

長文 4 択問題の解法 (2)

□ 本文を巧みに言い換えた選択肢表現にまどわされるな！

◆ 次の英文を読んで、設問の解答として最も適当なものを、(A)～(D)の中から選びなさい。(224 words)

【1998 早大・人科】

The products of the tobacco industry are the most readily preventable modern cause of premature death and disease. Tobacco has been used for centuries, although it was not until the development of mass production and marketing techniques that the habit became widespread. There are more than one billion smokers in the world today, the majority of whom live in poor countries.

The per capita consumption of tobacco peaked in some countries of Western Europe, North America and Australasia over three decades ago and has been declining in many of these countries, although the decline may have stopped in the 1990s. A feature of the tobacco market in wealthy countries is the growth in the consumption by young people, especially women, even where consumption is declining in men and older people. Lung cancer has already overtaken breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer death in women in the United States of America, and the worldwide lung cancer epidemic is still evolving.

Another important aspect of smoking trends in wealthy countries is the widening social class gradients in cigarette smoking. Although smoking used to be a habit of wealthy people, this has not been the case over the last few decades. Since the first authoritative public health campaigns of the early 1960s, privileged groups have increasingly given up smoking and overall smoking prevalence has declined.

<問題>

1. What is the cause of today's widespread smoking habit?
 - (A) Large-scale production of tobacco
 - (B) The privileged groups' favorite pastime
 - (C) Young people's strong curiosity
 - (D) Vague anxieties about the future

2. How has the per capita consumption of tobacco changed in wealthy countries?
 - (A) It has increased dramatically.
 - (B) It has grown slowly but steadily.
 - (C) It has remained stable for 30 years.
 - (D) It first rose but has been falling.

3. What is a feature of the tobacco market in wealthy countries?
 - (A) An increase in tobacco consumption among men
 - (B) A change in the smoking habits among social classes
 - (C) Awareness of breast cancer as a serious disease
 - (D) Widespread promotion of anti-smoking campaigns

<解法：Scanning ⇒ 消去法> 本文を巧みに言い換えた選択肢表現にまどわされるな！

1. What is the cause of today's widespread smoking habit?

- (A) **Large-scale production of tobacco**
- (B) The privileged groups' favorite pastime
- (C) Young people's strong curiosity
- (D) Vague anxieties about the future

<該当箇所：本文 1 段落>

Tobacco has been used for centuries, although **it was not until the development of mass production and marketing techniques that the habit became widespread.**

2. How has the per capita consumption of tobacco changed in wealthy countries?

- (A) It has increased dramatically.
- (B) It has grown slowly but steadily.
- (C) It has remained stable for 30 years.
- (D) It first rose but has been falling.**

<該当箇所：本文 2 段落>

The per capita consumption of tobacco **peaked** in some countries of Western Europe, North America and Australasia over three decades ago and **has been declining** in many of these countries, although **the decline may have stopped in the 1990s**.

* **per capita consumption** : the average consumption per person within a population

* **Australasia** : オーストラレーシア 《オーストラリア・ニュージーランドとその付近の諸島》.

3. What is a feature of the tobacco market in wealthy countries?

- (A) An increase in tobacco consumption among men
- (B) A change in the smoking habits among social classes**
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- (D) Widespread promotion of anti-smoking campaigns

<該当箇所：本文 2 段落+本文 3 段落>

A feature of the tobacco market in wealthy countries is **the growth in the consumption by young people, especially women**, even where consumption is **declining in men and older people**.

Another important aspect of smoking trends in wealthy countries is **the widening social class gradients in cigarette smoking**. Although smoking **used to be a habit of wealthy people**, **this has not been the case over the last few decades**.

*gradient: the rate of change of something such as temperature or pressure