岡山大学　　　医学部 歯学部

平成３０年度入学試験問題

英　　語

注　　意

1　問題冊子は１冊（１１ページ），解答用紙は４枚です。

2　試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明，ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等により解答できない場合は，手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。

3　すべての解答用紙に，それぞれ２箇所受験番号を記入しなさい。

4　解答は，すべて解答用紙の指定されたところに書きなさい。

5　試験終了後，問題冊子は必ず持ち帰りなさい。

問　1　次の英文を読んで，下の設問に答えなさい。

How to Get a Job at Google

In an interview with *The New York Times*, Laszlo Bock, senior vice president of people operations for Google—the guy in charge of hiring for one of the world's most successful companies—noted that Google had determined that "GPAs and test scores are worthless as a criteria for hiring. We found that they don't predict anything." At a time when many people are asking, "How's my kid gonna get a job?" it's useful to visit Google and hear how Bock would answer.

"Good grades certainly don't hurt," Bock begins. Many jobs at Google require math and computing skills, so if your grades truly reflect skills that you can apply in those areas, it's an advantage. But Google has its eyes on much more. "There are five hiring attributes we use across the company," explained Bock. "If it's a technical role, we assess your coding ability, and half the roles in the company are technical roles. For every job, though, the No. 1 thing we look for is general cognitive ability. Not IQ, but learning ability. The ability to process on the fly. The ability to pull together seemingly unrelated bits of information."

The second, he added, "is leadership—emergent leadership as opposed to traditional leadership. Traditional leadership is: Were you president of the chess club? Were you vice president of sales? How quickly did you get there? We don't care about that. What we care about is: When faced with a problem and you're on a team, do you, at the appropriate time, step in and lead? And just as critically, do you step back and allow someone else to? What's critical to be an effective leader in this environment is to be willing to relinquish power."

What else? Ownership and humility. "Feeling the sense of responsibility, the sense of ownership, to step in," to try to solve problems—and the humility to step back and embrace the better ideas of others. "Your end goal," explained Bock, "is what we can do together. I've contributed my piece, and then I step back."

It isn't just humility to let others contribute, says Bock, it's "intellectual humility. Without humility, you are unable to learn." It's why research shows that many graduates from big name business schools fail to progress. "Successful bright people rarely experience failure, so they don't learn how to learn from that failure," said Bock. "They instead think if something good happens, it's because they're a genius. If something bad happens, it's because someone else is an idiot or they didn't get the resources. What we've seen is that the people who are successful here, who we want to hire, will be zealots about their point of view. But when you say, 'Here's a new fact,' they'll go, 'Oh, well, that changes things; you're right.'" You need a big ego and small ego in the same person at the same time.

The least important attribute is expertise. Bock said, "If you take somebody with high cognitive ability, who's innately curious, willing to learn, and you hire them in human resources or finance, with no content knowledge, and you compare them with someone who's been doing just one thing and is a world expert, the expert will say: 'I've seen this 100 times before; here's what you do.'" But most of the time the nonexpert will come up with the same answer, added Bock, "because most of the time it's not that hard." Sure, once in a while they mess it up, he said, but once in a while they also come up with an answer that is totally new. And there is huge value in that.

To sum up Bock's hiring approach: Talent today comes in many different forms and is built in many nontraditional ways, so hiring officers must be alive to every one—not just to brand-name colleges. "When you look at people who don't go to the best school but still make their way in the world, those are exceptional human beings. And we should do everything we can to find those people."

Google attracts so much talent that it can afford to look beyond traditional measurements like GPA. For most young people, though, going to college and doing well is still the best way to master the tools needed for many careers. Bock is saying something important to them, too: Beware. Your degree is not a substitute for your ability to do any job. The world only cares about what you can do with what you know (and it doesn't care how you learned it). In an age when innovation is increasingly a group endeavor, it also

cares about a lot of soft skills—leadership, humility, collaboration, adaptability and loving to learn. This will be true no matter where you go to work.

