

(K—53—M)

令和4年度入学試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 指示があるまでこの冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この冊子は全部で、8ページです。設問はⅠからⅣまであります。
3. 解答用紙のマーク数字は、次の「良い例」のように、濃く正しく塗りつぶしなさい。正しく塗りつぶされていない場合、採点できないことがあります。



4. 解答用紙には解答欄の他に次の記入欄があるので、正確に記入しなさい。
 - ① 氏名欄……………氏名を漢字とフリガナで記入しなさい。
 - ② 受験番号欄……………6桁の受験番号を算用数字で記入し、マーク欄の数字を正しく塗りつぶしなさい。
5. 解答方法は、問題の解答に対応した解答欄の数字を塗りつぶしなさい。
 例えば、(ア)と表示のある問いに対して②と解答する場合、解答用紙の解答欄アの②を塗りつぶしなさい。
6. この問題冊子の余白を下書きに用いて構いません。
7. 試験中に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などに気がついた場合は、手を挙げて申し出なさい。
8. 試験中に質問がある場合は、手を挙げて申し出なさい。
9. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。
10. 途中退場は認めません。

I 次の(ア)～(コ)の空欄に入る最も適切な語句を、それぞれの①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) () being free in this sense I mean not being interfered with by others.

- ① Along ② As ③ By ④ For

(イ) Here are a few examples of interesting discoveries that this way of thinking has led me ().

- ① after ② before ③ for ④ to

(ウ) In () to the cost, we must consider the time needed to achieve a result.

- ① addition ② calculation ③ combination ④ rejection

(エ) Such vitamins are generally good for you, except () they prevent you from sleeping.

- ① for ② so ③ that ④ though

(オ) You may have noticed that I don't have () experience in this field.

- ① little ② many ③ much ④ none

(カ) My main part-time job was at a pharmacy, but () time, I was working at a zoo.

- ① all of the ② almost any ③ no more ④ some of the

(キ) I didn't realize that you had this special talent () you joined the team.

- ① against ② since ③ until ④ without

(ク) You don't know the extent () you depend on your colleagues.

- ① for that ② so that ③ on which ④ to which

(ケ) On no account () touch this very hot surface.

- ① have you to ② must you ③ you have to ④ you must

(コ) "Mitaka Station, please. I have to be there by 11:30."

"I think we can () if the traffic isn't too heavy."

- ① arrive at ② get to ③ make it ④ reach

II 次のA～Eの文の意味が通るように、それぞれの下にある①～⑤を適切に並べ替え、それぞれ(ア)～(コ)に入るものを選びなさい。

A A good diet () (ア) () (イ) () your body and mind.

① for ② great ③ importance ④ is ⑤ of

B Do () (ウ) () water (エ) () 32°Fahrenheit?

① at ② freezes ③ know ④ why ⑤ you

C "Tell me about this photograph."

"It () (オ) () (カ) () special memories for me."

① has ② is ③ one ④ that ⑤ very

D "My company is going to give me a car."

"I () (キ) () (ク) () be."

① it ② make ③ what ④ will ⑤ wonder

E "How can I avoid carrying a heavy suitcase?"

"Pack only () (ケ) () (コ) ()."

① cannot ② do ③ things ④ without ⑤ you

Ⅲ 次のA～Cの文章，D～Eの対話が自然な順序になるように，それぞれの下にある①～⑤を適切に並べ替え，それぞれ(ア)～(コ)に入るものを選びなさい。

A Medical care systems differ from country to country. For example, in the UK, the taxes that people pay (). In the USA, however, people have to (ア). For most Americans, the only way to () is to (イ). Unfortunately, this tends to ().

- ① be very expensive
- ② do this
- ③ pay for their own medical care
- ④ support free medical care for everyone
- ⑤ take out medical insurance

B The only spoken reports about tiny young children are given by adults observing them. () (ウ) () (エ) ()

- ① Adults, therefore, play an important role in recording what little children do.
- ② In that respect, they act like anthropologists.
- ③ Neither can they remember those times.
- ④ Their memories begin to form only later, once they have become able to talk reasonably well.
- ⑤ This is because in their early years, children cannot talk.

C Several years ago, I started a free society devoted to appreciating clouds.

() (オ) () (カ) ()

- ① A few months after that, my members demanded a website for our society.
- ② Eventually, I had to introduce a membership fee, since so many members joined online.
- ③ I called it the Cloud Appreciation Society and launched it after a lecture I gave about the beauty of clouds.
- ④ In case anyone at the talk might be interested, I had made a few badges for future members to wear.
- ⑤ It surprised me how quickly they were all taken.

D “You look very serious.” () (キ) () (ク) ()

- ① “Actually, I was just thinking about my plans for the weekend.”
- ② “Do I?”
- ③ “No, I’m fine.”
- ④ “So it’s nothing serious, then?”
- ⑤ “Yes, is something troubling you?”

E “Excuse me!” () (ケ) () (コ) ()

- ① “Do you live near here?”
- ② “I’ll be happy to, if I can.”
- ③ “Not far away.”
- ④ “Then maybe you can help me.”
- ⑤ “Yes?”

IV 次の2つの文章を読み、それぞれに続く設問に答えなさい。

(英文1)

As Galileo put it in the 16th century, “the book of nature is written in the language of mathematics, and its characters are triangles, circles, and other geometrical figures; without these, one is wandering around in a dark labyrinth.” To shine a light on that dark labyrinth, a few centuries earlier Nicholas Oresme had invented a type of diagram. Though he didn’t understand his diagrams in the same way we do today, one might consider this to be the first geometric representation of the physics of motion — and, thus, the first graph.

