

B

平成 19 年度個別学力検査問題(医学部)

英 語

前 期 日 程

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は7ページあります。解答用紙は3枚あります。
- 3 問題はIからIIまで2題あります。
- 4 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの乱丁・落丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 5 監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 6 解答は、解答用紙の該当欄に記入しなさい。
- 7 配付された解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
- 8 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

I 以下の英文を読み、質問に答えなさい。

Tobacco is a plant with a long and complex history. About 500 years ago, it began to spread across the globe, and today it is everywhere. There have been many conflicts over tobacco ever since European people first encountered it. But how did tobacco spread, and why did so many problems arise?

Cultivation of tobacco began in South America about 8,000 years ago. After that, tobacco slowly spread north. When Christopher Columbus arrived in the New World (North, Central, and South America) in 1492, tobacco was everywhere. Later, other Europeans went to the New World, and many of them learned how to smoke tobacco from the Native Americans. Tobacco plants arrived in Spain and Portugal by 1550 and spread across Europe. Many people did not like tobacco — they thought it was an evil plant. The Catholic Church felt this way because sucking in smoke and blowing it out looked like an activity of the devil. Members could be banished for using tobacco. In some places, using tobacco was punishable by death.

Europeans also took tobacco south into Africa. Many people in Africa already smoked other plants, so tobacco spread across Africa quickly. In addition, tobacco was involved in the slave trade — the Portuguese, for example, used both native and African slaves to produce tobacco in Brazil during the sixteenth century, and then traded the tobacco to slave dealers in West Africa for more slaves, whom they in turn used to produce more tobacco, or perhaps sugar. European people also took tobacco to India and China. By the beginning of the Edo Period, in 1603, some Japanese people were smoking tobacco as well.

Smoking is the most common way to use tobacco today, but in the past the plant was used in many different ways. One way the people of the New World used tobacco was for religious rituals and ceremonies. The plant could be given to the gods as a gift, for example. Tobacco was also used as medicine for a very long time by the people of the New World. It could be smoked, or tobacco juice

could be directly applied to the skin. Later, Europeans and people in Asia also used tobacco as medicine. One more use for tobacco was for protecting crops — plants grown for food or other uses. Tobacco smoke is actually very good for keeping away insects.

Tobacco did spread across the earth with great speed, but it was not very cheap or easy to use until a cigarette-making machine was invented in the United States in 1880. After that, the mass-production, marketing, and selling of cigarettes increased dramatically. But, in the beginning of the twentieth century, people slowly began realizing that smoking tobacco was actually a health danger. However, tobacco companies worked hard to make and sell more and more cigarettes, and also to prevent people from hearing or reading too much negative information about their products. Now, every day, 15 billion (15,000,000,000) cigarettes are smoked around the world. Also, conflicts continue between people over tobacco — some think that smoking it should be banned in public places and others do not, for example.

In summary, the relationship between people and tobacco is long and complex. As soon as it started to (1) out of the New World, conflicts between people began to appear. Before, rulers and religious leaders (2) tobacco use, mainly for moral reasons. Today, tobacco is attacked mostly for (3) reasons, for only in the last 100 years have we come to realize the true dangers of the plant. Now we know that smoking tobacco is less of a moral choice than one of life or death.

問 1 タバコはヨーロッパに持ち込まれてから現代まで様々な批判を生んでいます
が、

a) ヨーロッパに持ち込まれたときに起こった批判の例として筆者は何を挙げ
ていますか、簡潔に述べなさい。

b) 二十世紀に入ってタバコに対する新たな批判が生じましたが、それに関し
タバコ産業はどのような対応をしましたか、簡潔に述べなさい。

問 2 第 3 段落に書かれてあるように、タバコはヨーロッパ以外の土地にも急速に広がりましたが、その際にポルトガル人が行ったことは何ですか、簡潔にまとめて述べなさい。

問 3 嗜好品^{しこう}として楽しむ以外にもタバコには様々な用途がありました。それらは何でしたか、本文に即して三点述べなさい。

問 4 最終段落はこれまでの文章の要約となっています。文章全体としての整合性を考えて、空欄(1)～(3)に入る適切な英単語 1 語をそれぞれ書きなさい。

II 以下の英文を読み、質問に答えなさい。

I have a slight sense of guilt every time I drive my car. Of course, it's because of the environmental problems that overshadow the future of this planet and all life forms on it. At the same time, however, something in myself is telling me that it's foolish to be worried about such a big problem since there's almost nothing one individual can do to improve the situation. But does it follow that you don't have to do anything in particular?

