent indicated they were likely to multitask while reading digitally (compared with 41 percent when reading print). At the same time, respondents praised digital reading on a number of counts, including the ability to read in the dark, ease of finding material ("plenty of quick information"), saving paper and even the fact they could multitask while reading.

But the bigger question is whether students are learning as much when they read onscreen. A number of researchers have sought to measure learning by asking people to read a passage of text, either in print or on a digital device, and then testing for comprehension. Most studies have found that participants scored about the same when reading in each medium, though a few have indicated that students performed better on tests when they read in print. The problem, however, with learning-measurement studies is that their notion of "learning" has tended to be simplistic. Reading passages and answering questions afterwards may be a familiar tool in standardized testing, but tells us little about any deeper level of understanding. Some researchers are beginning to pose (2)more nuanced questions, including one scholar who has considered what happens when people read a story in print or on a digital device and are then asked to reconstruct the plot sequence. The answer: Print yielded better results.

Another aspect of learning is to see how outcomes differ when students are doing their reading in less prescriptive experimental conditions. One study let students choose how much time to spend when reading on each platform. The researchers found that participants devoted less time to reading the passage onscreen — and performed less well on the subsequent comprehension test. This finding is hardly surprising, given the tendency so many of us have to skim and search when going online, rather than reading slowly and ( A ). In my study, one student commented, "It takes more



time to read the same number of pages in print comparing to digital." Another complained, "It takes me longer because I read more carefully."

At the same time, we cannot ignore other factors impacting students' decisions about what reading platform to choose for school work. Convenience is one big consideration: More than 40 percent of participants in my study mentioned convenience (including easy access to materials) as what they liked most about reading onscreen. Money is another variable. Students were highly conscious about differential prices for print and digital versions of reading materials, with cost often driving choice. As one student put it, "Cost rules everything around me." Many students revealed a (3)mismatch between finances and learning. When queried about which reading platform they would choose if cost were the same, 87 percent said "print" for academic work.

(Partially excerpted from "Do students lose depth in digital reading?" by Naomi Baron <<http://theconversation.com/do-students-lose-depth-in-digital-reading-61897>> posted on July 20, 2016)

(注) aesthetically:	審美的に、美学的見地からすると
multitasking:	複数の作業を同時に行うこと
respondents:	回答者
on a number of counts:	多くの理由で
pose:	(問題・質問などを)提出する
prescriptive:	指示を与える
platform:	コンピュータ利用の基盤となるソフトまたはハードの環境
skim:	ざっと読む、飛ばし読む
variable:	変数、不確定要素
queried:	query(質問する)の過去分詞

### 設問

- (1) 下線部(1)を、where they were in the book の意味を前後の文脈から明確にして、日本語に直しなさい。

- (2) 下線部(2)の more nuanced questions(より微妙な違いがわかる質問)の一例として挙げられている質問はどういった質問か、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (3) 第三段落と第四段落の内容の要約として最もふさわしいものを、以下の選択肢から選びなさい。
- (ア) Measuring learning
  - (イ) Critical thinking and reading
  - (ウ) Adapting to digital learning
  - (エ) Digital is convenient and cheaper
- (4) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄( A )に入る最も適切な単語を、文中から抜き出して答えなさい。
- (5) 下線部(3)の mismatch between finances and learning はどういう点で mismatch なのか、日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。
- (6) 電子書籍の利点として、本文で述べられていないものを、以下の選択肢から選びなさい。
- (ア) 価格が安い
  - (イ) 手軽に入手しやすい
  - (ウ) 文字の大きさが変えられる
  - (エ) 暗い場所でも読むことができる

## 読解問題演習 144

(関西医科大 2020)

*Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.*

It's not just you; the world really is getting more miserable.

People worldwide are sadder, angrier and more fearful than ever before, according to a major analysis of global well-being.

(1) All three emotions rose to record levels in 2018, for the second consecutive year, in Gallup's annual Global State of Emotions report.

On the bright side, people reported a slight ( 2 ) in stress, meaning that overall, the world remained exactly as miserable as it was in 2017. Unfortunately, that also was a record year for misery.

In the most recent 12 months dominated by war, political crises and humanitarian emergencies around the globe, Chad took the ( 3 ) honor of being the world's most negative country.

It was followed by Niger, Sierra Leone and Iraq, while Latin American nations dominated on the positive side.

Gallup charted humanity's prolonged slump by holding 151,000 interviews in 2018 with adults in more than 140 countries. It has measured emotions annually since 2006.

In 2018, about 4 in 10 people said they experienced a lot of worry the day before the interview, while a third said they were stressed and nearly 3 in 10 said they felt a lot of physical pain. A quarter experienced sadness, and 22% were angry.

