

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4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、4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(2枚)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。

No doubt you have heard that yogurt is teeming with* bacteria — and no doubt you try not to think about that as you dig into a cup of the stuff. Yes, they're supposed to be good bacteria, ones that not only don't make you sick but actually improve your health. Still, a spoonful of critters with unlovely names like *Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* and *Bifidus regularis* will never sound like a palate pleaser to even the most dedicated health nut*.

Whether or not you've ever developed a taste — or even a tolerance — for living things in your lunch, more are on the way.^(A) Food companies have been coming to the conclusion that if a few of these superstar bacteria are good for you, then more will be even better. This is giving rise to a small but growing product line called probiotics, in which the bacteria population is boosted, sometimes considerably. For consumers, of course, the question is, Do these products work?

Probiotics have been around for a long time, mostly in the form of dietary supplements. They're also found naturally in foods like yogurt, buttermilk, sauerkraut* and tofu. Recently, however, one company in the U.S. has been making a marketing splash with a yogurt line named Activia, which is fortified* with extra bacteria. So far, this bet seems to be paying off, with more than \$100 million in sales in the product's first year in the U.S. alone. Other companies are coming forward with probiotic yogurt drinks and fortified beverages, which are also finding a market. There is a fair body of science suggesting that some consumers are spending their dollars wisely.

"The superstar bacteria stick around in your intestines* a lot longer," says Dr. Gary Huffnagle, a professor of internal medicine at the University of Michigan and co-author of *The Probiotics Revolution*. In the digestive tract, the bacteria help regulate and restore peristalsis, the rhythmic motion of the intestine that pushes digested food through. There's a reason one of the bugs has the word *regularis* as its second name, and this intestinal toning is it. "Doesn't matter if you are constipated* or the opposite," Huffnagle says. "These bacteria can help make you, um, regular."

Huffnagle's research also suggests that the superstar bacteria can battle numerous kinds of allergies — and not just food allergies. This is a somewhat harder scientific case to make,^(B) but Huffnagle's belief is that since anything you breathe you may also swallow in at least some quantity, the good bacteria in your gut could help control allergens.

Not everyone is enthusiastic about probiotics.^(C) The U.S. Food and Drug Administration is relatively neutral, using the growing popularity of the products as an opportunity to caution manufacturers not to pitch the foods as some sort of panacea* for any specific disease. More

important, some people should avoid the products altogether. Those with weakened immune systems or who are critically ill would be well advised to stay away from eating live bacteria. Certainly anyone in the hospital would also count. Furthermore, the products can take a little getting used to, even for the otherwise healthy. If you are new to the world of probiotics and you suddenly start eating a lot, there is a good chance you could experience uncomfortable bloating*.

“You have just started a civil war in your intestines between good bacteria and bad bacteria,” Huffnagle says. Fortunately, the war is usually over in one or two weeks, and, stresses Huffnagle, “the good guys win.”

Expect to see lots of those good guys on store shelves soon. At least five companies in the U.S. either are in the probiotic game or are planning to enter. Plain yogurt remains the best product for added bacteria because it has three things the bugs absolutely love: lactose (or naturally occurring sugar), fat and water. Another food with both sugar and fat is chocolate, and — you guessed it — another company already has a probiotic chocolate bar. That’s something that may prompt me to give the superstar bacteria a try after all.

(Sanjay Gupta, *Time*, slightly modified)

*注 : teeming with ～でいっぱいである health nut 健康オタク
sauerkraut キャベツを使ったドイツ料理 fortified 強化した
intestines 腸 constipated 便秘をしている
panacea 万能薬 bloating 膨満

- (1) 下線部(A)の more are on the way の意味する具体的な内容を英語で表現すると、どのような文になりますか。第2段落(Whether or not ～ these products work?)の中の最も関連した箇所(下線部)の英語を利用して簡潔な英文を作りなさい。
- (2) 文中で筆者が the superstar bacteria と述べているものは、どういった点で私たちの健康に役立つと考えられていますか。本文の内容に従い、その具体的な理由を日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

