

科目

外国語(英語)

医学部 医学科

注 意

1. 開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題は1ページから11ページにわたっています。問題冊子に不備がある場合は、直ちにその旨を監督者に申し出てください。
3. 解答用紙は2枚で、問題冊子とは別になっています。解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. 受験番号は、2枚の解答用紙のそれぞれの上部の欄に記入してください。
5. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
6. 問題冊子、下書き用紙は持ち帰ってください。

I 次の文章を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Even after an unusually mild winter, the return of spring to North America feels like a blessing. Parents are dragging their toddlers to the park. Students are dusting off their Frisbees. And bird watchers, armed with binoculars and guidebooks, are heading out to search for their favorite species.

But the birders may be in for a disappointment. Radar studies of annual migrations suggest that the number of birds winging along America's flyways may be down by nearly 50 % over the past 30 years, and data from the U.S. Geological Survey's annual Breeding Bird Survey and the Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Count reflect a similar decline. Various reasons for the falloff have been proposed, but climate change caused by global warming is high on the list for many experts.

The evidence has so far been largely circumstantial, however, which is why a study in the May 4 issue of *Nature* is so intriguing. Building on some 40 years of bird counts, Dutch scientists report that populations of a migratory species called the pied flycatcher have plummeted an astonishing 90 % over the past two decades in some areas of the Netherlands. And in that case, there doesn't seem to be any doubt about why: flycatchers are on the wane because climate change has made them late for dinner.

<sup>(A)</sup> Those agile, acrobatic birds spend the winter in West Africa and return to their Netherlands nesting grounds in the spring to lay eggs. When their hatchlings emerge, the parents feed them mostly with caterpillars. The timing of the flycatchers' migration has evolved over many thousands of years to coincide with an approximately three-week period after Dutch plants have flowered and caterpillars are most abundant.

Thanks to warmer average temperatures, however, plants in some parts of the Netherlands are flowering an average of 16 days earlier in the spring. The birds in West Africa don't know that; they still leave more or less at the usual time. And while the early spring they encounter in the north has induced them to move up egg laying a bit, they're still producing offspring nearly a week behind prime caterpillar season. Inadequate nourishment means dying birds and falling populations. "We think this is the first time anyone has really shown that an insufficient response to climate change can cause population declines," says study co-author Christiaan Both of the Netherlands Institute of Ecology.

But it's probably not the last. Global warming might explain some migratory-bird declines in North America as well, although Greg Butcher, director of bird conservation at the Audubon Society, warns that it is dangerous to make assumptions. <sup>(B)</sup> "It's great," he says, "when you

have a bird like the pied flycatcher, which has been studied for years, and you have enough detail to pinpoint what the problem is.” The populations of some seabirds, such as kittiwake, are plunging not because the birds are having trouble timing their food supply but because the fish they feed on have shifted locations.

Other birds seem to be in trouble because of habitat loss. The decline of the rusty blackbird, for example — one of the most rapidly dwindling species in North America, says Butcher — may also be due to global warming, but the immediate cause seems to be a drying up of the Canadian wetlands where it breeds. The same may apply to the Canada warbler. The cerulean warbler, also in decline, is losing habitat not because of global warming but because of another human activity: the destruction of Appalachian mountaintop forests by coal-mining operations.

And some birds are actually doing fine, adjusting to change and even increasing their numbers — at least in the bird counts. Some hummingbirds, for example, that used to winter in Mexico don't bother to make the trip anymore because the U.S. is now warm enough all year long. A number of migratory species that nest in northeastern forests have rebounded because that part of the country is reforesting as agriculture declines. Bluebirds are thriving, says Butcher, because bluebird lovers have been setting up nesting boxes for them for the past half-century.

But even those success stories can be troubling. Natural ecosystems evolved at a glacial pace, over millennia. And while (A), (B) — as (C).

(David Bjerklie)

注：toddlers (よちよち歩きの)赤ん坊 pied flycatcher (鳥)マダラヒタキ  
hatchlings 幼鳥

- (1) 下線部(A)の climate change has made them late for dinner とはどういうことか、100字以上120字以内の日本語で本文の論旨に従って説明しなさい。ただし、句読点も一字に数えま  
す。



(このページは余白, 問題は次のページに続く)

**II**

次の文章を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Conventional wisdom has long held that attitudes toward the role of women in agricultural societies are much more conservative <sup>(A)</sup> than those in economically advanced societies, such as western Europe and the U.S. Political scientists Ronald Inglehart of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and Pippa Norris of Harvard University have now put this assumption to the test. They analyzed data from the World Values Survey, an ongoing study of attitudes that gauges reactions to various statements such as whether a university education is more important for a boy than a girl and whether women must have children to be fulfilled in life. The researchers constructed a 0-to-100 scale to measure attitudes toward gender equality in 61 countries.

