

平成20年度 兵庫医科大学 入学試験問題

問 題 用 紙

外 国 語 (英 語)

(90分・150点)

受験番号	※
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【注意】

1. この冊子は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始の合図があれば、上の※印の枠内に受験番号をはっきりと記入しなさい。
3. この冊子には、「問題用紙」が10ページあり、全部で8問の問題が記載されている。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. 問題用紙をこの冊子から切り離してはならない。
5. この冊子とは別に、「答案用紙」が用意されている。I～V の問題に対する解答をマークシートテスト、VI～VIII の問題に対する解答を記述テストの答案用紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。
6. 問題用紙の空白は、下書きに使用してもよい。
7. 問題用紙および答案用紙は持ち帰ってはならない。

I. 空所に入る正しい語句を(a)～(d)の中から選びなさい。

1. Health care ( ) have been rising but so has the quality.  
(a) cost                      (b) costs                      (c) costing                      (d) costly
2. The government will not approve the new pill ( ) the company submits all the necessary documents.  
(a) however                      (b) meanwhile                      (c) nevertheless                      (d) until
3. In a restaurant in Barcelona, several ( ) flamenco dancers entertained us while having dinner.  
(a) dramas                      (b) dramatic                      (c) dramatists                      (d) dramatically
4. We ( ) with the president for lunch at the hotel at noon today.  
(a) are meeting                      (b) were met                      (c) will be met                      (d) have been met
5. Biologists are always ( ) for insights into the nature of the human cell.  
(a) search                      (b) searched                      (c) searching                      (d) research
6. Participating in the Olympic games is ( ) more important than winning.  
(a) ever                      (b) further                      (c) much                      (d) like
7. Most of the medicine that was sold by the pharmaceutical company ( ) tested for over a decade at the research center.  
(a) was                      (b) were                      (c) is                      (d) are
8. If you ( ) thinking we'd be on the rise again soon, you'd be disappointed.  
(a) were                      (b) was                      (c) are                      (d) had been
9. ( ) he looked ill, we advised him to go to the hospital for a physical examination.  
(a) Because of                      (b) As for                      (c) Because                      (d) Due to
10. His knowledge and reliability impress everyone ( ) works with him.  
(a) which                      (b) whom                      (c) who                      (d) whose

II. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Later this month, "Sicko," the latest film from Oscar-winning (and controversial) documentary-maker Michael Moore, will ( 11 ) its way to Japan. Known for classics like "Fahrenheit 9/11," Moore's latest film is a brilliantly constructed indictment of the glaring flaws in the American healthcare system.

Moore is a very left-leaning liberal. Regular readers of this column should know by now that I'm definitely not. I often disagree with key points of his movies, but I must confess that my opinion is usually tempered by the fact that Moore and I grew up in the same town, and went to the same high school (in Davison, Michigan).

I found a very powerful message in "Sicko." (ア) It was simply heart-rending to watch one scene where a hospital literally dumps an old patient on a city sidewalk because she cannot pay for her treatment. He makes it all too clear ( 12 ) the U.S. healthcare system has deep flaws.

He points out how, in 2000, the World Health Organization (WHO) rated the United States for "health system performance" a mere No.37 in the world. He also compares the United States to Canada, Britain, France and Cuba (of all places), showing how people get better and cheaper care in those countries. It definitely leaves a big impression ( 13 ) you when you listen to former patients in those countries explain how they didn't have to pay anything for their care.

To me, however, perhaps the movie's biggest flaw was that Moore didn't compare Japan's system. Maybe it's because patients here have to pay a small portion of the costs for care themselves. The comparison wouldn't have made ( 14 ) big an impact on viewers ( 14 ) showing a "free" country, no doubt. Still, that didn't stop the WHO from ( 15 ) by Japan's healthcare system.

In the same "health system performance" chart that ranks the U.S. system as No.37, Japan comes in at No.10 (No.1 is France, followed by Italy).  On

this broad benchmark, Japan ranked a solid No.1 in the world.

And frankly, this doesn't surprise me at all. I've spent far more time in hospitals in Japan than I'd prefer to, between my daughter's severe congenital problems and my wife's various illnesses. But almost universally, I've been extremely happy with the care we've received, and it's been at very reasonable cost.

Japan's mass media loves to raise a stink when a doctor or hospital makes a mistake that kills or cripples somebody. (ウ) But that happens everywhere in the world, and always will. Doctors are only human after all. It's always a mistake to judge something from isolated anecdotes rather than a comprehensive, "big picture" viewpoint.

And while it has a few warts, there's a lot to love about Japan's medical system. (エ) If Michael Moore comes to Japan to promote his film and happens to get sick, perhaps he'll find some good material for the sequel ...