(3) 下線部(B)の意味に一番近いものを、以下の(a)~(e)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) これは厳密な科学的調査に基づいた成果と言える。
- (b) これについては科学的な反論がいくつか出されている。
- (c) これは非科学的な想像とみなされるべきものである。
- (d) これを科学的に証明するのはそれほど簡単ではない。
- (e) これは科学がまだ追いついていない事実である。

(4) 下線部(C)のように筆者が述べている理由は何ですか。以下の(a)~(e)から当てはまるものを全て選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) ヨーグルトには悪いバクテリアが含まれていることもあり、注意が必要なため。
- (b) 免疫力の低下している人はバクテリア摂取を避けなければならないため。
- (c) 科学的に見るとヨーグルトの効能はまだ証明されていないため。
- (d) ヨーグルトも古くなると健康を害する恐れがあるため。
- (e) 万能薬として扱われるのは間違いであるため。

(5) 以下の英文で本文の記述と合っているものに○を、異なっているものに×を記入しなさい。

- (a) The author guesses that the names of the superstar bacteria will not sound tasty.
- (b) Probiotics industries have developed new bacteria that have special powers.
- (c) One American company has achieved an amazing sales record with a probiotic product.
- (d) Some people are willing to spend money for scientific beauty care with probiotics.
- (e) Huffnagle thinks that the superstar bacteria can worsen allergies.
- (f) A battle between good bacteria and bad bacteria continues for not less than a week.
- (g) Plain yogurt ideally fulfills three important conditions for good bacteria.
- (h) The author urges us to try a new probiotic product with chocolate.

(6) 筆者は本文を通して probiotics をどのようなものと捉えていますか。以下の英文がその的確な説明となるように以下の英文を完成させなさい。

The author describes probiotics as a product that _____
_____.

II は次のページから始まります。

II 次の文章を読み、問いに答えなさい。

My last cigarette was smoked in a bar at Charles de Gaulle airport*. It was January 3, 2007, a Wednesday morning, and though Hugh and I would be changing planes in London and had a layover* of close to two hours, I thought it best to quit while I was still ahead.

“All right,” I said to him, “this is it, my final one.” Six minutes later, I pulled out my pack and said the same thing. Then I did it one more time. “This is it. I mean it.” All around me, people were enjoying cigarettes: the ruddy* Irish couple, the Spaniards with their glasses of beer. There were the Russians, the Italians, and some Chinese. Together we formed a foul little congress: the United Tarnations, the Fellowship of the Smoke Ring. These were my people, and now I would be betraying them, turning my back just when they needed me most. Though I wish it were otherwise, I’m actually a very intolerant person. When I see a drunk or a drug addict begging for money, I don’t think, *There but for the grace of God go I**, but, rather, *I quit, and so can you. Now get that cup of nickels out of my face.*

It’s one thing to give up smoking, and another to become a former smoker. That’s what I would be the moment I left the bar, and so I lingered awhile, looking at my garish* disposable lighter and the aluminum ashtray. When I eventually got up to leave, Hugh pointed out that I had five cigarettes left in my pack.

“Are you just going to leave them there on the table?”

^(C) I answered with a line I’d got years ago from a German woman. Her name was Tini Haffmans, and though she often apologized for the [D] of her English, I wouldn’t have wanted it to be any better. When it came to verb conjugation*, she was beyond [E], but every so often she’d get a word wrong. The effect was not a [F] of meaning but a [G] of it. I once asked if her neighbor smoked, and she thought for a moment before saying, “Karl has . . . finished with his smoking.”

She meant, of course, that he had quit, but I much preferred her mistaken version. ^(H) “Finished” made it sound as if he’d been allotted a certain number of cigarettes, three hundred thousand, say, delivered at the time of his birth. If he’d started a year later or smoked more slowly, he might still be at it, but, as it stood, he had worked his way to the last one, and then moved on with his life. This, I thought, was how I would look at it. Yes, there were five more cigarettes in that particular pack, and twenty-six cartons hidden away at home, but those were extra — an accounting error. In terms of my smoking, I had just finished with it.