Chad's economy has been in a deep recession since a 2014 fall in oil prices, and living standards continue to fall in (4) the central African nation; almost 6 million of its 15 million citizens live in extreme poverty.

"The country's overall score at least partly reflects the violence, displacement and the collapse of basic services in parts of Chad that have affected thousands of families," Gallup wrote. About 72% of people in the country said they struggled to afford food at some point over the year.

Chadians were also unable to access the Internet for most of 2018 after their government shut it down.

The 10 most negative countries were:

1. Chad
2. Niger
3. Sierra Leone
4. Iraq
5. Iran
6. Benin

7. Liberia
8. Guinea
9. Palestinian Territories
10. Congo

The Central African Republic, which led the misery index in 2017, was not surveyed in the latest report.

People were also quizzed on positive emotions, prompting some brighter news.

Globally, more than 7 in 10 people said they experienced enjoyment, felt well-rested, and smiled or laughed a lot on the day before the survey, while 87% said they were treated ( 5 ) respect.

Paraguay regained the top spot as the world's happiest and most positive country. It fought off close competition from Panama, Guatemala, Mexico, El Salvador and Honduras — despite such nations having high levels of poverty and violence.

People in Latin America "may not always rate their lives the best. . .but they laugh, smile and experience enjoyment like no one else in the world," Gallup global managing partner Jon Clifton wrote in the report.

Their high scores "at least partly reflect the cultural tendency in the region to focus on life's positives," the report added.

Indonesia, meanwhile, was the most positive nation outside of the Americas.

Scandinavian countries usually top lists of the world's happiest countries, ( 6 ) four — Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland — coming out in front this year in the United Nations' World Happiness Report. Gallup's interview-led approach, however, has repeatedly found higher levels of fulfillment in Latin America.

And while the world charted its joint-highest score for negativity in the report, it also tied ( 7 ) 2013, 2014 and 2015 for record levels of positivity — suggesting a rising inequality in people's emotions around the world.

(CNN News, April 25, 2019. "The world is sadder and angrier than ever, major study finds" By Rob Picheta)

1. *In accordance with the passage, put the letter "O" if each of the following sentences is true and "X" if it is not, on your answer sheet.*
  - ① According to the Gallup's study, the world in 2017 was no less miserable than that in 2018.
  - ② According to the Gallup's study, Latin American nations were more negative than Niger, Sierra Leone, and Iraq.

- ③ According to the Gallup's study in 2018, among anxiety, stress, physical pain, sorrow, and anger, those who felt anxiety outnumbered those who felt the other emotions.
- ④ According to the Gallup's study, the world's happiest and most positive countries did not have poverty nor violence.
- ⑤ In Latin American nations, the doctrine that you should always look on the bright side of life is purely religiously rooted in their culture.
- ⑥ The United Nations took a different approach from Gallup when they made out the World Happiness Report.
- ⑦ According to the Gallup's study, not all the people around the world were getting less happy in the same way, and the number of people who felt positive was also high, which indicated the increase of inequality in emotions around the world.

2. *What are the three emotions designated by the underlined phrase marked (1)? Answer in a nominative form in English.*

3. *Select the correct combination of words to be filled in the blanks marked (2) and (3) from the choices below and answer by the letter ア, イ, ウ or エ.*

- ア (2) increase (3) welcome
- イ (2) increase (3) unwelcome
- ウ (2) decline (3) welcome
- エ (2) decline (3) unwelcome

4. *Find the most suitable word that can be substituted for the underlined expression marked (4) from the passage.*

5. *According to the survey conducted by Gallup, which country was the most negative in 2017? Answer in English.*

6. *Fill in the blanks marked (5), (6), and (7) with the same English word.*



## 読解問題演習 145

(関西医科大 2020)

*Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.*

"You ran 11 miles on your off day! Who does that? It's not normal." This was the reaction to posting my regular runs on social media. Back in October ( 1 ) I decided that my lifestyle was untenable, I changed my eating habits and my physical activity habits. Notice that I did not say "diet." I did not go on a diet; I changed my lifestyle. I did not start a workout plan; I changed my lifestyle. For me being healthy meant taking ownership of my own condition. I started with my diet because no amount of exercise can negate a poor diet. Then I added exercise (stretching, running, and some minor strength training).

