Ⅰ． 次の(A)～(C)において，意味が通じるように，１～４のそれぞれの（　　）に与えられた文字で始まる英語を１語ずつ書きなさい。

(A) Patient: Do I really have to have this shot.
Physician: Yes, don't move; just keep (s　1　) for five seconds.

(B) Teacher: Do you know what a bay is?
Student: It's a (b　2　) of water that is partly enclosed by land.

(C) Kari: How is your science project coming (a　3　)?
Tom: It's finished, but things didn't (w　4　) out as I thought they would.

Ⅱ． 次の(1)～(4)において，語法，文脈から判断して（　　）に入る最も適当なものを(a)～(d)より１つ選び，その記号を書きなさい。

(1) His draft contained so many errors as to (　　) it useless.
(a) fare　(b) subdue　(c) advocate　(d) render

(2) Adam came forward and (　　) his sister.
(a) burst　(b) chuckled　(c) embraced　(d) backward

(3) The doctor used some drugs to (　　) the spread of the disease.
(a) innovate　(b) discredit　(c) arrest　(d) trot

(4) Several features of HIV have (　　) efforts to develop a vaccine.
(a) frustrated　(b) restructuring　(c) striving　(d) content

Ⅲ．次の(1)～(4)において，それぞれの英文に余計な語が１語あれば，該当する語を書きなさい。余計な語がなく，そのままでよい場合は○印を書きなさい。

(1) As scary as it may have seem there is nothing for it but to talk to the president.

(2) He had completed yet another adventure, and he was none the worse for wear.

(3) Each stage of change in the Moon's visible surface what is called a phase.

(4) Overcoming the bias that has developed over the years it would not be easy.

Ⅳ．左の(1)～(4)につづく英語として，語法，文脈から判断して最も適当なものを右の(a)～(d)より１つ選び，その記号を書きなさい。なお，(a)～(d)はそれぞれ１回しか使えません。

(1)	Our leader was called to account	(a)	it out with details.
(2)	The price increases in proportion	(b)	but to each his own.
(3)	I'd have chosen a bright color myself,	(c)	for the errors.
(4)	He took a simple story and fleshed	(d)	to the size of the product.

V. 次の(1)～(3)の各組の英文のうち，最も適当なものを(a)～(d)より１つえらび，その記号を書きなさい。

(1) (a) A nuclear is covered by membrane that are the central part of an alive cell.
(b) A nucleus is the central part of a living cell, which is covered with a membrane.
(c) Nucleus are covered with membrane that is the central part of alive cell.
(d) A nuclear is the central part of livings cell, which are covered by a membrane.

(2) (a) The formation of proteins is essential for live because it need nitrogen.
(b) Nitrogen is essential for live because it is need in formation of the protein.
(c) Nitrogen is essential for life because it is needed in the formation of proteins.
(d) The form of proteins are essential for life because it is needed nitrogen.

(3) (a) The lawyer was fortunately able to council them not to adept this settlement offer.
(b) Fortunately the lawyer could consul them not to adept this settlement offer.
(c) The lawyer was fortunately able to council them not to accept these settlement offer.
(d) Fortunately the lawyer was able to counsel them not to accept this settlement offer.

Ⅵ. 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

How much salt do we eat? In the 1980s, before it was widely known to be associated with high blood pressure, salt consumption in the United States was between 6 and 15 grams a day. The WHO target daily intake is 5 grams. National governments are happy to sanction(1) higher levels — 6 grams in the UK — which are reprinted on many food packets. But we still eat more salt than this. (A) On its website the European Salt Producers' Association proudly, if perhaps a little incautiously, touts(2) a figure of 8 grams a day *per capita salt consumption. Americans still consume around 10 grams a day.

