

平成21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9ページあり、全部で7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～III の問題に対する解答を記述テスト、IV～VII の問題に対する解答をマークシート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~III の設問に対する答えは記述用紙に記すこと。

I. 次の日本語を読んで、下線部(1)~(4)を英訳しなさい。

私から見るとアメリカ人はクレージーだ。(1)各自が自分の頭で考え、良いと思っ  
たことはそれがどんなに珍奇なことであろうと迷わず実行に移す。(2)そして、行  
動というものにきわめて大きな価値が置かれている。実行に移す前に多くの書  
物を読んで調べたり、人々の意見を聞いて熟考するなどということはあまりし  
ない。(3)行動すること自体に価値があるのだ。だから、老若男女の誰でもがいつ  
も忙しそうに活動している。勉強に、スポーツに、PTA 活動、地域活動、奉仕  
活動……。 (4)彼らはきわめて活動的であるが、それが新しいことであつたりす  
ると、もう夢中になる。どんなにくだらなと思われることでも、それが人の  
やったことのないものならそれだけで価値があると考え。この「新しいもの  
への好奇心」はやはり、フロンティア・スピリットなのだろう。

藤原正彦著『若き数学者のアメリカ』(昭和 52 年) 抜粋

II. [ ]内の語句を並べ替えて英文を完成させなさい。ただし、文頭に来るべき  
語も小文字で示してある。

1. [dollars / cost / have / me / to / it / fifty] a dental check-up.
2. The teacher [the / time / hand / on / us / homework / to / reminded / in].
3. What [do / you / million / a / would / had / if / you] dollars?
4. [whether / no / me / difference / it / to / makes] it rains tomorrow or not.
5. [you / get / not / sick / do / until / realize / you] the value of health.

III. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

(1)The surface of our planet is populated by living things—curious, intricately\* organized chemical factories that take in matter from their surroundings and use these raw materials to generate copies of themselves. The living organisms appear extraordinarily diverse. What could be more different than a tiger and a piece of seaweed, or a bacterium and a tree? Yet our ancestors, knowing nothing of cells or DNA, saw that all these things had something in common. (2)They called that something “life”, marveled\*\* at it, struggled to define it, and despaired\*\*\* of explaining what it was or how it worked in terms that relate to nonliving matter.

(From *Molecular Biology of The Cell*, Fifth Edition, Garland Science)

\*intricately: complicatedly    \*\*marvel: wonder    \*\*\*despair: give up hope

1. 下線部(1)にある **our planet** は具体的に何を指すのか、2字の日本語で答えなさい。
2. 下線部(1)にある **these raw materials** は具体的に何を指すのか、10字以内の日本語で答えなさい。
3. 設問 1、2 を参照して、下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。
4. 具体的に **They** が何を指すかわかるようにして、下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

\*IV～VII の設問に対する答えはマークシート用紙に記入すること。

IV. 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。

1. (a)Every of the five (b)runners (c)from our team won a medal (d)in the competition.
2. You can (a)rent (b)a bicycle (c)per the hour at the shop (d)near the train station.
3. Since he has to (a)make it to the lunch meeting (b)in Tokyo, traveling by plane is far (c)more better than (d)taking the train.
4. The government officials could finally see that (a)there was (b)no point (c)in raising the tax rates (d)to help the local shop owners.
5. (a)In order to finish the project for the (b)annually town festival, (c)the volunteer members worked (d)throughout the night.
6. (a)Much to our (b)disappointment, we had (c)to cancel the trip because the airline company employees (d)go on strike.
7. The (a)wooden fence (b)surrounded the house is beginning to (c)fall apart (d)due to the damp condition.
8. (a)Something John had said (b)was bothering her, but she couldn't (c)remember (d)what it was.
9. I drove for (a)almost an hour before (b)realizing that I (c)had forgotten my suitcase with the important things in (d)them.
10. These (a)interested paintings (b)were donated to the library (c)by the former mayor (d)over fifty years ago.

V. 空所に入る最も適切な語句を(a)～(d)の中から選びなさい。

11. The fire alarm system of a hospital building must ( ) properly.  
(a) to function (b) function (c) functioning (d) functioned
12. The doctor advised her patient ( ) more often.  
(a) exercising (b) exercised (c) to exercise (d) to have exercised
13. We were asked to read the instructions ( ) using the new computer software.  
(a) near to (b) before (c) in front of (d) since
14. How the genes are arranged ( ) our hair and eye color.  
(a) determines (b) had been determined (c) are determining (d) determined
15. This suitcase is a good value but ( ) one over there has the features I need.  
(a) that (b) which (c) those (d) these
16. The vacuum cleaner is making a strange buzzing sound. Don't you think it's about  
( ) we bought a new one?  
(a) at last (b) deciding (c) time (d) finally
17. Please report ( ) the hospital admissions desk right away.  
(a) directly (b) aside (c) forward (d) to
18. Studies ( ) that these new policies have done nothing to improve the financial crisis.  
(a) have shown (b) shows (c) has shown (d) are shown
19. ( ) he visited the emergency room last night, he would be feeling better by now.  
(a) Shall (b) Should (c) Would (d) Had
20. The patient ( ) examined by the doctor.  
(a) has (b) were (c) is being (d) have been

VI. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

I'm sure that at some time or other you've gotten to a place in a project, or in your life, where you just had to sit down and make a list. If so, you have a reference point for what I'm talking about. Most people, however, do that kind of list-making drill only when the confusion gets too unbearable and they just have to do something about it. They usually make a list only about the specific area that's (33)bugging them. But if you made that kind of review a characteristic of your ongoing life- and work-style, and you maintained it across all areas of your life (not just the most "urgent"), you'd be practicing the kind of "black belt" management style I'm describing.