(参考)

cognitive: connected with mental processes of understanding

emergent: in the early stages of existence or development; new and still developing

fly (on the fly):

    a)   (*technical*) while a computer program is actually running

    b)   while dealing with a situation, rather than before dealing with it

GPA: grade point average; the average of a student's marks over a period of time in the US education system

innately: according to a quality or ability that you are born with

ownership:

    a)   legal possession of something, usually something big and valuable

    b)   (*formal*) an attitude of accepting responsibility for something and taking control of how it develops

relinquish: to let someone else have your position, power, or rights, especially unwillingly; to give up

zealot: a person who is extremely enthusiastic about something

(*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Macmillan Dictionary* 及び *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* に拠る)

（１） Google が採用する人材に求めている 5 つの特性を，記載順に日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

（２） Bock が大学教育に対して持っている考えを，日本語で説明しなさい。

Campaign Targets Japan's Stray Cat Problem

Dogs are a man's best friend, and for many, cats are, too. But the harsh reality is that 82,902 dogs and cats were put to sleep nationwide in 2015, with cats making up 67,091, or roughly 80 percent, of the total due to their high reproductive capacity, according to the Environment Ministry. The ministry estimates that one unsterilized female cat will increase the population by 2,000 over three years.

To reduce the euthanasia rate to zero, one veterinarian in the city of Kumamoto has launched a campaign to sterilize roughly 2,000 cats in a week through Tuesday in an attempt to control the cat population. "Until recently, stray cats that lived in parks were captured and culled by city officials who received complaints from local residents," said Ryunosuke Tokuda, director of Ryunosuke Animal Hospital in Kumamoto. But he said it failed to solve the issue because when those cats are culled, more strays take their place. As part of his campaign, titled Box Ryunosuke, cats are trapped, neutered, and returned (TNR) to their habitat after a week at Tokuda's veterinary clinic where they are also treated for injuries and given flea medication. "Controlling the population of stray cats and taking care of them as community cats by involving local residents will be the best shortcut to achieving the zero-cull goal," Tokuda said. "What's different with TNR is that we're returning the cats to their own habitat, so that their territory will be maintained, preventing other cats from entering," he added.

The program, which has sterilized 3,000 cats over three separate campaigns since February 2015, has attracted volunteers, including students from the local Kyushu Dobutsu Gakuin college who helped with promotional efforts, as well as veterinarians who traveled to Kumamoto from other parts of Japan. The zero-cull goal, while seen as difficult to achieve, is nevertheless slowly gaining momentum. During elections in July, now-Tokyo Governor Yuriko Koike pledged to reduce the number of culled dogs and cats in the capital to zero. As the host city for the Olympic Games in 2020, Koike said she didn't want to tarnish Tokyo's image by being labeled a pet-culling city. And she vowed

to make progress on the policy before the games when she spoke at the Animal Welfare Summit 2016 in August in Tokyo soon after she took office.

Shoko Suzuki, director of Fuu Animal Hospital in the Tokyo suburb of Ome, was one of the veterinarians who joined Tokuda's campaign. "I wanted to know how TNR is being used. I'd like to run a similar campaign in Tokyo," she said. She said although there are countless nonprofit organizations and volunteers who are willing to run TNR campaigns, veterinarians are the only ones who can actually provide treatment to cats. "It's the fault of us humans that the number of stray cats has increased. By conducting TNR, we can raise public awareness, which may reduce the number of abandoned cats and dogs," Suzuki said.

According to Mutsuko Murakami, an official at the Kumamoto Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Center, the city provides ¥5,000 for every cat treated in the TNR campaign. As a result, only 14 cats were euthanized in the city in 2015 for disease-related reasons. Other cities are following suit, funding efforts to control the population of stray cats through TNR and increasing public awareness of so-called community cats. No cats have been culled in Kanagawa Prefecture since 2014, while Hiroshima Prefecture has not killed any since April.

The city of Urayasu in Chiba Prefecture has been shouldering all TNR fees since 2011, with roughly 860 cats treated so far. Urayasu also released a smartphone application earlier this month titled Nyanda Land, which features photos of community cats that live in the area—the first such app developed by a local government. "We are taking care of stray cats as a community, providing them with sterilization treatments and looking after them" with the help of volunteers, said Takao Okuyama, an Urayasu official. He said by raising awareness through the app, it made undertaking the program easier. The city's 164 volunteers report to the city when they find new stray cats, taking photos of them and adding them to the app before providing necessary treatment. The app is currently a list of cats with their pictures, nicknames and habitats, but Okuyama said he hoped to develop it into a platform where people can adopt the featured cats.

