

令和3年度入試
個別学力試験問題(前期日程)

英 語

学 部	問 題
法文学部, 人間科学部, 総合理工学部, 生物資源科学部	1, 2, 4, 5 -A
医学部医学科	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 -B

注 意

1. 問題紙は指示があるまで開いてはいけません。
2. 問題紙は9ページ, 解答用紙は法文学部, 人間科学部, 総合理工学部, 生物資源科学部受験生は1枚, 医学部医学科受験生は2枚です。指示があつてから確認し, 解答用紙の所定の欄に受験番号を記入してください。
3. 法文学部, 人間科学部, 総合理工学部, 生物資源科学部受験生は 1, 2, 4, 5 -Aの問題を, 医学部医学科受験生は 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 -Bの問題を解答してください。
4. 答えはすべて解答用紙の所定のところに記入してください。
5. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
6. 試験終了後, 問題紙は持ち帰ってください。

1

次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。(共通問題)

It is often said that in Japan, the idea of learning something is seen as a
⁽¹⁾form of life-study. And this is a pretty big statement when you think about it.

Imagine, however, you decide to learn a language or a musical instrument. I think it is fairly clear that most people who begin these kinds of activities do not do so with the idea that they are going to do them until they die or that they are going to devote their lives to it. Even less that what they are doing is going to define them. Moreover, while most of us don't begin something with a fixed end point in mind, we certainly have a clear idea that we have options.⁽²⁾ One is that we will stop when we 'get good' at something, and perhaps turn our attentions to something else on our Bucket List. Another, which is even further toward the front of the line, is that if things don't suit us for some reason, we can always stop.

In doing this, we are actually giving ourselves an 'opt-out' clause right at the very beginning, which is more or less saying that, if and when things become difficult for us, for whatever reason, that we can just stop and that's fine.

Take for example the case of someone who begins to learn French. Let's assume they have a vague goal ⁽³⁾ (they are going to France for a holiday in four months' time and want to get good enough to have a basic conversation), an excellent teacher, and good materials. They begin this project seriously and study hard for a month or two every day, going to class once a week and devoting an hour a day to listening and speaking practice, studying new vocabulary using application software etc.

So far, so good. However, work begins to get busy before the holiday and
⁽⁴⁾at the same time the frightening French grammar starts to get harder and
harder. The enthusiasm that accompanied the beginning of the learning process starts to disappear gradually. The daily grind starts to set in.

Progress starts to slow.

The trip to France comes and goes, and now our student is back home. They were not really able to make themselves understood in France very well, and absolutely could not understand much of what was being said to them, even on simple topics such as ordering in a café. All of a sudden, the reason to study (the French holiday) is gone and actually the act of studying is now pretty hard work. Work is busy, the kids are on holiday

What's the likelihood of this person continuing to learn French?
(5)

(Ash Warren, *The Way of Salt* より 一部改変)

[注] Bucket List 生きているうちに達成したいことのリスト
'opt-out' clause 「選択的離脱」条項

1. 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。
2. 下線部(2)の具体的内容を、本文にそって日本語で説明しなさい。
3. 下線部(3)の具体的内容を、本文にそって日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部(4)を日本語に直しなさい。
5. 下線部(5)に対する答えとその理由を具体的に日本語で書きなさい。

2

次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。(共通問題)

My husband and I sat in the back of the crowded elementary school hall. We were witnessing our son's elementary school experience come to an end. His teacher wanted to offer some advice to the parents. It was simple. "Check your kids' phones and read their emails," he said, "please." My heart sank and I looked over at my almost 14-year-old daughter. She'd had a phone for a year and I'd never read her emails. That night, after the kids were in bed, I asked my husband if he thought we should be looking through our daughter's phone. I really didn't want to but the teacher had said it was our duty as parents. My husband said absolutely not, and reminded me that we needed to stay focused on the outcome. He pointed out that she gets excellent grades. She has interests, good friends, and doesn't spend all day in her room. Why should we check her phone?