The results show that attitudes toward gender equality become increasingly more liberal as societies progress from one economic stage to the next. In agricultural societies, fertility is all-important because of high infant and child death rates. Anything that interferes with childbearing — such as divorce, abortion, and jobs for women outside the home — is therefore strongly discouraged. With industrialization, infant and child death rates decline markedly, reducing the pressure on women to reproduce. Women enter the paid labor force in large numbers, typically in factory, clerical and retail jobs, and at the same time become more literate and better educated. They begin to participate in representative government.

In postindustrial societies women have a substantial share of management and professional jobs. Fertility falls, late marriage becomes more acceptable, and the traditional two-parent nuclear family decreases. But even in these societies, women still lag far behind men in political participation. <sup>(B)</sup> In every society women hold slightly more liberal views than men.

．．．（一段落省略）．．．

Attitudes toward gender in postindustrial societies will most likely continue to liberalize as groups holding more traditional views — older people, the less educated and women not in the paid workforce—decline in economic importance. What is not clear is how more liberal thinking will affect people's everyday lives. Some evidence suggests that marriages in postindustrial societies are becoming more problematic because of the changing role of women. According to a study reported in 2000, Americans who married between 1981 and 1997 experienced significantly more discord than those who married between 1964 and 1980.

(Rodger Doyle, *slightly modified*)

注：fertility 出産(率), abortion 中絶, literate 読み書きできる

(1) 下線部(A)で筆者が念頭に置いている conservative attitudes toward the role of women の具体的内容として適切なものを次の(a)~(e)の内から二つ選び、記号を解答欄に書きなさい。

- (a) Women should be better educated than men.
- (b) Going to university is not as important for women as for men.
- (c) Becoming a mother makes a woman's life complete.
- (d) A women can have a fulfilled life without having any children.
- (e) Whether or not to have children is up to a woman's decision.

(2) 社会が工業化すると女性が社会進出しやすくなるのはなぜか、その根本的な要因を本文の中から探し、日本語で説明しなさい。

(3) 下線部(B)を日本語に訳しなさい。その際、these societies が指すものが分かるように書きなさい。

(4) 最後に以下の英文を書き足すとすると、空欄( )にどのような英語を入れたらよいですか。最後の段落の展開をもとに、ふさわしいと思われる表現を自分で考え、英語一語で答えなさい。

Therefore, some people may now think that more liberal attitudes toward the role of women do not necessarily lead to a ( ) family life.

**III**

次の文章を読み、問いに答えなさい。

I fell off my bike two days ago. As I write this, I have come back to my desk, having had my dressing changed in the casualty department. The staff fussed over it a bit but pronounced the elbow wound uninfected and probably coming on well. What might have been happening today if things had been different?

I might have been shakily going home from hospital after two days' observation for a fractured skull and concussion, debating when I could safely go back to work and whether I would be able to give a conference paper next week. Or might my husband be sitting by my bed in intensive care trying to decide when to agree to my life support being turned off? Or might he already be sitting with my family discussing the funeral arrangements?

I have worn a cycle helmet consistently for some four years now, since the cumulative research evidence finally convinced me of their effectiveness. What I learnt on Sunday is that they actually work. The accident was my own stupid fault: I failed to leave enough clearance <sup>(A)</sup> as I passed a skip parked on the side of the street. My handle bar clipped it, and before I knew it my bike was over. It wasn't a particularly hard fall, but, as I rolled over on to my back, I felt my head swing back against the paved surface with huge and unstoppable force. The sensation of not fracturing your skull is a very peculiar one. Instead, I felt the helmet thump up against the back of my head and give slightly as it came to a final halt.

When we came back from the hospital, I inspected the helmet and found the long crack all the way through the polystyrene padding at the back of the helmet: evidence of a close <sup>(B)</sup> brush with mortality.

I have fallen off my bike many times, but I have never hit my head before and had always <sup>(C)</sup> assumed I could protect my head in all but the most serious of falls. I now know how even a trivial fall can lead to a huge impact for the head, and that you only have to fall like that once to have the undesired effect. So I'm fine, if rather shaken, but I am not lucky to be alive. I was wearing a helmet; luck had nothing to do with it. <sup>(D)</sup>

(Charlotte Wright, *slightly modified*)

