

関西医科大学 一般

2014 年度入学試験問題(後期)

英 語 (問 題)

注 意

- 1) 英語の問題冊子は 9 ページあり，問題は 4 問である。白紙・空白の部分は下書きに使用してよい。
- 2) 別に解答用紙 1 枚があり，解答はすべてこの解答用紙の指定欄に記入すること。指定欄以外への記入はすべて無効である。
- 3) 解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入せよ。氏名を記入してはならない。
また，*印の欄には何も記入してはならない。
- 4) 問題冊子，解答用紙はともに持ち出してはならない。
- 5) 途中退場または試験終了時には，解答が他の受験生の目に触れないよう，解答用紙の上に問題冊子を重ねるなど十分配慮の上，監督者の許可を得た後に退出しなさい。

関西医科大学

2014 年度後期入学試験問題 英語（問題） 訂正

2 ページ 大問：I C 問題文 1 行目

訂正箇所：1 を 1 4 に変更する

() に入る適当な語句を入れなさい。但し、1 は入る単語の最初のアルファベットが指定してある。

↓

() に入る適当な語句を入れなさい。但し、1 4 は入る単語の最初のアルファベットが指定してある。

5 ページ 大問：III 問題文 1 2 行目

訂正箇所：What's の小文字に変更する

So once in a while, What's wrong with 4 p.m.?

↓

So once in a while, what's wrong with 4 p.m.?

I I AからI Cの各設問に答えなさい。

I A ()に入る語を、語群から選び、必要があれば適当な形に変えて、記入しなさい。ただし、同じ語を何度使ってもよい。

arm ear eye face heart mind mouth sweat

◆Go ahead and talk. I'm all (1).

=Go ahead and talk. I'm paying attention.

◆Her (2) fell when she got the news.

=She looked really disappointed when she got the news.

◆My physics final was no (3) at all.

=My physics final was really easy.

◆She's been sick at (4) ever since the accident.

=She's been depressed ever since the accident.

◆I could do that with one (5) tied behind my back.

=I could do that very easily.

◆Anyone in the public (6) has to give up some privacy.

=Anyone who is famous has to give up some privacy.

◆How can I keep my (7) on my work with all that noise?

=How can I concentrate with all that noise?

◆Be careful around her because she has big (8).

=Be careful around her because she likes to listen to other people's business.

◆He has never had to struggle because he was born with a silver spoon in his (9).

=He has never had to struggle because he was born into a rich family.

◆The President seems to have had a change of (10) about medical care.

=The President seems to have changed his mind about medical care.

I B 日本語の意味に合うように()に、指定されたアルファベットから始まる語を入れなさい。

日本人は全たんぱく質摂取量の 50 パーセントを魚から取る。しかし、各国が 200 海里専管水域を設けたために、日本の漁民は多くの魚を獲ることができなくなった。

Fish is the source of 50 percent of the total protein (11 : i) for the Japanese. But the establishment of 200-mile fishing (12 : z) by other countries of the world has prevented Japanese fishermen (13 : f) catching a lot of fish.

I C ()に入る最も適当な語句を入れなさい。但し、1 は入る単語の最初のアルファベットが指定してある。

◆The (14 : c から始まる語) is different from the volume, and is found using the length, width and height of the inside measurement of a container.

◆The sum of the interior (15) of any triangle is 180 degrees.

◆The formula for finding the area of a (16) is radius times radius times 3.14.

II []のなかの語句に、指定されたアルファベットから始まる語を補い、並べ換えて、正しい英文にしてください。解答は指定されたアルファベットから始まる語を記し、かつ、その語の位置を番号で記してください。

- 1 ごみの処理はどの都市でも改善の兆しを見せていません。

Disposal of garbage shows [any/city/improvement/in/of/signs/n から始まる語].

Disposal of garbage shows [① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
⑦].

- 2 日本の子どもは自分の意見をはっきり言うように指導されていません。

Japanese children are [not/say/taught/their/to/o から始まる語] clearly.

Japanese children are [① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥] clearly.

- 3 できるだけ早くごみを処理する能率的方法を見つけなければなりません。

We have to [dispose/effective/find/garbage/to/of/w から始まる語] as soon as possible.

We have to [① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦] as soon as possible.

- 4 ジーンズにダイヤモンドを組み合わせたものは、ファッションデザイナーたちを笑わせたものです。

Jeans [diamonds/designers/fashion/make/paired/to/used/w から始まる語] laugh.

