

平成24年度  
医学部入学試験問題

推薦

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I 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

In 1948, George deMestral went for a stroll in the countryside in his native Switzerland. When he returned home he noticed that his clothing was covered in tiny cockleburs. As he set about the annoying task of removing them one by one, deMestral decided to figure out why they stuck to his clothing. Close examination revealed that the cockleburs were covered in tiny hooks that easily attached themselves to the loops within fabric. Inspired by this simple ( a ), deMestral wondered whether the same idea could be used to attach other surfaces together, a thought that eventually resulted in him inventing Velcro.

DeMestral's story is frequently cited as evidence for one of the most important principles underlying ( b ): the realization that an idea or technique from one situation can be applied to another. This principle certainly appears to account for many famous examples of breakthrough thinking, including, for example, Frank Lloyd Wright finding inspiration for the design of a church roof by noticing the shape of his hands at prayer. However, there may have been another hidden, but equally important, factor at work.

A significant amount of research has examined (1) the effects of the natural environment on people's thinking and behaviour. The work shows that even a small amount of shrubbery can have a surprisingly large impact on making the world a better place. The recovery rates of patients in hospitals is significantly increased when they are able to see trees out of their ward windows, and prisoners whose cell windows overlook farmland and forests report fewer medical problems than others. The effects are not just constrained to prisoners and patients, but instead influence everyone's lives. Other studies have examined the ( c ) between greenery and crime. In perhaps the most ingenious of these, researchers focused their attention on a large public housing development in Chicago. The development was especially interesting for two reasons. First, some sections contained a relatively large number of shrubs and trees, whilst other sections resembled the proverbial concrete jungle. Second, the residents had been randomly assigned to apartments in the development, thus ensuring that any differences in crime rates in the two types of areas could not be due to ( d ), background or any other factors. The study provided impressive results. Areas of the development containing ( A ) were associated with 48 per cent fewer property crimes and 52 per cent fewer violent crimes than those containing nothing but concrete. The researchers speculated that the greenery (2) put / have / may / people / in / helped a good mood and therefore make them less likely to commit crime.

(出典 Richard Wiseman. 59 Seconds: Think a Little, Change a Lot. London: Pan Books; 2010)

問 1. ( a ) ~ ( d ) に入る最も適当な 1 語を 1 ~ 5 より選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. relationship      2. income      3. concept      4. medicine      5. creativity

問 2. 下線部 ( 1 ) を和訳しなさい。

問 3. ( A ) に入る最も適当な 1 語を本文中より抜き出し、書きなさい。

問 4. 下線部 ( 2 ) の語を意味が通るように、並べ換えなさい。

II 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

I recovered the spontaneous joy of living in the moment when I was given a chance to spend time with my newborn child. He was so new to life, he was not (A) to laugh with uninhibited glee at me and every other thing he would see.

When Jonathan came into my life, he gave me that key insight: Life can be *funny*. It was funny to him when I made a face, scrunching up my lips and closing my eyes, and then popping them open again suddenly. It was funny to him when I stumbled carrying his cereal toward him and a bit fell on the floor. I learned to laugh with him—at myself and at all the tiny surprises of (a).

In medieval times every king would have his joker—to make (B) of him and remind him that he was (C) human. Today we have late-night television comics who make sense of the world by reminding us of how much serious nonsense is talked about in the daylight hours.

Laughter is essential for adding a healthy (b) and puncturing pompous people who claim to control the world.

In my personal and professional failures I had somehow forgotten how to truly laugh.

I don't mean simply to laugh at a particular joke, but to laugh *without fear and with a relaxed attitude toward your fate when you are upended by life*—to see its various turnings and frequent chaos as a kind of chance to simply relax, smile, and laugh at my pathetic pretence of control. Life is full of opportunities for us to slip on the proverbial banana peel. We have a choice to treat such an unexpected fall as a tragedy or a comedy. It is probably better for our health to (1) life's / laugh / slide / we / along / as slippery pavement.

From Charlie Chaplin to Tina Fey—they help us see the (c) of trying too hard to control life, and we are helped when we can add such understanding and laughter to our day.

