151　法政大･2 月 12 日実施分 2023

152　中央大･法 2023

153　中央大･経済 2023

154　近畿大 2023 年 1 月 28 日実施分

155　東京理科大 2023 年 2 月 5 日実施分

156　成蹊大 2023 年 2 月 3 日実施分

157　関西外大 2023 年 2 月 9 日実施分

158　東京理科大 2023 年 2 月 8 日実施分

159　神戸大 1997

160　神戸大 1999

読解問題演習 151

(法政大・2 月 12 日実施分 2023)

次の英文を読んで、[1]～[29]に入る最も適切なものを、a～d からそれぞれ一つ選べ。

Coffee

To make an espresso, you must [例] (ⓐ. pack　b. remove　c. send　d. play) freshly ground coffee into a filter that attaches [1] (a. to　b. in　c. at　d. between) an espresso machine. The machine forces heated water at high [2] (a. end　b. standards　c. altitude　d. pressure) through the freshly ground coffee. The resulting [3] (a. drink　b. bean　c. material　d. powder) has a strong, smooth, and flavorful taste. You can then make a cappuccino by adding [4] (a. possibly　b. centrally　c . adequately　d. extremely) heated milk to an espresso. Making a perfect espresso [5] (a. simulates　b. appropriates　c. equates　d. requires) several things: the right amount of fresh coffee and skillful [6] (a. response　b. movement　c. control　d. fill) of water temperature, pressure, and timing.

You might enjoy a cup of coffee at your small local coffee [7] (a. storehouse　b. desk　c. region　d. stand) but coffee is part of a huge international industry. Research shows that [8] (a. many of　b. as few as　c. as many as　d. fewer than) one-third of the people in the world drink coffee. Some people enjoy coffee for its rich smell and taste. Others like the [9] (a. forcing　b. awakening　c. moderating　d. advancing) feeling from caffeine, a chemical in coffee. But, not everyone understands how coffee is produced and [10] (a. compensated　b. dripped　c. distributed　d. roasted) , as it travels through many paths to reach the market. Coffee is the second most [11] (a. heavily　b. hastily　c. potentially　d. thickly) traded product in the world after oil. Enormous amounts of coffee beans [12] (a. go on　b. go through　c. take in　d. take over) a series of producers, exporters, importers, roasters, and sellers. This long chain of production has major social and political [13] (a. effects　b. events　c. figures　d. affects). For example, both coffee producers and [14] (a. investors　b. farmers　c. workers　d. consumers) are very focused on the Fair Trade Movement. In other words, people who make and drink coffee want to [15] (a. make believe　b. make sure　c. carry out　d. carry through) that coffee farmers [16] (a. for the field　b. over the field　c. inside the world　d. around the world) get a fair price for their harvest. Firstly, farmers are [17] (a. organized　b. marketed　c. switched　d. analyzed) into cooperative associations. In addition to being placed into those groups, they are guaranteed money [18] (a. after　b. over　c. under　d. behind) this system. Even if prices and profits from coffee [19] (a. disappear　b. rise　c. surge　d. drop) , farmers

can earn a minimum amount of money to live. However, some people [20] (a. support b. celebrate c. criticize d. neglect) the Fair Trade Movement by saying it still does not provide coffee farmers with fair pay. There are also environmental [21] (a. details b. reductions c. additions d. concerns) within the coffee industry. For instance, people are worried that coffee production can have a bad influence on nature. The chemicals used on large coffee farms can [22] (a. cure b. hurt c. save d. decline) soil and water sources. These large farms also [23] (a. burn on b. burn out c. cut down d. cut over) many trees to make room for coffee plants. This [24] (a. shrinks b. maintains c. adjusts d. threatens) native plants and birds. Environmental organizations have worked to create [25] (a. penalties b. rules c. benefits d. machines) for producing coffee in environmentally friendly ways. For example, some [26] (a. researchers b. customers c. drinkers d. companies) must use recycled packaging for coffee bags. To support environmental protection, many coffee drinkers buy coffee [27] (a. released b. participated c. approved d. accumulated) in this way by environmental organizations. So, the next time you enjoy your morning coffee, you can think about its wide popularity and environmental [28] (a. sections b. profits c. impact d. expansion). Also, you can imagine the long distances it traveled to [29] (a . drink up b. end up c. drop down d. set down) in your cup.

Adapted from "Coffee and the Coffee Culture in the US" manythings.org (accessed 4/10/2022)

読解問題演習 152

(中央大・法 2023)

次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。

History can be understood as an ongoing narrative of world orders materializing, breaking down, and reemerging in another form. (a)In this respect, world order is a description and a measure of the world's condition at a particular moment or over a specified period of time. World order is a matter of degree and trend, akin to an assessment of an individual's health in that it reflects a mix of positive and negative elements and can be understood either as a snapshot or as a moving picture.

Order tends to reflect the degree to which there are widely accepted rules as to how international relations ought to be carried out and the degree to which there is a balance of power to reinforce those rules so that those who disagree with them are not tempted to violate them or are likely to fail if in fact they do. Any measure of order necessarily includes elements of both order and disorder and the balance between them. There is never total peace, much less complete justice and equality in the world.

All this raises a fundamental question: Why does world order matter as much as it does? When it is in short supply between countries, and in particular the major powers of the day, the loss of life and the absorption of resources can be enormous and the threat to prosperity and freedom substantial. This is the lesson of the two world wars that defined the first half of the twentieth century. This is why world order is so basic, because its existence or absence translates into benefits or costs for everyone given how interconnected the world now is. (b)In international relations, it is the equivalent of oxygen: with it, cooperation on virtually every issue becomes possible, while without it, prospects for progress fade.

