

九州大学 一般 後期  
平成24年度入学試験問題

英

語

英 語 II  
リ ー デ ィ ン グ  
ラ イ テ ィ ン グ

〔理 学 部〕  
〔医 学 部〕  
〔歯 学 部〕  
〔工 学 部〕

(注 意 事 項)

1. 問題冊子は指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は7ページ、解答紙は3枚あります。「始め」の合図があったらそれぞれを確認すること。
3. 解答紙それぞれの2箇所に受験番号を記入すること。
4. 解答はすべて解答紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
5. この教科は、100点満点です。なお、医学部については、150点満点に、歯学部については、200点満点に換算します。

英

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[ 1 ] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(36点)

After World War II, Willem van Eelen studied psychology at the University of Amsterdam, but he struggled with the intertwined memories of starvation and animal abuse he experienced during the war. He began to attend scientific lectures, and, during one of them, about how to preserve meat, van Eelen was seized by an idea: “I wondered, ‘Why can’t we grow meat outside of the body? <sup>(1)</sup> Make it in a laboratory, as we make so many other things.’” He went on, “I like meat — I never became a vegetarian. But it is hard to justify the way animals are treated on this planet. Growing meat without inflicting pain seemed a natural solution.”

“Meat” is a vague term and can be used to refer to many parts of an animal, including internal organs and skin. For the most part, the meat we eat consists of muscle tissue taken from farm animals, whether it’s a sirloin steak, which is cut from the rear of a cow, or a pork chop, taken from flesh near the spine of a pig. Laboratory meat, however, can be made by placing a few cells in a nutrient mixture that helps them multiply. As the cells begin to grow together, forming muscle tissue, they are attached to a biodegradable frame, just as vines wrap around a trellis. There the tissue can be stretched and molded into food, which could, in theory at least, be sold, cooked, and consumed like any processed meat — hamburger, for example, or sausage.

“This became my fixation,” van Eelen continued. “Everything I have done since that day I have done with this goal in mind.” After university, van Eelen went to medical school, where he spoke to biologists, research scientists, and anyone else he thought could help. Most people laughed when they heard about his project. When he told his professors that he wanted to grow meat in a lab, most acted as if it were a joke. But one teacher took him aside. “He said if I was serious I would need to raise money for research,” he recalled. He promptly quit his medical studies and went to work. With his wife, he ran

a series of art galleries and restaurants. The couple invested whatever money <sup>(2)</sup> they managed to save into his odd obsession.

Van Eelen has been chasing his goal ever since, but it took decades for the science to catch up with his imagination. That began to happen in 1981, when special cells, which can divide almost endlessly and have the ability to develop <sup>(3)</sup> into many types of tissue, were discovered in mice. These cells are known as stem cells today. He recognized the potential immediately, although there was little initial interest in turning muscle cells into meat. By then, he was used to rejection, and he persisted. Finally, in 1999, more than half a century after he attended the lecture that fuelled his quest, he received U.S. and international patents for the Industrial Production of Meat Using Cell Culture Methods. For the first time, serious people began to take him seriously. Pointing to the channel waters outside his window, he said, “For all those years, there was not one gram of meat made. At times, I wanted to jump right into that river.”

He no longer feels that way, and for good reason: a new discipline, propelled by an unlikely combination of stem-cell biologists, tissue engineers, animal-rights activists, and environmentalists, has emerged in both Europe and the United States. The movement started fitfully but intensified when, in 2001, NASA funded an experiment, led by Morris Benjaminson, that focused on producing fresh meat for space flights. Benjaminson, a biological engineer at Touro College, in New York, cut strips of flesh from live goldfish and submerged them in a nutrient bath extracted from the blood of unborn cows. Within a week, the fish pieces had grown by nearly fifteen percent. While the results were not meat, they demonstrated that ( (4) ).

問 1. 下線部(1) an idea の内容を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問 2. 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4. 空所(4)に入る最も適切なものを(a)~(e)から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (a) stem cells from goldfish were essential for future NASA experiments
- (b) stem cells from mice were necessary for future NASA space flights
- (c) growing food outside the body was possible
- (d) there was little interest in turning muscle cells into food
- (e) animal-rights activists would oppose any future NASA experiments





〔 2 〕 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(39点)

It seems like everyone wants to be happier and the pursuit of happiness is one of the foundations of American life. But even happiness can have a dark side, according to the authors of a new review article published in *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, a journal of the Association for Psychological Science. They say that happiness shouldn't be thought of as a universally good thing, and outline specific ways in which this is the case.<sup>(1)</sup> Indeed, not all types and degrees of happiness are equally good, and even pursuing happiness can make people feel worse.

