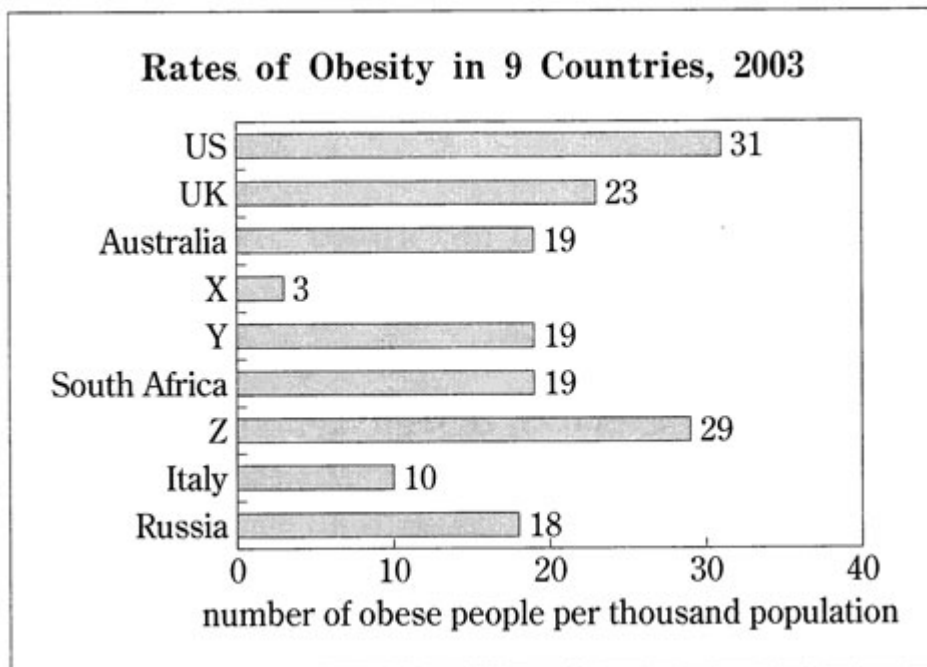次の文章とグラフを読み，下の問い（A・B）に答えよ。

The world has a weight problem. The International *Obesity Task Force (IOTF) has revealed that 1.7 billion of the planet's 6 billion people are overweight or obese. Over the past decade the number of obese people has shot up by 50 percent, rising from 200 million in 1993 to 300 million in 2003. The problem is so widespread that the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared obesity a global epidemic.

How did so many of us get so fat? The problem comes from the combination of a number of modern trends: rising affluence and urbanization; the wide use of cars, computers, fast food and television; and the 21st-century work culture, with its desk jobs and long hours. The chart below shows some examples of obesity rates in different parts of the world.

Rates of Obesity in 9 Countries, 2003

Country	number of obese people per thousand population
US	31
UK	23
Australia	19
X	3
Y	19
South Africa	19
Z	29
Italy	10
Russia	18

number of obese people per thousand population

The United States of America, home of all the above-mentioned modern trends, naturally scores very high with a rate of 31 per thousand people. Greece has about the same high rate. As Mediterranean people have moved to urban areas, they have abandoned their famously healthy diet of olive oil, fish and fruit, prompting the Italian and Greek governments to launch anti-junk-food campaigns. Brazilians, too, have changed to a less healthy diet In Brazil the poor used to fill up on beans, which provided iron and protein. But mass movement to the cities has meant that people eat fewer meals at home; beans and rice have given way to burgers and ice cream. In South African women, plumpness has always signified health, wealth and fertility. Over the last generation, fears of looking like a victim of AIDS commonly known as "the slimming disease" --- have reinforced the traditional respect for fat. The obesity rate in that country is now 19. In Japan, the fattest members of the population are middle-aged men, so stressed and overworked that they often don't have dinner until almost midnight. The obesity rate of Japan, however, is low; it is only about a

tenth that of the United States.

Some countries are starting to introduce new laws to regulate food producers. Rio de Janeiro's 1,035 public schools have banned junk food, building a lunch program around the old-fashioned beans and vegetables. Both the British and Australian medical associations are pushing for a tax on fatty foods. At a recent conference on obesity in Europe, IOTF experts recommended following the example of Sweden, where it's illegal to advertise fatty foods on television to kids under 12.

(注) obesity:肥満

A　グラフのX, Y, Zに対応する国名の組合せが, その順に示きれている。最も適当な配列のものを, 次の①〜⑥のうちから一つ選べ。[　1　]

① Brazil-Greece-Japan

② Brazil-Japan-Greece

③ Greece-Japan-Brazil

④ Greece- Brazil-Japan

⑤ Japan-Brazil-Greece

⑥ Japan-Greece-Brazil

B　次の問い(問1〜4)の[　2　]〜[　5　]に入れるのに最も適当なものを, それぞれ下の①〜④のうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 According to the IOTF, about　[　2　] percent of the world's population is either overweight or obese.

① 3.4　　② 5　③ 19　　④ 28

問2 Why have many Greeks gained so much weight? [　3　]

① Because they have changed their eating habits.

② Because they have filled up on beans.

③ Because they have moved to Mediterranean areas.

④ Because they have been using too much olive oil in their food.

問3 To South African women, being plump does NOT mean [　4　]

① being healthy

② being wealthy

③ being middle-aged

④ being able to have babies

問4 The passage suggests that [　5　] .

① obesity problems result from the change from urban to rural lifestyles

②　Brazil has started to use beans and vegetables in its burgers and ice cream

③　in Britain and Australia, medical associations oppose a tax on fatty foods

④ some experts think TV advertisements for fatty foods should be limited