

平成 17 年度 入学試験問題

外 国 語

英 語

2 月 25 日(金) 9 : 00—10 : 30

(医 学 部)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図まで、この冊子と答案紙を開いてはいけない。
2. 問題冊子のページ数は、8 ページである。
3. 問題冊子とは別に答案紙が 4 枚ある。
4. 落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつたら、ただちに申し出よ。
5. 解答にかかる前に答案紙左端の折り目をていねいに切り離し、答案紙のそれぞれの所定の 2 箇所受験番号を記入せよ。
6. 解答は答案紙の所定の欄に記入せよ。所定の欄以外に書いた答案は無効である。
7. 答案紙の右寄りに引かれた縦線より右の部分には、受験番号のほかは記入してはいけない。
8. 問題冊子の余白は草稿用として使ってもよい。
9. 試験終了時刻まで退室してはいけない。
10. 答案紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。問題冊子は持ち帰ってもよい。

I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Television has often been accused of promoting obesity and aggression in the young. Now comes a report that television may actually restructure the developing brains of very young children, increasing the risk of so-called attention-deficit disorders.

Because television has been blamed for many other social ills, it is tempting to dismiss this new claim. That would be a pity. Parents should probably take this study by scientists at the Children's Hospital and Regional Medical Center in Seattle (ア) (イ).

In the study, reported in the April issue of *Pediatrics*, the parents of 1,345 children were questioned about their children's viewing habits and then about their behavior at the age of seven. The children who had watched television the most were more likely to rank in the top 10 percent for concentration problems, impulsiveness, restlessness and confusion. The researchers said that each hour of television children watch per day up to the age of three raises by 10 percent the risk that they will have attention problems at age seven.⁽¹⁾

Interestingly, the study did not consider the *content* of television programs, which has been the villain in inquiries into juvenile violence. The act of viewing itself, they said, appeared to have certain neurological effects by either setting up particular habits of mind or depriving the brain of other experiences. The rapid-fire stimulus of the medium itself sets up mental habits that may feed an inability to focus and concentrate later on. "In contrast to the way real life is experienced by young children, the pace of TV is greatly sped up," the lead researcher said.

Not (イ) (エ), their findings led the team to recommend that children under two should not be allowed to watch television at all and that their TV time should be restricted and monitored for several years after that.

There are two obvious but opposite responses to this. The first is

skepticism. Everyone knows that parents are not going to turn off the set around their infants and toddlers. There are too many reasons not to: sheer habit; television is the world's best baby sitter; much of the time parents are watching the shows themselves; and finally, the suspicion that the risk is being overstated.

Surely most of us experience difficulty in concentrating, as well as impulsiveness, restlessness and confusion, as people have done since long before the invention of television little more than half a century ago. Attention-deficit disorder could be described as the human condition. It can ⁽²⁾ be television's fault.

The second response, however, is to acknowledge there might be something to the idea that television could harm the young. As the team leader said, "We know from the studies of newborn rats that if you expose them to different levels of visual stimuli, the architecture of the brain looks very different." It makes sense that if a child is overexposed to a certain kind of visual stimulus during the period when its brain is developing, it could be affected.

That is what the team's research bore out. It did not deal with the debate about determining who has attention-deficit disorder. It ⁽³⁾ said that some children were more restless, impulsive and inattentive than others, pointed to a link and offered a physiological explanation for it.

注

obesity : 肥満

Pediatrics : 『小児科学』(雑誌の名前)

toddler : まだよちよち歩きの子供

rapid-fire : 速い

設 問

- (1) 下線部 (1) を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (2) 下線部 (2) の後ろに補うもっとも適切な英語表現を 3 語で書きなさい。ただし、そのうちの 1 語は代名詞であること。
- (3) 下線部 (3) の内容を 45 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。句読点も 1 文字として数える。
- (4) 空欄 (ア) から (エ) に、もっとも適切なものを以下の語から選んで書きなさい。

hardly

interestingly

merely

seriously

surely

surprisingly

II 次の英文は2004年7月に発表されたものである。この英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

One of the most famous runs in history (7) place in 490 BC, when a lone messenger raced some 42 kilometers from the battlefield at Marathon to Athens. He then collapsed and died, but not (a) reporting news of the Greeks' victory and warning of a coming attack by the Persians on Athens itself.

The tale has always been a puzzle for historians and sports enthusiasts (1) alike. After all, why should a trained runner (4) dead when thousands of modern-day marathoners complete their runs, exhausted but very much alive? New astronomical research by scientists in Texas offers a solution. Their research appears to change the date usually quoted for the Battle of Marathon — and their finding gives an unusual twist to the heroic runner's death.