I’ve always found it strange that many people know who invented calculus, though few people ever use it, while few people know who invented the graph, though everyone uses them. I suppose that’s because today the idea of graphs seems obvious. But in medieval times, the idea of representing quantities with lines and forms in space was strikingly original and revolutionary, maybe even a little nutty.

To get an idea of the difficulty in achieving even a simple change in the way people think, I like to remember the story of another nutty invention, a decidedly non-mathematical one: *Post-it notes*, those small pieces of paper with a strip of reusable adhesive on one side that allows them to be easily attached to things.

The Post-it note was invented in 1974 by Art Fry, a chemical engineer at the 3M Company. Suppose, though, that they had not been invented back then, and that today I came to you, an investor, with the idea and a prototype pad of notes. Surely you’d recognize the invention as a gold mine and jump at the opportunity to invest, right? Outlandish as it may seem, most people probably wouldn’t, as evidenced by the fact that when Fry presented his idea to the marketing people at 3M, they were unenthusiastic and believed they’d have a hard time selling something like it.

Why didn’t they rush to embrace the treasure Fry was offering them? Because in the pre-Post-it era, the notion that you might want to stick scraps of paper striped with weak adhesive on things was beyond people’s imagination. And so Albert Fry’s challenge was not just to invent the product but to change the way people thought. If that was an uphill battle with regard to the Post-it note, one can only imagine the degree of difficulty one faces when trying to do the same in a context that really matters.

(Adapted from Leonard Mlodinow, *The Upright Thinkers*, 2015)

(ア) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part them?
(ア)

- ① everybody
- ② graphs
- ③ few people
- ④ calculus

(イ) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part a gold mine?
(イ)

- ① the chance of a development
- ② the likelihood of a high cost
- ③ the opportunity for a big success
- ④ the risk of no success

(ウ) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part an uphill battle?
(ウ)

- ① a great challenge
- ② a piece of cake
- ③ a short delay
- ④ a victory

(エ) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Fry's invention of Post-it notes was as much innovative as Oresme's invention of graphs.
- ② An invention that looks natural and even obvious today often takes a long time before wide reception.
- ③ People in medieval times didn't accept the idea of graphs quickly because they didn't really need them.
- ④ Few people use graphs because they don't know who invented them.

(オ) In what way were Nicholas Oresme and Art Fry similar?

- ① Galileo knew both of their inventions.
- ② Their inventions changed the ways people had previously thought.
- ③ They both invented something that everybody had been waiting for.
- ④ They were both active at about the same time.

(英文2)

There is evidence that men and women may practice medicine differently. (1) Literature has shown that female physicians may be more likely to adhere to clinical guidelines, provide preventive care more often, use more patient-centered communication, perform as well or better on standardized examinations, and provide more psychosocial counseling to their patients than do their male peers. Although studies suggest differences in practice patterns and process measures of quality between male and female physicians, these studies have not examined patient outcomes, what we arguably care about the most. (2)

(力) Female physicians now account for approximately one-third of the US physician workforce and comprise half of all US medical school graduates. Despite evidence suggesting that female physicians may provide higher-quality care, some have argued that career interruptions for childrearing, higher rates of part-time employment, and greater tradeoffs between home and work responsibilities may compromise the quality of care provided by female physicians and justify higher salaries among male physicians. Therefore, empirical evidence on whether patient outcomes differ between male and female physicians is warranted. (3)

In this context, using a national sample of Medicare beneficiaries hospitalized with medical conditions, we sought to investigate 3 key questions. First, are there important differences in clinical outcomes for hospitalized patients cared for by female internists compared with those treated by male internists? (4) Second, does the influence of a physician's sex on patient outcomes differ across a variety of conditions for which patients are commonly hospitalized? Finally, do these differences in outcomes vary with the underlying severity of a patient's illness?

(Adapted from Yusuke Tsugawa et al., "Comparison of Hospital Mortality and Readmission Rates for Medicare Patients Treated by Male vs Female Physicians" in *JAMA Internal Medicine*, 2016)

(力) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part patient outcomes?
(力)

- ① patients' questionnaire results
- ② predictions of the course of a disease
- ③ the number of hospitalized people
- ④ treatment results

(キ) According to the passage, which physicians are likely to be good at risk reduction?

- ① male physicians
- ② female physicians
- ③ not so different — both male and female physicians
- ④ no meaning in gender distinction — neither male nor female physicians

(ク) Why are the three questions in the last paragraph important in this article?

- ① To accept all kinds of values among health care professionals in the US.
- ② To place a doctor in the right place in order to treat patients successfully.
- ③ To evaluate the differences mentioned in this passage between male and female physicians.
- ④ To prepare a lot of options for patients to choose in their medical treatment.

(ケ) Where is the most logically appropriate place to put the sentence below?

In fact, whether patient outcomes differ between male and female physicians is largely unknown.

- ① (1)
- ② (2)
- ③ (3)
- ④ (4)

(コ) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① All available data shows that male doctors are paid more and give better treatment than female doctors.
- ② More data is necessary to decide whether female doctors give better treatment than male doctors.
- ③ No information is necessary to prove that male doctors give better treatment than female doctors.
- ④ We have enough information to know that female doctors give better treatment than male doctors.