When I started running I was miserable! I was managing to "run" a mile in 16 minutes and a 5k in an hour. I spent a couple of weeks posting my runs, which simply stated how far I ran that day, but I was tenacious and instead of getting faster, I simply ran ( 2 ). A strange thing began to happen as I kept losing weight. I started getting ( 3 ) without extra effort. My goal on a run is to run the same pace through the whole run and my pace dropped to 15 minutes per mile, then 13, then 12 then 11, and now my easy pace is around 10.5 minutes per mile. This occurred over a period of four months. On February tenth, I decided to push myself and see how long it would take me to run a mile. [ 4: it / ever / fun / had / have / I / not / the most / was ]; however, I managed a mile in 7 minutes and 53 seconds. The last time I ran a mile in less than 8 minutes, I was 19. Along with this far better mile time I ran a 5k in 29 minutes and 46 seconds. My next goal is to run a half marathon in less than 2 hours and 30 minutes. I am running the Atlanta Publix Marathon or will have already run by the time this article is read.

A big part of my weight loss and [ 5: by / from / health / improved / physical / stems ] owning my own condition. I had no one to blame for my lack of health ( 6 ) myself. As soon as I took ownership of my health, I frankly evaluated my condition. I was fat, slow, sick a lot, and my quality of life was abysmal. These traits were all on me. I now step on a scale every day, track what and how much I eat and I work out. All good evaluations come with a plan to improve. Eating ( 7 ) and working out more while knowing the quantity and quality of both were the plan. The last step is very simple but often more difficult. Execute! I simply had to follow my plan and if it was not effective, re-evaluate and execute again. You need to Own, Evaluate, and Execute your own health. There is no one to blame ( 8 ) yourself. Where does this leave me now? First, I am 200 pounds instead of

300 pounds. Second, I can run a mile in less than 8 minutes instead of over 17 minutes. I also look and feel ( 9 ), have ( 10 ) energy, have a new wardrobe: since I went from a XXXL shirt to L shirt, and from size 44 to 34 in pants. I sometimes do not recognize my own clothes because they are so small (11: compare) to the previous set. If this encourages you, remember to be healthy by owning your current condition, evaluating your condition, and executing a permanent plan to be healthier.

(Henry County Times, March 27, 2019. "Owning your health" By Alek Seams)

1. *Fill in the blank marked ( 1 ) with the most suitable English word starting with the letter 'w'.*
2. *Select the most suitable word to fill in the blanks marked ( 2 ), ( 3 ), ( 7 ), ( 9 ), and ( 10 ) from the following choices and answer by the letter 'ア' through 'オ'. You may not use the same word more than once.*

ア better                  イ faster                  ウ longer                  エ more  
オ younger

3. *Rearrange the words and phrases in the brackets marked [4] and [5] to make correct sentences. No capitalization is done even at the beginning of the sentence. On your answer sheet, write the word or phrase which comes to the \* positions below.*

[ 4: it / ever / fun / had / have / I / not / the most / was ]

[ 4: \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ ]

[ 5: by / from / health / improved / physical / stems ]

[ 5: \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ ]

4. *Fill in the blanks marked ( 6 ) and ( 8 ) with the same English word starting with the letter 'b'.*
5. *Change the verb form in the blank marked ( 11 ) to the appropriate one.*



## 読解問題演習 146

(帯広畜産大 2018)

**Read the text and answer the following questions.**

A common class of pesticides used in the U.S. over the last 20 years continues to (1)threat the survival of honeybees that spread pollen. Neonicotinoids, or neonics for short, closely resemble nicotine, and are biologically active at a very low amount. Neonics work by damaging the central nervous system of insects and eventually causing weakness and death.

The pesticides are applied as a seed coating or sprayed directly onto the crop, and are (2)take up by each plant and transferred to its leaves, flowers, roots and stems, as well as the pollen and nectar. Nearly all of the corn seed used in the U.S. is treated with neonics, as is more than 90 percent of canola seed. Seeds (3)are / coated / to / neonics / known / contaminate / with other plants.

Honeybees are greatly affected by these nicotine-like pesticides. Analysis of crop failures indicates that the states with drastic declines in honey production in recent years (4)are found in parts of the Corn Belt region with the greatest use of neonics-treated seeds.

Honeybees are especially sensitive to the harm caused by neonics because their nerve cells can attach to more chemicals than other ( 5 ). (6)As a ( ) , bees exposed to these pesticides experience many complications including damaged learning ( ) , memory ( ) , lowered fertility and problems with muscle and ( ) activity. Neonics not only affect bees, but hurt other pollinators including bats, birds and butterflies.

The threat of neonics to (7)the / humans / fact / affects / to / honeybees / due that we greatly rely on the insects for food production. Honeybees are responsible for pollinating more than \$15 billion worth of food crops each year in the U.S. Without bees, we ( 8 ) have foods like carrots, apples, avocados, broccoli, onions and many others.

This, of course, is not new information. In fact, Albert Einstein once said: "If the bee disappeared off the surface of the Earth, then man would have only four years of life left. (9)No more bees, no more ( ) , no more ( ) , no more ( ) , no more ( ) ." While many cities and towns have agreed to reduce the use of neonics on parks and landscapes, the chemicals remain widely used in commercial agriculture.

