

東京医科大学

受験番号					氏名
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2019 年度

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は 16 頁ある。試験開始後、頁の落丁・乱丁および印刷不鮮明、また解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせること。
3. 試験監督者の指示に従い解答用紙の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークせよ。

① 受験番号欄

受験番号を 4 ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する 4 ケタをマークせよ。(例) 受験番号 0025 番 →

0	0	2	5
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 と記入。

② 氏名欄 氏名・フリガナを記入せよ。

4. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄に HB 鉛筆で正確にマークせよ。


例えば

30

 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号 30 の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークせよ。薄いもの、不完全なものは解答したことにはならない。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄									
30	①	②	③	●	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

6. 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消すこと。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり、 のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにならない。
7. 問題冊子の余白等は、適宜利用してよいが、どの頁も切り離してはならない。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

第1問 次の 1 ~ 5 の各群の単語①~⑤のうちから、最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)の位置が、他の4つの場合と異なるものを1つずつ選びなさい。

1

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| ① bor-row | ② de-gree | ③ e-volve |
| ④ im-plore | ⑤ re-fer | |

2

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| ① ac-ci-dent | ② at-ti-tude | ③ hes-i-tate |
| ④ in-ter-fere | ⑤ poli-tics | |

3

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ① ful-fill-ment | ② in-stru-ment | ③ meas-ure-ment |
| ④ sen-ti-ment | ⑤ sup-ple-ment | |

4

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| ① ap-pli-ca-tion | ② con-grat-u-late | ③ con-tro-ver-sial |
| ④ in-ter-ven-tion | ⑤ per-se-cu-tion | |

5

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| ① com-fort-a-ble | ② cur-ric-u-lum | ③ di-am-e-ter |
| ④ in-cor-po-rate | ⑤ le-git-i-mate | |

第2問 次のa～eの各英文の空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. You should rest for about a week and normal activities only after your doctor tells you so.

- ① acquire ② ensure ③ require
④ resume ⑤ support

b. I cannot play a simple tune on the piano, alone Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata.

- ① bet ② let ③ make
④ put ⑤ set

c. In his lecture, the professor dwelt the importance of a systematic approach to research.

- ① on ② out ③ under
④ up ⑤ with

d. After Bill lost his job, a friend suggested that he the military.

- ① join ② joining ③ be joined
④ to join ⑤ was joined

e. The doctors made their rounds to check on each patient in the hospital .

- ① ward ② warden ③ wardrobe
④ warehouse ⑤ warrant

第3問 次の a ~ e の各英文の空欄を、それぞれ下の①~⑥の語または語句で埋めて最適な英文にすると、 ~ に入る語または語句を示しなさい。

a. It this huge project.

- ① a long time ② have ③ him
④ must ⑤ taken ⑥ to finish

b. She wore a mask because she of catching the flu.

- ① didn't ② risk ③ run
④ the ⑤ to ⑥ want

c. Having missed too many deadlines, to the to more efficiently.

- ① came ② her time ③ manage
④ need ⑤ realize ⑥ she

d. The mother decided to quit her job and sick child.

- ① caring ② devote ③ for
④ her ⑤ herself ⑥ to

e. Having missed the last train, he a taxi home.

- ① but ② choice ③ had
④ no ⑤ take ⑥ to

第4問 以下は、イギリスの理論物理学者スティーブン・ホーキング博士に関する記事である。次の英文を読み、下記の問いに答えなさい。

注：nerd：（コンピューターなどの）おたく，マニア / amyotrophic lateral sclerosis：筋萎縮性側索硬化症 【略】ALS / cyborg：サイボーグ，人造人間

In “Professor Dowell’s Head,” a 1925 science fiction novel by Alexander Belyayev, Professor Dowell, a dying scientist, entrusts his body to a colleague who then [へ] just the heart and the head. In this form, Professor Dowell lives (ヌ) but hates it. The life of British physicist Stephen Hawking, who died on March 14, had been almost like that of the fictional Professor Dowell since the 1980s, and [21] .

Hawking’s scientific achievements are obscure to most people, even though [22] making his work popular. “A Brief History of Time,” his work on the origin, structure and evolution of the universe, sold 10 million copies but [23] “the most popular book never read.”

