

# 関西医科大学

2015 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 11 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。

2015 年度後期入学試験問題 英語（問題） 訂正

8 ページ 大問：IV 問題文 4 行目

訂正箇所：short-(ハイフン)の後に、半角スペースを空ける

both short-and long-term

↓

both short- and long-term

I

( )に入る最も適切な語を記しなさい。ただし、( )にアルファベットが記してある場合には、その文字から始まる最も適切な語を記しなさい。また、3～10については、日本語の意味に合うようにすること。

1 'No lemon no melon' is one of the phrases which can go backwards or ( ).

2 It was ( ) until two years later that I heard of his becoming a doctor.

3 What can I do to ( ) it up to her?  
彼女にどう償えばいいだろう。

4 My children are ( ) themselves so far.  
うちの子どもたちは今のところ行儀よくしている。

5 He cared for his stamp collections so much, but to his wife they were nothing ( ) than pieces of paper.  
彼は収集した切手をととても大切にしていたが、妻にとってそれは紙切れに過ぎなかった。

6 She will never stand a ( c から始まる語 ) against you.  
君が相手では彼女に勝ち目はないだろう。

7 They ( m から始まる語 ) to win against all odds.  
大きな困難にもかかわらず、彼らは何とか勝利を得た。

8 One thing led to ( a から始まる語 ) and I ended up becoming a doctor.  
いろんなことが重なって最後に私は医師になった。

9 There is no ( w から始まる語 ) I would let him die.

彼を死なせるわけにはいかない。

10 It was all ( d から始まる語 ) to the final event, the 400 meter relay.

すべては最後の競技, 400mリレーにかかっていた。

- Ⅱ 日本文の内容に合うように[ ]内の語(句)に1語補って、正しい順に並べかえなさい。解答は、補った1語と、その語の位置を番号で記しなさい。ただし、文頭に来るべき文字も小文字になっている。

- 1 現在の患者の病状を理解する上で、患者の病歴を調べる重要性は疑いようがないと思われる。

Checking the patient's medical history would seem [be / importance / in / to / understanding / unquestionable / 補う1語] his or her present condition.

Checking the patient's medical history would seem [ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ] his or her present condition.

- 2 ベートーベンでなければ音楽を諦めていたかもしれないが、彼は多くの美しい交響曲を作った。

[anyone / Beethoven / given / have / might / up / 補う1語] music, but he composed many beautiful symphonies.

[ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ] music, but he composed many beautiful symphonies.

- 3 彼は子供の頃も今もファッションには無関心だ。

He doesn't care about [any / did / fashion / he / more / when / 補う1語] he was a child.

He doesn't care about [ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ] he was a child.

- 4 彼は、全員の予想をはるかに上回る偉業を成し遂げた。

He has achieved [beyond / everyone / expected / far / might / what / 補う1語].

He has achieved [ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ].

- 5 彼女は周りに感謝の気持ちを表すことすら出来ない。

She cannot [as / express / gratitude / others / so / to / 補う 1 語].

She cannot [ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ].

- 6 年に 1 度の健康診断で、医者は私が健康であることを保証した。

My doctor gave me [a clean bill / annual / at / health / my / physical /  
補う 1 語] check-up.

My doctor gave me [ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ]  
check-up.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Unreasonable (ア)spouse? Demanding kids? Argumentative friends? If it sometimes feels like these stressors are killing you, new research suggests you may be right.

Middle-aged adults who ( イ ) fought with their husband or wife were more than twice as likely to die at a relatively young age compared to people who ( ウ ) fought, according to a study published online Thursday in the Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health.

( エ ) fights with friends were even more hazardous — people who fell into this category were 2.6 times more likely to die prematurely than people who got along with their pals. Worst of ( オ ) were persistent fights with neighbors, the researchers found. These types of argumentative people were more than three times more likely to die prematurely than the (カ)go-with-the-flow types.