I try to make intuitive choices based on my options, instead of ( 21 ) to think about what those options are. I need to have thought about all of that already and captured the results in a trusted way. I don't want (7) ( ) ( ) ( 31 ) ( 32 ) ( ) things more than once. That's an inefficient use of creative energy and a source of frustration and stress.

And you can't fudge\* this thinking. Your mind will keep working on anything that's still in that undecided state. But there's a limit to ( 22 ) much unresolved "stuff" it can contain before it (34)blows a fuse.

The short-term-memory part of your mind—that part that tends to hold all of the incomplete, undecided, and unorganized "stuff"—functions much like RAM\*\* on a personal computer. Your conscious mind, like the computer screen, is a focusing tool, not a storage place. You can think about only two or three things ( 23 ) once. But the incomplete items are still being ( 24 ) in the short-term-memory space. And as with RAM, there's limited capacity; there's only so much "stuff" you can store in there and still have that part of your brain function at a high level. Most people walk around with their RAM (35)bursting at the seams. They're constantly distracted, their focus disturbed by their own internal mental overload.

For example, in the last few minutes, has your mind wandered off into some area that doesn't have ( 25 ) to do with what you're reading here? Probably. And ( 26 ) likely where your mind went was to some open loop, some incomplete situation that you have some investment in. All that situation did was rear up out of the RAM part of your brain and yell at you, internally. And ( 27 ) did you do about it? ( 28 ) you wrote it down and put it in a trusted "bucket" that you know you'll review ( 29 ) sometime soon, more than likely you worried about it. Not the most effective behavior: no progress ( 30 ), and tension was increased.

(From *Getting Things Done* by David Allen, 2001)

\*Fudge means to avoid making a clear and definite decision.

\*\*RAM stands for random-access memory.

[1] 空所( 21 )から( 30 )に入れるのに最も適切な語句を(a)~(d)の中から選びなさい。

- |                      |                   |                     |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 21. (a) try          | (b) tried         | (c) have tried      | (d) trying        |
| 22. (a) how          | (b) that          | (c) very            | (d) too           |
| 23. (a) by           | (b) even          | (c) at              | (d) for           |
| 24. (a) store        | (b) stored        | (c) storage         | (d) storing       |
| 25. (a) nothing      | (b) something     | (c) things          | (d) anything      |
| 26. (a) most         | (b) never         | (c) rarely          | (d) is            |
| 27. (a) which        | (b) what          | (c) where           | (d) why           |
| 28. (a) unless       | (b) nevertheless  | (c) despite         | (d) yet           |
| 29. (a) appropriated | (b) appropriately | (c) appropriateness | (d) appropriation |
| 30. (a) make         | (b) is making     | (c) was made        | (d) with          |

[2] 文中の空所(ア)  内の語句(a)~(e)を並べ替えなさい。但し、31 と 32 に入るもののみ答えなさい。

- |           |           |              |        |          |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|----------|
| (a) waste | (b) about | (c) thinking | (d) to | (e) time |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|----------|

[3] 下線部(33)～(35)の語句と最も近い意味を持つ語句をひとつ選びなさい。

33. bugging

- a) annoying
- b) pleasing
- c) satisfying
- d) attracting

34. blows a fuse

- a) stops working
- b) needs electricity
- c) gets started
- d) burns down

35. bursting at the seams

- a) proudly
- b) in a hurry
- c) occasionally
- d) completely full

[4] 36～40 の文章が、英文の内容と一致する場合は (a) に、一致しない場合は(b) に記入しなさい。

36. The writer suggests that we make a list only when things get out of control.

37. With “black belt” management style, people can do their tasks successfully.

38. Most people are burdened with the overflow of “stuff” in their minds.

39. The short-term memory space can keep record of everything you want to do.

40. It is a challenge for most of us to go over the things we need to do at all times.



VII. 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

“Come on,” Elizabeth shouted, pounding on her horn, to the two coaches inching by each other slowly on the main street of Baile na gCroithe. It was September and the last of the tourists were passing through the town. After this the busy place would return to its usual silence, like a banquet hall the morning after a party, leaving the locals to tidy up and remember the events and people that came through. The students would be heading back to college in the neighboring counties and towns and the locals would once again be alone to struggle with their businesses. Elizabeth held her hand down on her horn and blasted it at the coach before her. A sea of foreign faces turned around in the back of the bus to glare at her. Beside her, the locals spilled out of the church after attending morning Mass. Taking advantage of the glorious sunny day they gathered around in groups on the street, chatting and catching up on the week’s events. They too turned to stare at the source of the angry beeping but Elizabeth didn’t care.

(From *If You Could See Me Now* by Cecilia Ahern, 2005)

41. According to the reading, what is Elizabeth doing?

- a) Talking to her friends.
- b) Relaxing in the sun.
- c) Attending morning Mass.
- d) Sitting in her car.
- e) Enjoying her meal.

42. What kind of place is Baile na gCroithe?

- a) A shopping mall.
- b) A summer resort town.
- c) A restaurant.
- d) A farm.
- e) An office.

43. According to the reading, why is Elizabeth blasting her horn?
- a) The locals are talking in front of the church.
  - b) The tourists went to a party.
  - c) The buses are blocking her way.
  - d) Her business is struggling.
  - e) The college students are back.
44. In the last sentence of the passage, what does "they" refer to?
- a) The coaches.
  - b) The tourists.
  - c) The church.
  - d) The neighboring counties and towns.
  - e) The locals on the street in front of the church.
45. In the last line of the passage, what does the writer mean by "the source of the angry beeping"?
- a) The buses.
  - b) The foreigners.
  - c) The chatting locals.
  - d) The fine weather.
  - e) Elizabeth.