

# 2007 年度入学試験問題

## 英 語

(前 期 日 程)

医 学 部

### 注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開かないこと。
- 2 解答は解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。



問題は次のページから始まります

1 各問いの疑問文に対する最も適切な返答を a~d の中から一つ選び記号で答えなさい。

1) When do you expect the new swimming pool to be finished?

- a. In the near two weeks.
- b. Within the next two weeks.
- c. By nearly next month.
- d. In two weeks' future.

2) What kind of place do you come from?

- a. It's rather rural and very quiet.
- b. I am a Japanese.
- c. I come from Okayama.
- d. About ten thousand people.

3) Where do students generally live?

- a. Almost they live near the university.
- b. They live near mostly the university.
- c. Most all of them live near the university.
- d. Almost all of them live near the university.

4) Hello Susan! You look great! How are you doing?

- a. I'm eating my lunch.
- b. Oh, not too bad.
- c. Yes, please!
- d. Nice to meet you.

5) You didn't have time to transfer the money?

- a. No. I wish that banks are open later.
- b. No. I wish that banks keep opening later.
- c. No. I wish that banks stayed open later.
- d. No. I wish that banks opening later.

6) What did you do during the summer vacation?

- a. I traveled around Asia with my friend.
- b. I went Tokyo Disneyland in July.
- c. I spent at home with my family.
- d. I tripped to France.

7) Should we take our shoes off before entering someone's home in Japan?

- a. I guess so. The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence!
- b. I guess so. When you're in Rome, do as the Romans do!
- c. I guess so. Birds of a feather fly together!
- d. I guess so. Silence is golden!

8) Did you see his awful trousers?

- a. Yes, he's always had bad taste in clothes.
- b. Yes, he's always having bad taste in clothes.
- c. Yes, he's always had bad sense in clothes.
- d. Yes, he's always having bad dress taste.

9) Does your driving instructor give you any helpful comments?

- a. Of course, he's extremely sorry.
- b. No, he's fairly handsome.
- c. Not really, he's not strict enough.
- d. Yes, he's very worthwhile.

10) How was 'The Da Vinci Code'?

- a. It was more than the novel.
- b. It was difficult to follow but very entertaining.
- c. The plot was complicated but I am enjoyable.
- d. I was a little boring and hard to understand.

11) Wouldn't you rather live in a larger apartment?

- a. No, I'm hardly ever here apart from sleeping.
- b. No, I prefer a spacious place to live.
- c. No, but I couldn't afford a higher rent.
- d. Yes, I'm very happy here.

12) Why don't you remember him?

- a. I never forget a face.
- b. I met him at least twice.
- c. I have a terrible memory.
- d. I'm sure we've been introduced.

13) Are you coming to the barbeque this weekend?

- a. Sure, I'm expecting it.
- b. Certainly, I'm enjoying it.
- c. Yes, I'm looking forward to it.
- d. No, I'm not looking forward to it.

14) Do you think you'll win the race?

- a. I'll challenge it.
- b. I'll try my best.
- c. I do the best.
- d. I'll do an effort.

15) Isn't Paul putting on weight?

- a. Yes, he used to be so smart.
- b. Yes, he gained his weight since he got married.
- c. No, I think it's just his new hairstyle that makes him look fat.
- d. No, he used to be much thinner than now.

16) How do you stay so slim?

- a. I decide to jog for half an hour most mornings.
- b. I jog for half an hour early each morning.
- c. I'm jogging thirty minutes during early mornings.
- d. I jog for thirty minutes at early morning.

17) Did I pay too much for that iPod?

- a. Yes, if you'd waited a few months you could have bought it much cheaper.
- b. Yes, if you wait a few months you can buy it much cheaper.
- c. Yes, if you'd wait a few months you'd buy it much cheaper.
- d. Yes, if you will wait a few months you will buy it much cheaper.

18) Did you enjoy the musical?

- a. So, I didn't go because I had to work late.
- b. By the way, I didn't go because I had to work late.
- c. Actually, I didn't go because I had to work late.
- d. Too bad. I didn't go because I had to work late.

19) How's your essay coming along?

- a. Good. I write about teacher education in Japan.
- b. Good. I'm writing about teacher education in Japan.
- c. Good. I describe about teacher education in Japan.
- d. Good. I will write teacher education in Japan.