Modified from an article at flat oralnews.com (2016/8/28)

**Questions**

1. Change the underlined word (1) into the correct form.
2. Change the underlined word (2) into the correct form.
3. Put in the correct order the words in the underlined part (3).
4. What is the subject of the underlined phrase (4)? Choose from the following.  
crop failures / the states / drastic declines / recent years
5. What is the most suitable word for blank (5)? Choose from the following.  
chemicals / honeybees / seeds / insects
6. Fill in the blanks of the underlined sentence (6) with the following words.  
behavior / nerve / result / loss
7. Put in the correct order the words in the underlined part (7).
8. What is the most suitable word for blank (8)? Choose from the following.  
not / don't / shouldn't / wouldn't
9. Fill in the blanks of the underlined sentence (9) with the following words.  
man / animals / plants / pollination
10. Circle the letter T on the answer sheet for true statements. Circle the letter F for false statements.
  - A. Honeybees are pollinating more than \$15 million worth of food crops every year in America.
  - B. Dr. Einstein mentioned that man would be able to live only four years if the bee became extinct on the Earth.
  - C. Many cities have reduced the use of neonicotinoids on landscapes, and they are not commonly used in commercial agriculture now.
  - D. Neonics seriously damage the central nervous system of insects, but it is not fatal.

## 読解問題演習 147

(順天堂大・医 2015)

次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Are you an indoors or outdoors person? Me, I find it hard to sit for hours on the sofa. Even though I spend half my life at a desk, a whole day at home without going out leaves me feeling somehow dirty.

I need the cleansing power of fresh air.

So I was surprised and dismayed to discover a year ago, following a routine blood test, that all the readings were normal — except for my vitamin D. It was on the threshold between "low" and "insufficient", and a long way below where it ideally should be.

1

My GP <sup>注1</sup> recommended supplements. A sober man who, like me, spends his holidays tramping the hills and, like me, considers most supplements worthless for most people, he nevertheless makes an exception for Vitamin D. He takes it himself — the bottle was on his surgery desk in front of him.

2

As it happened, I had a bottle of my own at home — a gift from a friend who is a leading advocate for Vitamin D. I had set the pills aside thinking that I, an outdoorsy sort, surely did not need them. I was wrong.

3

It turns out that I am not alone. This week, new guidance from the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) said that as many as one in five people in Britain may be deficient in the vitamin.

4

Cases of rickets <sup>注2</sup> — a disease associated with the Victorian era — have risen sharply in recent years and Dame Sally Davies, England's Chief Medical Officer, warned recently that children who spend too much time playing on computers and not enough outside in the sunshine could be in danger from the disease.

Vitamin D is the only vitamin we make for ourselves — through the action of sunlight on the skin. Although some comes from the diet — fish, Marmite <sup>注3</sup> and fortified breakfast cereals are good sources — few people realise that even a balanced diet cannot supply enough on its own.

5

Sunshine is necessary. If you can't get enough of the real thing, then supplements — bottled sunshine — are a good substitute. In summer, 15

minutes' sun exposure of hands and face each day should be all that is needed to provide adequate levels.

6

I was tested in February 2013 — which could explain my low level. I started taking supplements immediately, stopped last summer and started again in October. At my most recent blood test, in March, my level was normal and a mini heatwave at the end of the month, which had us eating in the garden, persuaded me to stop again.

7

Next October, I will be reaching for the bottle of pills once more.

8

I shall not, however, be taking the mega-doses some have recommended. Vitamin D is essential for healthy bones. But it has been promoted in recent years as a kind of panacea<sup>注4</sup>, with studies claiming it protects against heart disease, cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure, schizophrenia<sup>注5</sup> and multiple sclerosis<sup>注6</sup>, among others.

It may indeed have a protective effect in these diseases — but so far, the proof is lacking. In a report in 2010, the authoritative US Institute of Medicine reviewed more than 1, 000 studies and concluded the vitamin had been oversold. The high levels some doctors recommended were unnecessary and could even be harmful. Doses above 4, 000 international units<sup>注7</sup> a day were inadvisable, the IOM said.

When next winter comes around, I shall be taking half that amount.