People who want to feel happier can choose from a multitude of books that tell them how to do it. But setting a goal of happiness can backfire,<sup>(2)</sup> says June Gruber of Yale University, who co-wrote the article with Iris Mauss of the University of Denver and Maya Tamir of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. It's one of the many downsides of happiness — people who strive for happiness may end up worse off than when they started.

The tools often suggested for making yourself happy aren't necessarily bad — like taking time every day to think about things you're happy about or grateful for, or setting up situations that are likely to make you happy. “But when you're doing it with the motivation or expectation that these things ought to make you happy, that can lead to disappointment and decreased happiness,” Gruber says. For example, one study by Mauss and colleagues found that people who read a newspaper article extolling the value of happiness felt worse after watching a happy film than people who read a newspaper article that didn't mention happiness — presumably because they were disappointed they didn't feel happier. When people don't end up as happy as they'd expected, their feeling of failure can make them feel even worse.

Too much happiness can be a problem. Researchers have found that people who have an excess degree of positive emotions may not think

creatively and also tend to take more risks, such as substance abuse, driving too fast, or spending their life savings. Happiness can also mean being short on ( 3 ) emotions — which have their place in life as well. Fear can keep you from taking unnecessary risks; guilt can help remind you to behave well toward others.

Indeed, psychological scientists have discovered what appears to really increase happiness. “The strongest predictor of happiness is not money, or external recognition through success or fame,” Gruber says. “It’s having meaningful social relationships.” That means the best way to increase your happiness is to stop worrying about being happy and instead divert your energy to nurturing the social bonds you have with other people. “If there’s one thing you’re going to focus on, focus on that. Let all the rest come as it will.”

問 1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。ただし、this が何を指すか具体的に示すこと。

問 2. 下線部(2)の表す内容を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問 3. 空所(3)に入る最も適切な語を次の(a)～(e)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |               |                 |             |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) positive  | (b) negative    | (c) extreme |
| (d) fortunate | (e) unfortunate |             |

問 4. 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。



〔3〕 次の文の下線部を英語に訳しなさい。(25点)

地方からの人口流出は今も続き、総務省によれば、東京、名古屋、関西の三大都市圏の人口は過去最高となった。1億2623万人の51%が居住している。片や、39の道府県では人口は減っている。今では信じがたいが、明治半ばの人口<sup>(1)</sup>最多は新潟県だった。米どころの地力だろう。だが、その後の工業化で太平洋側の都市が膨らみ続ける。戦後半世紀以上を歩んでいま、過疎地の現状はあっさり厳しい。私たちは前へ前へと走りすぎた。故郷を振り返ってみるとすばらしいもの<sup>(2)</sup>がたくさんあるのに。都市の過密と地方の過疎の不均衡をうまく中和させる妙手はないものだろうか。

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英語  
英語 II  
リーディング  
ライティング

平成 24 年度入学試験問題

受験番号

受験番号

理学部  
工学部  
歯学部  
医学部

解答紙

(3枚のうち1枚目)

58

[1] (36点)

[1]の採点

問 1. (6点) \_\_\_\_\_

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問 2. (12点) \_\_\_\_\_

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問 3. (12点) \_\_\_\_\_

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問 4. (6点) \_\_\_\_\_

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英語 英語 II  
リーディング  
ライティング

平成 24 年度入学試験問題

受験番号

受験番号

理医学部  
歯工学学  
工学学学  
部部部部

# 解答紙

(3枚のうち2枚目)

59

[2] (39点)

[2] の採点

問 1. (8点)

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問 2. (12点)

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問 3. (5点)

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問 4. (14点)

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英語 英語Ⅱ  
リーディング  
ライティング

平成24年度入学試験問題

受験番号

受験番号

理学部  
歯学部  
工学部

# 解答紙

(3枚のうち3枚目)

60

[3] (25点)

[3]の採点

問1. (12点)

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問2. (13点)

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