

人は年齢によって変化していきます。都市は、時代とともに変化していくものもあれば、変化しないものもあります。アメリカの都市はどうでしょうか。確認してみましょう。

American cities changed in many ways after World War II. Many people moved out of the city. They moved to the suburbs, the areas around a city. Most of the people who moved were rich. Poor people usually did not have enough money to move. They stayed in the cities.

suburb
郊外

(A) But money was only a part of the problem. Many people believed that American cities were dying. They had good reason to believe this. City streets were sadly empty. Many neighborhoods and parks were dirty and dangerous. In some places buildings were falling down. And nobody seemed to care. This was the real problem. Most of the people and businesses with money were in the suburbs. They did not care what happened to the cities.

empty
人通りのない
neighborhood
地域、区域

(B) During the 1950s there was another important change in American cities. Businesses began to leave the city, too. They left because the people in the city were poorer. Poor people do not have much money to buy things. So many shops and restaurants moved out to the suburbs. People in the suburbs had much money to spend.

(C) Cities began to have many serious problems. The rich people and the businesses did not pay city taxes any more. The poor people could not pay much money in taxes. So cities had less money for schools and housing. Sometimes they could not pay their police officers or firefighters. And they could not take good care of their streets and parks.

serious
深刻な

firefighter
消防士

□1 上の文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 上のパラグラフ(A)~(C)を意味が通るように並べかえ、その順番を書きなさい。

(→ →)

(2) 下線部 this の内容として正しいものを⑦~⑩から1つ選びなさい。

()

⑦都市の問題ではお金が重要であるということ。

⑧アメリカの都市が死にかけているということ。

⑨アメリカの都市の通りは人通りがないということ。

□2 次の各問いの()内の語を、意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

① The girl (good, of, care, took) her mother.

② Does the city (less, for, have, money) street children this year?

③ (seems, help, nobody, to) the injured dog.

□3 次の各問いの日本語を参考に、()内に適語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

① その少年は本を買うお金が十分なかった。

The boy didn't have () () () buy a book.

② 少年は町を出て行った。

The boy () () () the town.

③ 私には父親を誇る十分な理由がある。

I () () () to be proud of my father.

④ その古い城には何が起こったのですか。

() () () the old castle?

□4 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

① Japanese and American mothers seem to spend almost the same amount of time in caretaking activities when their babies are awake. (桜苑林大)

② It seems that psychologists have cured millions of people of depression, but not necessarily made them happy — an important difference. (中央大)

重要関連語句

city hall 市役所 máyor 市長 city planning 都市計画 constrúction 建設
infrastructure 基礎となる施設、インフラ inhábitant 住民

日本やヨーロッパなどの先進国では少子高齢化が大きな問題となっています。では、発展途上国はどうでしょうか。中近東の国々を例に取り上げ、問題点を探りましょう。

While many economically advanced countries, such as Japan, are facing an aging society, other countries face the opposite situation. In the case of countries in the Middle East region, there has been a rapid growth in the youth population. Currently, in those countries the number of people under the age of 24 is somewhere between 50 and 65 percent of the total population. (1)

The obvious problem in the short term concerns the pressure on the infrastructures of those Middle-Eastern countries. It will be difficult for the countries to offer adequate housing, schools or roads. Perhaps the biggest problem, though, is the shortage of available jobs. (2) Even those with university degrees find it extremely difficult to find a decent job. Not only is it a waste of talent to have such high unemployment among young people, but this situation is also contributing to social instability and is leading people towards having extreme political views.

Despite such problems, however, there are many economic advantages to be had from a rapidly expanding youth population. For instance, unlike the case in Europe, the U.S. or Japan, the countries in the Middle East do not face a crisis in their pension or healthcare systems. (3) Moreover, the abundance of available workers in the Middle East presents companies in the region with the ability for expanded production.

The growing youth population, combined with the rising price of oil, may present the Middle East with a great opportunity for economic development. (4) If that is done, the power of youth in the Middle East may lead to a transformation of the region.