出典: Laurance, J. (2014). Vitamin D: Do we need more 'bottled sunshine'? *THE INDEPENDENT*. May 14, 2014. Retrieved from <http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/health-and-families/features/vitamin-d-do-we-need-more-bottled-sunshine-9365150.html>

- 注 1: GP (General Practitioner) 総合医
- 注 2: rickets くる病
- 注 3: Marmite 英国製イーストエキスのペースト
- 注 4: panacea 万能薬
- 注 5: schizophrenia 統合失調症
- 注 6: multiple sclerosis 多発性硬化症
- 注 7: international units 国際単位

問1 英文の内容に合うように、(1)~(8)の各文の空所を補うものとして最も適したものをそれぞれ選択肢1~4の中から選びなさい。

(1) The author's GP \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. likes to stay indoors and does not like outdoor sports
2. thinks most people have to take supplements
3. offers free vitamin supplements all over the country
4. thinks Vitamin D supplements are necessary for himself

(2) After seeing the GP, the author \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. started to take Vitamin D pills probably offered by a friend
2. refused to take the Vitamin D supplements he was given
3. gave the bottle of the Vitamin D pills to one of his friends
4. decided to do more outdoor activities than he had before

(3) It seems that \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. the author belongs to the group of British people who do not lack vitamins
2. about 20% of people in Britain are unable to get enough Vitamin D
3. the author has a lot of friends with vitamin deficiency problems
4. about 20% of people in Britain do not make efforts to get vitamins

(4) An expert in medicine says \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. the number of rickets is dramatically increasing these years
2. children spending too little time indoors are at risk of rickets
3. too much sunshine should be avoided because of the risk of rickets
4. rickets is no longer a problem in today's British society

(5) If we are not exposed to enough sunlight, \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. we must be careful of our diet to produce enough Vitamin D
2. we tend to produce more vitamins than needed
3. it is impossible for us to produce Vitamin D by ourselves
4. it is difficult to let vitamins work properly

(6) Next October, the author will \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. discontinue the Vitamin D pills
2. empty the bottle of Vitamin D pills
3. start to take the pills again
4. buy the second bottle of pills

(7) Some people argue that \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. Vitamin D has a protective effect against various diseases but without enough evidence
2. there will be no problems even if we take too many vitamins
3. our body should be healthy enough to produce adequate Vitamin D
4. several serious diseases can be triggered by taking various kinds of vitamin supplements

(8) The US Institute of Medicine \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. recommends high doses of vitamins
2. thinks more vitamins should be consumed
3. argues more vitamins are sold than necessary
4. takes a leading role in protecting against diseases

**問2** 次の段落([A]と[B])は文中の□1～□8で示したいずれかの位置に入る。最も適した場所を選択肢1～4の中から選びなさい。

(1) [A] It recommended that free supplements be given out more widely, especially to the elderly, who may be at increased risk of osteoporosis<sup>注8</sup> and to children, threatened by the bone deformity rickets.

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. □1 | 2. □2 |
| 3. □3 | 4. □4 |

注8: osteoporosis 骨粗鬆症

(2) [B] But in winter, it is a different story. The gloomy weather and low light in countries north of 30 degrees latitude means that a large part of the UK population is deficient between October and March.

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. □5 | 2. □6 |
| 3. □7 | 4. □8 |

## 読解問題演習 148

次のインタビュー記事を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

(順天堂大・医 2021)

以下は、ジャーナリストである Kara Swisher が、SpaceX 社の代表取締役である Elon Musk に行ったインタビューである。

**K. Swisher:** **Let's discuss what's going on at SpaceX. What are some of the things you're doing?**

E. Musk: We successfully launched the Falcon Heavy rocket, which is the most powerful rocket in the world by a factor of two. So that's twice the power, twice the (a)thrust of the next biggest rocket. And we actually launched a Tesla — *my* Tesla Roadster — to Mars orbit. The reason we did that is actually because, normally, when a new rocket is launched, you just put a dummy payload, which is like a block of concrete or something.

**Swisher:** **Right. Not creative in any way.**

Musk: Super-boring. So we were like, okay, what is the *least* boring thing we can launch? And then next year, the exciting things are we're gonna <sup>注1</sup> be launching astronauts for the first time to the space station. It'll really be the first time a vehicle from the United States launches astronauts into orbit since the Space Shuttle, which...

**Swisher:** **Which has been some years, right?**

Musk: 2010 or something like that? Since then, the United States has relied upon the Russian Soyuz, which actually recently has had some issues.

**Swisher:** **What do you think of the Space Force? The Trump Space Force?**

Musk: Well, this may be a little controversial, but I actually like the idea. I think it's cool. You know, like, when the Air Force was formed, there was a lot of like (b)pooh-poohing, and like, "Oh, how silly to have an Air Force!" You know, because the aircraft in World War II were managed by the Army.

**Swisher:** **Right.**

Musk: And so you had the Army and the Navy and the Coast Guard and the Marines, and then ... it became pretty obvious that you really needed a specialized division to manage aircraft. And so the Air Force was created. And people today may not realize back then it was wildly (c)panned as a ridiculous thing

to create the Air Force, but now everyone's like, "Obviously, you should have an Air Force." And I think it's gonna become obvious that we should have a Space Force, too.