読解問題演習 153

(中央大・経済 2023)

次の英文の意味が通るように、(1)～(5)の空所に入る最も適切なものを①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is usually described politically as a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarchy. Democracy means control or power by the people. In a parliamentary democracy, the people (1) their control through the use of a parliament ― meaning a place where people speak.

The British parliament is the highest level of power in the United Kingdom. In fact, the British government is only allowed to govern with the (2) of parliament. Parliament consists of two distinct groups of lawmakers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Commons is the more important because it can overrule the Lords. Each member of the Commons is elected by secret ballot of British citizens at least once (3) five years.

In Britain, the monarch, currently King Charles III, is head of state, but must follow the constitutional laws of the United Kingdom. Unlike many other countries, in Britain there is no single (4) that is the constitution. Some people say that Britain does not have a constitution, but in reality there are many separate laws and conventions that together control the power of the monarch, government and politicians. The monarch is the head of the British parliament and must approve all laws made by parliament. Although this is not a written rule, no monarch has refused to do so since 1708. The monarch also appoints the 778 members of the House of Lords, following the advice of the prime minister, who is normally the leader of the largest political party in the Commons. Parliament has the power to decide the rules (5) control who becomes the next monarch, to change the powers of the monarchy or even to remove the monarch.

(1)	① abolish	② exercise	③ diminish	④ remove
(2)	① criticism	② absence	③ imagination	④ consent
(3)	① among	② all	③ every	④ always
(4)	① chart	② instance	③ document	④ currency
(5)	① which	② what	③ when	④ where

読解問題演習 154

(近畿大・1 月 28 日実施分 2023)

次の英文を読み、あとの問いに答えよ。

When the Japanese economy was prosperous, particularly in the 1980s, its corporate culture used to be a role model for other countries which were eager to similarly develop their own economies. It was even featured frequently in world-famous magazines. However, as Japanese economic power declined in the 1990s, this unique culture has instead come to be considered an obstacle to national advancement. This trend has gradually revealed some specific and serious problems with Japanese corporate customs.

Japanese employment practices have been a persistent burden. The traditional hiring model of *shinsotsu-saiyou*, a recruiting limited to new university graduates, has been causing Japanese corporations to lose flexibility in a modern recruiting environment. This system was originally intended to initiate new graduates into their company's principles and nurture their loyalty to their employers. Japanese businesses have tended not to hire workers who had already worked in other organizations and were accustomed to another way of doing things.

The lifetime employment system has been another source of trouble. In the 1970s and 80s, employees promised to devote all their time and energy to their corporations, and in return the organizations secured their employment until their retirement. However, this has been preventing talented and ambitious workers from seeking new chances in different businesses and has allowed underproductive employees to stay in the same company.

The promotion process has also been a grave issue. A seniority system allows employees to move up in the organization as they get older regardless of whether they have made significant achievements or not. (42)This practice is supported by collectivism, which is unique to Japanese society and allows every worker to get promoted uniformly. This unique peer mentality has had a negative impact on Japanese companies' management for a long time. Employees worked overtime as a result of pressure from other workers, and the amount of overtime was considered a superficial measurement of their dedication to their institution. Thus, they often prolonged the duration of a task which normally would take only a few hours to complete. This working style, however, is likely to demotivate talented and productive individuals. Instead, particularly after the 2000s, an increasing number of businesses have adopted a merit system; they decide employee promotions on the basis of career backgrounds and achievements instead of age.

As time goes by, the former Japanese corporate culture is gradually becoming obsolete because of its divergence* from international standards. The reformation of the Japanese working style has just started.

*divergence「相違、乖離」

問1　本文の第一段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものをア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. Although Japanese corporate culture was regarded as a successful example to other countries, well-known publications paid little attention to it.
イ. The particular corporate culture that was formed in Japan is the same as the corporate customs which can be found in some other countries.
ウ. The perception of Japanese corporate customs and behavior can be said to have greatly changed over time.
エ. While Japanese economic strength declined in the 1990s, Japanese corporate customs are not considered to be part of the reason for a lack of progress in the country.

問2　本文の第 2 段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものをア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. A benefit of traditional Japanese hiring practices is related to the flexibility that they offer to companies.
イ. It is clear that Japanese corporations particularly value job applicants that have experience working in other businesses.
ウ. The traditional hiring model in Japan involves companies restricting their recruitment to graduates, regardless of how long ago they received their degree.
エ. Traditional hiring practices in Japan initially aimed to foster employee devotion to the recruiting firm.

問3　本文の第 3 段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものをア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. A feature of Japanese corporate culture has been the ability of workers to actively pursue career opportunities in other companies.
イ. Despite the failings of the lifetime employment system, it can be said to have been of particular benefit to talented and ambitious workers.
ウ. In exchange for long-term secure employment, staff members agreed to commit their efforts solely towards their company.

エ. Japanese corporate culture has not proven to be a barrier to getting rid of workers who are insufficiently productive.

問4　本文の第 4 段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものをア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. Although employees consented to do overtime work due to pressure from coworkers, it increased how speedily they performed.
イ. One way in which employees were evaluated on their loyalty to their company was by calculating how efficiently they performed during their overtime work.
ウ. Particularly since the turn of the century, a merit-based promotion system has been introduced at more and more companies.
エ. The most skilled and hardworking employees at a company are equally likely to get promoted regardless of the promotion system that a company utilizes.

問5　下線部(42)の内容として最も適当なものをア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. It has been found that this practice favors employees who are among the most productive at their companies.
イ. Overall, the practice has had a long-term positive influence upon the running of Japanese businesses.
ウ. This practice is a result of there being a hierarchy that is established among employees based on the relative age of workers.
エ. This working style means the age of an employee is not taken into consideration when decisions regarding promotion are made.