注 : casualty department 救急病棟 concussion 脳震とう skip おんぼろ自動車

- (1) 下線部 (A) の they は具体的には何をさしていますか。日本語で答えなさい。
- (2) 下線部 (B) の a close brush with mortality の意味に最も近いものを次の中から一つ選び、記号を解答欄に書きなさい。
- (a) 危うく死ぬ目に遭うこと
  - (b) 車との軽度の接触事故
  - (c) 極めて写実的な描写
  - (d) 事故をなくすための入念な準備
  - (e) 重大な失敗で赤面すること
- (3) 下線部 (C) を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (4) 下線部 (D) を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (5) 以下の点について本文で何が語られていますか。日本語で具体的に答えなさい。
- (a) 筆者はどこを怪我したのか。
  - (b) 筆者は何が原因で転倒したのか。
  - (c) 筆者はどのような格好で転倒したのか。
- (6) 以下の文がこの事故を振り返って筆者が考えたものとしてふさわしい文となるようにするには、下線部にどのような英語を続けると良いですか。次の(a)~(e)を当てはめて考え、本文の内容と合致する場合には○、合致しない場合には×を解答欄に書きなさい。ただし、○は一つとは限りません。

If things had been different, I might \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) have been allowed to leave the hospital earlier.
- (b) have had to stay in the hospital for a long time.
- (c) have been forced to cancel my plans for the following week.
- (d) have been dead from serious head injuries.
- (e) have had no problem because the fall was small.

**IV** 次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の空所( 1 )～( 11 )に入るもっとも適切な単語を下から選び、解答欄に書きなさい。

1. I can't hear you. Please speak ( 1 ).

聞こえません。もっと大きな声で話して下さい。

2. Any volunteers? If no one volunteers, I'll have to call ( 2 ) someone.

誰かやってくれる人は？誰も手を挙げなければ、指名になりますよ。

3. Sorry, I'm in the middle of something. Can I call you ( 3 ) later?

ごめん、今取込み中。後でこちらからかけ直してもいい？

4. Thirty nine students are registered for this class, as ( 4 ) January 15.

1月15日現在、このクラスの受講登録者は39名です。

5. If you are too tired, I will take ( 5 ) the job from here.

疲れてできないようだったら、続きは私が代わりにやってあげるよ。

6. Daily practice is a ( 6 ) if you want to be strong.

強くなりたかったら、毎日の練習は不可欠だ。

7. No, no, it is not like that; it is the other way ( 7 ).

違う、違う、そうじゃなくて、逆。

8. No, I said "Cat." C as ( 8 ) Chicago, A as ( 8 ) Alpha, T as ( 8 ) Texas.

違う、“Cat”だよ。シカゴのC、アルファのA、テキサスのT。

9. The baby has blonde hair. She takes ( 9 ) her mother.

この子の金髪はお母さん似だね。

10. I applied for a scholarship, but they turned me ( 10 ).

奨学金に応募したけど、だめだった。

11. Jack chickened ( 11 ) and didn't go mountain climbing because he was scared of heights.

ジャックは高所恐怖症なので、怖くなって、結局山登りに行かなかった。

after / as / at / around / back / below / by / care / down  
for / from / go / high / in / into / must / need / of / off  
on / out / over / part / place / to / under / up / with

- (2) 次の各文の空所( )に入る冠詞は何ですか。(ア)～(オ)の選択肢の中から正しい組み合わせを選び、記号を解答欄に書きなさい。ただし、冠詞を必要としない場合、選択肢には「0」と記載されます。

(例) I'm on ( ) diet. No ( ) sugar for me.

- (ア) 0—0
- (イ) 0—a
- (ウ) a—0
- (エ) the—a
- (オ) the—the

解答：ウ

1. ( ) children (または Children) went to ( ) film yesterday afternoon.

- (ア) 0—0
- (イ) 0—a
- (ウ) A—the
- (エ) The—0
- (オ) The—a

2. I'm afraid ( ) answer is "No." Come back when you can make ( ) new proposal.

- (ア) 0—0
- (イ) 0—the
- (ウ) an—the
- (エ) the—0
- (オ) the—a

3. He phoned ( ) agent who was listed in ( ) telephone directory.

- (ア) 0—0
- (イ) 0—a
- (ウ) 0—the
- (エ) an—the
- (オ) the—0

V

下の日本語を読み、それについての自分の考えを解答欄を満たす長さの英語でまとめなさい。

わたしたちは服を、よれよれになったり、すり切れたりというふうに、着られるぎりぎりのところまで着ることはめったにありません。とくに上着は、流行遅れな感じがしだすとなんとなく着にくくなります。マイカーでも、ポンコツになってエンストばかり、もう動かないというところまで乗るひとは、めずらしいようです。モード変換(モデルチェンジ)がなされると、ついそちらに気がなびいて、買い換えてしまうというひとがほとんどではないでしょうか。

(鷺田清一)