

英 語

(医 学 部)

— 2 月 2 日 —

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入して提出しなさい。

次の英文を読み、問1、問2、問4～問7、問9、問10は文を完成させ、問3、問8、問11、問12は問いに答えなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。問13は指示に従ってTかFを選びなさい。

Women have long struggled for equality and have often been denied access to education and employment. An interesting and complicated example of someone who experienced this discrimination is Cornelia Sorabji, who was able to clear hurdles faced by women in Indian society in a time when women had very little freedom. However, despite her many achievements, decisions she made later in life have made her a controversial figure in Indian history to this day.

Born in 1866 in a Christian family in Devlali in northeastern India, Sorabji was the youngest of seven children. Members of the highest caste in India's class system, her parents valued education and attempted to get each of their daughters admitted to Bombay University. All of their efforts failed until school authorities finally admitted Sorabji in 1884, making her the first woman allowed to attend university in India.

Graduating from Bombay University at the top of her class with an English Literature degree in 1887, Sorabji was eligible for a scholarship at a university in England to continue her education. [1]. Bombay University rejected her scholarship application because of her gender. Determined to study at Oxford University, Sorabji applied directly to Somerville College, one of Oxford University's first women's colleges. At the same time, Lord and Lady Hobhouse, strong advocates of female education who had lived in India for some time, heard of Sorabji's plight and wrote an open letter to *The Times*, a London newspaper, to raise funds for her education.

Both efforts met with success, and Sorabji arrived at Oxford University as already something of a celebrity. ^(A) She began forming relationships with intellectual and influential supporters, including deans of various colleges, who would shape her career and philosophy. Although they made it possible for her to study law when the only subjects at Oxford University available to women were English literature, teaching, and medicine, they continued to hold politically and socially conservative views. They claimed that Indians could not rule themselves and that women were inferior to men. Sorabji began to absorb some of these beliefs despite being a living example to the contrary.

Sorabji spent the next three years preparing for and passing the Bachelor of Civil Law exam, something no woman had done at Oxford University before. However, because women were not allowed to receive degrees at the university, she was unable to officially join a law office upon returning to India in 1893 due to her lack of a law degree. Instead, she worked as a traveling legal representative focusing on cases involving women and eventually found employment that only a female lawyer could perform: defending Hindu *pardanashins*.

Pardanashins were upper-caste Hindu women who lived in palaces located mainly in remote areas. Usually provincial rulers' wives, they often lived apart from their husbands, had little interaction with the outside world, and were only allowed to speak to non-family males through a privacy screen. When widowed or in need of financial or legal advice, they were often unaware of their legal rights. This left them at the mercy of male relatives or royal court members who regularly cheated them out of their money and inheritances.

Sorabji lobbied the government for over a decade to formalize her position as a legal representative and in 1904 was officially appointed to serve the *pardanashins* in Northeast India. For the next 18 years, she traveled by train,

boat, or elephant, or was carried in a *palanquin to many rural places where she helped these women understand their legal rights and protect their financial interests. Viewed as a threat by those who hoped to inherit or, in some cases, rob the women of their wealth, Sorabji wrote reports to government officials of attempted poisonings and other attacks on her life throughout the course of her work.

Yet for all her trailblazing ^(B) efforts regarding women's rights and freedoms, Sorabji's stance against two things would tarnish her legacy. For one thing, she opposed women's suffrage, believing that women should influence society through social reform rather than by voting. Neither did she support the growing Indian independence movement, believing that her country needed British rule. The final straw for many Indians was Sorabji's endorsement of *Mother India*, a 1927 book written by American historian Katherine Mayo that made controversial and racist claims that India was incapable of ruling itself. Eventually, Sorabji returned to England where she still had many friends and settled in London in 1929, remaining there until her death in 1954.

*palanquin: (人を運ぶための)かご

問1 According to the first paragraph, Sorabji _____.

- ア. is no longer a subject of discussion in Indian history
- イ. has a troubled legacy in contemporary society
- ウ. grew up in a culture of gender equality
- エ. failed in her bid to overcome societal barriers

問2 According to the second paragraph, _____.