問6　本文の第 5 段落の内容に合うものとして最も適当なものをア～エから一つ選べ。

ア. Despite problems in the traditional Japanese working style, an alternative corporate culture has yet to exist.
イ. The traditional Japanese style of working is now considered to be useful due to its similarity to current overseas norms.
ウ. The transformation in Japanese corporate culture is, as yet, at an early stage.
エ. Traditional Japanese corporate culture is rapidly becoming an out-of-date model.

問7　本文の内容と合わないものを、ア～キから二つ選べ。ただし、記号(ア,イ,ウ, ・・・)の順序は問わない。

ア. The 1980s was a time when Japanese business culture was considered by countries to be an example worthy of being followed.
イ. The realization that Japanese corporate culture could be a source of trouble came steadily.
ウ. One aim of traditional hiring practices in Japan was to familiarize new employees with their company's corporate values.
エ. Japanese companies have shown a preference for applicants who are used to a style of work that differs from the one at the hiring company.
オ. A characteristic of Japanese corporate culture has been the willingness of companies to employ workers until they withdraw from the working world.
カ. The group mentality which can be found within Japanese culture is a phenomenon that can be observed in a few other countries.
キ. Over time, traditional Japanese corporate culture is increasingly coming to be regarded as outdated.

読解問題演習 155

(東京理科大・2 月 5 日実施分 2023)

近代科学の歴史をテーマにした、次の 6 つの段落に分けられた英文を読み、あとの設問に答えなさい。なお、*印のついた語句には本文末で注が与えられている。

①The origins of modern science lie in a period of rapid scientific development that occurred in Europe between about 1500 and 1750, which we now refer to as the *scientific revolution*. Of course scientific investigations were pursued in ancient and medieval times too ― (ア)the scientific revolution did not come from nowhere. In these earlier periods the dominant worldview was *Aristotelianism*, named after the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, who put forward detailed theories in physics, biology, astronomy, and cosmology. But Aristotle's ideas would seem very strange to a modern scientist, (イ)as would his methods of enquiry. To pick just one example, he believed that all earthly* bodies are composed of just four elements: earth, fire, air, and water. This view is obviously at odds with what modern chemistry tells us.

②The first crucial step in the development of the modern scientific worldview was the Copernican revolution. In 1542 the Polish astronomer Nicolas Copernicus (1473-1543) published a book attacking the geocentric model of the universe, which placed the stationary earth at the centre of the universe with the planets and the sun in orbit around (ウ)it. Geocentric astronomy, also known as Ptolemaic astronomy after the ancient Greek astronomer Ptolemy, lay at the heart of the Aristotelian world view, and (エ)had gone largely unchallenged for 1,800 years. But Copernicus suggested an alternative: the *sun* was the fixed centre of the universe, and the planets, including the earth, were in orbit around it. On this heliocentric model the earth is regarded as just another planet, and so loses (オ)the unique status that tradition had accorded* it. Copernicus' theory initially met with much resistance, (カ)not least from the Catholic Church who regarded it as contravening* the Scriptures*, and in 1616 banned books advocating the earth's motion. But within 100 years Copernicanism had become established scientific orthodoxy*.

③Copernicus' innovation did not merely lead to a better astronomy. Indirectly, it led to the development of modern physics, through the work of Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) and Galileo Galilei (1564-1642). Kepler discovered that the planets do not move in circular orbits around the sun, as Copernicus thought, but rather in *ellipses**. This was his 'first law' of

planetary motion; his second and third laws specify the speeds at which the planets orbit the sun. (キ)Taken together, Kepler's laws provided a successful planetary theory, solving problems that had confounded* astronomers for centuries. Galileo was a lifelong supporter of Copernicanism and one of the early pioneers of the telescope. When he pointed his telescope at the heavens, he made a wealth of amazing discoveries: mountains on the moon, a vast array of stars, sun-spots, Jupiter's moons, and more. All of these conflicted with Aristotelian cosmology, and (ク)played a pivotal role in converting the scientific community to Copernicanism.

④Galileo's most enduring contribution, however, lay not in astronomy but in mechanics, where he refuted* the Aristotelian theory that heavier bodies fall faster than lighter ones. (ケ)In place of this theory, Galileo made the counter-intuitive suggestion that all freely falling bodies will fall towards the earth at the same rate, irrespective of* their weight. (Of course in practice, if you drop a feather and a cannonball from the same height the cannonball will land first, but Galileo argued that this is simply due to air resistance ― in a vacuum, they would land together.) Furthermore, he argued that freely falling bodies accelerate uniformly, i.e. gain equal increments* of speed in equal times; this is known as Galileo's law of free fall. Galileo provided persuasive though not conclusive evidence for this law, which formed the centrepiece of his mechanics.

⑤ (コ)Galileo is generally regarded as the first modern physicist. He was the first to show that the language of mathematics could be used to describe the behaviour of material objects, such as falling bodies and projectiles*. To us this seems obvious ― today's scientific theories are routinely formulated in mathematical language, not only in physics but also in the biological and social sciences. But in Galileo's day it was not obvious: (サ)mathematics was widely regarded as dealing with purely abstract entities, hence inapplicable to physical reality. Another innovative aspect was Galileo's emphasis on testing hypotheses experimentally. To the modern scientist this may again seem obvious. But in Galileo's day experimentation was not generally regarded as a reliable means of gaining knowledge. Galileo's emphasis on experiment marks the beginning of an empirical approach to studying nature that continues to this day.