(from "Not so 'Sicko'" by Scott Hards, *Shukan ST* August 10, 2007)

11. 空所( 11 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。  
(a) get            (b) give            (c) have            (d) make
12. 空所( 12 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。  
(a) than            (b) to                (c) that            (d) not to
13. 空所( 13 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。  
(a) for              (b) in                (c) on                (d) to
14. 空所( 14 )に入れる組み合わせで最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。  
(a) any / but      (b) it / for            (c) as / as            (d) much / than
15. 空所( 15 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。  
(a) be impressed                            (b) being impressed  
(c) have been impressed                    (d) having impressed

16. 下線部(ア)を読んで、次の文章を完成させるのに最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

All of the following words are similar to the expression "heart-rending," except for

- (a) agonizing (b) consoling (c) painful (d) distressing

17. 空所  に入れる三つの文章で、次の 1~3 の文を並び替えて意味のある文章にすると、その順序として適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

1. This chart compares not only each country's healthcare system, but also how healthy a country's people are and how "responsive" it is to citizens' healthcare needs.

2. That's "overall health system attainment."

3. But if you look over the WHO report, you can find another table of data that's more comprehensive which Moore didn't use.

(a) 3—1—2

(b) 1—3—2

(c) 2—1—3

(d) 3—2—1

18. 下線部(ウ) を読んで、次の文章を完成させるものとして最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

In this sentence, "that" refers to

(a) how the media likes to bring on public criticism.

(b) the comparison between the U.S. and Japan.

(c) mishaps in medical practice.

(d) the unbalanced healthcare system.

19. 下線部(エ)を読んで、次の文章を完成させるものとして適切でないものを一つ選びなさい。

The writer supposes that the director of the movie may come to Japan and

(a) get sick by chance.

(b) get sick by design.

(c) get sick by accident.

(d) get sick by coincidence.

20. 次の文章を完成させるものとして最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

According to the reading, the writer feels Japan's medical system

(a) compares unfavorably with that of the U.S.

(b) is equivalent to the U.S. healthcare system.

(c) is inadequate to meet the global health standards.

(d) is satisfactory and beneficial by and large.

III. 次の文中にある下線部(a)～(d)で誤りを含む部分はどれか。記号で答えなさい。但し、誤りがない場合、(e)としなさい。

21. (a)Not realizing he (b)had made a mistake, John (c)went on with (d)following his daily schedule.
22. Of (a)all the films released this month, (b)the one with (c)lots of special effects is (d)too far the most exciting.
23. In the (a)nineteen century, French Impressionist Auguste Renoir painted (b)dancing couples (c)from real life in the Parisian (d)dance halls.
24. (a)Unlike the zoos, different species (b)share the same (c)environment and get along (d)with each other in the African national parks.
25. Wildfires (a)are becoming (b)much more common as hotter (c)temperatures dry out the (d)soil and the leaves.
26. The doctor (a)prescribed the patient the same medication (b)as before but (c)failed to give her any good reason to continue (d)taking them.
27. Scientists (a)feared the American eagle (b)might be near extinction as there were (c)so few sights of them (d)in the last decade.
28. The plane had to fly (a)over above the city (b)for an hour (c)before (d)getting permission to land.
29. Over (a)much years, the nurse was instructed to (b)keep track of (c)the health and eating (d)habits of her patients.
30. After our discussion, we decided (a)to (b)any later flight will (c)do so long (d)as we could spend more time with the clients.

IV. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Aristotle says there is no action without desire, for it is desire that causes us to act. An individual's actions, therefore, reveal much about what, quite literally, moves her. When looking at the actions of Judith Mackay, it is clear that she is moved by a profound desire to do good for others and that this desire has defined the course of her life. It led her to become first a practicing physician and then, since 1984, a tireless tobacco-control <sup>31</sup>advocate.

Realizing that <sup>32</sup>eliminating ignorance can be more effective in mitigating disease than merely prescribing medicine, Mackay, 63, a British-born doctor who has lived in Hong Kong for the past 40 years, began to arm others, particularly those in Asia, where smoking rates are still high, with information about the health risks of <sup>33</sup>tobacco use. As senior policy adviser to the World Health Organization, she is a chief architect of the 2003 Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which recognizes tobacco use as a global problem that all governments have a moral duty to <sup>34</sup>address. And her book *The Tobacco Atlas* educates <sup>35</sup>legislators and other officials so that they can, in turn, provide their citizens with knowledge that will enable them to lead happy, healthy lives and their societies to flourish. Mackay's desire, conviction and personal charm are transforming the relationship that nations around the world have with tobacco.

(from "Judith Mackay" by Jeffrey Wigand, *Time* April 29, 2007)

[1] 下線部 31)~35)の英単語において第一アクセントの位置はどこか、記号で答えなさい。

31. ad · vo · cate

(a) (b) (c)

32. e · lim · i · na · ting

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

33. to · bac · co

(a) (b) (c)

34. ad · dress

- (a) (b)

35. leg · is · la · tors

- (a) (b) (c) (d)

[2] 次の問い(36~40)に対する答えとして適当なものを(a)~(d)の中から選びなさい。

36. What did Judith Mackay initially set out to do in order to attain her goal in life?

- (a) She moved to Hong Kong.
- (b) She became a medical doctor.
- (c) She worked for the WHO.
- (d) She made a law against smoking.