(参考)

cull:

    a)   to kill animals so that there are not too many of them, or so that a disease does not spread

    b)   (*formal*) to find or choose information from many sources

euthanasia: the deliberate killing of a person or animal that is very ill and going to die, in order to stop them suffering; mercy killing

habitat: the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found

momentum: the ability to keep increasing, developing, or being more successful

neuter: to remove part of the sex organs of an animal so that it cannot produce young

sterilize:

    a)   to make something completely clean by killing any bacteria on it

    b)   if a person or animal is sterilized, they have an operation to stop them producing babies

suit (follow suit): to act or behave in the way that somebody else has just done

tarnish:

    a)   if metal tarnishes or something tarnishes it, it no longer looks bright and shiny

    b)   to spoil the good opinion people have of somebody or something

(*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* 及び *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* に拠る)

(1)　What is the main point of this article? Choose one.

a. A lot of people love cats, but too many people abandon them.

b. Cats reproduce very quickly, and this is a huge environmental problem.

c. Efforts are being made to control stray cats by sterilizing and caring for them.

d. People tend to be more respectful of dogs than cats.

e. We should ensure that there are no more stray pets by putting them to sleep.

(2)　Why is the stray cat population so difficult to control, according to the article? Choose one.

a. Cats have no natural enemies in urban areas.

b. Cats reproduce at an incredibly fast rate.

c. Not enough people are willing to adopt stray cats.

d. People are against controlling the cat population.

e. People too frequently abandon cats.

(3)　Do efforts to cull cats usually reduce the stray cat population in parks, according to the Kumamoto program director? Why or why not? Choose one.

a. No, because more stray cats come to live there.

b. No, because there are not enough volunteers to cull all the cats.

c. Yes, because local residents are happy to catch them.

d. Yes, because this has been shown to be faster than other methods.

e. Yes, because this is the only way to reduce the population.

(4)　What is the state of the zero-cull efforts? Choose one.

a. It is becoming more common, and the goal will easily be achieved.

b. It is becoming more common, though the goal will be difficult to achieve.

c. It is losing popularity because it is too expensive.

d. It is losing popularity, but it will still likely succeed.

e. It is losing popularity to other methods, and it will likely fail.

（5） Explain in Japanese what community cats are.

（6） Explain in Japanese how Urayasu City's smartphone application helps its

program.

問 3　次の文章を読んで，下線部①，②，③を英語にしなさい。

　①20 世紀後半の日本の急速な経済発展は，ひどい環境破壊を引き起こしました。幸いにも，大量の降水と急流の短い河川が四方の海へ注いでいることで，土地の自浄が進み，自然環境の回復が促進されました。政府の規制だけでなく，こうした独特の地勢的条件のおかげもあって，日本はある程度まで環境問題を克服してきたのです。②昔の日本人の生活様式を振り返ると，精神面でも実際の生活面でも，自然との調和を図りながら生きる社会が形成されていたことがわかります。

　その興味深い例に，日本の里山があります。里山は，人間が管理する，半自然的な境界地域です。人間は里山で，木材，薪，山菜などを得る一方，動物はそこで食料や生息環境を得ます。③不幸にも，ここ半世紀の間に，里山地域の数は減少してきました。その主な理由は，生活様式の近代化，過疎化，土地の開発などです。しかし，里山が環境にもたらす恩恵が新たに注目を浴びてきています。事実，日本政府は，里山を文化的景観や自然公園に指定するなどして，里山を保護する政策を実施するようになってきています。将来的に日本は，里山における持続可能性という概念に基づいて，再び自然と調和して生きる国になるかもしれません。

　（注）　里山　*satoyama*

問 4 次の英文を読んで，指示に従って英語で答えなさい。

In New Zealand, an island nation like Japan, it is common for young people to have an "Overseas Experience." They spend a year or more studying, working, or traveling outside of New Zealand.

Imagine you had to spend one year away from your home country. Where would you go and how would you spend this time? In addition, what new skills, knowledge, or perspectives would you like to bring back to your home country? Write your answer in about 10 lines.