⑥ (シ)The period following Galileo's death saw the scientific revolution rapidly gain in momentum. The French philosopher-scientist Rene Descartes (1596-1650) developed a radical new 'mechanical philosophy', according to which the physical world consists of inert particles of matter interacting and colliding with one another. The laws governing the motion of these particles

or 'corpuscles*' held the key to understanding the structure of the universe, Descartes believed. The mechanical philosophy promised to explain all observable phenomena in terms of the motions of these corpuscles, and quickly became the dominant scientific vision of the late 17th century; to some extent it is still with us today. Versions of the mechanical philosophy were espoused* by figures such as Huygens, Gassendi, Hooke, and Boyle; its acceptance marked the final downfall of the Aristotelian world view.

(注) earthly　地上に存在する
contravene　～に反する
orthodoxy　正しいと認められた考え
confound　～を混乱させる
irrespective of　～に無関係な
projectile　投射物
espouse　～を支持する
accord　…に～を与える
the Scriptures　聖書
ellipse　楕円
refute　～の誤りを証明する
increment　増加
corpuscle　微粒子

(1) 下線部(ア)の内容としてもっとも適切なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

1. The scientific revolution did not happen without the exploration in science of former eras.
2. The scientific revolution does not start here and now
3. The scientific revolution miraculously happened without any foundation of scientific knowledge.
4. The scientific revolution suddenly happened and most people did not recognize it at that time.

(2) 下線部(イ)について、言葉を省略せずに述べた場合以下のように表現することができます。この文章の空所Ⅰに入るものを本文中から抜き出し、その最初の 1 語と最後の 1 語を記しなさい。

as his methods of enquiry would (　Ⅰ　)

(3) 下線部(ウ)の代名詞が指すものとしてもっとも適切なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

1 the geocentric model　　2 the stationary earth
3 the sun　　4 the universe

(4) 下線部(エ)の意味にもっとも近いものを次の 1～4 の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

1 had been partly proved　　2 had gone too far

3 had not been well approved　4 had remained unquestioned for the most part

(5) 下線部(オ)の内容としてもっとも適切なものを 1 つ選びなさい。
1. being a planet in orbit around the sun
2. being one of the planets in the solar system
3. being the centre of the universe
4. being the only planet that moves around the sun

(6) 下線部(カ)の意味にもっとも近いものを次の 1～4 の中から 1 つ選びなさい。
1 in some degree　2 not at all　3 not only　4 particularly

(7) 下線部(キ)について、言葉を省略せずに述べた場合以下のように表現することができます。この文章の空所Ⅱに入るものとしてもっとも適切なものを 1 つ選びなさい。
when (II) taken together
1. Copernicus' innovation was
2. Kepler’s laws were
3. Kepler's second and third laws were
4. the planets were

(8) 下線部(ク)の内容としてもっとも適切なものを 1 つ選びなさい。
1. actively encouraged scientists to cast questions on Copernicus' theory
2. helped Copernicus to think about other scientists in his community
3. made a major contribution in persuading the scientists of Copernicus' theory
4. provided crucial evidence which made scientists reject Copernicus' way of thinking

(9) 下線部(ケ)の意味にもっとも近いものを次の 1～4 の中から 1 つ選びなさい。
1 because of　2 inspired by　3 instead of　4 thanks to

(10)　第④段落で示されている事柄としてあてはまらないものを 1 つ選びなさい。
1. According to Galileo, air resistance prevents objects from falling towards the earth at the same rate in practice.
2. Galileo did not leave any room for further evidence of his law of free fall.
3. Galileo's claim about falling objects would oppose our usual expectation.

4. Galileo's most crucial finding is the rule concerning freely falling objects.

(11)　筆者が下線部(コ)のように述べる理由が 2 つあります。その 2 つの理由の要点をそれぞれ 25 字以内の日本語で記しなさい。なお、句読点を使用する場合は、それも文字数に含めることとする。

				25					

				25					

(12)　下線部(サ)の内容としてもっとも適切なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

1. It was widely believed that by offering abstract ways of thinking mathematics could help explore factual reality.
2. It was widely believed that mathematics had mostly practical applications.
3. It was widely believed that mathematics, the conceptual study, was unsuitable for investigating material objects.
4. It was widely believed that mathematics was a practical means to think of multiple phenomena that occurred in the real world.

(13)　下線部(シ)の内容としてもっとも適切なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

1. It was Galileo's death that caused the scientific revolution to move forward.
2. Prior to Galileo's death, the scientific revolution attracted public attention.
3. The scientific revolution accelerated in the time subsequent to the death of Galileo.
4. While Galileo was facing death, he saw the scientific revolution significantly growing.

(14)　第⑥段落から読み取れるものとしてもっとも適切なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

1. Descartes failed to consider inert particles connecting with and bumping against each other.
2. Descartes thought that his finding of the rules concerning moving inert particles was of great help to comprehend the mechanism of the universe.
3. It took a long time for scientists to accept Descartes' theory.
4. The 'mechanical philosophy' proposed by Descartes did not surprise people because it is neither new nor radical.

(15)　本文で述べられている科学者たちの学説や功績についての説明としてもっとも適切なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

1. A mechanical philosophy presented by Descartes is partly accepted in today's world.
2. In astronomy, Galileo made important discoveries by applying his theory of falling objects to the phenomena observed in the night sky.
3. It was not only Copernicus but also Kepler who suggested that the planets' orbits around the sun are not circular but ellipses.
4. Ptolemy's theory, or Geocentric astronomy, was unrelated to the Aristotelian views of the world.

読解問題演習 156

(成蹊大・2 月 3 日実施分 2023)

次の英文の空所 1〜15 に入れるのに最もふさわしい語をそれぞれ 1〜4 の中から一つ選びなさい。

Everyone loves going to the movies. In a little over a century, film has (1) from being a technological novelty to one of the world's most popular forms of entertainment and it has changed a lot over time. Here, then, are some of film history's most important firsts.

