


2020年度

一般前期入学試験

英 語

注意：第1問から第3問まではマークシートに解答しなさい。
第4問と第5問は記述用解答用紙に解答しなさい。

マークシートの記入について(注意事項)

- 解答の作成には、H、F、HBの鉛筆を使用して正しくマークすること。
よい解答例 ● (正しくマークされている)
悪い解答例 ⊙ ⊖ (マークが部分的で解答とみなされない)
- 解答を修正する場合は、必ず「プラスチック製消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消すこと。
鉛筆の色が残っていたり、「」のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにならないので注意すること。
- 解答用紙は、折り曲げたりメモやチェック等で汚したりしないよう特に注意すること。
- 受験番号欄の記入方法《 受験番号記入例(右図)参照 》
 - ① 受験番号を数字で記入する
 - ② 受験番号の数字を正しくマークする
 正しくマークされていない場合、採点できないことがあります。

— 受験番号記入例 —
受験番号1001の場合

受 験 番 号 欄			
千位	百位	十位	一位
1	0	0	1
⓪	●	●	⓪
●	①	①	●
②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤

注：選択する数字は『0』から順番に並んでいます。

藤田医科大学医学部

.....
.....
.....

第 1 問から第 3 問では、問題文の中の [] 内の数字はマークシートの間番号を示している。該当する問番号の解答記入欄に答をマークしなさい。

第 1 問 次の問 1～6 の空所 [1]～[6]に入れるのに最も適当なものを(1)～(4)から 1 つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

問 1. A heavy snow hindered him [1] yesterday.

- (1) from leaving (2) leave (3) of leaving (4) to leave

問 2. Mechanical energy can be classified into two types[2] kinetic energy and potential energy.

- (1) . (2) , (3) : (4) ;

問 3. That senior official was [3] of bribery.

- (1) accused (2) blamed (3) charged (4) doubted

問 4. Two women have turned their faces to the wall [4] they be identified.

- (1) as (2) before (3) for (4) lest

問 5. You may think it was cowardly [5] me to have acted in this friendly way toward him.

- (1) in (2) of (3) on (4) with

問 6. [6] you ever want a new car, you should pay off your debts first.

- (1) As far as (2) If (3) Since (4) When

第2問 次の問1～4においては、それぞれ日本語の意味に合うように下の(1)～(7)の語を並べかえて空所を補い、適当な文を完成させなさい。解答は[7]～[14]に入れるものの番号のみをマークしなさい。ただし文頭にくる文字も小文字にしてある。

問1. 会社は彼女に任せる仕事を探している。

The company is looking for _____ [7] _____ [8] _____.

- (1) a (2) her (3) position (4) set
(5) to (6) up (7) with

問2. その式典では来賓全員が短いスピーチを行う。

The guests will _____ [9] _____ [10] _____.

- (1) all (2) ceremony (3) during (4) make
(5) short (6) speeches (7) the

問3. 何と綿密に練られた計画なんだ。

_____ [11] _____ [12] _____!

- (1) a (2) carefully (3) how (4) is
(5) plan (6) that (7) thought-out

問4. ひょっとするとあなたが関係者に会いに行く必要があるかも知れない。

Perhaps _____ [13] _____ [14] _____.

- (1) involved (2) need (3) people (4) the
(5) to (6) visit (7) you

第3問 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

Although it's easy to roll your eyes at so-called "medical-use honey," prior to the advent of antibiotics in the middle of the 20th century, honey was a go-to medicinal product for huge swaths of the global population. But while acute allergy sufferers have likely turned to a teaspoon of local honey each day to potentially take the edge off of their seasonal symptoms, honey's healing and preventative properties have largely been relegated to old-wives'-tale status. That is, with one notable exception. Interest in manuka honey has never been greater, leading to a global surge in prices, and a thriving counterfeit market. But what is manuka honey, and what makes it so highly prized?

For starters, the word *manuka* comes from the language of the Māori people, the indigenous people of New Zealand, parts of Australia and other Eastern Polynesian islands. It's the name (あ) the *leptospermum scoparium* plant, more commonly known as the tea tree plant, which is our first hint at the unique properties of manuka. The tea tree's versatile oil is a frequent ingredient in everything from body deodorant and insect repellent to treatments for acne, athlete's foot and even ringworm infections. Manuka honey is a variation of honey made by bees that pollinate the tea tree plants of New Zealand. And while tea-tree cultivation is hardly limited to New Zealand, manuka honey absolutely is.