Even when fights didn't break out into the open, simply worrying about friends or loved ones or stewing over [キ ; ① be / ② could / ③ enough / ④ one's life / ⑤ shorten / ⑥ their demands / ⑦ to]. People who "always" or "often" fretted about their spouse were almost twice as likely to die during the course of the study compared to those who ( ク ) fretted. In addition, those who expended lots of negative mental energy on their children were 55% more likely to die prematurely compared to those who didn't worry about their kids very often.

( ケ ) of these associations between stressful social relations and the risk of early death were stronger for men than for women, the researchers found. They were also stronger for people who were not working outside the home.

The study was based on data from nearly 10,000 Danish adults who were between the ages of 36 and 52 in 2000. ( コ ) of them answered questions

about their conflicts with and worries about their partners, children, other family, friends and neighbors. About 6% of them said they had conflicts with their spouse; 6% had conflicts with their children; 2% had conflicts with other family members; and 1% had conflicts with friends. Worries and demands that didn't escalate to outright conflict were slightly more common.

In addition, the researchers used government health files to [サ ; ① died / ② had / ③ how / ④ many / ⑤ of / ⑥ see / ⑦ the study participants] through the end of 2011. Over the 11 years of the study, 4% of the women and 6% of the men died (most often of cancer, but also due to cardiovascular disease, alcohol abuse and accidents, among other causes).

Those deaths were not evenly spread among people who experienced lots of conflict and people who did ( シ ). The more conflict in a person's life, the more likely he or she had died, the researchers found. This probably wasn't a coincidence.

"Personality has been shown to influence social relationships and mortality," they wrote. People ( ス ; w から始まる語 ) disagreeable personalities are likely to have more stress in their lives, and stress prompts the body to make molecules like cortisol and pro-inflammatory cytokines that can make people sick, they added.

If public health policymakers are looking for new ways to reduce premature deaths in their communities, the researchers had a suggestion: Offer classes on conflict management.

*Excessive arguing with family and friends may lead to early death* Karen Kaplan, Chicago Tribune. May 8, 2014



1 下線部(ア)と(カ)の意味を日本語で記しなさい。

2 ( イ ), ( ウ ), ( エ ), ( ク )に入る最も適切な語を、次の語群から選び、必要な場合には適切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。

free      frequent      rare      rapid

3 ( オ ), ( ケ ), ( コ )には、同じ語が入る。その語を記しなさい。ただし大文字と小文字の区別はしないものとする。

4 [ キ ]と[ サ ]の語(句)を正しく並べかえなさい。ただし、解答は\*の位置にくる語(句)の番号のみを記しなさい。

[キ; \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_]

[サ; \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_]

5 ( シ )に入る最も適切な語を記しなさい。

6 ( ス )に入る w から始まる最も適切な語を記しなさい。

IV 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Most adults admit to the defeating habit of hitting the snooze alarm every morning.

Experts have been debating (ア) the pros and cons of the habit for years, weighing both short-and long-term effects on the body and mind. A recent article in the Wall Street Journal, “Why You Actually Should Hit The Snooze Button,” suggests an extra nine minutes of sleep can help certain types of people to “gently awaken the mind.” I don’t buy it, and never will.

I’m just not a snooze alarm kind of girl. I prefer to rip the bandage off and push myself out of bed as soon as I hear the alarm.

Getting out of a warm bed is never fun, and it certainly doesn’t become any easier after you’ve hit the snooze button several times. The truth is it’s guilt that finally forces you from the sheets, yet you [イ ; ① don’t / ② have / ③ hit / ④ still / ⑤ to / ⑥ want / ⑦ your feet] the floor and seize the day.

So, the (ウ) piece got me thinking...

The snooze alarm might make you late or kill your plans to exercise, but it doesn’t ruin your day. There’s something else that you probably do (right before you push yourself out of bed) that is not only your worst habit, (エ) completely horrible for your well-being, happiness and success.

Think back to this morning: What’s the first thing you did when you woke up?

Brush your teeth? Nope. Make coffee? Guess again.

You reached for your phone.