Roundhay Garden Scene is probably the first film made with a moving picture camera. It was shot by French inventor Louis Le Prince and (2) just 2.1 seconds. While *The Jazz Singer* is believed to be the first proper talking film, the earliest (3) recording of sound with moving pictures was made by William Dickson. It was only a few seconds long and featured a violinist playing a simple melody. By the 1930s, nearly all feature-length movies were (4) with sound and by the mid-1930s, some were in colour, too. The arrival of 'talking pictures' (5) rise to the 'Golden Age of Hollywood'.

During the 1930s and 1940s, cinema was the main form of (6) entertainment, with people often attending cinemas twice a week. Elegant 'super' cinemas or 'picture palaces', offering extra (7) such as cafés and ballrooms, came to towns and cities; many of them could hold over 3,000 people in a single building. In Britain, the highest attendances occurred in 1946, with over 31 million visits to the cinema each week.

Sherlock Holmes is one of the most (8) portrayed characters in film history. The first film about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous detective is a 30-second recording that was originally made to be watched in coin-operated machines; to date, over a thousand films about him (9) made.

Animated films are very popular and one of the best loved is *Snow White and the Seven Dwarves*. People (10) Walt Disney that the film would fail, arguing that adults would not want to sit through a 90-minute animated movie. But (11) all odds, the film was a hit: Everyone loved it, and comedian Charlie Chaplin even told *The Los Angeles Times*, "Disney has created one of the greatest films of all time."

Titanic, (12) Leonardo de Caprio, became the first motion picture to make over one billion dollars. It was the most successful film of all time (13) director James Cameron beat his own record with 2009's *Avatar*.

For the past few decades, the film industry has been under (14) from other entertainment sources. While cinemas have had some success in fighting competition from television and online streaming services, it has not

regained the position that it (　15　) in the 1930s and 40s. For example, by 1984 cinema attendance in Britain had fallen to one million a week.

1	1 become	2 been	3 gone	4 arrived
2	1 runs	2 stays	3 exists	4 finishes
3	1 possible	2 entertaining	3 clear	4 actual
4	1 established	2 produced	3 compared	4 manufactured
5	1 made	2 gave	3 brought	4 created
6	1 general	2 common	3 popular	4 home
7	1 room	2 alternatives	3 facilities	4 resources
8	1 successively	2 occasionally	3 arguably	4 frequently
9	1 were	2 have been	3 had been	4 to be
10	1 warned	2 predicted	3 taught	4 reported
11	1 against	2 at	3 for	4 with
12	1 starred	2 to star	3 starring	4 was starred
13	1 since	2 for	3 prior	4 before
14	1 stress	2 pressure	3 advances	4 control
15	1 defended	2 owned	3 held	4 controlled

読解問題演習 157

(関西外大 2023 年 2 月 9 日実施分)

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Drinking coffee — particularly two to three cups a day — is not only associated with a lower risk of heart disease and dangerous heart rhythms but also with living longer, according to studies being presented at the American College of Cardiology's 71st Annual Scientific Session. (1)These trends held true for both people with and without cardiovascular disease.

Researchers said the analyses — the largest to look at coffee's potential role in heart disease and death — provide reassurance that coffee isn't tied to new or worsening heart disease and may actually be heart protective.

"(2) coffee can quicken heart rate, some people worry that drinking it could trigger or worsen certain heart issues. This is where general medical advice to stop drinking coffee may come from. But our data suggest that daily coffee intake shouldn't be discouraged, but rather included as a part of a healthy diet for people with and without heart disease," said Peter M. Kistler, MD, professor and head of arrhythmia research at the Alfred Hospital and Baker Heart Institute in Melbourne, Australia, and the study's senior author. "We found coffee drinking had either a neutral effect — meaning that it did no harm — or was associated with benefits to heart health."

Kistler and his team used data from the UK BioBank, a large-scale prospective database with health information from over half a million people who were followed for at least 10 years. Researchers looked at varying levels of coffee consumption ranging from up to a cup to more than six cups a day and the relationship with heart rhythm problems (arrhythmias); cardiovascular disease, including coronary artery disease, heart failure and stroke; and total and heart-related deaths among people both with and without cardiovascular disease. Patients were grouped by (3) coffee they reported drinking each day: 0, <1, 1, 2-3, 4-5, >5 cups/day. Coffee drinking was assessed from questionnaires completed upon entry into the registry. Overall, they either found no effect or, in many cases, significant reductions in cardiovascular risk after controlling for exercise, alcohol, smoking, diabetes and high blood pressure that could also play a role in heart health and longevity.

For the first study, researchers examined data from 382,535 individuals without known heart disease to see whether coffee drinking played a role in the development of heart disease or stroke during the 10 years of follow up. Participants' average age was 57 years and half were women. In general, having two to three cups of coffee a day was associated with the greatest

benefit, translating to a 10%-15% lower risk of developing coronary heart disease, heart failure, a heart rhythm problem, or dying for any reason. The risk of stroke or heart-related death was lowest among people who drank one cup of coffee a day. Researchers did observe a U-shaped relationship with coffee intake and new heart rhythm problems. The (4) benefit was seen among people drinking two to three cups of coffee a day with less benefit seen among those drinking more or less.

The second study included 34,279 individuals who had some form of cardiovascular disease at baseline. Coffee intake at two to three cups a day was associated with lower (5)odds of dying compared with having no coffee. Importantly, consuming any amount of coffee was not associated with a higher risk of heart rhythm problems, including atrial fibrillation (AFib) or atrial flutter, which Kistler said is often what clinicians are concerned about. Of the 24,111 people included in the analysis who had an arrhythmia at baseline, drinking coffee was associated with a lower risk of death. For example, people with AFib who drank one cup of coffee a day were nearly 20% less likely to die than non-coffee drinkers.

