兵庫医科大学

平成24年度一般入学試験問題

外国語(英語)

【注 意 事 項】

- 1. 試験開始の合図があるまでこの冊子を開いてはいけない。
- 2. 試験開始の合図があれば、受験番号を
 - a. 問題用紙 (この冊子) の表紙
 - b. 答案用紙 (この冊子に挟み込まれている) の(1)

の計2か所にある受験番号欄にはっきりと記入しなさい。

- 3. 問題用紙には、計6間の問題が英4~英10の各ページに記載されている。問題の脱落や印刷の汚れに気づいたときは、直ちに監督者に申し出なさい。
- 4. 解答は、答案用紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。
- 5. 問題用紙の空白は、下書きに使用してもよい。
- 6. 問題用紙および答案用紙を持ち帰ってはいけない。

受験番号	
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<u>~(20) に入る単語のみ</u> 記入しなさい。
パリへは直行便で 12 時間ほどかかった。 The () (1) () (2) () () hours. 語群: [to / about / direct / twelve / Paris / flight / took]
子どもが初めて歩くのを見た時ほど両親を喜ばせたことはなかった。 Nothing () (3) () () (4) () () his first step. 語群: [than / their / see / take / the parents / more / child / to / delighted]
工場が急きよ閉鎖されて、全員が一時解雇となった。 Everyone () (5) () () (6) () () () () () ()
明日のセミナーには何人出席するか、全く分かりません。 There ()()(7)()()()()(8)() for tomorrow's seminar. 語群: [turn/is/telling/people/will/many/up/how/no]
前評判どおり、そのレストランはおいしい料理を出す。 Living (9) () () () () () () () good food. 語群: [its/restaurant/reviews/serves/the/to/up/advance]

I. 和文と同じ意味になるように語群にある単語を並べ替えて、英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭に来る単語も小文字で示してある。解答欄には<u>(1</u>)

彼は時々私のいないところで私の悪口を言う。 He sometimes ()()()(11)(12)()(). 語群: [back / behind / ill / me / my / of / speaks]
明朝早くに約束があるので、夜更かししないほうがいい。 You () () (13) (14) () () () an appointment tomorrow early in the morning. 語群:[late/not/have/should/because/stay/you/up]
指定された場所以外での公共の場における喫煙を法律で禁じている国もあ る。
In some countries, laws () (15) () (16) () () () () () () designated areas. 語群: [people / from / places / in / except / prohibit / in / smoking / public]
研究者たちは多くの検査を実施して、サプリメントの常用と健康維持との相関関係を調べた。 Researchers () () (17) () () (18) () regular consumption of supplements correlates with health maintenance. 語群: [check / ran / to / whether / a / tests / of / number]
その本はインターネットで注文ができる。 You () (19) () () () () () the Internet.
語群:[book/place/of/can/an/through/order/the]

II. 空所(1)~(10) に入る最も適切な語句を①~⑤から選びなさい。
 Soon after his retirement as a civil servant, my father started receiving his (1). salary ② pensions ③ debts ④ offerings ⑤ credits
2. It was a pleasure to (2) your acquaintance at the party last night. ① know ② get ③ make ④ take ⑤ refer
3. I have completely recovered from surgery and am in good (3). ① feature ② form ③ measure ④ shape ⑤ weight
4. She (4) her daughter off at day care before heading off to work. ① brings ② carries ③ drops ④ takes ⑤ walks
 5. After hearing his presentation, I am in (5) of the plan. ① favor ② favorite ③ favors ④ favored ⑤ favorable
6. I have always been indifferent (6) latest gadgets of all kinds. ① apart ② for ③ from ④ on ⑤ to
7. He is striving to save as much as possible after his salary was (7) by 30%. ① dropped ② diminished ③ swelled ④ cut ⑤ lessen
8. The researchers need to (8) benefits against the risks of the new cancer drug. ① be of ② give ③ prefer ④ run ⑤ weigh
9. How much is the entrance (9) to the amusement park? ① fare ② cost ③ rate ④ expense ⑤ fee
10. In your report, you had better (10) to a conclusion based on a logical argument. ① come ② draw ③ go ④ jump ⑤ reach

- III. 空所(1)~(5)に入る語句を①~④から選びなさい。
- 1. ① come up ② feel like ③ get over ④ run away
- 2. ① from having ② in something ③ of seemingly ④ with being
- 3. ① break ② fall ③ stand ④ way
- 4. ① Anytime ② Otherwise ③ Somehow ④ Whenever
- 5. ① despite ② due to ③ having kept ④ that result in

The stress of dealing with an illness like cancer can cause many uncomfortable feelings such as depression. Sometimes we are able to (1) "the blues" after a short time. But sometimes these feelings last a long time and can severely hurt the quality of a person's life. When a person is sad, discouraged, pessimistic, or despairing for several weeks or months, and when these feelings interfere (2) able to manage day-to-day affairs, we say that he or she is suffering from depression. Depression can last a long time if the person doesn't do something to stop it. In addition to feelings of sadness, the symptoms sometimes include problems with appetite, sleeping, having the energy to do things, and problems paying attention to things. Alcohol abuse, especially if it is new or worse since the illness, may be a sign of depression. Sometimes a depressed person also thinks about suicide as a (3) out. If the person with cancer is depressed, he or she will have problems coping with their illness and the impact it has on their life. Depression works like a downward spiral. The person feels down, so he or she doesn't put energy into solving problems. When the problems get worse, they can cause the person to feel worse. And so on and so on. (4) this has to be interrupted. Some kind of change has to happen, or the person will have these feelings for a long time. Depression can be a side effect of some medicines, or it can be caused by chemical imbalances in the body 5) the cancer. When this happens, changes in medical treatments may help the depression.

