

LESSON 1

【1】 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えよ。〈2001年 京都産業大〉

When Oakland High School in California moved into a new building, the students and teachers noticed a strong smell. Then almost half of the students began to have headaches and sore throats and to be very tired.

These three symptoms disappeared on weekends. The cause was a mystery.

- 5 Experts came to investigate and find the cause of the sickness. Finally, they discovered that the air in the building was not safe to breathe. They were surprised to find that the cause was the shelves in the school library! These shelves were made of particleboard — that is, an inexpensive kind of board that is made of very small pieces of wood held together with a chemical.
- 10 This is just one example of a modern problem that is most common in cities: indoor air pollution.

People have worried about smog for many years, and the government has spent billions of dollars to try to clean up the air in big cities. But now we find that there is no escape from unhealthy air. Recent studies have

15 shown that the air inside many homes, office buildings, and schools is full  
of pollutants: chemicals, bacteria, smoke, and gases. These pollutants are  
causing a group of unpleasant and dangerous symptoms that experts call  
“sick building syndrome.” A “sick building” might be a small house in a  
rural area or an enormous office building in an urban center.

20 A recent study reached a surprising conclusion: indoor air pollution is  
almost two to five times worse than outdoor pollution! This is almost  
always true even in buildings that are close to factories that produce  
chemicals. The solution to this problem would seem very clear: open your  
windows and stay out of modern office buildings with windows that don't  
25 open.

Unfortunately, the solution might not be so simple. Better ventilation —  
a system for bringing in fresh air — can cut indoor air pollution to a safe  
level, but lack of ventilation is seldom the main cause of the problem.  
Experts have found that buildings create their own pollution. Imagine a  
30 typical home. The people who live there burn oil, wood, or gas for cooking

and heating. They might smoke cigarettes, pipes or cigars. They use chemicals for cleaning. They use hundreds of products made of plastic or particleboard. These products, such as the shelves in Oakland High School, give off chemicals that we can't see but that we do breathe in. And in many  
35 areas, the ground under the house might send a dangerous gas called radon into the home. The people in the house are breathing in a "chemical soup," and medical experts worry about how dangerous this may be for the human body.

本文の内容に最もよく合うものを一つ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- 1 Experts came to Oakland High School and ( ).
  1. discovered a strong smell in the library
  2. found the air in the library safe to breathe
  3. found that some shelves were the cause of the problem
  4. discovered that the symptoms appeared on the weekends
  
- 2 “Sick building syndrome” is caused by ( ).
  1. the experts that study pollution
  2. the symptoms of various chemicals
  3. things that pollute the air indoors
  4. things that pollute the air outdoors

- 3 The outdoor air is ( ).
1. almost always as bad as the air inside a modern building
  2. almost always cleaner than the air inside a modern building
  3. almost always much worse than the air inside a modern building
  4. about as clean as the air inside a modern office building with windows that do not open
- 4 In this passage, “chemical soup” refers to ( ).
1. a dangerous gas called radon
  2. a soup made of visible chemicals
  3. the polluted air inside a building
  4. something recommended by medical experts

5 According to this passage, pollution inside houses ( ).

1. is mainly caused by cooking
2. mostly comes from inexpensive particleboard
3. is largely brought into the house from the outside
4. comes chiefly from what people living there do and use

6 This passage claims that ( ).

1. we cannot get away from unsafe air
2. there are a few pollutants that we cannot see
3. we should live in a small house in a rural area
4. insufficient ventilation is usually the main problem

<句と節の働き>

	( 名 )	< 形 >	[ 副 ]	
句	to V··	to V··	to V··	不定詞
	Ving··			動名詞
		Ving ·· Vpp ··	Ving ·· 【分構】 Vpp ·· 【分構】	現在分詞 過去分詞
		前置詞＋名詞	前置詞＋名詞	前置詞句
節	what (S') V'	関代 (S') V' 関副 S' V' 前＋関代 S' V'		関係詞節
	that S' V' whether S' V' if S' V'		that S' V' whether S' V' if S' V' その他の従接 S' V'	従属接続詞節
	疑問詞 (S') V'			間接疑問文

☞  
S, O, C, 目, 同格

☞  
名詞を修飾  
Cになる

☞  
名詞以外を修飾