But try telling that to the countless honey manufacturers that are (い) labeling their products manuka honey. A recent ABC News investigation that tested 20 jars of so-called manuka honey being sold under five different brand names in four U.S. cities, found that only two of the manufacturers were actually selling legitimate manuka honey. Who made the grade? Manuka Health, and, perhaps surprisingly, Trader Joe's. Of the two, only Manuka Health is a member of the Unique Manuka Factor Honey Association (UMFHA), the governing body responsible for regularly auditing some 100 member companies for purity and authenticity.

UMFHA audits are predominantly focused on measuring methylglyoxal (MGO), the powerful compound that gives manuka honey its supposed superpowers. MGO studies have credited the compound with a variety of autoimmune-boosting abilities like the rapid healing of wounds and bacterial infection prevention. It should be noted however, that nearly all the evidence that MGO research has produced proving manuka honey's health benefits has centered on topical application of the food to external injuries and infections. MGO-rich manuka honey does indeed assist in the healing process when applied topically, but the most scientists can say for sure at this point about ingesting manuka honey is that it doesn't appear to damage mammalian cells.

Manuka honey retails for sometimes as much as ten times the price that other local honeys cost. A pound of UMFHA-approved manuka honey ranges anywhere between \$60 and \$100, an immense markup over U.S. wildflower or clover honey. Honey counterfeiters are earning an unbelievable premium by deceiving consumers about the origin of their products, but the joke may be on those consumers and the ones purchasing the authentic stuff alike. Because remember, there is little (う) that ingested manuka honey provides any sort of wellness benefit to the internal workings of the body.

Still, in a world facing down a potentially catastrophic epidemic of antibiotic-resistant germs in our

relatively near future, scientific and medical interest in natural alternatives to antibiotics is at an all-time high. Early experiments with cashew oil have proven that it is remarkably effective at killing drug-resistant microbes, and from what we've gleaned from hundreds of years of medicinal manuka usage, there's every reason to hope for a similar breakthrough here.

While the scientific community agrees that you aren't necessarily doing any harm by ingesting manuka honey, the jury is still out regarding whether or not consumption provides any sort of autoimmune boost whatsoever. So if you're inclined to drop \$100 on a one pound jar of honey at the moment, you might want to slather a dollop on a small skin wound instead of antibiotic ointment rather than add a teaspoon to your evening chamomile tea if you really want to get your money's worth. Is manuka honey more powerful than antibiotics? It very well could be, but for now the limited evidence in a growing field of study only backs up manuka honey's benefits when used topically.

<https://www.10best.com/interests/food-culture/why-people-are-paying-100-a-jar-for-manuka-honey/> (改変あり)

注 antibiotic: 抗生物質	go-to: 頼りになる	huge swaths of: 幅広い～
take the edge off: ～を和らげる、～を抑える		relegate: ～を分類する
old-wives'-tale: 迷信、言い伝え	counterfeit: 偽物(の)	versatile: 多用途の、万能の
make the grade: 合格する	Trader Joe's: 米国の食品スーパーマーケットチェーン	
audit: 検査、～を検査する	autoimmune: 自己免疫の	topical: 局所の
ingest: ～を経口摂取する	markup: 価格設定	glean: ～を収集する
slather: ～を厚く塗る	dollop: 少量、ひと匙	

問 1. 空所 (あ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(1)～(4)から1つ選び、その番号を [15] にマークしなさい。

- (1) called to (2) given to (3) known to (4) used to

問 2. 空所 (い) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(1)～(4)から1つ選び、その番号を [16] にマークしなさい。

- (1) falsely (2) metaphorically (3) permanently (4) rarely

問 3. 空所 (う) に入れるのに最も適切なものを(1)～(4)から1つ選び、その番号を [17] にマークしなさい。

- (1) proof (2) question (3) shame (4) superstition

問 4. 下線部の 'the jury is still out' の言い換えとして文脈上最も適切なものを(1)～(4)から1つ選び、その番号を [18] にマークしなさい。

- (1) there are a large number of court cases
- (2) there has been sufficient confirmation
- (3) there is a lack of conclusive evidence
- (4) there is a large variety of external benefits

問 5. マヌカハニーの効果についての本文の記述と合致するものを(1)～(4)から1つ選び、その番号を [19] にマークしなさい。

- (1) Because cashew oil and manuka honey may have similar effects, the popularity of manuka honey may be impacted.
- (2) Counterfeit manuka honey producers are trying to prove that their honey and authentic manuka honey have similar antibiotic properties.
- (3) Scientists are completely unsure whether ingesting manuka honey causes any damage to the human body.
- (4) There is evidence that manuka honey has medicinal benefits when put on skin that is injured or infected.