20) What'll you do during Golden Week?

- a. I'll just try to relax.
- b. I'll have a relax time.
- c. I'll try to have relaxing.
- d. I'll just relaxing time.

2 次の文章を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

A recent workshop I attended in the People's Republic of China (PRC) brought together Chinese and American literary scholars and writers. ①At that meeting it became evident that the most respected and influential Chinese writers today are those whose novels or stories are turned into television series. The major monthly poetry journal in the PRC has, in the last decade, declined in circulation from an amazing 700,000 to a "mere" 30,000, though the recent appearance of a dozen or more new influential poetry journals explains that decline somewhat and is a healthy sign of variety. Nevertheless, the shift from traditional printed pages to the newer visual media of television is significant.

Printed literature used to be an important way in which the people of a given nation were exposed to the ideals, ideologies, ways of behavior and judgment that made them good citizens. Now that role is being increasingly played, all over the world, for better or for worse, by radio, cinema, television, VCRs, DVDs, and the Internet. This is one explanation for the difficulties literature departments of colleges and universities have these days in getting funding.

②Society no longer needs the university as the primary place in which a nation's philosophy and culture is learned and absorbed by its citizens. That work used to be done by the humanities departments in colleges and universities, primarily through study of great works of literature. Now it is increasingly done by television, radio talk shows, and by cinema. People cannot be reading great novels at the same time as watching television or a DVD movie, though some people may claim they can do that. The evidence suggests that people spend more and more time watching television or surfing the Internet. More people have probably seen recent films of great novels by famous writers than have actually read the original works themselves. In some cases (though I wonder how often), people read the book because they have seen the television or movie adaptation. The printed book will remain a cultural force for a good while yet, but its power is clearly decreasing. ③The new media seem to be rapidly replacing it. This is not the end of the world, only the beginning of a new one dominated by new media.

---Adapted from J. Hillis Miller, *On Literature*

《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の内容を簡潔に説明しなさい。

4) 以下の a~e について、本文の内容に合っている場合には○、合っていない場合には×をつけなさい。

- a. Even if printed books seem to be out of date, it might be possible to revive them in the near future.
- b. The unpopularity of poetry journals in the PRC can be entirely explained by the current popularity of VCRs and DVDs.
- c. Good citizens become so mainly through exposure to great works of literature.
- d. Increasingly, television, radio, and cinema are studied at university in place of great literature.
- e. In the new media age, some people are motivated to read a novel by having seen its movie or television adaptation.

5) 本文の内容にもっともふさわしいタイトルは、次の中のどれか。記号で答えなさい。

- a. A New Tendency in Literature
- b. The Decline of the Print Age
- c. Books and Television
- d. The New Print Age and Literature

3 次の文章を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

As 2005 closes, climate scientists are making their annual announcements on how the year's temperatures compare to historical records. And, although this year is among the warmest ever recorded, small differences in the claims indicate the uncertainty of such rankings. Depending on whom one believes, 2005 will end up just above 1998 as the hottest year on record, or just below it. Most significant, climate scientists say, is that this year's level of heat occurred without the help of a major El Nino\* event. "In just seven years, the global temperature has increased to a level equal to the peak in the 1997-98 El Nino," says James Hansen, a researcher at NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York City. That record-breaking El Nino covered the tropical Pacific with unusually warm sea water. There was no such event in 2005, but many other regions were notably warm, including the North Atlantic, where a record number of tropical cyclones formed.

Hansen says that NASA is likely to name 2005 as the warmest year on record, but a team at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, UK, is expected to rate it as number two, behind 1998. And a preliminary report from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) shows a very close finish between the two years, with 1998 ahead by a very small margin. The final rankings will be released over the next few weeks.

The heat in 2005 was not a total surprise. NASA predicted early in 2005 that it would be one of the warmest years on record. Over the past century, says NASA, Earth's average surface temperature has risen 0.8 °C, with three-quarters of that occurring since the 1970s. Nine of the ten warmest years on record have occurred since 1995. Hansen, who compiles the annual rankings for NASA, says the recent warming is consistent with the increase in heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. "Climate change is real and should begin to be noticed by people," he says.