This wasn't the first time we'd made a parenting choice outside the rule. My daughter began walking home from school by herself in first grade, a journey of less than 15 minutes. This choice was frowned on in the neighborhood, but we did not want to closely monitor our kids. We wanted them to develop independence and confidence, and knew they couldn't do that while constantly under supervision. That approach worked well for our family. Then came the phones. My generation grew up without cellphones or even the Internet, and none of us know how smartphones will impact our kids. That uncertainty is scary. I'm not unaffected by phone anxiety, either. To cope, I made rules. Every night at 9 p.m. I remind my daughter to put her phone away in the kitchen. We don't allow phones at dinner. During the summer, when I think her phone usage is getting excessive I tell her to read a book.

Are these rules enough, or are we abandoning our responsibility as parents by not reading our daughter's emails and messages? Kristen Carey, a licensed psychologist who specializes in working with children and the youth, says she

sees a number of disadvantages when it comes to reading a teen's messages. Feeling like the smartphone has taken over your child's life? Experts talk about how to take back control. "When parents give a teen the freedom to communicate privately on his or her phone, it demonstrates trust and it fosters independence," she says. "And giving the teen the room to express themselves and explore relationships with others is such an important part of healthy social-emotional development." When my kids were small I knew everything they ate and the names of all their friends. I was involved in every aspect of their lives, from the moment they opened their eyes until I bathed them and helped them into their pajamas at night. When our kids grow into teens we lose that closeness, and it can be a painful transition. Carey understands the anxiety parents feel about allowing teens privacy, and how unsteady we feel when we have less power to protect our teens, worrying they might make a life-changing mistake or encounter harm. "However, too many limitations on privacy, like monitoring phone usage, can actually work negatively, because for teens to feel safe to come to parents with their concerns they need to feel like their parents trust them," Carey says. "They need to feel like parents are allowing them the room they need to grow, and that includes having that zone of privacy." Instead of keeping a kid in line, too much monitoring can have the opposite effect. "A teen will become less and less likely...to disclose problems and concerns to a parent and may also find ways to avoid the parents' attempt to monitor, because teens are often more technologically experienced than their parents."

(*The Washington Post* より 一部改変)

1. 下線部(1)の具体的内容を，本文にそって日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部(2)を日本語に直しなさい。
3. 下線部(3)の具体的内容を，本文にそって日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部(4)を日本語に直しなさい。
5. 下線部(5)の具体的内容を，本文にそって日本語で説明しなさい。
6. 下線部(6)が持つ影響について，本文にそって具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

3

次の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。(医学部医学科用問題)

During World War Two, soldiers learned to fear treatment as much as enemy bullets. Unsanitary conditions and equipment in field hospitals made open wounds a breeding ground for bacteria that killed thousands.

Today, vast improvements in medical hygiene have greatly reduced (being / chance / of / on / patients / poisoned / treatment / the / the) table.
(1) And our safety is protected by an unlikely source, the bright blue blood of the horseshoe crab. The helmet-shaped creature has developed a unique defense to compensate for its weakness to infection in shallow waters. When faced with poisons produced by bacteria, amebocyte cells in the blood — colored blue by their copper-based molecules — identify and harden around the invading matter, trapping the threat inside a gel-like seal that prevents it from spreading. Nature's method is now utilized on a grand scale. Over 600,000 crabs are captured each year during the spring breeding season, to “donate” around 30% of their blood in a handful of specialist facilities in the United States and Asia. The blood is worth \$60,000 a gallon in a global industry valued at \$50 million a year.

Forty-five minutes of exposure to the crab's blood is enough to reveal
(3) endotoxins from certain bacteria which otherwise avoid detection, and is sensitive enough to isolate a threat the equivalent size of a grain of sand in a swimming pool. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires that intravenous drugs and any medical equipment coming in contact with the body must first pass through the crab's blood, from needles to devices for surgery including pacemakers. As a result, thousands more of us survive such procedures. The method is established but undergoes constant improvement, according to John Dubczak, General Manager at Charles River Laboratories, which manufactures and globally distributes the products. “Detection is down to one part per trillion,” he said. “But we can take it down to a tenth of a

trillion, and further orders of magnitude more sensitive.” Charles River has adapted the system into a more resource-efficient, mobile kit requiring as little as 5% of the blood solution. Such systems can be applied outside the lab and break new frontiers, such as on a trip to the International Space Station.

