

奈良県立医科大学 推薦

平成 27 年 度

試 験 問 題 ①

学 科 試 験

(9 時 ~ 12 時)

【注 意】

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中をみてはならない。
2. 試験教科、試験科目、ページ、解答用紙および選択方法は下表のとおりである。

教 科	科 目	ペー ジ	解 答 用 紙 数	選 択 方 法
数 学	数 学	1 ~ 12	1 枚	数学、英語は必須解答とする。 理科は左の3科目のうちから1科目を選択せよ。
英 語	英 語	13 ~ 16	1 枚	
理 科	化 学	17 ~ 28	2 枚	
	生 物	29 ~ 30	4 枚	
	物 理	31 ~ 40	1 枚	

3. 監督者の指示に従って、選択しない理科科目を含む全解答用紙(9枚)に受験番号と選択科目(理科のみ)を記入せよ。
 - ① 受験番号欄に受験番号を記入せよ。
 - ② 理科は選択科目記入欄に選択する1科目を○印で示せ。

上記①、②の記入がないもの、および理科2科目または理科3科目選択した場合は答案全部を無効とする。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の対応する場所に記入せよ。
5. 問題冊子の余白を使って、計算等を行ってもよい。
6. 試験開始後、問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせよ。
7. 解答用紙はいずれのページも切り離してはならない。
8. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはならない。問題冊子は持ち帰ってよい。

英語

I. 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。（*印の語には注がある。）

In a penalty situation in soccer, the ball takes less than 0.3 seconds to travel from the player who kicks the ball to the goal. There is not enough time for the goalkeeper to watch the ball's trajectory*. He must make a decision before the ball is kicked. Soccer players who take penalty kicks shoot one third of the time at the middle of the goal, one third of the time at the left and one third of the time at the right. Surely goalkeepers have spotted (1)this, but what do they do? They dive either to the left or to the right. Rarely do they stay standing in the middle – even though roughly a third of all balls land there. Why on earth would they make no attempt to save these penalties? The simple answer: appearance. (2)It looks more impressive and feels less embarrassing to dive to the wrong side than to freeze on the spot and watch the ball sail past. This is the *action bias*: look active, even if it achieves nothing.

(3)This study comes from the Israeli researcher Michael Bar-Eli, who evaluated hundreds of penalty shoot-outs. But not just goalkeepers fall victim to the *action bias*. Suppose a group of youths exits a nightclub and begins to argue, shouting at each other and gesturing wildly. The situation is close to escalating into an uncontrolled fight. The police officers in the area – some young, some more senior – hold back, monitor the scene from a distance and intervene* only when the first casualties appear. If no experienced officers are involved, this situation often ends differently: young, overzealous officers give in to the *action bias* and dive in immediately. A study has revealed that later intervention, thanks to the calming presence of senior officers, results in fewer casualties.

The *action bias* is accentuated when a situation is new or unclear. When starting out, many investors act like the young, overzealous police officers outside the nightclub: they can't yet judge the stock market so they compensate with a sort of hyperactivity*. Of course (4)this is a waste of time. As Charlie Munger sums up his approach to investing: 'We've got...discipline in avoiding just doing any damn thing just because you

can't stand inactivity.'

The *action bias* exists even in the most educated circles. If a patient's illness cannot yet be diagnosed* with certainty, and doctors must choose between intervening (that is, prescribing something) or waiting and seeing, they are prone to taking action. (5)Such decisions have nothing to do with making profits, but rather with the human tendency to want to do anything but sit and wait in the face of uncertainty.

So what accounts for this tendency? In our old hunter-gatherer environment (which suited us quite well), action was preferable to reflection. Lightning-fast reactions were essential to survival; deliberation could be fatal. When our ancestors saw a silhouette appear at the edge of the forest – something that looked a lot like a saber-tooth tiger* – they did not pause to consider what it might be. They hit the road – and fast. We are the descendants of these quick responders. Back then, it was better to run away once too often. However, our world today is different; (6)it rewards reflection, even though our instincts may suggest otherwise.

Although we now value contemplation more highly, outright inaction remains completely unacceptable. You get no honor, no medal, no statue with your name on it if you make exactly the right decision by *waiting* – for the good of the company, the state, even humanity. On the other hand, if you demonstrate decisiveness and quick judgment, and the situation improves (though perhaps coincidentally), it's quite possible your boss, or even the mayor, will shake your hand. Society at large still prefers rash action to a sensible wait-and-see strategy.

注

trajectory* 軌跡

intervene* 仲裁する, 介入する

hyperactivity* 過剰行動

be diagnosed* 診断される

saber-tooth tiger* 剣歯虎

設問

1. 下線部 (1) は何を指すか, 日本語で記せ。
2. 下線部 (2) を和訳せよ。
3. 下線部 (3) で始まる段落全体を, 250 字以内の日本語で要約せよ。
4. 下線部 (4) は何故か, 日本語で述べよ。
5. 下線部 (5) を和訳せよ。
6. 下線部 (6) の指す内容を具体的に, 日本語で記せ。

II. 次の日本語を英訳せよ。

私は, 自分の脚で歩ける, 食べたいものを食べることができる, 重いカバンをかついで階段を上がり下りすることができるという, ごく普通に言うところの健康というものに恵まれていることが旅の基本だと思っている。

[下書き用紙]