

札幌医科大学 一般
前期



英語問題紙

平成 25 年 2 月 25 日

自 9 : 00

至 10 : 20

答案作成上の注意

1. 英語の問題紙は 1 から 9 までの 9 ページである。
2. 解答用紙は ① から ② までの 2 枚である。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された箇所に書くこと。
4. 問題紙は持ち帰ること。

1 以下の英文を読んで問に答えよ。

This is the story about Penny, who had borne a silent burden for much too long.

As background, it must be noted that one Japanese character for people, **hito**, has the additional reading of **jin**. Another word, **ningen**, also means “people” or “person.” Because of the meaning and sound, this second word is readily confused with still another word — **ninjin** (“carrot”).

Penny’s day had been just terrible. No, her whole week had been terrible. No. . . her whole life.

Or at least this last year in Japan.

Nothing seemed to go right. She struggled with the language, with the food, with her job — severe culture shock that try as she might she could not sling off.

a) It did not help that she had bright orange hair, a face full of freckles* and stood six foot one — taller than 90 percent of the men, let (A) the women.

Wherever she went, no matter what she did, she always felt people staring at her as if she were a creature escaped from the zoo. Sometimes she could hardly bear it. Sometimes, in fact, she felt ready to explode.

Like right now.

Here she was on the train — with even a seat this time. But with the man across the way eyeing her (B) his sports paper and the high school boy standing to the right staring at her whenever she moved. Or the housewife seated one space away, looking at her up and down with cautious, curious eyes, and the woman’s three-year-old daughter gawking at her with no reservations at all. All of them witnessing tonight’s free gaijin show.

It steamed her. The man. The boy. The housewife. The child. All staring at her red-headed figure as if she were a carnival freak*.

Until she couldn't take it anymore!

The man lit her fuse by glancing up as he turned the page.

^{c)}
"All right!" she screamed in Japanese. "All right!" She popped to her feet.

Everyone jumped. The whole car turned to her.

²⁾
" A carrot! Take a good look, why don't you!!"

They looked all right. With eyes like saucers.

"But I've got news (C) you! You're carrots too! Every single one of you!"

Now she pointed. First, the man. " " Then the boy. "You're a carrot." Next, the housewife. "You're a carrot!"

Then she thrust her finger at the child. " "

The girl grabbed her mother's blouse. "Mama!" she cried.

The train rocked on, the passengers fascinated by the livid foreigner.

^{d)}
"Don't you see?" Penny continued, breathing hard. "We're all carrots! So what does it matter if one carrot is tall or one carrot has red hair? Huh?"

She looked slowly over the trainload of people.

"American carrots, Japanese carrots, who cares?"

Right?"

No one answered her. No one even moved. So she swung to the high school boy.

"Right?"

He nearly jumped and tried to step away.

"RIGHT!?" she screamed.

"R-r-right," the boy stuttered*.

She shifted to the businessman. "And you too! You're a carrot, right?"

^{e)}
The businessman nodded. "Yes, I'm a carrot. Just take (D) easy."

Pretty soon the entire car was in agreement.

All of them.

Penny felt herself calming. The outburst had done her good. She sat heavily back in her seat, sensing she had accomplished something great.³⁾ People still stared at her, but somehow with different eyes. Nervous eyes to be sure. But she sensed respect.

For she felt she had taught them something important. And maybe... just maybe... Japan would not be so hard (E) her anymore.

Tom Dillon. (2008). *Japanese Made Funny*. IBC Publishing, Inc. 一部改変.

*NOTES

- freckles: small brown spots on someone's skin
- freak: an unusual-looking person
- stutter: repeat the first sound of a word when speaking

- 問 1. 下線部 1) は具体的にどういうことか。本文全体を読んだ上で、20～30 字のわかりやすい日本語で説明せよ。
- 問 2. 空欄 (A) ～ (E) に文脈から考えて最もふさわしい単語を一語入れよ。
- 問 3. 下線部 a) ～ e) の意味として最もふさわしいものを下記のア～エから 1 つ選び、記号で記せ。

- a) sling off
- ア. bring about
 - イ. carry out
 - ウ. get over
 - エ. throw away

b) gawking at

- ア. looking steadily at
- イ. smiling warmly at
- ウ. speaking freely to
- エ. talking loudly about

c) lit her fuse

- ア. at last made it unbearable
- イ. hit her leg
- ウ. offered her a cigarette
- エ. tried to help the situation

d) livid

- ア. colorful
- イ. furious
- ウ. living
- エ. sad

e) shifted to

- ア. cried in front of
- イ. shouted at
- ウ. stood near
- エ. turned toward

問 4. 下線部 2) の意味をわかりやすく日本語で述べよ。

問 5. 空欄

あ

 ~

お

 のそれぞれに文脈から考えて最もふさわしい文を下記の a) ~ e) から 1 つ選び、記号で記せ。ただし、同じ文を複数回使うことはできない。

- a) And you're a little carrot too!
- b) I'm a carrot, OK?
- c) They were carrots.
- d) We're still carrots!
- e) You're a carrot.