Jeans [① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧] laugh.

- 5 1990年のアース・デイは一般の人に環境保護を意識させるのに貢献しました。

The 1990 Earth Day contributed [making/of/the general public/the protection/to/a から始まる語] of the environment.

The 1990 Earth Day contributed [① ② ③ ④ ⑤
⑥] of the environment.

III 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

I have two boys who love their sports, and as they get older they spend more and more time on the playing fields. Practices run longer and later into the evening and occur more frequently each week. Many nights, one of my sons gets home after 8:30 p.m., without having eaten dinner. It [ア : like/seems/their/this/was/yesterday] bedtime. Needless to say, I find it trickier to feed them a sit-down, balanced meal every evening.

I know I am not alone in this scenario; there are scores of boys (and girls) on the sports fields with my sons. [イ : do/so/to/what]?

Kids usually come home from school hungry. No matter how good the school lunch is or how hearty the snacks, kids burn through a great number of (ウ) and expend a great deal of (エ) during a school day. It can be more beneficial to hand them a plate of meatballs or a bowl of chili at 4 p.m., when their stomachs are rumbling, than at 8 p.m., when they are drained and would rather go to bed than eat anything substantial.

Now, I understand making dinner an afternoon affair does not work for everyone. I work from home and have the ability to get an easy dinner together after school pickup. For those who are home, or have a babysitter who can help out, try it.

It can be challenging to get dinner on the table at all, let alone by the afternoon, so how exactly does this work? Look ahead to the days that a regularly timed meal is going to be a struggle and plan accordingly. For instance, defrost leftover soup or fill the slow cooker in the morning so dinner is ready in the afternoon. Throw a burger on the grill and slice some cucumbers while the kids run around for a few minutes after school. If there is leftover fish or meat from the night before, reheat or オ : repurpose. If you keep it simple, it works. These are not nights to experiment with new recipes or even use a lot of ingredients. Save those ambitions for another time.

Feeding children an afternoon dinner (カ) them with a full tank of gas for their homework and activities. This meal also (キ) low blood sugar and cranky moods when they return home at that late hour. They won't require another dinner at that time, but do offer them a snack. My boys tend to ク: gravitate toward edamame, bananas with nut butter or hard-boiled eggs. This is all they need, and want, because they have already (ケ) their nutrients for the day and their bodies are enormously exhausted.

For those of you who (コ) to sit down with your children each night for the famed family dinner, you still can. Sit with them during their post-activity snack and hear all about their evening. Or isn't the family dinner supposed to be about healthful food, table manners and time together? Nobody ever (サ) it had to be at a particular hour. So once in a while, What's wrong with 4 p.m.?

[Casey Seidenberg "Early-bird specials for busy kids" April 24 2013 Washington Post]

- 1 [ア]と[イ]の語を正しい順に並べ換えなさい。解答は*の位置に入る語のみを記しなさい。ただし、大文字にすべき語も小文字で記してある。

[ア: _____ * _____]

[イ: _____ * _____]

- 2 (ウ)と(エ)に入る語を、次から選び、必要があれば適当な形に変えて記しなさい。

calorie energy

- 3 下線部オとクの意味を日本語で記しなさい。

- 4 (カ) (キ) (ケ) (コ) (サ)に入る語を、次から選び、必要があれば適当な形に変えて記しなさい。ただし、同じ語を何度使ってもよい。

consume declare prevent provide strive

IV 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

All that training, regardless of the sport, may pay off in extra years, according to two recent studies.

Both studies, published in the BMJ (British Medical Journal), confirm the fact that the best athletes in the world are indeed among the healthiest as well, thanks to their rigorous training regimens. And now it seems that [a/ advantage/fitness/into/survival/translated] as well.

The first study looked at the life expectancy of 15,174 Olympians from the top medal-earning countries including the U.S., Germany, Nordic nations, Russia, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The athletes all received at least one medal during Games between 1896 and 2010 and were compared to general population groups matched by age, country and gender. Overall, the Olympic medalists lived an average of 2.8 years longer than the public in eight of the nine countries in a 30-year followup.

The color of the medal, it seems, did not matter. Gold, silver and bronze medalists all enjoyed the same survival advantage over non-Olympians.

The longevity benefit also occurred across all sports, including events such as soccer, basketball, jumping in track and field, endurance activities and even power sports like wrestling and weightlifting, which provided a smaller, but still significant survival benefit.