(劉協大)

□ 1 本文の(1)~(4)に、A~Dの英文を1つずつ入れ、筋の通った文章にしなさい。

- A. The current rate of youth unemployment in the Middle East is very high at around 25 percent.
 B. This is because the taxes paid by young people can help to cover the expenditures of the elderly.

economically
経済的に
advanced country
先進国
face
直面する
opposite
反対の

infrastructure
社会基盤
adequate
十分な
shortage
不足
available
入手できる
decent
かなり良い
unemployment
失業
contribute
貢献する

abundance
豊富, 多数

transformation
変革, 転換

- C. One key for success will be to work out the short-term problems mentioned above so that the potential of young people is not wasted.
 D. This situation poses a number of problems in the short term, but at the same time provides long-term possibilities.

□ 2 次の日本語を参考に、各文の()に適切な英語を書き入れなさい。

- ① この活動は世界平和に貢献しているのだろうか。
 I wonder whether this activity is () () world peace.
 ② 私たちの運動が地域の安定につながることを希望しています。
 We hope our movement will () () the stability in the region.
 ③ その新しい理論は実践と結びついていない。
 The new theory is not () () practice.

□ 3 次の日本語を参考に、各文の()内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① 科学者たちは気象衛星を打ち上げるのは困難だとわかった。
 The scientists (it / to / difficult / found / launch) the weather satellite.

 ② 科学者たちにとって新しい衛星を組み立てるのは簡単なことではないだろう。
 It won't (for / assemble / be / to / the scientists / easy) a new satellite.

 ③ その衛星は私たちに宇宙について多くの情報を与えてくれるでしょう。
 The satellite (us / will / with / present / a) lot of information about space.

□ 4 次の各文の()内に入るものを㉑~㉓の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① The president succeeded in starting the new business () such difficulties.
 ㉑ besides ㉒ despite ㉓ though
 ② Developed countries () Japan and France should help developing countries.
 ㉑ as instance ㉒ like as ㉓ such as
 ③ () university degrees can find a decent job easily.
 ㉑ Those in ㉒ Those of ㉓ Those with

□ 5 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

Tragically, not only is this boy seriously injured, but also the accident has a strange effect on his mind—it makes his memory perfect. (実践女子大)

今や世界の人口は60億をすでに突破し、いったいどこまで増えるのか心配ですが、人口が増えたと何が起きるのでしょうか。ここでは女性の役割の変化という視点から考えてみましょう。

With the population explosion, the pressure on women to marry is going to be reduced, and the pressure to be mothers is going to be enormously reduced. For the first time in history we're not going to tell a woman that "your principal glory is to be (①)."

explosion
爆発

enormously
非常に
principal
主要な

By telling women that their major job was to be wives and mothers, we told most men their major job was to be (②), so men often could not do the things they wanted to do most. We always talk about (③) women might have had, if they hadn't had those five children. But (④) looks at fathers and thinks what a wonderful life he'd have had if he hadn't had those five children.

stockbroker
株式仲買人
inherit
相続する

He might have been able to paint instead of being a stockbroker. Or a musician, instead of running (⑤) (inherited, store, a, he, jewelry). When you shut women up in a home and require wifehood and motherhood, you shut men up and require husbandhood and fatherhood at the same time. As we reduce the requirements for motherhood, we reduce the requirements for fatherhood. And we'll release a lot of people to be individuals and (⑥) (to, as, contributions, individuals, make), rather than as parents.

contribution
貢献

(玉川大)

□1 上の文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 本文の①～④に入るものを、それぞれ㉗～㉙から1つずつ選びなさい。

① ㉗ a husband and father ㉘ a wife and mother ㉙ a wife and a husband

()

② ㉗ breadwinners ㉘ good fathers ㉙ good teachers

()

③ ㉗ good children ㉘ good husbands ㉙ the wonderful careers

()

④ ㉗ anybody ㉘ everybody ㉙ nobody

()

(2) ⑤と⑥の()内の語を、意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

⑤

⑥

□2 次の各文の()内の語を、意味が通るように適切な形に直しなさい。

① I wish I (study) when I was young. ()

② I wish he (be) here with me now. ()

③ If you (come) earlier, you could have seen the parade. ()

④ If you (have) a million dollars, what would you do? ()

⑤ Ken, it's high time you (go) to bed. ()

□3 次の各問いの日本語を参考に、()内に適語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

① 少年は小さな部屋に閉じ込められていました。

The boy was () () in a small room.

