

秋田大学

CM

平成 26 年度個別学力試験問題 (医学部医学科)

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、11 ページあります。解答用紙は 3 枚、下書き用の白紙は 1 枚あります。問題は 3 題あります。3 題すべてに解答しなさい。
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。
- 3 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。
- 4 解答は、解答用紙の該当欄に記入しなさい。
- 5 配付された解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子および下書き用の白紙は持ち帰りなさい。

I 次の辞書についての英文を読み、設問に答えよ。[]内の数字はパラグラフの番号を表している。

[1] Which do you usually use—an electronic dictionary or a dictionary in printed book form? Today, the majority of students in college and high school use electronic dictionaries. Although these have their advantages, some English teachers still prefer paper dictionaries and recommend them to their students. Are such teachers simply old-fashioned, or do they have a valid point?

[2] Just after electronic dictionaries were invented, one of my friends who worked in the English department of a university in Tokyo complained about them. If a student always uses an electronic dictionary, he argued, the student might not make steady progress in English because he or she may not learn to make full use of a dictionary.

[3] (A) This situation has changed, but the screens are still rather limited in size. If a student scrolls down and carefully reads everything in the listing under the word he or she has looked up, the student might learn much about the particular word. However, in most cases students are satisfied with getting only the word's meaning in Japanese. They do not usually bother to scroll down all the way to the end of the entry and read every example sentence. These, of course, are extremely important for improving writing and speaking skills.

[4] (B) A paper dictionary shows two pages full of information at a time. This is great, especially when a word one has looked up has many different definitions, uses, and functions. Printed English dictionaries published in Japan are rich in example sentences that have been specially selected for native speakers of Japanese who are struggling to grasp the

complexities of the English language. After all, many words that students are already familiar with actually have numerous meanings and different functions, depending on the context. Students, therefore, must study hard and practice a lot in order to become capable of using these words correctly.

[5] (C) If a student opens one of these to the page containing the word he or she needs to know more about, the student will notice in many cases that the particular word occupies much space and has several different meanings. The word may appear, for example, either as a noun or a verb. This can be seen at a glance. Although electronic dictionaries' display screens have grown and now show much more information than before, they are still inferior to paper dictionaries in this aspect.

[6] Another big disadvantage of electronic dictionaries is that the user cannot usually select the individual dictionaries carried in his or her machine. Whereas with a personal computer a user can simply access or download a variety of dictionaries available online, electronic dictionaries at the time of purchase typically contain a set of dictionaries — of varying quality — that cannot be expanded. If students could access individual dictionaries over the Internet, download them, and put them into their own electronic dictionaries, they could avoid this problem. Unfortunately, though, this is generally not possible. After all, electronic dictionaries are produced by profit-oriented corporations, and neither publishing companies nor English teachers have any say in the selection of individual dictionaries to be carried in them.

[7] Once a student buys or receives an electronic dictionary, he or she will probably use it until it breaks, even if it contains individual dictionaries of low quality. Money is tight these days. Many students simply cannot afford to buy new electronic dictionaries with high-quality dictionaries installed. This is so even if they are strongly advised to do so by their teachers.

[8] Considering the many advantages of paper dictionaries, I suspect that the debate over using them or their electronic counterparts will continue despite the fact that students can now access online dictionaries with smart phones or other devices — potentially advantageous new technology for which they should be grateful. Yet teachers and students alike should keep in mind the fact that not all English learners can benefit from such new technologies. (X), while there are always others who fall behind.

[9] Electronic dictionaries are relatively new, and people are still in the process of learning how to use them wisely. If students are aware of their disadvantages, they may gain a lot by using them. One small electronic dictionary can give a student all the information that a half dozen paper dictionaries contain. Also, some of these little machines have a cross-reference function that allows a user to check many different example sentences in which a given word appears. I sincerely hope that English teachers will instruct their students on using electronic dictionaries wisely without making too many nostalgic remarks about paper dictionaries. If they do, students can enjoy the double benefit of learning to use new technology well while becoming better English speakers at the same time.