37. What does the word "moves" mean in line 2 of the first paragraph?

- (a) It means to change one's place of living.
- (b) It means to change one's position in life.
- (c) It means to prompt someone to do something.
- (d) It means to make progress in a particular manner.

38. Even now, high percentage of people are smoking in Asia because

- (a) people have been conscious of its harmful effects.
- (b) tobacco use is strictly controlled by the government.
- (c) people are unaware that smoking can be a threat to their health.
- (d) tobacco-related diseases can be treated with medication.

39. According to the reading, what is the main purpose of the 2003 Framework Convention on Tobacco Control?

- (a) It makes the need for tobacco control known around the world.
- (b) It regulates the tobacco sales in all Asian countries.
- (c) It officially approves of the restrictions against smoking.
- (d) It acknowledges Judith Mackay as the authority on tobacco control.

40. According to the reading, why does the writer think highly of Judith Mackay?

- (a) Judith Mackay is committed to practicing medicine in Asia.
- (b) Judith Mackay often infuriates people with her character.
- (c) Judith Mackay vigorously puts her deeply-held belief into action.
- (d) Judith Mackay is renowned for her groundbreaking cancer research.



V. 次の会話を読み、空所[41]～[45]に入る表現を選択肢(a)～(e)から選びなさい。

A: Good morning. What can I do for you?

B: My wife and I are planning to stay in Hawaii for a week for our anniversary. [41]

A: Yes, of course. When would you like to go?

B: Sometime next month. Preferably, at the end. How about on July 30?

A: [42]

B: [43]

A: All right. We can offer you a great deal with Waikiki Airlines. The fare is \$98.99.

B: That sounds great. I would appreciate it if you can reserve a morning flight.

A: [44]

B: Ben and Julie Allan.

A: [45]

[選択肢]

- (a) We would like to stay for at least ten days.
- (b) Thank you. Your tickets should be ready by tomorrow.
- (c) And when would you like to return?
- (d) Certainly. Could I have your names please?
- (e) Can I book a flight to Honolulu?

VI. 次の日本語を英訳しなさい。但し、記述用紙に指定された語数で(空所のみ)答えなさい。

1. ヒポクラテスは医学の父として有名である。
2. 医療チーム全員が集中治療室にいるその患者に細心の注意を払った。
3. 私たちは救急車が到着するのを待つよりほかに仕方がなかった。
4. 万一痛みを感じたら、右手を上げて知らせてください。

VII. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Lucy and Pete, returning from a remote Pacific island, find that the airline has damaged the identical antiques that each had purchased. (1)An airline manager says that he is happy to compensate them but is handicapped by being clueless about the value of these strange objects. Simply asking the travelers for the price is hopeless, he figures, for they will inflate it.

Instead he devises a more complicated scheme. (2)He asks each of them to write down the price of the antique as any dollar integer between 2 and 100 without conferring together. If both write the same number, he will take that to be the true price, and he will pay each of them that amount. But if they write different numbers, he will assume that the lower one is the actual price and that the person writing the higher number is cheating. In that case, he will pay both of them the lower number along with a bonus and a penalty—the person who wrote the lower number will get \$2 more as a reward for honesty and the one who wrote the higher number will get \$2 less as a punishment. For instance, if Lucy writes 46 and Pete writes 100, Lucy will get ( ア ) and Pete will get ( イ ).

(from “The Traveler’s Dilemma” by Kaushik Basu  
*Scientific American Magazine*, June 2007)

\*integer: exact whole number

1. 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。
2. 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。
3. ( ア ), ( イ )に入る適切な数字を書きなさい。

VIII. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Are biometric techniques the future of personal identification?

(1)Yes, because unlike conventional recognition techniques such as passwords or ID cards, which are based in "what you know" or " what you have," biometric recognition is based on "who you are": anatomical features such as face, fingerprint or iris, or behavioral traits such as signature or gait. (2)This makes biometric technologies much more difficult to abuse than traditional methods of identification. Unlike passwords or ID cards, it is extremely difficult to guess, share, misplace, copy or forge biometric identifiers.

(from *Nature*, 446. 6 September, 2007, 38)

\*metric: a system or standard of measurement

\*anatomical: relating to bodily structure

\*iris: the round colored part of a person's eye

\*gait: a person's manner of walking

1. 下線部(1)の文章には省略されている部分がある。それを含めて和訳しなさい。
2. 下線部(1)の文中の二重線"biometric recognition"とは具体的にはどのようなものを指すのか、本文中よりさがして日本語で答えなさい。
3. 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。
4. 下線部(2)の文中の二重線"traditional methods of identification"とは具体的にはどのようなものを指すのか、本文中よりさがして日本語で答えなさい。