(David Sedaris, *The New Yorker*)

*注：Charles de Gaulle airport シャルル・ド・ゴール空港 layover 飛行機の乗り換え
ruddy 血色のよい
There but for the grace of God go I 「運が悪けりゃ明日はわが身」
garish けばけばしい conjugation 活用形

(1) 下線部(A)の筆者の言葉の言い換えとして最も意味の近い英文を以下の(a)~(e)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) I mean what I say.
- (b) This is my last cigarette, definitely.
- (c) I intend to give up.
- (d) I don't think I'll ever smoke another cigarette.
- (e) I don't really mean to give up.

(2) 下線部(B)で筆者はその時の状況をなぜ when they needed me most と表現しているのか。その理由を筆者の心情に沿って簡潔に日本語で説明しなさい。

(3) 下線部(C)の質問に対して、筆者が実際にその場で返したと考えられる言葉を、本文中の英語を利用して答えなさい。

(4) 空所 [D] ~ [G] に入る適語を下から選び、書きなさい。

loss / reproach / smoking / state / heightening

(5) 筆者が下線部(H)のように感じた理由は何ですか。80~90字の日本語で答えなさい。但し、句読点も一字に数えます。

III

次の文章を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Marriage is criticized as a source of stress, conflict and endless crises that need to be resolved. But it's also something more. Decades of data collection have shown that marriage — for all its challenges — is like a health-insurance policy. A 2006 paper that tracked (A) mortality over an eight-year period found that people who never married were 58 % likelier to die during that time than married folks were. And no wonder. Marriage means no more drinking at bars until closing, no more eating ramen noodles and calling it a meal. According to a 2004 report from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, married people are less likely to smoke or drink heavily than people who are single, divorced or widowed. These sorts of lifestyle changes are known to lower rates of cardiovascular* disease, cancer and respiratory* diseases. And while you might sometimes complain that your spouse* drives you crazy, just the opposite is true. Married people have lower rates of all types of mental illnesses and suicide.

The daily stresses of the modern world can throw our bodies into emergency mode and keep us there. Marriage helps both spouses cope better with stress. However, men seem to benefit more than women. A study published in the January 2008 issue of the journal *Health Psychology* showed that while married men get relief from their workday serial activity of stress hormones when they come home after a particularly busy day at work, working women are able to de-stress similarly only if they describe their marriage as a happy one. “I’m speculating,” says Rena Repetti, one of the authors of the study, “but it may just be that some of these women are coming home and facing dinner preparation and assisting the kids with homework, and they’re not getting the help that the more maritally satisfied women are getting.” The full explanation for this gender gap, however, is undoubtedly more complicated than that. For example, an Israeli study found that, over nearly two decades, married men widened the already significant difference in cancer-death incidence between themselves and unmarried men by 25 %; married women gained absolutely zero ground over their unmarried peers. Why this somatic* sexism? “This is a gross generalization, but women are really the mental- and physical-health housekeepers for a marriage,” says psychologist Janice Kiecolt-Glaser. “They are often the ones who prod men to go to a doctor or to eat more healthily.”

For all its benefits, marriage is not a gift certificate for good health. For one thing, it's (B) fattening. A study shows that married men are nearly 20 % more likely to be obese than are men who have never married. Data also show that the stress of a bad marriage can undo much of the good that comes with a happy one. And when the protective bonds of marriage break, watch out. A 2007 British study found that a person whose spouse has died recently

has a greater risk of death from just about any cause than a still married person. Certainly not all suddenly single spouses are fated to lose vigor — no more than all people who never pair off are destined for a shortened life filled with illness and stress. Humans are resourceful creatures who build and rebuild networks of relationships, getting the attention, hand-holding and even scolding that they need in a lot of different ways.