The producers are vigorous in their defense of people's right to consume as much salt as they want, in tones that at times recall the tobacco lobby.(3) There is no need for healthy people to reduce their salt intake, they insist, while casting doubt on studies linking sodium to high blood pressure. In some cases, they(4) point out, elderly people have died apparently because they have not been getting enough salt. Although the 6-gram daily allowance applies to adults of all ages, the elderly are more susceptible to high blood pressure and so presumably more likely to act on heightened fears by cutting out salt. (B)

But salt is not like smoking, because you aren't always aware of it when you indulge. The recommended daily allowance is well publicized, but this information is of little use if you cannot calculate your intake. This is almost impossible to do. Packaged foods have long been obliged to list their major ingredients, which often include salt, but they(5) do not have to declare the relative amount of salt present. More recently, in response to concerns not only about salt, but also about fats and sugar, manufacturers have begun to include panels of "nutrition information," and some also give overall "guideline daily amounts" of these dietary elements. (C) In the UK, this apparently helpful gesture has been viewed as a pre-emptive measure to head off a "traffic lights" scheme proposed in 2005 by the Food Standards Agency to display much more readily understood red, yellow or green gradings for these substances.

But even declaring salt content is not transparently done. Some global brands such as Heinz and Kellogg's responsibly give figures for salt and for that salt in terms of its sodium content alone. Cereals are especially assiduous(6) about displaying this information, perhaps because it is at breakfast that we are most likely to pause to consider our dietary health. But many products indicate salt only as sodium. In a sense, this is medically useful since sodium is the component of salt linked to high blood pressure. (D) But it is helpful to the manufacturers too, as 5 grams of salt, for example, corresponds to just 2 grams of sodium, which makes the danger appear less to consumers not fully [X] on the chemistry. In fact, although sodium and salt can be shown interchangeably on food labels, they are not necessarily equivalent at all, as other ingredients such as baking powder also contain sodium.

[Adapted from Simon Briscoe *and* Hugh Aldersey-Williams, *Panicology*, 2009.]

〈注〉 *per capita：「1人当たりの」

問 1. 下線部(1), (2), (6)の語の本文中での意味と最も近い意味を表す語を，それぞれ1～4の中から1つずつ選び，番号で答えなさい。

(1)	sanction	1. acquire	2. aspire	3. approve	4. assess
(2)	touts	1. appraises	2. promises	3. promotes	4. undertakes
(6)	assiduous	1. diligent	2. emphatic	3. obliging	4. sinister

問 2. 下線部(4)と(5)の they が示す内容を，それぞれ本文中の英語で答えなさい。

問 3. 次の文を本文中の（ A ），（ B ），（ C ），（ D ）のいずれかに挿入する場合，どこが最も適切な箇所か。1つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

Not all people should automatically reduce their salt intake, therefore.

問 4. 空所[X]に入れるのに最も適切なものを，1～4の中から1つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

1. brief　　2. briefing　　3. briefed　　4. briefs

問 5. 第1～2パラグラフの内容と矛盾する内容を持つ文を，次の1)～4)から1つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

1) An American consuming 13 grams of salt every day was not an exception in the 1980s.
2) The target daily salt intake of the UK government is more than that of WHO.
3) It is not too much to say Americans consume twice as much salt as is recommended by WHO.
4) It is not true that elderly people are more likely to have high blood pressure.

問 6. 第3～4パラグラフの内容と矛盾しない内容を持つ文を，次の1)～4)から1つ選び，番号で答えなさい。

1) We can easily make a calculation of the amount of salt we consume every day.
2) Giving overall “guideline daily amounts” has assisted a “traffic lights” scheme.
3) Sodium has something to do with high blood pressure.
4) Salt and sodium are equivalent because baking powder does not contain sodium.

問 7. 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

Ⅶ. 次の日本語の文を英訳しなさい。

お医者さんは患者になかなか癌だと言いづらい。よほど強い人でないと，病人はショックで病状が悪くなってしまう。

［梅原猛(著)『梅原猛の授業　仏教』(2006)から一部変更］