

兵庫医科大学

平成30年度一般入学試験問題

外国語（英語）

【注意事項】

1. この問題冊子には答案用紙が挟み込まれています。試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始後、問題冊子と答案用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。
3. 問題冊子には計5問の問題が英1～英6ページに記載されています。落丁、乱丁および印刷不鮮明な箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. 答案には、必ず鉛筆（黒「HB」「B」程度）またはシャープペンシル（黒「HB」「B」程度）を使用しなさい。
5. 解答は答案用紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。ただし、解答に関係のないことが書かれた答案は無効にすることがあります。
6. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに利用しても構いません。
7. 問題冊子および答案用紙はどのページも切り離してはいけません。
8. 問題冊子および答案用紙を持ち帰ってはいけません。

受験番号	
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〔問 1〕 次の英文を和訳しなさい。

When we think about giving, we often think about grand gestures, setting aside hours or days to volunteer, mentor, or contribute to some person or group we want to see rise. Or we think about specific charities, foundations, and organizations to donate to. But giving even on the smallest level has power. So often, we miss the momentary opportunities to contribute, the countless moments to be generous, to help, to be of service in the moment, for a moment.

出典: Jonathan Fields, *How to Live a Good Life: Soulful Stories, Surprising Science and Practical Wisdom*. London: Hay House, 2016. Page 204.

〔問2〕 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

My brothers and I rolled our eyes every time our grandfather said, “Man will be victim of progress!” As an adult, I now understand the truth behind those words. Since disposability hit the market and entered our homes, our standards of cleanliness have gone extreme.

Pounded by advertisements for disposable products that promise a cleaner, thus healthier, life over reusable alternatives, our society has become increasingly germaphobe and finds reassurance (ア) deliberately using and disposing of such products (イ) paper towels, latex gloves, tissues, and antibacterial wipes. Absurd claims intended to win our buying power lead us to believe that we are filthy and (ウ) the attack of dangerous germs that we absolutely need to kill or at least avoid and that reuse is gross. “Regular washing of bathroom hand towels does not ensure clean hands” one company claims (エ) trying to sell you its disposable hand towel. Industry professionals who find and create a market for every germ location, including that of our clean laundry, reinforce our perceived dependence on disposable and toxic products. But living (オ) to these made-up standards is not only costing us the health of our planet—through resources depletion and disposal of single-use products—it is costing us our personal health, too!

According to Mother Nature Network, “U.S. consumers spend nearly \$1 billion a year (カ) antibacterial products that aren’t necessary.” Some carry hand sanitizers on their key chains; others look (キ) dispensers in public spaces. Yet, as the Mayo Clinic warns: “Antibacterial soap is no more effective (ク) killing germs than is regular soap. Using antibacterial soap may even lead to the development (ケ) bacteria that are resistant to the product’s antimicrobial agents—making it harder to kill these germs in the future.” We fight an invisible war that we do not fully understand, and by attacking it in full force, we are breeding the superbug.

Finding the right balance between squeaky clean and hygienic is a new necessity. It’s important to understand that some germs are beneficial to our immunity and that antibacterial wipes and gels are not necessary. Simplify your housework (コ) embracing low-maintenance housekeeping methods, streamlining your cleaning and laundry products, and composting the leftovers.

出典: Bea Johnson, *Zero Waste Home: The Ultimate Guide to Simplifying Your Life*.
Great Britain: Penguin, 2016. Pages 140-141.

(1) 下線部を和訳しなさい。

(2) 英文の意味が通るように、空所(ア)～(コ)に入る最も適当なものを

①～⑩から選び、数字で答えなさい。同じ語を2度使うことはない。

- | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|-------|---------|
| ① as | ② at | ③ by | ④ for | ⑤ in |
| ⑥ of | ⑦ on | ⑧ under | ⑨ up | ⑩ while |

[問3] 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

As manned space missions are planned to the Moon, Mars and beyond, the need to improve emergency medical care in space increases even more. Making a qualified doctor part of the crew might help with the problem of dealing with medical emergencies thousands of miles from home. It worked for the crew of the Starship Enterprise in Star Trek. But would carrying out emergency surgery in space be realistic?

At present, operations would be impractical in microgravity because blood and fluids would leak out of the patient's body (which is three-quarters water), float around, infect other astronauts and contaminate the spacecraft. Scientists in the US have been testing the idea of placing a transparent dome over a wound and then filling it with fluid, such as saline solution, to stem the blood flow. or give a surgeon time to seal the wound. NASA is also planning to turn robots into space surgeons. The Robonaut 2 is already on board the International Space Station (ISS) and the aim is that which can be remotely controlled from Earth. Eventually the hope is that it could be programmed to carry out complicated surgery—but .