(Lori Oliwenstein, *Time*, contracted and modified)

*注：cardiovascular 心血管の respiratory 呼吸器の
spouse 配偶者 somatic 身体の

(1) 下線部(A)について筆者がその根拠として挙げている事柄を本文から全て拾い上げ、簡潔な日本語で説明しなさい。

(2) 以下の文章は第二段落(The daily stresses of the modern～to go to a doctor or to eat more healthily.)の内容を箇条書きにまとめたものです。各空欄をそれぞれ指定された字数の適切な日本語で埋めなさい。但し、句読点も一字に数えます。

- ① 現代社会はストレスが多いが、結婚によって []。(15 字前後)
- ② 結婚の恩恵は []。(10 字前後)
- ③ ある研究によれば [] けれど、(30 字前後)
[]。(45 字前後)
- ④ この研究者の一人は、[] が原因と推測しているが、事はそれほど単純ではない。(15 字前後)
- ⑤ イスラエルのある研究によれば、[]
のに対し、(35 字前後) [] という。(25 字前後)
- ⑥ この違いは、既婚女性が [] と考えられる。(25 字前後)

(3) 下線部(B)のように筆者が述べている理由は何ですか。その理由として指摘している点を箇条書きにして簡潔な日本語で説明しなさい。

(4) 下線部(C)を日本語に訳しなさい。

IV

次の各問いに答えなさい。

(1) ①～⑤の(a)の文とできるだけ近い意味になるように(b)の文を完成させなさい。

① (a) The price of crude oil has risen sharply.

(b) There _____.

② (a) Kate has got plenty of bright ideas.

(b) Kate is _____.

③ (a) The only reason I went was because Karen was there.

(b) If _____.

④ (a) The law requires all motorcyclists to wear crash helmets.

(b) It is _____.

⑤ (a) Few things in this world give me more pleasure than a long, hot bath.

(b) A long, hot bath _____.

(2) 次の各文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を(a)~(d)から一つ選び、記号で書きなさい。

① I get your point loud and ().

- (a) exact (b) clear (c) thick (d) through

② More () into this drug is planned for next year.

- (a) experiment (b) test (c) analysis (d) research

③ I saw several boys in the backyard. Some of () were fighting.

- (a) boys (b) they (c) the boys (d) their boys

④ It took my son a month to () his flu, but he's finally well now.

- (a) get off (b) get back (c) get out (d) get over

⑤ I will () their report in your mailbox by tomorrow afternoon.

- (a) dip (b) go (c) make (d) have

⑥ Very tall people often have problems () clothes to fit them.

- (a) at finding (b) on finding (c) finding (d) to find

⑦ Since going to university, I've () from many of my old school friends.

- (a) lost touch (b) grown apart (c) fallen out (d) taken away

⑧ I usually find out about the latest news ().

- (a) from Internet (b) on the Internet
(c) with Internet (d) at the Internet

⑨ When the new president took (), everybody had high expectations of him.

- (a) office (b) an office (c) the office (d) his office

⑩ In Professor Hardy's seminar, Ted raised an important issue () emergency aid for the drought-stricken countries.

- (a) what (b) as of (c) regarding (d) that

- V 次の日本語を読み、それについて自分の考えを解答欄を満たす長さの英文でまとめなさい。ただし、1行につき12語前後を目安に書きなさい。

自立できない、親元を離れられないというのは、むしろ本人ばかりでなく、親の方にも何がしかの原因があると想定せざるを得ないと考えられる。ひきこもりもパラサイトシングルも、世界的に見て日本にしか見られない現象とされている。例えばアメリカではおよそ考えられない。

どうしてかという話は単純で、アメリカの子どもは思春期を過ぎると、自分のこづかいは自分でアルバイトをして稼がねばならないのがふつうである。日本の親は子どもに対し、何だかんだと不平をこぼすかもしれないものの、依存してくることを許容しているし、それどころか依存を期待している面も無視できないように思えるのだ。

(正高 信男 『ケータイを持ったサル』から引用)