- ア. Bombay University officials had admitted all of Sorabji's siblings
- イ. Sorabji's mother was the first woman to enter an Indian university
- ウ. Sorabji was in her 20s when she was accepted at Bombay University
- エ. learning was very important to Sorabji's mother and father

問3 Which of the following best replaces [1] in the third paragraph?

- ア. However
- イ. Additionally
- ウ. Otherwise
- エ. Indeed

問4 According to the third paragraph, _____.

- ア. Sorabji's academic performance at Bombay University was mediocre
- イ. the Hobhouses did not support education for women
- ウ. Sorabji's scholarship application was denied because she was a woman
- エ. the Hobhouses never had the chance to reside in India

問5 In the fourth paragraph, Both efforts refers to Sorabji _____.

(A)

- ア. applying directly and the Hobhouses supporting her
- イ. graduating from university and gaining entry to Oxford
- ウ. applying directly and gaining entry to Somerville College
- エ. graduating from university and the Hobhouses supporting her

問6 The main purpose of the fourth paragraph is to explain _____.

- ア. how Sorabji's reputation preceded her arrival
- イ. why Sorabji could only study a limited number of subjects
- ウ. when intellectual and influential people first met Sorabji
- エ. what factors influenced Sorabji's way of thinking

問7 According to the fifth paragraph, in the 1890s, _____.

- ア. it was not possible for women to earn degrees at Oxford University
- イ. Sorabji's university studies eventually helped her to join a law office
- ウ. it was not possible for women to take the Bachelor of Civil Law exam
- エ. Sorabji's legal work required meeting clients at one central office

問8 According to the sixth paragraph, which statement is **NOT** true about the *pardanashins*?

- ア. They often had little control of their own finances.
- イ. Their communication with non-family members was limited.
- ウ. They came from the lower ranks of Indian society.
- エ. Their residences were primarily located far from urban areas.

問9 According to the seventh paragraph, Sorabji's work _____.

- ア. formally came to an end in 1914
- イ. required the use of many modes of transportation
- ウ. was an official position when she started
- エ. helped the *pardanashins*' financial inheritors

問10 In the final paragraph, trailblazing is closest in meaning to _____.

(B)

- ア. upsetting
- イ. pioneering
- ウ. confusing
- エ. appealing

問11 According to the final paragraph, what can be inferred about Sorabji?

- ア. She lost the support of fellow citizens because of her political views.
- イ. She made untrue and racist statements in a book titled *Mother India*.
- ウ. She criticized Katherine Mayo's endorsement of Indian independence.
- エ. She felt that the right to vote was essential for Indian women and society.

問12 Which would be the best title for the passage?

- ア. Indian Independence Icon: Cornelia Sorabji
- イ. The Hidden World of the *Pardanashins*
- ウ. Cornelia Sorabji: A Progressive or a Traditionalist?
- エ. The Untold History of Female Education in India

問13 According to the passage, mark "T" if the statement is true and mark "F" if the statement is false.

- 1. While at Oxford University, Sorabji received support from university officials.
- 2. *Pardanashins*' living quarters were often separate from those of their spouses.
- 3. Throughout her legal work supporting *pardanashins*, Sorabji was safe.
- 4. Sorabji passed away in the land of her birth.

次の1～10の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. I'm sorry, but I couldn't focus on what you said because the announcement on the speaker system was ().
ア. distraction イ. distracting ウ. distract エ. distractedly
2. In interviews with medical rescue team members, Dr. Reinders found that they tended to have attended schools () there was encouragement of mutual support.
ア. why イ. which ウ. what エ. where
3. I would be at the birthday party right now if I () the 3:15 bus to Mansfield.
ア. catch イ. caught ウ. would catch エ. had caught
4. The Ministry of Finance proposed a new "buy local" campaign, thus () money on goods manufactured domestically.
ア. encouraging people spend to イ. encouraging people to spend
ウ. to encourage people spend エ. to encourage spend people
5. () here earlier, you would have witnessed the spectacle of Max singing solo in public.
ア. Had you been イ. You had been ウ. Have you been エ. You have been
6. Profits from our children's English classes remain high, accounting for () all our English class profits last year.
ア. one than more of quarter イ. more one of quarter than
ウ. more than one quarter of エ. quarter of one more than
7. A fresh snowflake, () under a microscope, has a delicate six-pointed shape.
ア. see イ. saw ウ. seeing エ. seen
8. () was the force of the explosion that four of the room's windows were blown out.
ア. Such イ. Rather ウ. What エ. Quite
9. In response to the feedback we received in yesterday's customer trials, our product labels () more information about food allergies from now on.
ア. will display イ. will have displayed ウ. displayed エ. will have been displayed
10. Under the revised law, companies () to enter into short-term contracts with former full-time employees who have become part-timers.
ア. allow イ. allowed ウ. are allowed エ. are allowing