問 1 以下の文章は、電子辞書の欠点を本文の内容に即して日本語でまとめたものである。空欄(ア)~(キ)に入る適切な語句を日本語で書きなさい。ただし、同じ記号の空欄には同じ語句を入れること。

電子辞書の欠点としてまず挙げられるのは、調べている単語に関する情報の多くを知らずにすませてしまうことである。辞書には、語の様々な意味や(ア)などの情報が含まれているが、電子辞書の場合、その単語の意味だけわかってしまえば、それ以外の情報をわざわざ得ようすることはほとんどなくなってしまう。実際には、その単語が(イ)に応じて様々な意味や(ア)を持っていることを知ると、英語を(ウ)ことと(エ)ことの技能を高めることができるのだが、電子辞書だとその部分を見ないですませてしまう。

もう一つの欠点は、電子辞書に入っている辞書の種類を購入者が(オ)ということである。電子辞書は、(カ)を優先して作られている場合が多いため、どのような辞書を電子辞書に入れるかについて、実際の教育現場にいる英語教員の意見が取り入れられることはまずない。その結果、いったん電子辞書を買ってしまうと、それが(キ)まで評判のよくない辞書を使い続けてしまう可能性がある。

問 2 以下の英文が本文の内容にあっていればT(True)を、合っていないければF(False)を書きなさい。

- (1) Overall, the author is not satisfied with the current situation, in which many students do not use electronic dictionaries properly.
- (2) Despite the fact that current students are not wealthy, they always buy new electronic dictionaries.
- (3) Currently, all students are equally taking advantage of high-tech devices including electronic dictionaries.
- (4) Compared to the time when electronic dictionaries first came into existence, their display screens have become larger.

問 3 本文中の空欄(A)~(C)に入る最も適切な文を, 以下の(ア)~(エ)のうちからひとつ選び, その記号を書きなさい。ただし, どの記号も一度しか使えません。

- (ア) Compared to electronic dictionaries, printed paper ones have an advantage here.
- (イ) One of the most important advantages of electronic dictionaries is that they are very friendly to users.
- (ウ) The advantage of printed paper dictionaries on this point can be demonstrated in another way.
- (エ) At that time, to be sure, the display screens of electronic dictionaries were very small; they showed only two or three lines of text at most.

問 4 本文中の空欄(X)に入る表現を, 以下の単語を並べ替えて完成させなさい。ただし, 文頭の単語の最初の文字は大文字にすること。

advances / are / at / good / keeping / some / up / with

問 5 第 9 パラグラフのなかで, 電子辞書の利点として挙げられているものを 2 点, それぞれ 40 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

II 古代の mummies (ミイラ) における atherosclerosis (アテローム性動脈硬化) について書かれた次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

[1] It turns out that our ancestors — meat-eating or tuber^{*1}-loving, ^(A) Mediterranean or Arctic, roaming or sedentary — all could have used some medicine to help prevent heart disease. A new study of 137 mummified^{*2} bodies, some as old as 3,500 years, found a high prevalence of hardening of the arteries, which often presages^{*3} heart attack^{*4} or stroke^{*5}. The condition was common in four groups — ancient Egyptians, pre-Columbian people in Peru and Utah, and 19th-century Alaska natives — with different diets and ways of life.

[2] “It kind of casts doubt on — makes us pause and think about — whether we understand risk factors ^(B) (for cardiovascular disease^{*6}) as well as we thought we did,” said Randall Thompson, a physician at the University of Missouri who headed a research team of 19 cardiologists, radiologists and anthropologists. “Probable or definite” atherosclerosis was evident in 34 percent of the mummies. Only 4 percent, however, had atherosclerosis in the coronary arteries^{*7}, where it can cause heart attacks. The condition was more common in people who died in middle and old age, but was also seen frequently in those dying in their 30s. The prevalence of diseased arteries in the mummies is not very different from that seen today, leading the researchers to conclude that cardiovascular disease “is an inherent component of human aging and not characteristic of any specific diet or lifestyle.”

[3] Thompson, who is a practicing cardiologist, said he was especially surprised by how common atherosclerosis was in people whose diets are viewed ^(C) in some quarters as especially healthful. Thompson said there could be unknown factors that contributed to the mummies’ narrowed arteries. He said the ancestral Puebloans, who lived in underground caves in modern-day Colorado and Utah, used fire for heat and cooking. That produced a lot of smoke. “They were

breathing in a lot of smoke and that could have had the same effect as cigarettes,” he said. The 51 ancient Peruvians, who in life presumably ate a lot of beans and complex carbohydrates*⁸ such as sweet potatoes and manioc, had atherosclerosis in 25 percent of their mummies. Three of the five Aleutian hunter-gatherers, who ate a “paleo diet” high in meat and devoid of sweets and grains, showed atherosclerosis. One woman who died in her late 40s had “the kind of disease we see in people with bypass surgery,” he said. “I think we’ll have a debate about just how important diet is and what we ought to be communicating to patients,” he added. “A [disease / may lead to / diet and lifestyle / prevent / less disease, / altogether / but it doesn’t / healthy].”^(a)

[4] Many previous studies have sought to diagnose disease in ancient preserved human remains. One study published two years ago found atherosclerosis common in Egyptian mummies. Whether that represented what was happening elsewhere in the ancient world, or was only an occupational hazard of butter-slurping layabout*⁹ priests and pharaohs, was unknown. The new study, presented Sunday at the American College of Cardiology meeting in San Francisco and published online by *the Lancet*, appears to be the first to compare findings from many different mummy populations.

