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平成 23 年 度

英 語

問 題 冊 子

1

次の英文の空所を満たすのに最適の語を下の「語群」より選び、その記号を解答欄に書き入れなさい。

The Age of the Internet has raised many new questions concerning employer/employee relations. It is having a tremendous influence on office rules and etiquette. It is creating many (1) legal issues, as well. A majority of offices in the advanced industrial nations now (2) — out of necessity — their staff members with desktop computers. Most of these PCs are on-line — (3) up to the Web. So one new question is: How much time will the employer (4) the employee to surf the Net for his or her own enjoyment? A study in the U.S. of 1,500 employees (5) that most managers were willing to (6) up with half an hour of employee personal Web time per day. Nearly 10% of bosses said they would (7) up to an hour. That seems to be the limit of their (8), however. Most bosses (9) Web surfing as a sort of coffee and cigarette (10) for the new millennium. But it all (11), of course, on the type of surfing workers do. On-line shopping, game-playing, and gambling are all out. The same study (12) the conclusion that companies that (13) employees as professionals and with (14) get the highest productivity. In other words, in this Web Age, trust is (15).

「語 群」

ア allow	イ break	ウ depends	エ essential	オ furnish
カ harmful	キ hooked	ク put	ケ reached	コ respect
サ revealed	シ set	ス tolerance	セ tolerate	ソ treat
タ unnecessary	チ unprecedented	ツ view		

2 次の英文を読み、それに続く設問に答えなさい。

After months of sophisticated DNA tracking, forensic experts admitted Sunday on national television they still can't say with certainty whether an ancient skull belonged to Mozart, as some believe.

After a quarter of a millennium, the bones of a man pitched into a common grave are suddenly world news again.

Doctors, chemists and forensic pathologists have been examining the skull since it was acquired by the Mozarteum more than a century ago, hoping to shed light on the composer's mysterious last illness and death.

The skull has been the symbol of the storms that blow around this most inexplicable of humans. In every decade, researchers have competed for the last word about the man's death: rheumatic fever, Henoch-Schoenlein syndrome, manic depression, infectious disease aggravated by bad medical treatment, a hematoma caused by a fall or blow to the head, or even (the persistently popular favorite) murder.

These investigators have closely examined the skull as if its evidence might make Mozart's astonishing musical ability more understandable and thus less disturbing.

This story follows another of a month ago, when researchers at the Energy Department's Argonne Laboratory in the U.S. announced "solid evidence" that Beethoven suffered from lead poisoning. Fragments of Beethoven's skull (confirmed, of course, by mitochondrial DNA comparison with Beethoven's hair) were scanned by X-rays from the lab's Advanced Photon Source, which, according to a press release, "provides the most brilliant X-rays in the Western Hemisphere."

The test revealed large samples of lead concentration in Beethoven's bones. The Argonne team hinted that the accumulation of lead might account for the change in Beethoven's personality and music from his early 20s onward. "Hopefully, the Beethoven family now finally has some closure," said a famous TV personality.

Diagnosing art's unsolved mysteries with state-of-the-art medical knowledge is irresistible. The speculations arise in every season: Oscar Wilde's skin condition resulted from hair dyes; Van Gogh suffered from xanthopsia induced by digitalis; Dostoyevsky owed his visionary power to epilepsy; Pick's disease produced Ravel's "Bolero."

But our present obsession with science's ability to solve crimes and put ancient mysteries to rest has become epidemic. Three of America's top 10 television shows feature forensic pathologists, and forensic science has become one of the hot fields of study.

7. Choose the correct statement.

- A : It is certain that Beethoven suffered from lead poisoning.
- B : Scientists are still not sure that “Beethoven’s” bones are really his.
- C : Beethoven’s personality and music style remained constant throughout his life.
- D : The sudden interest in the Beethoven investigation was triggered by the sudden interest in the Mozart investigation a month earlier.

8. Choose the correct statement.

- A : It can be inferred that Oscar Wilde was using a wig.
- B : Many scientists doubt cause-effect relationships between genius and disease.
- C : Beethoven’s hair had been identified as his own before the X-ray examination.
- D : Beethoven’s bones were identified as his own by an advanced X-ray examination.

9. Choose the correct statement.

- A : “Mozart’s” bones were found in a common grave.
- B : A European team was almost successful in cloning Mozart.
- C : The Beethoven family is not satisfied with the recent findings.
- D : The writer of this article puts a high hope on scientific investigations of artistic talents.