Most of those who helped crash the website on which Hawking’s 1966 Ph.D. thesis, “Properties of Expanding Universes,” [24] probably couldn’t get (ル) the manuscript. The origins and size of the universe and the inner workings of time are mysterious matters, and to get at Hawking’s bird’s eye view, one would need to be quite a high-flying bird. “The subject of this book is the structure of space-time on length-scales from 10^{-13} cm, the radius of an elementary particle, up to 10^{28} cm, the radius of the universe,” a treatise [25] Hawking coauthored with mathematician George F.R. Ellis in 1973, states boldly on Page 2.

So [25] of people, Hawking’s real value has been in proving that a powerful brain doesn’t really need a functioning body to survive, thrive and even have fun. Hawking arguably did more for the rise of nerd culture than Bill Gates

and Steve Jobs put together. They were visionary and at times eccentric, but Hawking has been more than that: Disembodied, a living challenge to the laws of nature [26] a single “theory of everything.”

That’s why Silicon Valley CEOs grieve his death. And the leaders of commercial space exploration — Elon Musk, Jeff Bezos, Richard Branson — have merely been following his most famous advice: “Look up at the stars and not down at your feet.”

“Strange, when I lived, it seemed to me that I only lived by the work of thought,” Dowell’s head said in Belyayev’s novel. “I really didn’t quite notice my body, I was so absorbed in scientific work. And only when I lost my body did I feel what I was missing.” It continues, “Oh, I’d gladly give up my grotesque [ト] for the joy of weighing a simple pebble in my hand!”

Hawking must have gone through similar suffering after being [チ] with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, but uninterested in posing as a tragic figure, he remained [27]. “My advice to other disabled people would be, concentrate on things your disability doesn’t prevent you doing well, and don’t regret the things it [ヲ] with,” he said. “Don’t be [28] as well as physically.”

Had Hawking not lived this advice with what looked like supernatural ease, many of his quotes would read like the inspirational garbage one often finds on the social networks. He didn’t need religion or any other spiritual crutches to sustain him. Hawking merely appeared to enjoy what he did, including making scary predictions about an end of the world brought about by out-of-control artificial intelligence or climate change. He enjoyed [29] that had little to do with his research and everything to do with his perfect demonstration that a keen intellect didn’t need arms, legs, or even a working voice. The software that allowed Hawking to speak [30], a reminder that the human body can fail but that doesn’t have to bring down the mind it houses.

Hawking wasn’t exactly a cyborg: Though he lived extraordinarily long for someone with his condition, [31] enough to get artificial “spare parts” or

have his brain transferred to a computer so it could live on in a robot body. Hawking thought it would be possible someday. “I think the brain is 32, which is like a computer, so it’s theoretically possible to copy the brain on to a computer and so provide a form of life after death,” he said in 2013.

As in everything else 33, Hawking wasn’t burdened by the present, just as he was minimally constrained by his paralyzed physical shell. This indifference about living outside an uncomfortable frame and Hawking’s enormous courage in facing both death and the future will live on, even if his universal theories remain unproven or end (ㄉ) rejected.

(*The Japan Times*, March 19, 2018, 一部改変)

A. 上の英文の 21 ~ 33 に入る最も適切な語句を下の①~⑱の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① both cheerful and practical
- ② disabled in spirit
- ③ for an overwhelming majority
- ④ has been described as
- ⑤ he cherished it
- ⑥ he didn't live long
- ⑦ he gave up on it
- ⑧ he said and did
- ⑨ he wanted to bring into
- ⑩ he was great at
- ⑪ is available to anyone under an open license
- ⑫ like a program in the mind
- ⑬ looking back on his youth
- ⑭ prepared for it mentally
- ⑮ the headlines and the celebrity
- ⑯ they disagreed with the theories
- ⑰ was broadcast throughout the world
- ⑱ was published last year

B. 本文中の下線部イ～ホの語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

イ

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| ① famous | ② obstinate |
| ③ obvious | ④ unclear |

ロ

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① agreement | ② experiment |
| ③ presentation | ④ publication |

