

平成 19 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

外 国 語

英 語

(医 学 部)

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまでこの冊子を開いてはいけない。
- 2 問題はⅠからⅣまでである。
試験開始の合図のあとで問題冊子の頁数(1～8頁)を確認すること。
- 3 解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
所定の欄以外に記入したものは無効である。
- 4 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。
- 5 問題冊子は持ち帰ってよい。

(この頁は空白)

I 次の英文を読んで下の質問に答えなさい。

I was Julie's best friend. I watched her grow from a little girl who was loved dearly by her parents into a tomboy* who carried frogs in her pockets. I watched her become a young woman, fussing with her hair and trying on every outfit in her closet before her first date. I always wanted to be just like her.

But then something went terribly w⁽¹⁾_____. Julie's shiny hair became dull and brittle*. Her eyes lost their sparkle, and she didn't smile that brilliant smile anymore. I watched now, as she stepped onto the s⁽²⁾_____ seven times a day, wore baggy c⁽³⁾_____ to cover her shriveled* frame, and kept muttering about losing those last two stubborn pounds. Julie had become anorexic.

One in every 100 teenage females in America suffers _____ anorexia, and the *New York Times* says this number is rising by 5 percent every year.⁽⁴⁾ Although this disease does strike m⁽⁵⁾_____, says the *Times*, 90 percent of its victims are women, and 44 percent of those victims are college-age females.

Anorexia is a disorder of self-starvation. Simply put, a person who is anorexic refuses to eat normal amounts of food. An article in *Maclean's* states that there are four characteristics of all anorexics: (1) refusal to maintain normal body w⁽⁶⁾_____, (2) loss of more than 15 percent of original body w⁽⁶⁾_____, (3) a distorted image of one's own body, and (4) an intense fear of becoming f⁽⁷⁾_____.

The refusal of anorexics to eat has many serious physical consequences. Hair and skin become dry and brittle, and a fine growth of hair may cover the entire body to compensate⁽⁸⁾_____ a lower body temperature. As the anorexia progresses, lack of calcium causes bones to become brittle and break easily. According to an article in *Sports Illustrated*, "The X-rays of a young person who has been anorexic for five to six years and t⁽⁹⁾_____ of a 70-year-old are almost identical." Lack of nutrition can also cause brain damage, blackouts*, and a decreased pulse rate. In the most severe cases, anorexia can prove fatal.

In Julie's case, she suffered⁽⁴⁾_____ many of the symptoms of anorexia. I saw her 5' 7" frame drop to 86 pounds. She became weak and pale. Even in the middle of the summer, she was cold all the time. I just wanted to say to her, "Julie, please, can't you see what you're doing to yourself!" But, _____ most anorexics, she just couldn't see.⁽¹⁰⁾

What causes people _____ Julie to become anorexic? An article in *Newsweek* attributes the rise in cases of anorexia to the pressure in our society to be t⁽¹¹⁾_____. The media constantly bombards* us with images of t⁽¹¹⁾_____ people as ideals. Fat-free products and diet aids have become multimillion-dollar industries. These images and these industries project the idea that being anything _____ slender is something to be feared and avoided.⁽¹²⁾

— From Jennifer Breuer, *Dying to Be Thin* (2004), 一部改変.

Notes: tomboy おてんば娘 brittle もろい shriveled やせこけた
blackout 一時的な意識不明 bombard 攻めたてる

問 1 空所(1)~(12)に適切な 1 語を補いなさい。但し, (4), (6), (10), (11)はそれぞれ 2ヶ所ずつあり, 同じ語が入ります。頭に文字が示されている場合には, その文字で始まる語を書きなさい。

問 2 Julie の病名を日本語で記しなさい。

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで下の質問に答えなさい。問4以外はすべて日本語で解答すること。

Every day I anxiously wait for you to get to class. I can't wait for us to smile at each other and say good morning. Some days, when you arrive only seconds before the lecture begins, I'm incredibly impatient. Instead of reading the *Daily Californian**, I anticipate your footsteps from behind and listen for your voice. Today is one of your late days.⁽¹⁾ But I don't mind, because after a month of desperately desiring to ask you out, today I'm going to. Encourage me, because letting you know I like you seems as risky to me as skydiving into the sea.

I know that dating has changed dramatically in the past few years, and for many women, asking men out is not at all daring. But I was raised in a traditional European household where simply the thought of my asking you out spells naughty*. Growing up, I learned that men call, ask and pay for the date. During my three years at Berkeley*, I have learned otherwise.⁽²⁾ Many Berkeley women have brightened their social lives by taking the initiative with men. My girlfriends insist that it's essential for women to participate more in the dating process. "I can't sit around and wait anymore," my former roommate once said. "Hard as it is, I have to ask guys out — if I want to date at all!"⁽³⁾ Wonderful. More women are inviting men out, and men say they are delighted, often relieved, that dating no longer solely depends on their willingness and courage to take the first step. Then why am I digging my nails into my hand trying to muster up* courage?

I keep telling myself to relax since dating is less stereotypical and more casual today. A college date means anything from studying together to sex. Most of my peers prefer casual dating anyway because it's cheaper and more comfortable. Students have fewer anxiety attacks when they ask somebody to play tennis than when they plan a formal dinner date. They enjoy last-minute "let's make dinner together" dates because they not only avoid hassling* with attire* and transportation but also don't have time to worry.