10. The word ‘notes’ (underline [3]) means _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A : short memos | B : tones of speech |
| C : points of notice or attention | D : particular musical sounds or pitches |

設問 2. 下線部[1]を日本語に直しなさい。

設問 3. 下線部[4]の意味を日本語で説明しなさい。

3 次の英文を読み、それに続く設問に答えなさい。

I take pleasure in sharing with you the following occurrence because I personally interviewed one of the parties involved, and have repeatedly gone over the incident with him these past six years. L.C. (his real name initials) has been my friend for fifteen years, but as we visited together one day about six years ago, he told me of this most amazing event in his life which haunts him to this day.

[1]
L.C. and a business associate, Charlie (fictitious name), had just finished lunch in the small Southwest Louisiana town of Abbeville. Still discussing their work, they began their drive north along Highway 167 towards the Oil Center city of Lafayette about 15 miles away. The date was October 20, 1969, and the time was about 1:30 in the afternoon. It was one of those picture-perfect days in fall — clear blue skies and a nippy 60 degrees Fahrenheit, perfect conditions for cruising with the car windows rolled down.

The highway had been practically traffic-free until they spotted some distance ahead what appeared to be an old turtleback-type auto traveling very slowly. As they closed the distance between their vehicle and this object from the past, their discussion turned from their insurance work to the old car ahead of them. While the style of the auto indicated it to be decades old, it appeared to be in showroom condition, which induced words of admiration from both L.C. and Charlie. Because the car was traveling so slowly, the two men decided to pass it, but before doing so, slowed to better appreciate the beauty and antiquity of the vehicle. As they did so, L.C. noticed a very large bright orange license plate with the year “1940” clearly printed on it. This was most unusual and probably illegal unless registration had been made for the antique car to be used in ceremonial parades.

As they passed the car slowly to its left, L.C., who was in the passenger’s seat, noticed the driver of the car was a young woman dressed in what appeared to be 1940-style clothing. This was 1969 and a young woman wearing a hat complete with a long, colored feather and a fur coat was, to say the least, a bit unusual. A small child stood on the seat next to her, possibly a little girl. The gender of the child was hard to determine, as it too wore a heavy coat and a cap. The windows of her car were rolled up, a fact which puzzled L.C. because, though the temperature was nippy, it was quite pleasant and a light sweater was sufficient to keep them comfortable. As they pulled up next to the car, their study turned to alarm as their
[2]
attention was fixed onto the animated expressions of fear and panic on the woman’s face. Driving alongside her at a slow speed (no traffic in either direction allowed this maneuvering), they could see her frantically looking back and forth as if lost or in need of help. She appeared to be on the verge of tears.

Being on the passenger's side, L.C. called out to her and asked if she needed help. To this she nodded "yes," all the while looking down (old cars had a little higher floors and larger bodies than today's cars) with a very puzzled look at their vehicle. L.C. motioned to her to pull over and park on the side of the road. He had to repeat the request several times with hand signs and mouthing the words because her window was rolled up and it seemed she had difficulty hearing them. They saw her begin to pull over, so they continued to pass her so as to safely pull over in front of her. As they came to a halt on the shoulder of the road, L.C. and Charlie turned to look at the old car behind them. However, to their astonishment, there was no sign of the car. Remember, this was on an open highway with no side roads nearby, no place to hide a car. It and its occupants had simply vanished.

L.C. and Charlie looked back at the empty highway. As they sat in the car, spellbound and bewildered, it was obvious to them that a search would prove futile. Meanwhile, the driver of a vehicle that had been behind the old car pulled over behind them. He ran to L.C. and Charlie and frantically demanded an explanation as to what had become of the car that had been ahead of him. His account was as follows. He was driving North on Highway 167 when he saw, some distance away, a new car passing a very old car at a slow pace, so slow that they appeared to be nearly stopped. He saw the new car pull onto the shoulder and the old car started to do the same. Momentarily, it obstructed the new car and then suddenly disappeared. All that remained ahead of him was the new car on the shoulder of the highway. Desperate to associate logic to this incredible sight, he immediately assumed an accident had occurred. Indeed, an accident had not occurred, but something more haunting, perhaps as tragic, and certainly more mysterious had.