ハ

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ① endeavor | ② exceed |
| ③ flourish | ④ languish |

ニ

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| ① injure | ② subdue |
| ③ support | ④ transport |

ホ

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| ① compressed | ② restricted |
| ③ relaxed | ④ stressed |

C. 上の英文の[へ]~[リ]に入る, 最も適当な語を, それぞれ下の①~④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

[へ]

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ① agitates | ② imitates |
| ③ revives | ④ survives |

[ト]

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| ① existence | ② incidence |
| ③ insistence | ④ limbs |

[チ]

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ① analyzed | ② contaminated |
| ③ diagnosed | ④ distinguished |

[リ]

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| ① assists | ② hinders |
| ③ interferes | ④ persists |

D. 上の英文の(ヌ)~(ヲ)に入る最も適当な語を, それぞれ下の①~⑨の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

(ヌ)

(ル)

(ヲ)

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-------|------|
| ① after | ② before | ③ by | ④ for | ⑤ in |
| ⑥ on | ⑦ through | ⑧ under | ⑨ up | |

E. 上の英文の内容と合っていると思われる文章を①～④から1つ選びなさい。

46

- ① Like Professor Dowell in Alexander Belyayev's novel, Hawking detested his life.
- ② Although Hawking's "A Brief History of Time" was a best-seller, many people who bought the book never finished reading it.
- ③ Silicon Valley CEOs grieve Hawking's death because they had been developing the technology to transfer his disembodied brain to a computer.
- ④ Hawking didn't in the least relish the media attention that he received throughout his career.

第5問 次の文章の内容と合っていると思われるものを、下に示した①～②⑤のなかから6つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問いませんが、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。

47

 ~

52

注：Work style reform：働き方改革 / Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare：厚生労働省 / Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development：経済協力開発機構【略】OECD

With the government's work style reform drawing attention, an increasing number of people are interested in how sleep relates to working efficiently. The benefits of sleep go beyond mere rest, and it is now recognized as a way to improve worker motivation and creativity. Some companies are supporting their employees' efforts to improve their sleep.

"I rarely feel out of it in the morning anymore," said Hitoshi Okuma, 23, a company employee who works as a designer in Tokyo. Since December last year, he has worn a wristband sensor 24 hours a day. It measures the duration and depth of his sleep. He increased his sleep time from about 6 hours to 7½ hours. The quality of his sleep was improved as a result of a review of his lifestyle habits, and that led to him soaking in a bath at night rather than just taking a shower. He said his head is clear and his body feels light when he wakes up.

Okuma joined a project in which the company committed to making charitable contributions for children's activities in Japan and overseas if its employees reached their targeted sleep time. Four months later, more than half of the participants said their work efficiency had improved.

An increasing number of people are seeking improvements in the quality of sleep. Visitors to a store run by a bedding company in Tokyo used to be mainly women, but in recent years, men in their 20s and 30s have also begun to visit. Last year, it opened a sleep consultation section in response to customer demand.

The company uses sensors to measure sleep data, and its "sleep masters"

provide advice based on the data. Michiko Hayami, one of the sleep masters, said, "There are many athletes who are very particular about the quality of their sleep, recognizing sleep as preparation for the next day's competition. It seems that the same way of thinking is spreading among working people."

Explaining the growing interest in sleep, Prof. Katsutoshi Tanaka of Kitasato University, an expert on industrial psychology, said, "Many companies have started to focus on the effects of good sleep from the viewpoint of improving productivity." According to Tanaka, there has been awareness in the United States since the 1980s that lack of sleep causes a decline in concentration, which means a huge loss to society. "Japan's trend of office workers being proud of lack of sleep has finally changed," he said.

However, results of a national health and nutrition survey released by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in 2016 showed that 20 percent of respondents said they did not get enough sleep. For men in their 30s, the figure was 28 percent.

"There are differences among individuals, but if you sleep less than 6 hours a day, the risk would be increased from the viewpoint of mental health," explained Tanaka. "Health should come first. Nothing but an energetic life produces the will and creativity for working."