**Swisher:** **Out there, to do what?**

**Musk:** You know, it's basically defense in space. And then I think also it could be pretty helpful for maybe expanding our civilization ... You know, expanding things beyond Earth. I think we could just have a base on the moon, for example. A base on Mars. Be great to expand on the idea of a Space Force. Anyone who has an exploratory spirit, and I think that especially applies to a country like the United States, where you know it's kind of the distillation <sup>注2</sup> of the spirit of human exploration. I think the idea of being out there among the stars and among the planets is very exciting.

**Swisher:** **All right. And, Mars. Last time we talked, it was 2024, was it? That you talked about getting there?**

**Musk:** Yeah, we're still aiming for 2024.

**Swisher:** **Okay. And are you going? Or is someone going?**

**Musk:** I don't know if I will go or not. It may be just an unmanned mission, you know. I'm not sure if there'll be people on board or not. But there is a Mars rendezvous <sup>注3</sup> opportunity, because you can only do a launch to Mars roughly every two years. So around the 2024 timeframe, there's a rendezvous opportunity for Mars, which hopefully we can catch. There's one in 2022.

**Swisher:** **So an unmanned flight to Mars?**

**Musk:** Hopefully, there are people on board. But I think there's a pretty good chance of at least having an unmanned craft go to Mars. I think we will try to do this.

**Swisher:** **Do you think NASA should continue to exist, ... or all these space agencies by the government?**

**Musk:** Yeah, I certainly think NASA should continue to exist, NASA does a lot of really useful things, and these go beyond astronaut transport. There are missions to rovers on Mars that are thanks to NASA. There are these planetary probes <sup>注4</sup>. There's the Hubble Telescope. NASA does a (d)tremendous amount of good, and ideally we should actually increase the budget of NASA. I think it's high time that we went beyond Earth orbit again. I think it's very exciting and inspiring, and I think it really gets the whole world (e)fired up. When the



first humans stepped foot on the Moon, it was probably the most inspiring thing, maybe in history? We should try to do more of that stuff.

**Swisher:** **How do you look at what [Jeff] Bezos <sup>注5</sup> is doing with Blue Origin, because I suppose that's the most comparable private thing going on?**

**Musk:** Yeah, I think it's great that Jeff is spending lots of money on space. I think it will encounter some challenges getting to orbit. It's remarkably difficult getting to orbit. But he has the resources to overcome those difficulties. He's got some spare change in the couch, I think.

出典: Voxmedia. (2020). *Elon Musk: The Recode interview*. Retrieved from <https://www.vox.com/> なお分かりやすさのために、表現を修正した箇所がある。

注1 we're gonna 話し言葉で、we are going to の縮約形

注2 distillation 蒸留

注3 rendezvous 会うこと

注4 probe 探査

注5 Jeff Bezos Amazon.com の代表取締役

英文の内容に合うように、(1)～(10)の質問に対する答えとして最も適したものを、それぞれ選択肢1～4の中から選びなさい。

(1) What is the word (a)thrust closest in meaning to?

1. cost                      2. loud sound              3. volume                      4. pushing force

(2) What is the word (b)pooh-poohing closest in meaning to?

1. looking backward      2. mirroring              3. expressing contempt      4. abusing

(3) What is the word (c)panned closest in meaning to?

1. criticized                  2. cooked                      3. swung                      4. separated

(4) What is the word (d)tremendous closest in meaning to?

1. fearful                      2. skyrocketing              3. terrifying                      4. enormous

(5) What is the phrase (e)fired up closest in meaning to?

1. angered                      2. resisted                      3. burned                      4. stimulated

(6) According to the interview, what was launched into space for the first time?

1. a rocket                      2. a human                      3. Tesla Roadster              4. Space Shuttle

- (7) Why does Musk agree with the creation of the Space Force?
1. Because it involves the government.
  2. Because it is very resource intensive.
  3. Because he thinks that it is necessary like the Air Force.
  4. Because he thinks that it is at a manageable level.
- (8) According to Musk, what is one of the purposes of the Space Force?
1. mining valuable minerals
  2. human expansion into space
  3. sending robots to space
  4. discovering aliens
- (9) Why does Musk believe NASA should receive more funding?
1. Because the work that NASA does is inspiring for all of humanity.
  2. Because the Hubble Telescope is getting old and needs to be repaired.
  3. Because NASA will support SpaceX with its flight to Mars.
  4. Because transporting astronauts to another planet is expensive.
- (10) From the interview, what can be inferred about the activities of Blue Origin?
1. oceanic investigation
  2. investing in other countries
  3. space exploration
  4. collecting samples from Mars

## 読解問題演習 149

(学習院大・法 2021)

次の(1)～(5)の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを(イ)～(ニ)の中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

On one level the Internet seems to be inherently greener than the technologies that preceded it, and yet the scale of its expansion leads to entirely new types of energy emissions. Certainly, banking and paying bills online cuts down significantly on transport, energy, and paper. Also, technologies like web conferencing and video calls could significantly cut down on international flights, if we opted for them over face-to-face meetings more often. ( 1 ), every single search you make, email you send, and social media interaction you have uses energy.