問 6. 下線部 3) をわかりやすい日本語にせよ。

問 7. この話のオチは何か、30 字程度の日本語で説明せよ。

2 以下の英文を読んで問に答えよ。

For years, people have been warned about the dangers of eating too much red meat. It is commonly described as high in fat and cholesterol, and eating huge amounts of it is therefore believed to greatly increase the chances of heart disease. A recent study, however, has suggested that the (1) from red meat is not limited to just those who consume large amounts; even eating just a little on a daily basis may increase one's risk of heart problems and even death.

The study was conducted at Harvard University over a period of nearly 30 years. The nearly 121,000 men and women who participated were asked to answer surveys, distributed once every four years, about their eating habits. The information gathered over this period has led researchers to reach a conclusion beef lovers are not likely to appreciate. Namely, they have concluded that even a small serving of red meat — approximately 85 grams, which is about 20 grams fewer than a McDonald's hamburger — consumed daily can result in increased chances of heart problems and other diseases, including cancer. Moreover, those who eat this amount of red meat may face a 13 percent increased risk of death over those who do not. The news is even worse regarding processed meats such as bacon or hot dogs; daily consumption of these foods increases the risk of death up to 20 percent.

The researchers do not suggest that people should (2) eating red meat altogether. It is, of course, a major source of protein, which the body needs in order for its bones and muscles to remain strong. Rather, they suggest that people cut down on the amount of red meat they consume. Instead of eating it every day, two or three days a week would be preferable. Moreover, one should also consider getting protein from other sources. Fish, chicken and nuts all have plenty of protein and would be ideal substitutes for red meat, the researchers say.

Perhaps not surprisingly, the Harvard report has proven to be controversial, and many have suggested its conclusions are premature* or even wrong. One problem, critics say, is the manner in which data was collected. Basing conclusions entirely on self-reports from participants is not an ideal method of research.

Additionally, on average survey participants who indicated that they ate red meat daily also appeared to exercise less, and smoke or drink more than other participants. Those who (3) with the report's conclusions note that these habits may have had a greater influence on the results than did the consumption of red meat.

Finally, critics point out that not all beef is the same. Grass-fed beef, for example, is generally considered far healthier than grain-fed beef. It has greater amounts of calcium and vitamin E. Many diseases, including Parkinson's and diabetes*, have been associated with a lack of vitamin E. Therefore, the consumption of grass-fed beef could be of great importance in order to prevent such a shortage in the vitamin.

Moreover, grass-fed beef has a lower fat content than grain-fed beef, making it a much healthier choice. The Harvard report, however, made no distinction between these different kinds of beef. This is a major problem in the report, critics claim. They suggest that the daily meat eaters participating in the survey who suffered from health problems more than likely were eating grain-fed beef. Had they been eating grass-fed beef, perhaps these problems would have never occurred.

The debate over red meat is not likely to disappear soon. Some will continue to criticize red meat as extremely unhealthy and dangerous, and others will argue that it is not. It remains to be seen just how much influence the Harvard report will have on one's eating habits.

Gregory Wheeler

*NOTES

premature = 早い・早すぎた

diabetes = 糖尿病

問 1. (1) ~ (3) の空欄に内容的にふさわしい英語をそれぞれ1語入れよ。

問 2. 以下の質問に英語で(20~30語)答えよ。

Why would a person who eats red meat every day be worried about the conclusions reached in the Harvard study?

問 3. 以下の質問に英語で(30~45語)答えよ。

Critics of the Harvard study believe there are several problems with its conclusions. Explain two of these problems.

3 以下のA, Bの文章を読んで下線部を英訳せよ。

A : アメリカの大学に来てもう2年になるけど英語を話すのはまだまだ自信がない。とくに学生仲間といっしょのときは苦勞する。問題はスピードなんだ。すぐに分からなくなってしまう。

B : 遠慮なく聞き返せばいいんだよ。聞き返しの決まり文句が色々あるんだから、それを使って話せばいい。

A : あんまり聞き返すと迷惑じゃないか、と思ってね。

B : それは場合によるさ。君が一生懸命会話に参加しようとするのを彼らが評価すれば、辛抱強く付き合ってくれるよ。ただ聞いているのでなくこちらから話題をふるようにしたらいい。

4 以下の文章のB, Cの下線部にふさわしい英語を入れて完成させよ。それぞれ15~25語とすること。文の数は1つでもそれ以上でもかまわない。

A : I was reading a famous fairy tale to my little daughter last night and she got scared. I wonder if such stories are good to tell kids. I think maybe it is right to change the content of violent fairy tales.

B : I agree. _____

C : I don't think so. _____