Although the differing rankings for 2005 might puzzle the public, it is less of a problem for the scientists who compile them. Most of the time, the ratings agree. "People sometimes make too much of whether a year is ranked warmest or second warmest," says Jay Lawrimore, who oversees a month-to-month tracking for NOAA. Scientists hope to put the rankings in better perspective by pointing out the uncertainties in them. In 2006, NOAA will change to an analysis technique that will include uncertainty ranges for the first time. ① This may reduce the drama of the year-end rankings, but it could also make even clearer just how many of the past few years lie at the top of the high temperature rankings.

There are three teams that rank global temperatures. Their results vary mainly because of

differences in how they combine various data. Each group draws on a different mix of Earth's land temperature stations to construct a temperature record. For example, the University of East Anglia's Climatic Research Unit (CRU) uses about 4,200 stations worldwide; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) uses 7,200, and NASA uses 6,000.

They also differ in how they analyze this information. NASA and NOAA collect their data, weighted according to area, from across the entire world. But the Northern Hemisphere has much more land than the Southern Hemisphere: ② "We think this creates a northern bias." says Philip Jones of the CRU. So his team averages the data for each hemisphere and then combines them. Another difference is that NASA calculates its temperature differences using 1951-1980 as a base period: the others use 1961-1990.

---Adapted from Robert Henson, "The Heat Was On", *Nature* (22/29 Dec. 2005)

《注》

\*El Nino : エルニーニョ ; ペルー沖に発生する大規模な異常暖水塊

《設問》

1) a~c の機関は、年間の平均気温の予想を公表していますが、それぞれ 1~4 のどれに相当しますか。記号で答えなさい。

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| a. NOAA                      | 1. 1998 just a little warmer than 2005 |
| b. University of East Anglia | 2. 2005 warmer than 1998               |
| c. NASA                      | 3. 1998 warmer than 2005               |
|                              | 4. 1998 the same as 2005               |

2) 本文によれば、1905 年から 1970 年代までの地球の平均気温はどれくらい上昇していますか。a~d の中からふさわしいものを選び記号で答えなさい。

- a. 0.8 °C    b. 0.6 °C    c. 0.2 °C    d. 0.75 °C

3) 下線部①を日本語に訳しなさい。

4) 1~3 の記述にあてはまる機関を a~c の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、a~c は何度使っても構いません。

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| a. CRU  | 1. has the fewest stations.                                |
| b. NOAA | 2. divides the world in two parts to measure temperatures. |
| c. NASA | 3. uses an earlier base period for measuring temperatures. |

5) Philip Jones がなぜ "We think this creates a northern bias" (下線部②) と言っているのか。日本語で説明しなさい。

6) 以下の a~e が本文の内容に合っている場合には○、合っていない場合には×を記しなさい。

- a. There are major differences in the data about earth temperatures between different climate science teams.
- b. There are minor differences in the data about earth temperatures between different climate science teams.
- c. The different rankings are puzzling to scientists.
- d. The different rankings are due to different methods of collecting and using data.
- e. The climate scientists disagree on whether the earth's average temperature is gradually getting warmer or not.

7) 3つのチーム (NOAA, NASA, CRU) は、2005年の気象記録に関して少し違う結論を出していますが、違う結果を出した主な原因を2つ、英語で書きなさい。

4 次の文章を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

It was March 3, 2001, and as a fourth-year medical student I had just started my obstetrics rotation\* in a rundown, poorly-equipped government hospital in Manila. Other medical students and I referred to the hospital as a ①"baby factory". During a 24-hour period, it was not unusual for the staff to attend to the birth of 180 babies.

This particular day, which was also my 25th birthday, marked my first ever shift working in a delivery room. I felt unprepared for the large number of women giving birth. I felt inexperienced, and half the time I was praying that I wouldn't drop the slippery infant as he or she came into the world.

I soon learned what to do. During deliveries, I would encourage the mothers by saying, ②"Push, Mummy, so we can see if your baby is a ( A ) or a ( B )!" In this hospital, women often saw a doctor for the first time on the day they were about to give birth. ③Finding out the sex of the infant was usually enough motivation for them to push with all their energy.

