

1. 空所に入る語句を (1) ～ (4) から一つ選んでください。 (2 点×10)

問題 1-1 In the metropolitan area, 90% of vehicles are () owned.

(1) privately (2) private (3) privileged (4) principally

問題 1-2 If you need () in another language, press the red button.

(1) to assist (2) assistance (3) an assistant (4) assist

問題 1-3 Add \$ 5.00 postage per quarter for overseas ().

(1) post (2) deliveries (3) stamp (4) transportation

問題 1-4 Researchers were finally able to create a () vaccine against the dreaded diseases.

(1) potent (2) vacant (3) fluent (4) potential

問題 1-5 Each product has to meet a certain () before it is allowed to be shipped.

(1) law (2) standard (3) promise (4) level

問題 1-6 All new employees are () to have a physical examination before they start working.

(1) questioned (2) demanded (3) requested (4) desired

問題 1-7 Cancer, which used to be considered (), is now considered highly curable.

(1) deadly (2) lethal (3) fatal (4) mortal

問題 1-8 Over fifty people are expected () Sunday for the workshop.

(1) following (2) next (3) last (4) coming

問題 1-9 The photograph was taken () before the trial opened.

(1) just (2) only (3) about (4) around

問題 1-10 Please do not leave the room () I've finished giving my report.

(1) while (2) until (3) during (4) due to

問題 2 以下の日本語の英訳です。空所を埋めてください。(4 点 x5)

問題 2-1 この魚の料理方法を教えてくださいませんか。

Can you tell me () () () this fish.

問題 2-2 このケーキはあのケーキよりもおいしいです。

This cake is () () () that cake.

問題 2-3 私はとても忙しいので、いうことができません。

I am () () () I can't come.

問題 2-4 それは私が、今、探しているものです。

That is () () () () for now.

問題 2-5 日曜日が忙しいかどうかわかりません。

I am not sure () () () () busy on Sunday or not.

3. 以下の英文の要約を作成してください。(30 点×2)

問題 3-1 国連食糧農業機関 (Food and Agriculture Organization ; FAO) と世界保健機関 (World Health Organization ; WHO) が 2024 年 10 月に公表した “What are healthy diets? Joint statement by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization” の抜粋です。要約を作成してください。

Overview

Healthy diets promote health, growth and development, support active lifestyles, prevent nutrient deficiencies and excesses, communicable and noncommunicable diseases, foodborne diseases and promote wellbeing. The exact make-up of a diet will vary depending on individual characteristics, preferences and beliefs, cultural context, locally available foods and dietary customs. However, the basic principles of what constitutes healthy diets remain the same. In this document the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have formulated principles of what constitute healthy diets, underpinned by guidelines and other normative elements developed by the two Organizations. The principles provide the basis for the design of policies aimed at improving diet and for the assessment of the healthiness of diets.

1. Principles of healthy diets

Healthy diets need to meet four core principles, universal in their application, based on human biology and underpinned by evidence. To be healthy, diets need to be:

Adequate

Providing enough essential nutrients to prevent deficiencies and promote health, without excess.

Balanced

In energy intake, and energy sources (i.e., fats, carbohydrates and proteins) to promote healthy weight, growth and disease prevention.

Moderate

In consumption of foods, nutrients or other compounds associated with detrimental health effects.

Diverse

Including a wide variety of nutritious foods within and across food groups to favour nutrient adequacy and consumption of other health promoting substances.

What are healthy diets? Joint statement by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization-抜粋

問題 3-2 2023 年に Nutrients に掲載された栄養疫学に関する論文の Abstract です。要約を作成してください。

Abstract: In this cross-sectional study, we evaluated nutrient intake adequacy in 4450 Japanese people aged 1–79 years. Dietary data was collected through non-consecutive 8-day weighed dietary records. Usual nutrient intakes from foods and beverages were estimated using the Multiple Source Method. Participant proportions with intakes below and above the Japanese Dietary Reference Intakes (2020) were calculated. Usual intakes of most nutrients were below the Estimated Average Requirement; calcium showed a high percentage of inadequacy across all sex and age groups (29–88%), and iron showed a high inadequacy among females aged 12–64 years (79–95%). The percentages of energy from protein and carbohydrates, dietary fibre, and potassium were typically below the lower limit of the Tentative Dietary Goal for Preventing Lifestyle-related Diseases (DG). Furthermore, over 20% of the participants exceeded the upper limit of the DG for the percentages of energy from total and saturated fats, and over 88% exceeded the upper limit of the DG for sodium. Japanese children and adults could improve their nutrient intake by increasing calcium, iron, dietary fibre, and potassium and reducing total and saturated fats and sodium. These findings can inform policies and interventions to improve nutrient intake in Japan.

Shinozaki N, Murakami K, Masayasu S, Sasaki S. Usual nutrient intake distribution and prevalence of nutrient intake inadequacy among Japanese children and adults: A nationwide study based on 8-day dietary records. Nutrients. 2023 Dec 14;15(24)より