"Clinicians generally have some apprehension about people with known cardiovascular disease or arrhythmias continuing to drink coffee, so they often (6)err on the side of caution and advise them to stop drinking it altogether due to fears that it may trigger dangerous heart rhythms," Kistler said. "But our study shows that regular coffee intake is safe and could be part of a healthy diet for people with heart disease."

(7) two to three cups of coffee a day seemed to be the most favorable overall, Kistler said that people shouldn't increase their coffee intake, particularly if it makes them feel anxious or uncomfortable.

"There is a whole range of mechanisms through which coffee may reduce mortality and have these favorable effects on cardiovascular disease," he said. "Coffee drinkers should feel reassured that they can continue to enjoy coffee (8) they have heart disease. Coffee is the most common cognitive enhancer — it wakes you up, makes you mentally sharper and it's a very important component of many people's daily lives."

So how might coffee beans benefit the heart? (9)People often equate coffee with caffeine, but coffee beans actually have over 100 biologically active compounds. These substances can help reduce oxidative stress and inflammation, improve insulin sensitivity, boost metabolism, inhibit the gut's absorption of fat and block receptors known to be involved with abnormal heart rhythms, Kistler said.

In a third study, researchers looked at whether there were any differences in the relationship between coffee and cardiovascular disease depending on

whether someone drank instant or ground coffee or caffeinated or decaf. They found, once again, two to three cups a day to be associated with the lowest risk of arrhythmias, blockages in the heart's arteries, stroke or heart failure regardless of whether they had ground or instant coffee. Lower rates of death were seen across all coffee types. Decaf coffee did not have favorable effects against incident arrhythmia but did reduce cardiovascular disease, with the exception of heart failure. Kistler said the findings suggest caffeinated coffee is preferable (10)across the board, and there are no cardiovascular benefits to choosing decaf over caffeinated coffees.

There are (11)several important limitations to these studies. Researchers were unable to control for dietary factors that may play a role in cardiovascular disease, nor were they able to adjust for any creamers, milk or sugar consumed. Participants were predominantly white, so additional studies are needed to determine whether these findings extend to other populations. Finally, coffee intake was based on self-report via a questionnaire fielded at study entry. This should be considered when interpreting the study findings, though Kistler noted that research suggests people's dietary habits don't change much in adulthood or over time. Kistler said the results should be validated in randomized trials.

"Good News for Coffee Lovers: Daily Coffee May Benefit the Heart" by American College of Cardiology (https://www.acc.org/About-ACC/Press-Releases/2022/03/23/17/55/Good-News-for-Coffee-Lovers-Daily-Coffee-May-Benefit-the-Heart)

1. 下線部(1)の意味内容として最も適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

a. Drinking coffee is very popular among people with heart disease.
b. Drinking coffee is not linked to a long life.
c. Drinking coffee is linked to heart disease and dangerous heart rhythms, but not to living longer.
d. Drinking coffee is linked to a longer life as well as a lower risk of heart disease and dangerous heart rhythms.

2. 空所(2)に入れるのに最も適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

a. Prior to　b. Until　c. Despite　d. Because

3. 空所(3)に入れるのに最も適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

a. how far　b. how much　c. whatever　d. what

4. 空所(4)に入れるのに最も適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

a. minimum　b. maximum　c. unemployment　d. instrument

5. 下線部(5)の意味内容として最も適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。

a. divinity　b. retirement　c. destruction　d. probability

6. 下線部(6)の意味内容として最も適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。
a. play it safe　b. commit an error　c. take a risk　d. play off
7. 空所(7)に入れるのに最も適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。
a. In spite of　b. In terms of　c. Although　d. Along
8. 空所(8)に入れるのに最も適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。
a. since　b. so that　c. even if　d. that

9. 下線部(9)の意味内容として最も適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。
a. People often associate coffee with caffeine.
b. People often do not think caffeine is in coffee.
c. People love to take caffeine in coffee.
d. People in general hate to drink coffee with caffeine.

10. 下線部(10)の意味内容として最も適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。
a. in all cases　b. in part　c. in certain instances　d. in rare cases

11. 下線部(11)の例として不適当なものを 1 つ選びなさい。
a. It was impossible for researchers to control for dietary factors of the participants.
b. Researchers regulated what the participants put in their coffee.
c. Most participants were white in the studies.
d. Coffee intake conformed to the participants' self-report via a questionnaire.

12. 本文の内容に合うものを 2 つ選びなさい。
a. The studies show that coffee seems to be good for the human heart.
b. The first study investigated data from 382,535 individuals suffering from heart disease, and participants' average age was 57 years.
c. In the second study, half of 34,279 individuals had an arrhythmia at baseline.
d. The substances in coffee beans are generally bad for heart health; for example, they boost metabolism.
e. Further research is required to argue that the results of the analyses should also hold true for people of some Asian races.
f. Kistler believes that adults' dietary habits change significantly, and such changes considerably affected the results of studies.

読解問題演習 158

'Read the following passage which is concerned with the background of the development of interferon from the onset to the 1980s. Answer the questions below. As for the words marked with an asterisk (*), see the Notes at the end of the passage.

(東京理科大・2 月 8 日実施分 2023)

Praised as a potential cure for diseases ranging from the common cold to cancer, the natural drug interferon has been the subject of extensive and costly research which in 1980 created a wave of optimism in the medical community. Although only a few hundred patients have actually received a dose, the development of new techniques for making the rare material, as well as increased funding for research efforts, made large clinical trials seem imminent.