Around 10 p.m. — 15 hours into my shift — a patient was brought to my delivery table. She was in her late 20s, fair-skinned and with long straight hair. It was her second pregnancy, and she was crying softly. The woman had come to the emergency room because she had not felt her baby kicking for several days. She had a brown bad-smelling discharge\* that smelled of death, and doctors could not detect a heartbeat using a Doppler ultrasound\*. The baby, she had been told, was dead.

It was my job to deliver the still-born infant. I wondered why this poor woman wasn't given a Caesarean\* to ease her suffering, but I assumed that, since this was a busy hospital, no operating rooms were available. Besides, the obstetric resident\* told me that it would be an "easy delivery" because the baby was dead and the mother had given birth before. ④She said I should have the baby out in less than 30 minutes.

For the first time that night, I was silent. How could I convince this woman to push, just so she could deliver her dead child into the world?

After almost an hour, the resident returned and asked me why it was taking so long. I whispered that I could feel the infant's head, but the mother just wasn't pushing enough. I asked if I could speed up the delivery by doing an episiotomy, a small cut to enlarge the birth canal\*. She approved.

I quickly made the cut and felt the baby pop into my hands. He was a lovely little boy, weighing about three kilos. As was normal practice, I placed the infant on a sterile sheet I had put

over the mother's stomach. She looked at her dead son, then turned her head away. I was quiet the whole time. There are simply no words to say to a woman who has just given birth to a dead infant.

As I started to suture\* the cut I had made, I heard a small cough. I looked up at the baby, who was still on the mother's belly. Then I heard the loveliest and loudest sound in my life. He was screaming at the top of his voice! All I could say was, "Mummy, your baby is alive!" over and over again. Her soft cries turned into happy tears. "Doctor, thank you for bringing my child to life," she said repeatedly.

It was the most memorable birthday I ever had. Nothing compares to that magical moment when I experienced the wonderful miracle of birth and ⑤learned first-hand that doctors are not gods. ⑥By all accounts, the infant should have been dead. It was then I realised that ⑦if I were to make a mistake as a doctor, this was the kind I would not mind making — to be proven wrong by a patient who turns out to be alive when I thought he was dead.

I never found out what happened to that woman and her baby after they were released. But I will never forget them. They made me believe that miracles do happen.

---Adapted from "A Little Miracle", *Reader's Digest* (Dec. 2005)

《注》

- \* obstetrics rotation : 産科の交代勤務
- \* discharge : 排出物
- \* Doppler ultrasound : ドップラー超音波 (胎児の状態を見る機器)
- \* Caesarean : 帝王切開手術
- \* obstetric resident : 産科の(レジデント)医師
- \* birth canal : 産道
- \* suture : 縫合する

《設問》

- 1) 文中の下線部①は、なぜそのように呼ばれているのか、日本語で説明しなさい。
- 2) 以下の a~c が本文の内容に合っている場合には○、合っていない場合には×を記しなさい。
  - a. The writer's birthday is March 3rd.
  - b. This hospital averages about 180 births per day.
  - c. The writer's shift that day started at 12 o'clock noon.
- 3) 下線部②の空欄 A および B にいる英語をそれぞれ 1 語ずつ書きなさい。

4) 下線部③を日本語に訳しなさい。

5) 下線部④について、そう判断した理由を日本語で説明しなさい。また、実際にはどうだったのか、日本語で説明しなさい。

6) 以下の a~d が本文の内容に合っている場合には○、合っていない場合には×を記しなさい。

- a. The resident thought the delivery would take only thirty minutes but it took longer.
- b. The delivery was taking longer than expected because the mother wasn't pushing enough.
- c. The delivery took longer than expected because the writer did an episiotomy.
- d. The patient wasn't pushing hard because she believed the child was already dead.

7) 下線部⑤について、それはどういう意味か。内容に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

8) 下線部⑥の根拠を英語で説明しなさい。

9) 下線部⑦を日本語に訳しなさい。

10) 本文の要約としては a~d のどれが一番ふさわしいですか。記号で答えなさい。

- a. A doctor's hard work helps save a baby.
- b. A baby thought to be dead turns out to be alive.
- c. Thanks to modern medicine, a baby is brought from death to life.
- d. Two babies are born; one dies but the second is alive.