In Japan, it is said that sleep time is shorter than in other countries. According to survey results released this year by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the average daily sleep time in Japan was 7 hours and 22 minutes, shorter than the 7 hours and 41 minutes in South Korea and 7 hours and 59 minutes in Mexico. Japan's figure was the shortest among 31 countries. The longest sleep time was 9 hours and 13 minutes in South Africa. This is about 2 hours longer than in Japan.

In the same survey, the average hours worked per day — including weekends and holidays — was 4 hours and 42 minutes in Japan, which is the longest among 31 countries. (The survey's work figures, like the sleep figures, reflect the

population as a whole, and not just those people with full-time jobs.) Japan's work hours figure was more than double that of Greece, which had the shortest hours among the countries.

"If people have long working hours, they have to adjust by reducing their sleep time. Japanese people have worked hard for a long time," said market economist Yasunari Ueno.

In the same survey, the average time required for eating and drinking in Japan was 1 hour and 33 minutes. Looking at Western countries, it was 2 hours and 13 minutes in France, 2 hours and 11 minutes in Greece, and 2 hours and 7 minutes in Italy.

"In Western countries, there are social and cultural backgrounds that allow people to enjoy a relaxing life by sleeping well and enjoying meals," said Ueno. "The work style reforms have started in Japan, too. It is expected that the uses of time will change from a life revolving around work to one taking much account of work-life balance."

(The Japan News, July 29, 2018, 一部改変)

- ① The government's initiative to encourage workers to alter the way they work has caused an increasing number of people to take naps during work hours.
- ② Employees' sleep is known to be associated with motivation and creativity on the job.
- ③ Okuma has been wearing a sensor strapped around the wrist day and night to monitor both the quantity and the quality of his sleep.
- ④ By analyzing his sleep, Okuma realized that some of his lifestyle habits were having a harmful effect on his physical hygiene.
- ⑤ Okuma was able to improve the quality of his sleep so that he needed less of it, freeing up time for taking a bath at night rather than just taking a shower.
- ⑥ As a result of improving the quality of his sleep, Okuma is not only able to think more clearly, he has also lost weight.
- ⑦ Okuma's company invested in a sleep improvement program that aims to improve the activity levels of children in Japan and abroad by helping them sleep better.
- ⑧ The amount of donations made to children's charities by Okuma's company was dependent on its staff's success rate in achieving their sleeping goals.
- ⑨ Four months after the start of the charity project, Okuma and his colleagues who participated in the sleep improvement program reported a rise in work efficiency of over 50%.
- ⑩ More and more people are making efforts to achieve better sleep.
- ⑪ The store run by a bedding company in Tokyo was forced to establish a sleep consultation center to deal with the increasing number of complaints from customers.

- ⑫ The bedding company refers to the special sensors it has developed to measure sleep data as “sleep masters”.
- ⑬ Hayami said that athletes tend to be indifferent to the quality of their sleep.
- ⑭ According to Hayami, more and more working people, inspired by athletes, are starting to realize that preparation is the key to success in their own lives as well.
- ⑮ Many companies have started programs to help their employees improve the quality of their sleep, so that they would have more time for work.
- ⑯ Since the 1980s sleep loss has been recognized in the US to cause a decrease in the density of the population.
- ⑰ According to Tanaka, until recently many white-collar workers in Japan tended to take pride in sacrificing sleep for work, but this tendency has been changing.
- ⑱ According to a 2016 survey by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, 28% of male respondents aged 31 to 40 lacked sufficient sleep.
- ⑲ Regardless of individual differences, an average daily sleep time of less than 6 hours is considered a symptom of mental illness.
- ⑳ According to a survey by the OECD, Japanese full-time workers sleep on average 1 hour and 51 minutes less per day than their counterparts in South Africa.
- ㉑ Among 31 countries in the OECD survey, Japan ranked number one both in terms of average daily sleep time and average daily work time.
- ㉒ According to Ueno, from a market economy perspective, people should work longer and harder, and compensate by sleeping less.
- ㉓ Compared with people in Japan, people in France, Greece and Italy tend to take their time enjoying meals.
- ㉔ According to Ueno, certain social and cultural factors in Western countries adversely affect people’s work motivation.

② Ueno expects that work-life balance will assume greater importance in our lives as job availability decreases due to work style reforms.