The question is: Why? You aren’t even vertical yet. You haven’t even started the day and there you are, cellphone in hand like the world won’t start turning until you get lost in the screen.

Is there some text that’s so important you must see it immediately? No. If there were a true emergency, you’d get a call. Is there an e-mail you need

to send before you wipe the sleep from your eyes? Of course not, but you open your inbox anyway.

You aren't alone.

Recent studies suggest almost 83% of millennials (people who grew up in the 90's and 2000's) sleep with their phones, and the Pew Research Center study found that 65% of all adults sleep with their phone on or right next to their bed (and that study was three years ago, so likely the number has ( オ ).

So, why is reaching for the phone so harmful?

Simple. There's nothing in your inbox that will help you take control ( カ ) your day or serve your goals.

What are e-mails anyway? E-mails are everyone else's junk: things to do, things to buy, things to add to your to-do list, meetings to attend, places to be, reminders of deadlines. They amount to a long list of stuff that “( キ )” people want you to pay attention to.

By checking your texts or e-mails first thing, you just let someone else set your priorities before you've had breakfast.

How you start your day sets the tone for your day, and by reaching for your phone you surrender control to others — and your well-being, success and happiness receives damage. Those e-mails seek your time, attention, help and brain space. It's no wonder you start your day feeling ( ク ), sensing pressure and being in a ( ケ ) mode rather than a ( コ ) mode.

I no longer sleep next to my phone. It's in the kitchen, close ( サ ) for me to hear the alarm and far ( サ ) away so that by the time I reach the kitchen, I'm not going back to bed. I turn off the alarm, and don't pick up the phone again until I've done a few other things to put myself in control and my priorities first.

If your phone doesn't receive e-mails, you aren't ( シ ) the hook. I guarantee you either start up the computer or tablet as soon as you leave your

bedroom or as soon as you arrive at work. That means you check your inbox before you even get organized. Do not ever do that again. Before you read about a “25% off sale at Zappos,” before a reminder alerts you that a PowerPoint is due, before a colleague turns you into her errand boy, take control ( カ ) your day.

Don’t check e-mail until you’ve had a chance to figure( ス ) your top three priorities for the day and perhaps, had a cup of coffee or tea with a clear mind.

Do a “brain dump” for five minutes by listing all projects, to-dos, reminders and priorities on a piece of paper. Then, highlight the top three things on the list to deal with today, (七) things that matter most to you.

Forget about everything else you wrote down. This starts your day on the right footing. Next — still without visiting that inbox — open your calendar (I use an 8 x 11 size week-at-a-glance calendar) and find a 30-minute block in your day when you can focus on your top three things, uninterrupted.

It doesn’t matter when that block happens. It can be the first 30 minutes at work, waiting in the car for your child’s soccer practice to end, or after you watch a ball game tonight. Find the time and schedule it.

By not reaching for the phone and figuring ( ス ) your three big priorities for the day, you’ve just taken control ( カ ) your day and put your priorities first. You may now open your inbox.

*Never do this in the morning* Mel Robbins, CNN. COM. April 14, 2014

注

errand boy 使い走り

1 下線部(ア)の pros にあたる部分を本文中より抜き出さない。ただし、解答は抜き出す部分の最初の 3 語のみを記さない。

2 [ イ ]の語(句)を正しく並べかえなさい。解答は\*の位置にくる語(句)の番号を記さない。

[ \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ ]

3 下線部(ウ)の piece を本文中の英語 1 語で言い換えなさい。

4 ( エ )( カ )( サ )( シ )( ス )に入る最も適切な語を記さない。ただし、同じ記号の( )には同じ語が入る。

5 ( オ )( キ )( ク )( ケ )( コ )に入る最も適切な語を、次の語群から選び、必要な場合には適切な形に変えて記さない。

any	fall	grow	interrupt	other
overactive	overwhelm	proactive	reactive	some

6 下線部(セ)を本文中の 2 語で言い換えなさい。