Professor Mike Berners-Lee of Lancaster University calculated that roughly 5 to 7g of CO<sub>2</sub> are emitted for every Google search, ( 2 ) seems a very small amount until one considers that 5.5 billion searches are done daily. Berners-Lee has also estimated that the carbon cost of an email with a 1 MB (megabyte) attachment is 19g of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Again, ( 3 ) it's insignificant; but the 12 billion emails sent every hour consume 4,000 tonnes of fossil fuels. If every adult sent one less unnecessary email per day, according to a recent study overseen by Berners-Lee, the UK alone could lower its carbon emissions by 16,000 tonnes per year.

Spam email alone consumes the same amount of electricity as all the homes in Denmark, according to a 2016 study by the anti-virus software firm, McAfee. The Internet of Things (IoT) is set to further increase web traffic, with a new generation of wifi-enabled TVs, heating controls and even doorbells constantly emitting and receiving data, and ( 4 ) energy in the process.

Thousands of times a night, random information is sent from the many electronic items in our homes along a vast number of electrical circuits, cables and cooling systems that are often routed through Loudoun County in Virginia, where 70 % of the world's online traffic flows. These data centres consume the ( 5 ) of five nuclear power plants of energy to keep them operating, and this amount will only increase in the future.

(The Irish Times, March 16, 2020)

- |     |                  |                 |               |                |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| (1) | (イ) Consequently | (ロ) Furthermore | (ハ) Hence     | (ニ) Yet        |
| (2) | (イ) that         | (ロ) what        | (ハ) where     | (ニ) which      |
| (3) | (イ) above all    | (ロ) in total    | (ハ) not only  | (ニ) on its own |
| (4) | (イ) assisting    | (ロ) consuming   | (ハ) producing | (ニ) reducing   |
| (5) | (イ) alternative  | (ロ) equivalent  | (ハ) surplus   | (ニ) virtual    |

## 読解問題演習 150

(共立女子大 2021)

アロハシャツについて書かれた以下の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。右上に数字を付した語句は、本文の後に注があります。

Mainland Americans have long looked to Hawaii to ease their minds. At the height of World War I, with America about to enter the conflict, Hawaiian music was all the rage. In 1916, Hawaiian records outsold all other genres, while ukuleles were so (1)ubiquitous in college dorms and upper-crust nightclubs that the *New York Tribune* ran a full-page illustration of an imagined "Ukulele Square, the Hawaiian Quarter of New York." During the Great Depression<sup>1</sup>, Americans again cast their eyes toward Hawaii, co-opting another piece of Hawaiian culture: the aloha shirt.

Though its precise origins are lost to history, the aloha shirt first appeared in Hawaii in the 1920s or '30s, probably when local Japanese women adapted kimono fabric for use in men's shirting. The shirts achieved some popularity among tourists to Hawaii and found greater commercial success when they hit the mainland in the mid-1930s. America at the time was riddled with hardship and anxiety, with many men out of work and many others struggling to hold on to their (2)breadwinner status. Perhaps in response, hypermanliness came into vogue — the popularity of bodybuilding skyrocketed, Superman burst onto the scene. It may seem paradoxical that men embraced a garment with such feminine appeal. "You'd better get two or three because it's certain your daughter, sister, wife or even mother will want this bright-colored shirt as soon as she sees it," the *Los Angeles Times* teased in 1936. That didn't stop men from buying. By 1940, aloha shirts were bringing in more than \$11 million annually (in today's money).

One reason men adopted a garment otherwise suited to their sisters' closet was that rich, famous men wore it. Visitors to Hawaii in the 1930s were invariably wealthy, and before long, aloha shirts were being sold by celebrities whom everyday Americans sought to emulate. American heroes from three-time Olympic swimming champion and surfing pioneer Duke Kahanamoku to singer Bing Crosby were lending their names to particular brands. Those endorsements, says Dale Hope, a historian and the author of *The Aloha Shirt: Spirit of the Islands*, had "a huge effect on people purchasing those shirts." If you could wear what the man unscathed by the Depression was wearing, it didn't matter that it was feminine: You looked like someone who didn't need to worry about his manhood.