When something burns, it produces heat; and then the temperature of the air around it rises. We, human beings, have been doing too much of this on a global scale since we took to burning coal and oil, and the heat has been accumulating^(a) in the atmosphere that surrounds the earth. These days, the media continually report that the ice is rapidly melting in the Arctic Ocean and around the Antarctic Continent and that the sea level is gradually rising so that small coral islands in the tropics will completely disappear in the not so distant future. The warming of the earth will also lead to grave² consequences of larger dimension: tragic changes in our ecosystem with unimaginable damage to living things including humans. Because I greatly benefit from electricity and fuels like gasoline, I do think that I'm responsible for this mega-trend, however small my share of the guilt is.

In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol³ was concluded to slow down global warming. It was decided that the industrial countries that are largely responsible for the warming limit their carbon dioxide gas emissions⁴ so that the situation wouldn't get any worse. Few people, however, believe that all these industrial countries will meet the expectations,^(b) and President George Bush stated, in March 2001, that the United States would never sign the Protocol. Here in Japan, the government may be doing what it can to limit the amount of carbon dioxide gas, but people on the whole are living as they were in 1997, wasting much electricity and driving their cars to places within walking distance. There are a lot of

consciousness raising efforts going on in the media, but at the same time we see many ads for automobiles on TV and in the newspaper. Are we serious?

I sometimes wonder how the people on those small islands are feeling, islands that are in danger of being sunk under water. If the Japanese Islands were to sink, we'd go panicky; we would probably start an international campaign, even asking the United States to sign the protocol. Therefore, it's clear that we are not allowed to see those islands disappear while doing nothing to stop it.

Then, my question is: what shall I do? Or what can I do? But I doubt I can do much to improve the situation; I'm just one in a million, or should I say, one in thousands of millions. It would be much easier to turn a deaf ear to the cries of the earth and live the way I do now. More than twenty years ago, a stand-up comedian made this famous remark: "It's not scary to cross the street if everybody ignores the red light."⁵ Come to think of the environmental problems we are facing, this ironic remark has never been truer than today. But still I cannot erase my ever-growing sense of guilt. I come from the Oga Peninsula⁶, and I love it so much that I hate to see it disappear. And I have two children whose future may be darkened by global warming; so last month I made a new-year resolution to go to work by bus as often as I can. I know this is nothing, but I wouldn't like to cross that street even if everybody else does.
(d)

注) ¹accumulate: to become greater in number or size over a long period of time

²grave: serious, important and needing immediate attention

³「京都議定書」 ⁴二酸化炭素排出(量)

⁵北野武が漫才師時代に流行させた「赤信号, みんなで渡れば怖くない」

⁶秋田県北西部にある男鹿半島

- 問 1 下線部(a)に出ている現象のもたらす影響として筆者が紹介している事柄を二点にまとめて述べなさい。
- 問 2 下線部(b)に関して日本の状況はどうなっていますか、簡潔にまとめて述べなさい。
- 問 3 筆者が日本沈没という極端なたとえを出してまで読者に呼びかけていることは何ですか、書きなさい。
- 問 4 下線部(c)に示されているように筆者は自問自答していますが、そうせざるを得ない理由を書きなさい。
- 問 5 下線部(d)の“cross that street”は何をたとえていますか、書きなさい。
- 問 6 地球温暖化を悪化させないために、あなた自身が、あるいは、家族や地域で行ったほうが良いと思うことを 40 語以上の英語で書きなさい。解答には次の三点を含むこと。 1. 現在の問題点, 2. 改善方法, 3. 2 によって期待できる効果。