“The Greek historian Herodotus provides precise descriptions of the phase of the moon near the time of the Battle of Marathon,” one of the scientists notes. “These are the key to dating the battle and the Marathon run.” The Athenians had made an urgent appeal (b) the town of Sparta, 150 miles away, for help in preventing the Persian landing at Marathon. The Spartan army (2) arrived on the scene one day late, delayed by an important religious festival that ended in a full moon. But *which* full moon?

Most modern scholars identify the festival that delayed the Spartans (c) the Karneia, and (d) this basis, September 12th, 490 BC, has become the standard date for the Battle of Marathon. But it was derived using the well-documented calendar of the Athenians. “We suddenly realized that the Karneia was a Spartan festival,” say the Texas researchers. “The calculation should be done in the Spartan calendar instead!” As they explain, the sequence of new moons (7) the previous fall equinox probably led the

Spartans to celebrate the Karneia a month earlier in 490 BC than in most other years.

Moving the battle's date up a month, (e) August 12th, has an important effect. The average afternoon temperature along the runner's route in August is 31° to 33° Celsius, with temperatures as high as 39° possible near Athens. Under such conditions, even a trained athlete can (c) heat exhaustion and fatal heat stroke. (f) August 29th this year, in the final event of the Athens Summer Olympic Games, the field of runners will begin from a starting line at Marathon and retrace the ancient route. To take advantage of cooler evening hours, that race won't start until 6 p.m. — a choice (3) not available to another runner nearly 25 centuries ago.

注

fall equinox : 秋分 heat stroke : 熱射病

設問

- (1) 下線部 (1) を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (2) 下線部 (2) を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (3) 下線部 (3) の内容を 15 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。句読点も 1 文字として数える。
- (4) 空欄 (ア) から (エ) に入るもっとも適切な動詞を下から選びなさい。ただし、必要があれば形を変えて書きなさい。

drop follow participate suffer take win

- (5) 空欄 (a) から (f) に入る適切な前置詞を書きなさい。

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、日本語の部分英訳しなさい。

(1) Health experts say a new person is infected with tuberculosis somewhere in the world every second. Infected people can spread the bacteria through the air when they cough or sneeze. There is, however, a cure for the disease. 薬を飲めば六ヶ月から八ヶ月で結核は治せる。

(2) Pigs in their natural environment are neither gross nor stupid, but are blessed with a sharp mind and a warm heart. 私たちの豚に対する態度を考え直す時期にきている。They deserve our respect and admiration, not scorn.

(3) Because of population shifts within major cities, there is an acute shortage of kindergartens in areas that attract young families, including “new towns” that offer affordable housing and older neighborhoods that have erected large-scale apartment complexes in recent years. However, それ以外のところにある幼稚園は子供が足りないため閉鎖しつつある。

IV 次の英文AとBを読んで、設問に答えなさい。

A

When Japan, in 1970, became the fourth nation to place a satellite into the earth's orbit, there were high hopes the country would develop into a power dedicated to the exploration of space. But since (t₍₁₎), even as the country has risen to become the world's second (1₍₂₎) economy, the space program has foundered. Rocket launches are still anything (b₍₃₎) routine in Japan, and the Japanese space program in recent years has suffered a series of accidents. All (t₍₄₎) often, mission control has broadcast dreaded announcements that yet (a₍₅₎) rocket has failed.

In some areas of space exploration, such as X-ray and radio astronomy, space plasma and solar physics, Japan is considered (s₍₆₎) to none. But its efforts to actually go into outer space have not been as successful. Last year, after a five-year journey, Japan's first interplanetary explorer (f₍₇₎) to make it into orbit around Mars.

The associate executive director of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency argues (f₍₈₎) saving the H-II A, the latest Japanese rocket. "The H-II A must be developed to improve the probability of launch success," he said. "It must be launched tens and (h₍₉₎) of times like the Soyuz and Delta II rockets." Some other scientists, however, say that it may be possible for Japan to purchase rockets already developed.

(R₍₁₀₎) of the rockets Japan's space program chooses, critics say it has to focus its ambitions and reduce cost over-runs. After several spacecraft failures over the (p₍₁₁₎) few years, the government put all mission launches on hold, (w₍₁₂₎) it studies its space programs.

B

John: How are your classes (g₍₁₃₎) this semester?

Sam: They seem to be fine. But I have too many papers to write, and I am (w₍₁₄₎) about the final exam.

John: (M₍₁₅₎), too. Which exam do you think (w₍₁₆₎) be the most difficult to prepare for?

Sam: Probably the anatomy exam. There are so many Latin and Greek terms, and I have some (p₍₁₇₎) with them. How about you—what's your most difficult (s₍₁₈₎)?

John: I'd (h₍₁₉₎) to say biology; I like learning about animals and plants, but memorizing all of their parts is almost (i₍₂₀₎) for me. Like you, I need to work on my Latin and Greek.

設問

上の英文AとBの空欄(1)から(20)に単語を入れ、意味の通る文にしてください。
ただし、各語の最初の一文字は与えられている。