Once the shirt reached stores in the Lower 48<sup>2</sup>, any day laborer could have for just a dollar what before had required an expensive trip. A man in an aloha shirt, with its depictions of hula dancers and luaus — "symbol[s] of the

comfortable, gay and picturesque," one journalist put it in 1939 — could look the part of the carefree swell.

The notion that Hawaii was a quiet paradise was shattered in 1941 with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and makers of aloha shirts, like others in the garment industry, turned to supplying the war effort. When production resumed, Japanese-influenced designs that had been common — featuring cherry blossoms and shrines — temporarily fell out of fashion, supplanted by designs that highlighted Hawaii's local culture. Soldiers returning to the mainland from the Pacific made the signature apparel more popular than ever.

By the 1960s, the shirt had become truly ubiquitous. Aloha Fridays were a fixture of a certain kind of workplace, and everyone — from Elvis to U.S. President Richard Nixon — seemed to have an aloha shirt. Over time, perhaps inevitably, it lapsed into the realm of silly suburban-dad-wear.

Yet in just the past five years, fashion magazines have been (3)heralding a comeback, and high-end labels like Gucci are taking the aloha shirt to new heights, with prints that draw on Japanese designs favored in the garment's early days. Meanwhile, some shirtmakers from Hawaii's old guard are still going strong. Kahala, founded in 1936 as one of the first brands producing aloha shirts, has been reproducing designs dating back to the 1930s — including some popularized by Duke Kahanamoku. "People are looking to bring some light, some color, some vibrancy into their lives," says Jason Morgan, Kahala's general manager. "I think that's needed now more than ever. If an aloha shirt can help improve somebody's day, I think that's pretty powerful."

[Adapted from: "The history of the Hawaiian shirt" by Teddy Brokaw, May 15, 2020, *Smithsonian Magazine*.

<<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/innovation/history-hawaiian-shirt-180974598/>>]

- (注) 1. the Great Depression: 1929年にアメリカ合衆国に起こった大恐慌  
2. the Lower 48: ハワイとアラスカを除いた他の州(48州)

1. What is the meaning of the underlined word (1)ubiquitous?  
a. rare                      b. stylish                      c. unique                      d. universal
  
2. Why was the aloha shirt most likely first invented?  
a. Hawaii wanted the Mainland U.S. to know its local culture.  
b. Local Japanese women reused old kimonos for men's shirts.  
c. Mainland Americans demanded a unique souvenir from Hawaii.  
d. People wanted to pretend they were on vacation while at work.

3. When did the aloha shirt start becoming popular in the U.S.?  
a. In the 1910s    b. In the 1930s    c. In the 1940s    d. In the 1960s
4. Which of the following is the most appropriate to replace (2)breadwinner status?  
a. role building muscles to protect their families  
b. role maintaining a stressful family life  
c. role making bread for their families  
d. role providing money to their families
5. What happened to the aloha shirt in the 1960s?  
a. Aloha shirts remained unpopular because of the World War II.  
b. Companies allowed workers to wear aloha shirts on a particular day.  
c. Dads and sons in every town wore aloha shirts to impress their families.  
d. Japanese-influenced designs returned to aloha shirts by high-end labels.
6. Which of the following is true about aloha shirts?  
a. They have never been popular with American athletes.  
b. They represent the opportunity to escape everyday life.  
c. They use Japanese designs combined with Hawaii's local culture.  
d. They were always inexpensive and easy to buy everywhere in the U.S.
7. Why did the clothing industry temporarily stop making aloha shirts?  
a. No one was buying aloha shirts because they were feminine.  
b. Richard Nixon wore aloha shirts and made them not fashionable.  
c. The factories needed to make items for a war.  
d. The shirt designers ran out of new designs.
8. Which of the following is the most appropriate to replace (3)heralding?  
a. denying            b. exposing            c. making            d. signaling
9. Which of the following is **NOT** given as a reason for men wearing aloha shirts?  
a. They had the desire to be seen as wealthy.  
b. They wanted to show they were not worried about their masculinity.  
c. They were influenced by well-known men wearing them.  
d. They were following the advice of the *Los Angeles Times*.

10. What is happening with aloha shirts these days?
- a. Duke Kahanamoku is wearing aloha shirts for high-end labels like Gucci.
  - b. Kahala, one of the first aloha shirt companies, is going out of business.
  - c. People are wearing aloha shirts because everything is perfect in the world.
  - d. The popularity of aloha shirts is being renewed under the influence of its earlier designs.
11. According to Jason Morgan, why can wearing an aloha shirt be good for us?
- a. It can bring light and color into dark homes.
  - b. It can inspire the person to play the ukulele.
  - c. It can make other people jealous of their wealth.
  - d. It can make positive changes to the person's day.