問 6. マヌカハニーの価格についての本文の記述と合致するものを(1)～(4)から1つ選び、その番号を [20] にマークしなさい。

- (1) As a result of increasing prices of manuka honey, the popularity of manuka honey has been declining.
- (2) Authentic manuka honey is expensive because it can only be produced in New Zealand, parts of Australia and Eastern Polynesian islands.
- (3) The belief that manuka honey has healing properties is a factor that has contributed to its high price.
- (4) The high cost of producing authentic manuka honey makes it difficult for manuka honey manufacturers to make a profit.

この後の第4問と第5問は記述用解答用紙に解答しなさい。

第4問 次の英文を読み、後の問いに答えなさい。

In early May 2019, the Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Kono travelled to Moscow to meet with his Russian counterpart, Sergey Lavrov, to settle an old score. To this day, the Pacific powers have never signed a peace treaty following the Second World War. May's meeting built on diplomatic efforts made earlier this year by the Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and the Russian President Vladimir Putin to resolve the longstanding dispute over a remote group of islands known as the Kurils. For 70 years, Russia has occupied the chain's four southernmost islands, which Japan claims as part of its integral territory. January of this year marked the 25th time the two leaders have met to reconcile the territorial tiff.

【 あ 】

At the heart of this disagreement are the very things that are intended to prevent or resolve conflict: treaties. In the case of the Kuril Islands, several treaties and their subsequent translations have fuelled tensions. A look at other treaty translations — or mistranslations — from history illustrates why the Russo-Japanese conflict is so difficult to resolve.

Some treaty translations seem deceitful by design, crafted by powerful actors to exploit or extort. In these instances, treaties offer the offending parties a patina of legal legitimacy while acting badly, often to disastrous ends. In 1889, ^{《A》}the Treaty of Wuchale granted Italy several of Ethiopia's regions in exchange for money and arms. But a permissive verb in the Amharic version and a mandatory one in the Italian — the difference between a 'could' and a 'must' — led to a discrepancy over just how much autonomy Ethiopia had over its own foreign affairs. The Italians seized on the mistranslation and launched an ill-fated imperialist war on the turn of a verb.

【 い 】

Translations become particularly difficult when one party's language lacks the word for a concept another party wants to describe. In New Zealand, the English text of ^{《B》}the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi states that Maori chiefs would give total sovereignty to the queen, while retaining their own 'property', but Maori society did not have this concept. The term used for 'property' in the Maori version of the treaty more accurately translates to 'precious things', which implies that culture and language could also be included. Deceit and an asymmetry of power undoubtedly played a role here as well, but these fundamental differences in language made it much easier.

Sometimes seemingly pedantic semantic differences can have serious consequences. In ^{《C》}the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 242, the French text instructed Israel to withdraw from 'des territoires' (the territories) it occupied during the 1967 Six-Day War. The English text, however, merely read 'territories', removing the definite article and thus leaving ambiguous how much territory Israel should cede. Both French and English are official languages of the United Nations, raising

the question of how various translations should be considered together to arrive at the clearest intended meaning.

【 う 】

The disagreement stems from semantic differences in the Dutch and Japanese translations of «D) the 1855 Treaty of Shimoda, which granted Japan the four southernmost islands in the Kuril Island chain and Russia the islands to the north. The difference is that, while the Japanese version simply states Russia holds sovereignty over the Kuril Islands to the north of the islands granted to Japan, the Dutch version (used by Russia) refers to the islands given to Russia as ‘the rest’ of the Kuril Islands, implying the Kurils extend beyond the specific islands under Russia’s control.

The small semantic difference implicating where the Kuril Islands begin and end took on outsized importance after the Second World War when Japan was compelled to relinquish ‘all right, title, and claim to the Kurile Islands’ upon signing «E) the Treaty of San Francisco in 1951. By Russia’s logic, that article meant all the islands in the chain, including the ones given to Japan under the Treaty of Shimoda, were now forfeited. But under Japan’s logic, the four southernmost islands never were the Kuril Islands. These four, Japan insists, are a separate island group called the Northern Territories, an integral part of Japan altogether outside the demarcation of the Kurils, which by definition have always been constrained to the northern islands Russia received under the 1855 treaty. What is and what is not considered the ‘Kuril Islands’ has prevented a formal postwar peace treaty between Russia and Japan ever since.

【 え 】

The drafters and translators of the Treaty could not have predicted that Japan would be compelled to give up rights to a territorial entity known as ‘the Kuril Islands’ nearly 100 years later, so a deceitful motive seems unlikely. Though it is difficult to prove whether the Japanese government of 1855 really believed the four islands in question were separate from the Kuril chain, it is possible that postwar Japanese governments have espoused this opinion for political gain at home and abroad, conjuring a historical basis to bolster its sovereignty claim.

Like the Treaties of Wuchale and Waitangi and UNSC Resolution 242, two different texts of the same treaty now exist, each deemed acceptable to its signatories at the time, but rejected by the other side today.