“To put this survival advantage into some perspective, it is almost as large as the difference in life expectancy between men and women, so male Olympic medalists can expect to live almost as long as the average woman in the general population,” says lead study author Philip Clarke of the University of Melbourne in Australia.

Although the authors did not investigate the reasons for the Olympic longevity, they provided a few theories. Athletes in general are healthier than the average person, and Olympic athletes are among the fittest specimens of

healthy eating and physical fitness.

Part of that fitness could be due to genetics, but their training environments likely amplify any potential genetic advantages, especially if they join more intensive national training programs.

It's also possible that the wealth and fame elite athletes enjoy provides them more opportunities to follow a healthier lifestyle, since they might be able to access the highest quality diet and fitness regimens to keep them healthy.

"Evidence strongly indicates that higher socioeconomic status is associated with lower mortality. Improved nutrition, education, and access to medical services all mediate this effect," the authors write.

How much training athletes need in order to take advantage of the added years, however, isn't as clear. While the study showed that athletes in all sports lived longer than the average population, the second study from researchers in the Netherlands found that training at high or moderate intensities provides no greater benefit for life span than low-intensity programs.

That conclusion came from data involving 9,889 deceased athletes who had participated in at least one Olympic Games between 1896 and 1936. Those competing in high intensity sports like cycling and rowing or moderate intensity sports like gymnastics had mortality rates similar to those who trained in low-intensity activities such as golf and cricket.

"People tend to think about sports as 'the more the better,'" says the study's lead author Frouke Engelaer of the Leyden Academy of Vitality and Aging in Leiden, Netherlands. "We have shown that within a great population of athletes, this does not (hold). You don't have to take the effort to do intensive rowing. Playing golf is just as good for your survival."

However, contrary to what the scientists in the first study found, in this study of Olympians, simply being an Olympic athlete didn't guarantee a longer life.

Engelaer and her team found that athletes of high-impact sports with a risk

of bodily collision like boxing and ice hockey had an 11% to 16% greater mortality risk, reflecting an accumulated effect of potentially harmful injuries during training and competition, that persists into old age.

“Think of how many times things go wrong during training, before athletes succeed in their performance at the Olympics,” says Engelaer. “Aging is an accumulation of damage over time. Every small or bigger injury is a form of damage that also will accumulate. From a theoretical point of view you hence can say that these people are aging faster.”

Taken together, however, the findings point toward an overall health advantage to being fit. Regular physical activity can burn off excess calories and keep weight in check, as well as promote healthier eating and improved metabolic function.

And those benefits, say public health experts Adrian E. Bauman of Sydney University in Australia and Steven Blair of the University of South Carolina, aren't limited to Olympians. In an editorial accompanying the studies, they note that people who regularly exercise at least 150 minutes at a moderate to vigorous level each week may also add years to their lives compared to those who are inactive.

“Compared with the successes that have been achieved in tobacco control, our inability to improve physical activity is a public health failure,” they write. “And it is not yet taken seriously enough by many in government and in the medical establishment.”

Hopefully the latest results will be inspiration to become more active, even among those of us not going for gold.

[By Alexandra Sifferlin “Faster, stronger, longer: Olympians outlive the rest of us” December 21, 2012 TIME]

regimen 厳しい訓練, 管理 specimen 見本, 例

1 本文の内容に合っている英文には○を，合っていない英文には×をつけなさい。

ア The first study examined the average life span of all the athletes.

イ According to the first study, gold and silver medalists tended to live longer than bronze medalists.

ウ The first study showed that wrestlers and weightlifters received the same amount of survival benefit as soccer and basketball players did.

エ One of the reasons for the Olympians' longevity might be due to their inherent capacity.

オ According to the authors of the first study, our life expectancy has something to do with how rich we are.

カ The second study found that the more vigorously we train, the longer we can live.

キ According to the second study, golf and cricket players had a lower mortality rate than cyclists and gymnasts had.

ク The second study could not find the possible reasons why the mortality rate of boxers and ice hockey players was higher.

ケ The lead author of the second study argues that the athletes who have got many injuries during training and competition get old faster.

コ However hard we train, if we cannot become Olympians, we cannot get any extra life span.

2 []の語を正しく並べ換えなさい。解答は*の位置に入る語のみを記入しなさい。

[_____ * _____]