Jonathan, like most newborn children, could laugh and delight in life. Jonathan's natural instinct to greet the wonder of life with laughter helped me to move forward emotionally and let me put down my (d) of taking life so seriously.

(出典 Michael Gates Gill. How to Save Your Own Life. New York: Gotham Books; 2011)

問1. (a)~(d)に入る最も適当な1語を1~5より選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. absurdity      2. child      3. burden      4. perspective      5. life

問2. (A)に入る最も適当な1語となるように、破線部を補充しなさい。(破線の数は文字数を表わす)

af\_\_\_\_\_

問3. (B)に入る適当な1語、および(C)に入る適当な1語を、それぞれ1~4より選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. simple      2. fun      3. simply      4. funny

問4. 下線部(1)の語を意味が通るように、並べ換えなさい。



III A( ) ~ H( )に入る最も適当な語(句)を、( )内の1~3より選び、その番号を書きなさい。

Okay, now you actually do have to stay and talk, not just offer a passing hello. Make it a point to remember the other person's name; learning and using names is probably the single most important rule of good conversation, so stay A( 1. to focus 2. focused 3. focusing ) during the introduction. Repeat the name back in your greeting. *Nice to meet you, Debra.* To help yourself commit the name to memory, immediately use the person's name in the conversation. B( 1. Refrain 2. Prepare 3. Derive ) from thinking about your reply and concentrate on the other person's name. Focus on the name, repeat it, and then formulate your answer.

If you do get distracted during the introduction and C( 1. mistake 2. miss 3. missed ) the name, confess! Don't go through the whole conversation D( 1. pretend 2. pretending 3. pretended ) you know the person's name. It's better to say something like *Excuse me, I'm not sure I got your name.* It is always preferable to have the other party E( 1. to repeat 2. repeated 3. repeat ) it than to fake it. Never, ever fake it! This is especially true if, for example, you run into someone you've met previously F( 1. whose 2. which 3. what ) name you cannot recall as you are standing in line at the movie theater. Don't wait for divine inspiration. Say *I'm so sorry. I've forgotten your name. Please remind me.* This proactive tactic will prevent impending disaster. For instance, you have forgotten your client's name and in the midst of conversation your boss advances your way. How will you G( 1. greet 2. apologize 3. introduce ) your boss to your client if you don't know your client's name? Never put off requesting a name reminder H( 1. during 2. before 3. after ) moving on to chatting, or you will regret it.

(出典 Debra Fine. *The Fine Art of Small Talk: How to Start a Conversation, Keep It Going, Build Networking Skills, and Leave a Positive Impression!* New York: Hyperion; 2005)

IV 次の1., 2., 3. の設問に答えなさい。

1. 英語による記述が指す1語となるように、破線部を補充しなさい。(破線の数は文字数を表わす)

- (1) A piece of special glass that you can look at and see yourself in: m \_ \_ \_ \_ r.
- (2) The study of the human mind and how it influences people's behavior: \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ gy.
- (3) The joint connecting the foot with the leg: \_ \_ \_ \_ e.
- (4) A person who performs a service willingly and without pay: vo \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ r.

2. 英文が和文の意味を表わす時に ( ) 内に入る1語を、書きなさい。ただし、( ) 内に指定されている文字を語頭の文字とする1語を書くこと。

- (1) 彼女のワークショップに参加する学生は、英国およびオーストラリアを含む全世界からやって来る。

The students ( a ) her workshops come from all over the world including Britain and Australia.

- (2) 私たちは地震の被災者のために、お金を集めようとしている。

We're trying to ( r ) money for the victims of the earthquake.

3. 英文が和文の意味を表わすように、( ) 内の語(句)を並べ換えなさい。

- (1) 彼はコンサートに備えて、一日中ピアノを練習している。

He practices the piano ( so / all / to / as / long / be / ready / day ) for the concert.

- (2) 私は、求められなければ助言はしないことにしている。

I'm not ( unless / the habit / advice / offering / asked / in / for / of / it's ).