“The (bacteria / determine / present / some / test / to / if / used / was / were)⁽⁴⁾ on various space station surfaces,” said Norman Wainwright, the facility’s director of Research and Development. Further, the system could “help perform biological studies necessary for an extended human presence in space, from crew health and spacecraft environmental studies to the search for life elsewhere in the solar system.” The blood is finding other uses on Earth too. Japanese scientists have devised a test for fungal infections with it, and further research is developing anti-cancer treatment through the same principle of isolating and trapping threats. As the applications and their value multiplies, efforts have increased to develop alternative tests,⁽⁵⁾ rather than rely on harvesting the crabs. One approach uses an electronic chip that provides an alert when in contact with contaminants. Another system using liquid crystals could offer similar detection ability at lower cost. “The report claims to exceed the sensitivity for finding poisons, so false positives are not a serious problem,” says Dr. Peter B. Armstrong, a professor of molecular and cellular biology at the University of California. “But nothing has gone to the level of FDA approval to show it is yet a practical alternative. Knowing the cost and difficulty of obtaining FDA tests, it may be some time before any alternative is out there on the market.” The urgency may increase with reports of horseshoe crab numbers declining, for a variety of reasons,⁽⁶⁾ with the world’s largest population in Delaware Bay reportedly reduced by between 75% and 90% in the last 15 years. Although there are welfare procedures in harvesting the blood, between 10–30% of donor crabs die in the process. One recent study showed that survivors are also harmed after release and often incapable of breeding, further threatening the population. “It’s difficult because the blood is

crucial for human health issues but the biomedical industry needs to keep the population steady,” says Christopher Chabot, a biology professor at Plymouth State, who led the study. “We suggest decreasing the time they are out of water, and maintaining a constant temperature for transportation . . . there is a lesser mortality rate if you keep them cool.” Ultimately, he believes an alternative is necessary to reduce the strain on the population, through both conservation programs and the development of an artificial substitute. Without it, medicine faces a return to the dark ages.

(CNNより 一部改変)

[注] hygiene 衛生(学) horseshoe crab カブトガニ
amebocyte cell 変形細胞 endotoxins 内毒素
intravenous 静脈注射の fungal 菌の

1. 下線部(1)の()内の語を意味が通じるように並べ替えなさい。
2. 下線部(2)の具体的内容を、本文にそって日本語で説明しなさい。
3. 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。
4. 下線部(4)の()内の語を意味が通じるように並べ替えなさい。
5. 下線部(5)の具体的内容を、本文にそって日本語で説明しなさい。
6. 下線部(6)の二つの理由を、本文にそって日本語で説明しなさい。
7. 下線部(7)を日本語に直しなさい。

- 4 次の英語の指示に従って、60語程度の英語で答えなさい。なお、解答用紙の指定した()欄に、使用した語数を記入すること。ただし、コンマやピリオドなどの記号は語数には入れない。(共通問題)

People have different ways of escaping the stress and difficulties of life. Some like to read while other people like to exercise. What do you think is the best way of reducing stress? Give reasons to explain your answer.

- 5 法文学部、人間科学部、総合理工学部、生物資源科学部受験生はAの問題に、医学部医学科受験生はBの問題に答えなさい。

A. 次の日本語の下線部(1)、(2)を英語に直しなさい。

日本人の微笑には、さまざまな目的があります。謝罪、喜び、友情などを表すばかりか、不幸を伝えるときにさえ微笑を浮かべる人がいます。けれどもアメリカ人は、そのような場面で微笑しないことが多いのです。そのため、日本人の微笑が誤解を招き、コミュニケーション上の深刻な問題を引き起こすことがあるかもしれません。

(ジェームズ・M・バーダマン『英語生活マナーブック』より 一部改変)

B. 次の日本語の下線部(1)、(2)を英語に直しなさい。

コロナウイルス対策として、感染者の増加とともに、各国には多数の症例が蓄積されている。各国の医師や研究者が、WHOと協力して症例を分析し、有効な治療方針を確立する必要がある。ワクチンや治療薬の開発にも、国際協力が欠かせない。

医療体制が脆弱(ぜいじゃく)な発展途上国での感染拡大も懸念される。特に病院の少ないアフリカでは、被害が深刻化する可能性がある。余裕のある先進国は検査機器を送るなどして、途上国を支える必要もある。

(読売新聞より 一部改変)

[注] コロナウイルス coronavirus