On long-duration space missions, , medications with a much longer shelf life and more extensive medical training. It's a long way to Mars, and with a time delay of about 20 minutes each way when communicating with Earth, . Space medicine experts have their work cut out—but you wouldn't bet against them coming up with an innovative solution which could benefit everyone.

出典: Philippa Roxby, "How to deal with a medical emergency on the Space Station"
(一部抜粋). 10 January 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/health-35254508>

(1) 下線部を和訳しなさい。

(2) 空所 ~ に入る最も適当なものを①~⑤から選び、意味の通る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。

- ① there would be a need for smarter medical devices
- ② speedy medical advice won't be possible
- ③ it performs basic medical functions
- ④ it could stop the bleeding
- ⑤ this is still some way off

〔問 4〕 下線部(ア)～(コ)に入るように各語群にある語句を最も適当な順に並べ替えて、意味の通る英文を完成させなさい。

We are apes that have done very well, I'm not denying that. It's extraordinary that a species of ape has managed to be quite so successful. We create wonderful things, including art, music and literature, as ^(ア)() () () () () our chances of survival, reproduction and longevity.

But just as we, as individuals, are not going to live forever (however hard that is to stomach), our species is not ^(イ)() () () () () all eternity, either. We might have slowed evolution down a bit, taken the edge off the scythe of the grim reaper we know as natural selection, in developed countries, at least, but even in such privileged places where each baby has a very good chance of surviving to adulthood, there will be differences in how many children couples have, and those differences will change the frequency of genes in the population. Slowly, perhaps, but it's still evolution.

It's possible that ^(ウ)() () () () () to us, at least anatomically, while we're in this exalted state where we can control and maintain the stability of the environment we live in. We could become living fossils, like horseshoe crabs and coelacanths, while other species rise and fall around us. We have given ourselves a real fighting chance of surviving local cataclysms ^(エ)() () () () (), in vast numbers. But ultimately, it's likely that a catastrophic change to our environment, which, let's face it, could even be of our own making, will drastically change the rules of the game. At that point, our species might be extinguished, or it could be reduced to a few small populations hanging on in places which are still just habitable. In those refugia, natural selection would sharpen up its scythe and get to work, and the effects of genetic drift could also be profound. In such circumstances, the future of humanity ^(オ)() () () () () its present incarnation.

I'm not going to polish up my crystal ball to try to predict the future for our species—there is too much unpredictability in evolution and in the galaxy for that—but I will make some predictions ^(カ)() () () () () in the near future: we won't grow extra, fully functioning fingers or toes; the pentadactyl pattern is too deeply embedded in our genomes now to make that at all likely. We won't grow wings, or extra legs, for the same reason. As long as we retain ^(キ)() () () () () warm in cold places (shelters, clothes, fire), we won't grow furry again—unless that becomes, inexplicably, something which is ^(ク)() () () () ().

It's as hard to predict where our evolutionary destiny lies as it would have been to predict, 66 million years ago, that some of the mammals who hid ^(コ)() () () () () () into monkeys, that some of those would have evolved into apes, and that some apes would have become habitual terrestrial bipeds—^(サ)() () () () () and very clever. I don't think the happenchance and contingency (which is still there, albeit channeled by constraints) of evolution should make us feel inconsequential or insignificant. For

me, well, I feel extraordinarily lucky to be here. Just imagine, for a moment, how easy it would have been *not* to be here.

出典: Alice Roberts, *The Incredible Unlikelihood of Being: Evolution and the Making of Us*.
London: Heron Books, 2014. Pages 353-355.

(ア) 語群 : as / improves / technology / well / which

(イ) 語群 : be / for / going / here / to

(ウ) 語群 : changes / no / occur / significant / will

(エ) 語群 : across / by / right / spreading / the globe

(オ) 語群 : could / different / from / look / very

(カ) 語群 : about / change / how / humans / won't

(キ) 語群 : keep / some / technology / to / us

(ク) 語群 : attractive / be / considered / to / very

(ケ) 語群 : evolved / from / have / the dinosaurs / would

(コ) 語群 : good / hands / their / very / with

〔問5〕 次の和文を英訳しなさい。

盆栽は、長い年月を費やして行うものであり、木によっては江戸時代から何人もの人手をわたってきたものもある。所有者が変わるごとに、その美意識によって改作が行われ、幹の傾斜や枝ぶりといった造型的特徴にも変更が加えられることさえある。一人の制作者が個性を表現するのが「美術作品」だとすれば、盆栽はその範疇（はんちゅう）からはずれてしまうのである。

依田徹、『盆栽の誕生』。大修館書館、2014年。v-vi ページ。