Discovered in 1957 by researchers Alick Isaacs and Jean Lindenmann, interferon is a chemical produced by animal cells infected with a virus. It stimulates neighboring cells to produce compounds to protect against viral infection. It is the reason a person suffering from one viral infection rarely ①succumbs to another.

The possibility that interferon might be a ②panacea for viral infections appealed to scientists immediately, but practical difficulties severely limited their research. Cells make only tiny amounts of the substance, and that meager production must be stimulated by either a virus or, as scientists later learned, certain chemicals. An additional problem is that to be effective in clinical treatment, the interferon must come from human cells. The material is exceedingly difficult and enormously expensive to obtain. Most interferon used in recent experiments has come from a laboratory of the Finnish Red Cross in Helsinki, but the American Cancer Society (ACS) has been able to buy only enough to treat half the patients it intended. And although ③the drug appears to be effective against certain viral diseases, its scarcity and high cost have made routine treatment (4) .

Nevertheless, the promise of interferon in the treatment of cancer has been steadily heightened by important breakthroughs in fundamental research. In the early 1970s, after 10 years of full-time study, a Finnish researcher Kari Cantell devised a reliable method to obtain (5) interferon from white blood cells. Although the process produces a material that is only 1% interferon, ⑥it remains the most successful and widely used method. In 1972, Hans Strander at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm found that interferon improved the survival rate among 44 patients having a rare and deadly form of bone cancer. Smaller studies have indicated that interferon is

effective against some cases of breast cancer, cancer of the lymph glands*, and multiple myeloma*.

In July 1978, the ACS announced the largest series of clinical trials of interferon ever conducted. It ⑦earmarked $2 million for the purchase of enough interferon to treat 150 patients. Ten U.S. hospitals and universities were chosen to test four kinds of cancer. The first reports on those tests were released on May 28, 1980. The results indicated that interferon had an anticancer effect but that ⑧its success did not equal that reported in earlier studies. The ACS suggested that impaired effectiveness of one or two shipments of interferon that had been freeze-dried instead of liquid frozen may have contributed to the somewhat disappointing results.

The findings of the ACS study emphasized how much work still needs to be done. Exactly how interferon fights cancer is still unclear. It seems to slow the growth of cells by inhibiting their division* and to boost the activity of the body's natural defense system. Preliminary indications are that interferon causes fewer and less distressing side effects than many cancer drugs, but physicians still need to determine the best dosages and treatment schedules, whether one type of interferon works better than the others, and whether some groups of patients are more responsive than others.

⑨Several recent developments [1 expected　2 in　3 result　4 supplies 5 to　6 were　7 more abundant] of interferon for research. At least ten U.S. firms (and others in Europe and Japan) have invested an estimated total of $150 million in production. The ACS, the Interferon Foundation of Houston, and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) have together budgeted more than $20 million for experiments with the treatment.

In 1980, British scientists announced the first technique for substantially purifying interferon without destroying its activity. They found an antibody which will bind only interferon from white blood cells. With that antibody, they can concentrate it 5,000-fold in a single step.

The exact chemical makeup of two of the three known types of human interferon was reported in 1980. Each interferon molecule has sugar groups attached to a (　A　) of about 150 amino acids, which are the basic (　B　) of all proteins. Scientists determined the (　C　) of those amino acids. The (　D　) of the molecule makes its laboratory synthesis impractical, but chemical synthesis of a segment may be feasible.

Gene splicing* continued to be the most promising source of interferon. Several groups of researchers in 1980 reported the transfer of the appropriate genetic material into bacteria. The bacterial cells, which can be grown in large quantities, have made a protein that seems to be identical to the amino

acid chain of human interferon. One company predicted the bacterial production for clinical use during 1981.

(Notes)

lymph glands:	リンパ腺	multiple myeloma:	多発性骨髄腫
inhibit one's division:	分裂を抑制する	gene splicing:	遺伝子組み換え

(1) From the choices below, choose the words which are the closest in meaning to the underlined part ① in the passage.
1 commits to 2 confirms to 3 dedicates to 4 yields to

(2) From the choices below, choose the phrase which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part ② in the passage.
1. solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases
2. condition of being unable to sleep, over a period of time
3. act or process of destroying something or of being destroyed
4. thing you own or you can carry with you

(3) From the choices below, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the underlined part ③ in the passage.
1 infection 2 disease 3 interferon 4 virus

(4) From the choices below, choose the phrase that best fits into the space ④ in the passage.
1 at home 2 beyond doubt 3 out of the question 4 to the point

(5) From the choices below, choose the phrase that best fits into the space ⑤ in the passage.
1 an insignificant type of 2 a small amount of
3 a substantial shape of 4 the large number of

(6) From the choices below, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the underlined part ⑥ in the passage.
1 cancer 2 interferon 3 the material 4 the process

(7) From the choices below, choose the word which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part ⑦ in the passage.
1 allocated 2 deducted 3 excluded 4 proceeded

(8) From the choices below, choose the most possible reason of the inconsistency described in the underlined part ⑧ in the passage.

1. The interferon had an anticancer effect.
2. The interferon was preserved in a problematic way.
3. Impaired effectiveness did harm to 150 patients to be treated.
4. The transportation system relied on ships or boats instead of faster systems.

(9) Arrange the words in the brackets in the underlined part⑨ so that the whole underlined part ⑨ matches the following meaning: 「ここ最近の開発には、研究用インターフェロンの供給を増やすことになると期待されるものもいくつかあった」. Mark the numbers of the 2nd and 6th words.

(10) From the choices below, choose the combination of words that best fits into the spaces (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the passage.