IV. 次の課題文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

The qualities that set a great athlete apart from the rest of us lie not just in the muscles and the lungs but also (1) between the ears. That's because athletes need to make complicated decisions (2) in a flash. One of the most spectacular examples of the athletic brain operating at top speed came in 2001, when the Yankees were in an American League playoff game with the Oakland Athletics. Shortstop Derek Jeter managed to grab an errant throw coming in from right field and then gently toss the ball to catcher Jorge Posada, who (3) tagged the base runner at home plate. Jeter's quick decision saved the game—and the series—for the Yankees. To make the play, Jeter had to master both conscious decisions, such as whether to intercept the throw, (4) unconscious ones. These are the kinds of unthinking thoughts he must make in every second of every game: how much weight to put on a foot, how fast to rotate his wrist as he releases a ball, and so on. In recent years neuroscientists have begun to catalog some fascinating differences between average brains and the brains of great athletes. (5) By understanding what goes on in athletic heads, researchers hope to understand more about the workings of all brains—those of sports legends and couch potatoes* alike.

*couch potato: a person who does not exercise and spends a lot of time watching TV

- 1. 下線部(1)は具体的に何を指しているか、①~⑤から選びなさい。
- 1) brain 2) eyes 3) face 4) forehead 5) helmet
 - 2. 下線部(2)の意味と異なる表現はどれか、①~⑤から選びなさい。
- ① at the speed of light ② eventually ③ instantly ④ quickly ⑤ straight away
 - 3. 下線部(3)の意味と同じ表現はどれか、①~⑤から選びなさい。
- ① put the runner on hold
- ② get the runner to stay in a line
- 3 put the runner out by touching
- 4 receive the runner in an embrace
- (5) make the runner stand behind the catcher
- 4. 空所(4)に入るのはどれか、①~⑤から選びなさい。
- 1) and 2 by 3 even 4 or 5 without
 - 5. 下線部(5)を和訳しなさい。

V. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Do you treat yourself as well as you treat your friends and family? That simple question is the basis for a growing new area of psychological research called self-compassion—how kindly people view themselves. People who find (1) be supportive and understanding to others, it turns out, often score surprisingly low on self-compassion tests, criticizing themselves for perceived failures like being overweight or not exercising. The research suggests that giving ourselves a break and accepting our imperfections may be the first step toward better health. People who score high on tests of self-compassion have less depression and anxiety, and (2) be happier and more optimistic. Preliminary data suggest that self-compassion can even influence how much we eat and may help some people lose weight.

This idea does seem at odds with the advice provided by many doctors and self-help books, which suggest that willpower and self-discipline are the keys to better health. But self-compassion is not to be confused with self-indulgence or lower standards. The biggest reason people aren't more self-compassionate is that they are afraid they'll become self-indulgent. They believe self-criticism is what keeps them in line. Most people have gotten it wrong because our culture says being hard on yourself is the way to be.

Imagine your reaction to a child struggling in school or eating too much junk food. Many parents would offer support, like tutoring or making an effort to find healthful foods the child will enjoy. But when adults find themselves in a similar situation — struggling at work, or overeating and gaining weight — many (3) a cycle of self-criticism and negativity. That leaves them feeling (4) motivated to change. Self-compassion is really good for motivation. The reason you don't let your children eat five big tubs of ice cream is because you care about them. With self-compassion, if you care about yourself, you do what's healthy for you rather than what's harmful to you. The field is still new and a controlled study is just starting to determine (5) teaching self-compassion actually leads to lower stress, depression and anxiety and more happiness and life satisfaction. The problem is that it's hard to unlearn habits of a lifetime. People have to actively and consciously develop the habit of self-compassion.

- 1. 空所(1)~(5) に入る語句を①~⑥から選びなさい。<u>ただし、使わな</u>い語句がひとつある。
- ① even less ② fall into ③ it easy to ④ regard as ⑤ tend to ⑥ whether
- 2. 下線部の冒頭にある This idea の内容を具体的に示して、下線部を和訳しなさい。

VI. 次の和文を英訳しなさい。

高齢者の言葉は力強い。そしてユーモアがある。切なさや寂しさも口にしながら、それを笑い飛ばす力がある。ぼくは彼らの話を聞きながら、誰にいつ何が起こるかわからない、だけどそれをあれこれ考えて不安になるのは損だと思うようになった。

受	験	番	号	

平成24年度一般入学試験 兵庫医科大学

外国語答案用紙(1)

- 【注意】1. 受験番号を受験番号欄に記入しなさい。
 - 2. 答案用紙を切り離してはいけない。
 - 3. 解答を指定された場所に記入しなさい。

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IV

平成24年度一般入学試験

外国語答案用紙(2)

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