(4) also encourages people to form healthy friendships prior to starting relationships. My roommate and her boyfriend were friends for four months before their chemistries clicked. They went to movies and meals and often got together with mutual friends. "He was like a girlfriend," my roommate once laughed. Men and women relax and get to know each other more easily through such friendships. Another friend of mine believes that casual dating is improving people's social lives. When she wants to let a guy know she is interested, she'll say, "Hey, let's go get a yogurt."

— From Laura Ullman, *Will You Go Out with Me?* (1987), 一部改変.

Notes: *Daily Californian* アメリカの新聞名 naughty ふしだらな
Berkeley カリフォルニア大学バークレー校 muster up 奮い起こす
hassle 悩む attire 服装

問 1 下線部(1)に関する下記の問いに答えなさい。

- a. your late days とはどのような日か。本文の内容に即して具体的に説明しなさい。
- b. このような日において筆者が通常どのような気持ちになるのかを記しなさい。
- c. 今日の筆者の気持ちは今までの your late days における気持ちと異なっているが、その理由を記しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)はどういう意味か。本文の内容に即して具体的に説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

問 4 空所(4)に補うべき 2 語を本文中より抜き出しなさい。

III 次の英文を読んで下の質問に答えなさい。解答はすべて日本語で行うこと。

Some scientists wonder how smart it is to enhance how smart people are. At first glance, it seems like a simple question. Smarts are in short supply in the world today, and you'd be tempted to think the more, the better. On the other hand, some ostensibly* smart people do some pretty stupid things. So, making people smarter might have its dumb side.

At the very least, the issue calls for some thoughtful consideration, many neuroscientists* and bioethicists*⁽¹⁾ believe. Society may soon have to face some tough choices about whether the mental equivalent of Viagra* poses more risks than benefits.

Martha Farah, of the University of Pennsylvania, and her colleagues note that many new tools could help scientists intervene to improve normal brain function. The brain-enhancement methods could include surgery, implants* of electronic devices, and drugs that change the amounts and actions of key brain chemicals.

Many of these methods have been designed, of course, to treat medical problems in the brain, such as mental illness or disease-related memory loss. But the same or similar tools could be turned to improving brain function in normal healthy people.

You can imagine enhancing many aspects of mental life. Better memory is at the top of many wish lists. Another prominent target for enhancement is the brain's "executive function" control of choices and behavior.

Much effort has already focused on memory aids. Several drugs are under study for inducing or preserving long-term memories. Other drugs show promise for enhancing appropriate choices when performing complex tasks (or inhibiting* inappropriate behaviors). All signs suggest that science will soon have the power to make the human brain better. But the signs aren't so obvious that that's a good idea.

Prospects for a cognitive* enhancement industry raise many ethical issues. On the one hand, potential benefits are obvious and numerous. Better memories and improved general mental function could improve life-over-death skills for professions ranging from surgery to air traffic control.

And much of the world's crime is committed by people with deficient* mental control over improper impulses; enhanced executive control might help clear out some prisons.

On the other hand, any drug has side effects, and cognitive enhancement chemicals could produce unanticipated consequences.

Apart from safety considerations, issues of personal freedom and coercion* could arise. Could an employer coerce employees into taking performance-enhancing drugs? Should

convicts* be treated with pills that enhance their ability to control criminal impulses? Should parents be allowed to feed their kids test power pills?

And what about fears that smart pills will make some people superbrainless and therefore superpowerful and perhaps supervillain, like comic book villains*? But then should any drug that enhances brainpower be considered bad? If so, what about coffee?

Actually, the fear of superbrains may turn out not to be such a serious issue. Certain memory-enhancing drugs, for example, seem to help people with deficient memories, but don't do much for people whose memories are superior to begin with. In fact, in some cases the same drug that enhances poor memories seems to diminish good ones. For high performers, it isn't clear that drugs will be able to improve memory skills further.

— From Tom Siegfried, "Smartening Up," *The Dallas Morning News*, August 3 (2004), 一部改変.

Notes: ostensibly 表面上は neuroscientist 神経科学者 bioethicist 生命倫理学者
Viagra バイアグラ(勃起不全の治療薬) implant 移植 inhibit 抑制する
cognitive 認知の deficient 欠陥のある coercion 強要 convict 受刑者
villain 悪役

問 1 下線部(1) the issue が指している内容を記しなさい。

問 2 脳の機能を高めるために使われ得る方法を 3 つ挙げなさい。

問 3 脳のさまざまな機能のうち、科学の力によって高められることが期待される機能を 2 つ挙げなさい。

問 4 脳の機能が高まることにより期待できる社会的な利点を 2 つ挙げなさい。

問 5 脳の機能を高める薬がもたらす恐れのある問題を 3 つにまとめ、それぞれを簡潔に記しなさい。

IV 2006年6月の医療制度改革関連法の成立により、高齢者の医療費負担の引き上げが決定されましたが、高齢者の負担増によってどのようなプラスの効果およびマイナスの効果が生じることになると思いますか。あなたの考えを85～90語の英文で述べなさい。なお、文末に使用した語数を記すこと。