1	A length	B their	C different	D sequence
2	A sequence	B different	C units	D length
3	A string	B units	C sequence	D length
4	A units	B string	C length	D sequence

(11) From the choices below, choose the two statements that do NOT match the passage.

1. Around 1980, quite a few patients made the most of interferon to cure the common cold, not to mention cancer.
2. Around the middle of 1978 the American Cancer Society announced the largest series ever of clinical trials of interferon, the reports on which were released about two years later.
3. In the long run, it is safe to say that initial interferon produced by animal cells took the place of that produced by bacterial cells using gene splicing.
4. It is desirable that doctors should pay attention to the appropriate way to prescribe interferon for patients and to plan to cure them.
5. It was predicted by a company that interferon produced from bacterial cells could become available for clinical use during 1981.
6. There was a large investment for interferon research and a technique for successfully purifying interferon on a large scale was developed.

読解問題演習 159

(神戸大 1997)

次の文章を読んで問 1～問 5 に答えなさい。

The realist transforms the coherent multiple world into a collection of random objects. He regards reality as that which has an objective existence, but understands no more about objective existence than that which he can touch and feel, sell and buy. A lover of objects and of objectivity, he is in fact caught in a world of symbols and symbolism, where he is unable to see the thing in itself, as it really is, he sees it only (1)in relation to his own story of the world.

The habit of human beings is to see things subjectively or not to see them at all. The more familiar a thing becomes the (　A　) it is seen. In the home, nobody looks at the furniture, they sit on it, eat off it, sleep on it and forget it until they buy something new. When we do look at other people's things, we are usually thinking about their quality, their value, what they say about their owner. Our minds work to continually label and absorb what we see and to fit it neatly into our own pattern. (2)That done, we turn away. This is a sound survival skill but it makes it very difficult to let anything have an existence independent of ourselves, whether furniture or people. It makes it easier to buy symbols, things that have a particular value to us, than it does to buy objects.

My mother, who was poor, never bought objects, she bought symbols. She used to save up to buy something hideous to put in the best parlour. What she bought was factory made and beyond her purse. If she had ever been able to see it in its own right, she could never have spent money on it. (3)She couldn't see it, and nor could any of the neighbours dragged in to admire it. They admired the effort it had taken to save for it. They admired how much it cost. Above all, they admired my mother; the purchase was a success.

I know that when my mother sat in her kitchen that had only a few pieces of handmade furniture, she felt depressed and conscious of her lowly social status. When she sat in her dreadful parlour with a china cup and a bought biscuit, she felt like a lady. The parlour, full of objects unseen but hard won, was a fantasy chamber.

Money culture depends on symbolic reality. It depends on a confusion between the object and what the object represents. To keep you and me buying and upgrading an overstock of meaningless things depends on those things having an acquisitional value. It is the act of buying that is important. Symbolic man (4)as/ himself/ objects/ subjects/ surround/ surrounds/ themselves/ tyrants/ with/ with: "These will obey me. Through them I am worshipped. Through them I exercise control."

(* From *Art Objects: Essays on Ecstasy and Effrontery by Jeanette Winterson, Random House*)

問1　下線部(1)とほぼ同じ意味を表す 1 語を本文中から抜き出して書きなさい。

問2　空所(A)に入る適切な 1 語を書きなさい。

問3　下線部(2)を代名詞 That が指すものを明確にしながら日本語に訳しなさい。

問4　下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問5　下線部(4)の各語を意味が通るように並べ替えなさい。

読解問題演習 160

(神戸大 1999)

次の文章はあるクラブの設立２周年を祝うスピーチです。これを読んで、問１～問４に答えなさい。

I am here tonight to wish your club a happy birthday.

Now I myself have reached that stage in life where I like to have my birthdays remembered but not my age.

But then, of course, I am older than two. I suppose I am what is called middle-aged, which is when you start eating what is good for you and not what you like.

I hope your club has many, many more birthdays.

This must be a great day for those who conceived the idea of building these halls. Your baby is two years old today, and a strong, healthy baby it looks to me. (1)Everyone who has had anything to do with bringing it to life and rearing it this far must be very proud.

Life has no pleasure nobler than that of friendship. This is a truth which you discovered a long time ago. That is why you join one another here so frequently. Seeing you so happy is a pleasant experience to all of us who are honoured to call on you.

People who are getting on in years have found out what is the secret of peacefulness and happiness. This is something which is denied the young and the middle-aged. Perhaps if we were to come and see you oftener we would discover what this secret is. Part of it I am sure is that happiness is something you cannot chase and catch. Young people spend their life chasing it, but somehow they never quite get hold of it.

(2)I think that I am now old enough to realize that happiness is a gift which comes quietly when one least thinks about it. A good example of this is to be found in a pretty little story called (3)'Golden Windows'. It tells of children playing in the front garden of their home one evening and seeing a palace with windows of gold on a far-off hill. They decide to go to this palace, so they climb their garden wall, walk down their street, through some bushes, across some marshes until finally they reach the hill and climb it.

But at the top disappointment awaits them. They find that their palace with the golden windows is only an old ruin whose windows have been touched by the setting sun. They are now very sad so they turn to go home ; but there, in the distance, they see their house. From here, though, that has golden windows.

Young people strive hard, yet, too often, lose sight of the things that are really worthwhile.

問1　このスピーチの対象を下から選びなさい。

(ア)　junior athletes' club
(イ)　middle-aged teachers' club
(ウ)　senior citizens' club
(エ)　young mothers' club

問2　下線部(1)を代名詞 it が指すものを明確にしながら日本語に訳しなさい。

問3　下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4　下線部(3)の'Golden Windows'の物語のあらすじを 100 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

									100