② 少年は初めて外に出ることができました。

The boy was able to go out () the () time.

③ 少年は家にいるのではなく外に出ることができました。

The boy was able to go out () () staying at home.

④ 少年は家にいるよりはむしろ外で遊ぶでしょう。

The boy will play outside () () stay at home.

⑤ 同時に、少年はスポーツを楽しむことができます。

The boy is able to enjoy sports () the () time.

□4 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

One day my dad stood up and blood poured out of his mouth. We rushed him to the hospital. The doctors said something had burst in his intestines. He was sent home, but a few days later it happened again. After the third time, the doctors said that if it happened again, it could kill him. (成城大)

(注) intestine 腸

.....
.....
.....

重要関連語句

percentage パーセンテージ billion 10億 rate 割合 growth 成長 shortage 不足
prosperity 繁栄 a large (small) population 多い(少ない)人口

手引き

私たちが住む地球はさまざまな問題を抱えています。中でも砂漠化は最大の問題のひとつです。その昔、アフリカは樹木が生い茂る大地だったとは、今の様子からは想像できないのですが…

Throughout the world, about 60,000 square kilometers of land become desert each year. ①This means that a huge area of land, almost equal to the islands of Kyushu and Shikoku combined, is losing productivity each year. The situation is particularly severe in Africa. About one-third of the total land area is in danger of desertification, and ②this has affected nearly 80 percent of the farming population. The biggest causes of desertification are man-made, including overfarming and mismanagement of the land, and these are linked to the population explosion in developing countries. 10 In 1996, the Desertification Treaty was put into effect, and since then, a small number of countries have been moving forward with plans of action at the local level. However, worldwide awareness of desertification remains rather low, and funds are scarce. ③It remains to be seen whether or not Africa can eventually be 15 restored to its former green beauty. 〔東京経済大〕

combine
組み合わせる

severe
厳しい

desertification
砂漠化

treaty
条約

put ~ into effect
(法律などを)発効させる

awareness
意識

restore
回復する

□1 上の文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 下線部①と②の this の内容として正しいものを、それぞれ㉠～㉣から1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① ㉠九州で毎年約6万平方キロメートルが砂漠になっていること。 ()
- ② ㉡九州と四国で合わせて約6万平方キロメートルの砂漠があること。
- ③ ㉢世界で毎年約6万平方キロメートルが砂漠になっていること。
- ④ ㉣アフリカの約3分の1が砂漠化の危機にあること。 ()
- ⑤ ㉠アフリカの砂漠化が農民に影響を与えていること。
- ⑥ ㉡アフリカの砂漠化は人為的なものであること。

(2) 下線部③を日本語に訳しなさい。

□2 次の各問いの()内の語を、意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

- ① The nuclear power plant (exploding, danger, in, is, of).

- ② When (put, effect, the treaty, was, into)?

- ③ All the students (forward, have, moving, with, been) their plans.

□3 次の各問いの日本語を参考に、()内に適語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

- ① あの選手は能力がケンと互角だ。

That player is () () Ken in ability.

- ② 生徒の5分の1はケンが勝つと思っている。

()-() of the students are sure Ken will win.

- ③ この試合はナショナルチームの選考と関係がある。

This game is () () the selection of the national team.

- ④ ナショナルチームの一員になれるのはわずかな数の選手だけである。

Only a () () of players can be the members of the national team.

□4 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。ただし、①は下線部のみ訳しなさい。

- ① The important question to ask yourself is not whether you like the change. It simply does not matter if you like it; change will go on independent of your opinion about it. 〔豊心女子大〕

- ② On one of these occasions, it became clear that there was something of importance that Colonel Bradford wanted to talk about, but for some reason he was reluctant to do so. 〔東京女子大〕

重要関連語句

acid rain 酸性雨 carbon dioxide 二酸化炭素 oxygen 酸素 deforestation 森林破壊
pollution 汚染 environment 環境 climate 気候 temperature 気温