【 お 】

It remains unclear whether Russia and Japan will reach a consensus any time soon. «F) The diplomatic questions over whether or not countries should be bound to treaties in foreign languages and over which translation should take precedence when there is a discrepancy continue to confound. Even

in an age of instant communication and abundant information, the written word is still a barrier to diplomacy.

<https://www.historytoday.com/history-matters/lost-translation-treaties> (改変あり)

注 settle an old score: 争いを解決する

tiff: いさかい

patina: 見かけ

discrepancy: 食い違い

semantic: 意味上の

relinquish: ～を放棄する

constrain: ～を制限する

bolster: ～を支持する

confound: 混乱を招く

deceitful: 欺瞞的な

Amharic: アムハラ語

autonomy: 自治権

cede: ～を割譲する

forfeit: ～を失う

espouse: ～を採用する

deem: ～を…だと考える

Kuril(e): 千島

extort: 強要する

mandatory: 強制的な

pedantic: 微に入り細を穿つ

implicate: ～に影響を与える

demarcation: 境界

conjure: ～を出現させる

signatory: 調印国

問 1. 下線部《A》の Wuchale 条約、《B》の Waitangi 条約、《C》の国連安保理決議、《D》の下田条約では、それぞれ 2 言語間で条文にどのような表現の相違点があり、それがどのような理解の食い違いにつながるのか、それぞれ本文の内容に即して日本語で答えなさい。

問 2. 下線部《E》のサンフランシスコ条約をきっかけに「北方領土」に関する日露間の主張の対立が生じたが、それはどのような理由により生じたどのような対立か、本文の内容に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3. 下線部《F》を和訳しなさい。

問 4. 次の段落は本文のどの位置に置くのが最も適切か、【あ】～【お】の記号で答えなさい。

These notoriously intractable conflicts leave little room for optimism in the case of the Kurils. Translation discrepancies across multiple treaties from over 100 years ago have given both Russia and Japan room to twist the narrative in their favour, pushing the Kuril Islands dispute beyond its 70th year.

注 intractable: 手に負えない

discrepancy: 食い違い

narrative: 話

.....
.....
.....

第5問 次の英文を読み、下線部(1)～(4)の日本語の内容を英語にしなさい。

Once an indispensable part of daily life in Japan, (1) 和紙は書画から傘に至るまであらゆるものに使用されたが、その需要は生活様式の西洋化に伴い激減した。

Despite its 1,300-year history and UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage status, washi paper is struggling to attract consumers, and its market value has dropped by more than 50 percent in the past two decades.

But, at a small workshop in western Japan, Hiroyoshi Chinzei, a fourth-generation traditional paper maker, creates washi with a unique purpose that may help revive interest — both at home and abroad.

Chinzei's product, the world's thinnest paper, has helped save historical documents at major museums and libraries — including the Louvre in Paris, the British Museum in London and Washington's Library of Congress — from decay.

“Washi paper is more flexible and durable” than what Japanese refer to as “Western paper,” which disintegrates into tiny pieces when it becomes very old, the 50-year-old says.

The traditional handmade paper is manufactured from a plant called *kōzo*, or mulberry, which has fibers that are much longer than materials used for paper in the West such as wood and cotton.

“(2) 7世紀や8世紀に書かれた古い和本が、楮(こうぞ)の繊維のおかげでよい状態で残っています。” the washi maker says at his small factory in Hidaka, a village located in Kochi Prefecture on the island of Shikoku.

The papermaking process begins with steaming the *kōzo* plants and peeling off the bark, which is then boiled until soft, while impurities are removed by hand in clear water. The fibers are then beaten and mixed with glue and water before being placed on a wooden screen. This screen is then dipped repeatedly in water with the fibers and shaken to spread the liquid evenly to make a sheet of paper, a technique which requires years to master.

(3) 和紙は破れにくいので、傷んだ古い文書は和紙を貼ったり、2枚の和紙で挟んだりして補強することができる。

For documents, transparency is key to be able to see the text, meaning the thinner the washi, the better.

Chinzei's washi, a type called *tengu-jōshi* paper, also known as “the wings of a mayfly,” is 0.02 millimeters thick and weighs 1.6 grams per square meter.

This is compared to a standard sheet of photocopy paper, which is about 0.09 millimeters thick and weighs 70 grams per square meter.

“It's a mesh-like paper mainly made with fibers. ... It's as thin as human skin,” Chinzei says.

(4) 代々受け継がれてきた技術に加えて機械を用いることで、その会社は文化財の修復や保護に用いられる極薄紙を作ることができる。

<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/life/2019/06/25/lifestyle/skin-deep-japans-washi-paper-torn-modern-life/> (改変あり)

.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....