After discussing what each had seen from his perspective, the three men walked the area for an hour. The third man, who was from out of the state, insisted on reporting the incident to the police. He felt that it was a "missing person" situation and that they had been witnesses. L.C. and Charlie refused to do so, as they had no idea where the woman and child along with the car had gone. They were missing all right, but no police on this plane of existence had the power to find them. The third man finally decided that without their cooperation, he could not report this on his own for fear his sanity would be questioned. He did exchange addresses and phone numbers with L.C. and Charlie. For years he kept in touch with them, calling just to talk about this incident and to confirm again that he had seen what he had.

Very strange points to think over: What if — she was from the past, and went forward in time, and she is now an old lady still living today, and what if on the same day it had been her instead of L.C. and Charlie behind the "old car," that same now old lady would have met herself. What if — and this is the most depressing of the "what ifs" — she had come from the

[6]

past, popped into the future and did not return to her past. When I hit on this idea, albeit a bit extraordinary, I knew what I should do first to prove the hypothesis, and I immediately got on to the work.

設問 1. 上の英文の内容に一致するものをA～Dより選び, 記号で答えなさい。

1. The incident reported in this article occurred about _____ years ago.

A : six B : fifteen C : forty D : seventy

2. The incident involved _____ in all.

A : two persons and two cars B : two cars and four persons
C : three cars and four persons D : three cars and five persons

3. The writer of this article _____.

A : experienced this incident himself
B : found this incident in the newspaper
C : heard of this incident from his friend fifteen years ago
D : had known of this incident for six years when he wrote this article

4. L.C. and Charlie are probably both _____.

A : scientists B : businessmen
C : news reporters D : fiction writers

5. The car traveling ahead of L.C. and Charlie was _____.

A : old, but it looked brand-new
B : carrying a false license plate
C : so old that it was going very slowly
D : one of those to be exhibited in a ceremonial parade

6. L.C. and Charlie slowed their car before they passed the old car ahead of them because _____.

A : another car tried to pass their car
B : they found something strange with the car
C : they wanted to see who was driving the car
D : they wanted to look closely at the details of the car

7. It was _____ that the incident happened.

A : on a warm afternoon

B : on a cool afternoon

C : on a cloudy evening

D : on a cold night

8. What did L.C. see in the driver's seat of the old car?

A : a warmly clothed young woman who was crying

B : a warmly clothed young woman with a scared look on her face

C : a fashionably clothed young woman with a lively look on her face

D : a fashionably clothed middle-aged woman with a desperate look on her face

9. Choose the correct statement.

A : Charlie parked his car close to the right of the old car.

B : The old and new cars went side by side for a while before they both stopped.

C : L.C. called out to the old car to ask if the driver needed help, but the driver returned no answer.

D : The driver of the new car shouted to the old car in a loud voice because the windows of the old car were closed.

10. Choose the correct statement.

A : L.C. reasoned that something tragic had happened.

B : Charlie was convinced that an accident had happened.

C : Nobody saw the moment when the old car disappeared.

D : The driver of the last car tried to understand logically what he had seen.

11. Two of the men were not willing to report the incident to the police because _____.

A : they were afraid to be considered mentally ill

B : they thought the incident should not be known by the police

C : they thought the police would have no way of investigating the incident

D : they thought there must be a logical explanation for what had happened

12. The words 'haunts him' (underline [1]) most closely mean _____.

A : often frightens him

B : often comes to his mind

C : often appears in his vision

D : often makes him feel uncomfortable

13. The word 'futile' (underline [3]) can be replaced most properly by _____.
A : uncertain B : unethical C : unsatisfactory D : unsuccessful
14. The word 'obstructed' (underline [4]) can be replaced most properly by _____.
A : backed B : halted C : hid D : removed
15. The word 'herself' (underline [6]) can be followed by the words _____.
A : from the afterlife B : from another space
C : from the future D : from the past

設問 2. 下線部[2]を日本語に直しなさい。ただし、直訳ではなく、意味(特に study や alarm の意味)がよくわかるように、言葉を補って訳すること。

設問 3. 下線部[5]を 'They' の指すものを明らかにして、日本語に直しなさい。

4 次の日本語文を英語で表現しなさい。

三年間のインド滞在中、私はほとんど旅行で終始したが、一度も汽車の時刻表を持ったことが
[1] ない。 何しろ急行が十時間も遅れるのは普通なのだから、出たところ勝負で、その都度駅に来た
[2] 列車をつかまえることにしていた。 また時間に遅れてしまったと思って駅に駆けつけると、必
[3] ずいつもインドの列車は待っていてくれた。