[5] Heart disease epidemiologists*¹⁰ were quick to say the study should not undermine evidence from thousands of studies suggesting that atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease is mostly a 20th-century problem. “Heart attack and stroke are modern plagues that have increased and then steadily decreased over modern times,” said Henry Blackburn of the University of Minnesota, who has documented wildly varying rates of heart attack in different countries with different diets.^(D)

[6] Atherosclerosis is a process in which the wall of an artery fills with fat, fibrous tissue*¹¹ and, in later stages, grains of calcium. If the “plaque*¹²” gets

large enough, it limits the flow of blood. When that happens and tissue downstream dies, the result is a heart attack or stroke. The researchers used CT scanners to detect calcium in arteries. They looked in the aorta, which is the body's main arterial trunk; the coronary arteries of the heart; the carotid arteries of the neck; and the arteries of the thigh and the lower leg. When calcium was present, they concluded the person had atherosclerosis — a diagnosis supported by studies of living patients.

[7] Of the 137 mummies, 76 were Egyptian, with the oldest from about 1800 B.C.*¹³; 51 Peruvian, from 900 B.C. to A.D.*¹⁴ 1500; five Puebloans from the American West, from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 1500; and five Aleutian natives from the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

出典： *The Japan Times*, March 12, 2013

(一部改変)

tuber*¹ = 塊茎

mummified*² = ミイラ化した

to presage*³ = to indicate or warn of a future occurrence

heart attack*⁴ = 心臓発作

stroke*⁵ = 脳卒中・脳梗塞

cardiovascular disease*⁶ = 心臓血管疾患

artery*⁷ = 動脈

complex carbohydrates*⁸ = 複合炭水化物

layabout*⁹ = 怠け者

epidemiologist*¹⁰ = 疫学者

fibrous tissue*¹¹ = 線維組織

plaque*¹² = プラーク, 斑(動脈硬化巣)

B.C.*¹³ = (“Before Christ”) 西暦紀元前

A.D.*¹⁴ = (“Anno Domini”—主(イエス・キリスト)の年に) 西暦

問 1 第 3 段落の要旨として最も適切なものを選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- A) A debate between doctors and patients is necessary.
- B) Narrowing of the arteries was seen surprisingly often.
- C) Smoke from fires in caves is as bad as cigarette smoke.
- D) Three out of five Aleutians had atherosclerosis.
- E) None of these is correct.

問 2 第 3 段落の末尾(a)の [] に与えられている語句を並べかえ、内容的に適切な文を構成しなさい。

問 3 第 4 段落の主旨として最も適切なものを選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- A) The new study was reported in *the Lancet*.
- B) There have been many similar studies.
- C) The new study stands out among other similar studies.
- D) Ancient Egyptians were generally unhealthy.
- E) None of these is correct.

問 4 アテローム性動脈硬化とその危険性を、本文の内容に即して 80 字から 120 字の日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問 5 Which group of mummies used in the study contained the oldest mummies?

- A) the Puebloans from the American West
- B) the Egyptian mummies
- C) the Aleutian natives
- D) the Peruvians

問 6 Which group of mummies used in the study contained the youngest mummies?

- A) the Puebloans from the American West
- B) the Egyptian mummies
- C) the Aleutian natives
- D) the Peruvians

問 7 下線部(A)~(D)について、本文で使われている意味に最も近いものを選び、その番号を書きなさい。

(A) “It turns out that...”

- 1) It is not true that
- 2) It might be
- 3) After all,
- 4) In conclusion,

(B) “...casts doubt on...”

- 1) calls into question
- 2) calls once again
- 3) sheds light on
- 4) raises a point about

(C) “...viewed in some quarters...”

- 1) seen by everyone
- 2) considered by a number of people
- 3) thought of by nobody
- 4) thought by 25 percent

(D) “...were quick to say...”

- 1) soon shouted about
- 2) withheld their opinion that
- 3) immediately stated that
- 4) quickly commented against

Ⅲ 最近では本をダウンロードし、電子媒体で読むことが普及してきています。一方で、印刷本を好む人もいます。あなたは電子本(e-book)または印刷本(printed version)のどちらを好みますか。その理由も含めて80語から100語程度の英語で書きなさい。