3 次の1～10の英文を読み、下線部の意味に最も近い語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. I bought a new computer and was amazed; every year, technology becomes more innovative.
ア. creative イ. expensive ウ. productive エ. responsive
2. The quality of a piece of dyed cloth is judged by the vividness of its colors.
ア. balance イ. pattern ウ. intensity エ. texture
3. The prime minister didn't beat around the bush when expressing her dislike of the new law.
ア. criticize イ. argue ウ. understand エ. hesitate
4. Construction of the new gymnasium was supposed to be completed last year, but the shortage of timber has been a hindrance.
ア. an obstacle イ. an injustice ウ. an adventure エ. an event
5. While waiting for her diamond necklace to be wrapped, the haughty customer ordered the shop clerk to hurry up.
ア. arrogant イ. wealthy ウ. impatient エ. regular
6. The allocation of conference scholarships depends upon the availability of funds.
ア. modification イ. transformation ウ. distribution エ. substitution
7. When Jake joined a rival basketball team, many of his fans viewed him as betraying them.
ア. being suspicious of イ. being unprofessional toward
ウ. being surprised by エ. being disloyal to
8. By following my instructions to the letter, Maki completed the research project successfully.
ア. excitedly イ. exactly ウ. explosively エ. expressively
9. My grandmother has used a walking stick ever since she stumbled over a rock when she was hiking.
ア. watched イ. kicked ウ. tripped エ. moved
10. Taylor watched French movies incessantly, but his comprehension of the language didn't improve.
ア. mindlessly イ. punctually ウ. constantly エ. attentively

次の2つの会話文を読み、1～5、7、8は意味・内容に合うように文を完成させ、6は問いに答えなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

John: Welcome back to the most popular trivia game show on TV: *What in the World?* Well, Steve, before we continue, tell us how it feels to be in the lead again at the start of the final round, just like last week and on your debut the week before that.

Steve: Thanks, John. I'm really excited to be here again. Last week's show was a real nail-biter; I was never really sure if I was going to win until the very end.

John: Well, good luck! I think you've got a good chance today. Now, Mary and Alice, you two are in second and third place, respectively, only trailing Steve's score by a little. What are your thoughts? Alice?

Alice: Well, John, it certainly has been challenging to keep up, but I'm sure I can pull off a come-from-behind victory!

John: Well, anything can happen! Mary, how are you feeling?

Mary: I'm not feeling very optimistic, but maybe Steve's mind will go blank when it's time to write the final answer.

Steve: Well, I sure hope you're wrong, Mary!

John: Okay, let's begin. As you know, for the final round, there's only one question and the format is a little different from the one we follow for the regular questions. You'll each still have 15 seconds to think about your own answer and write it down. However, there's an additional challenge: during that time, you must also decide how much of the money you've won today to bet. You can play it safe by betting as little as you like and hoping the other contestants get it wrong. Or you can risk it all!

Mary: This is my big chance, but I'm not sure I can catch up. Steve, please tell us your secret for winning!

Alice: Yeah, Steve, aren't you tired of all this winning? Give someone else a chance!

Steve: You know I can't do that. My oldest son would be really upset with me; he says that I have to win so we can go to Disneyland during the next school vacation. You wouldn't want me to disappoint him, would you?

John: Well, the best of luck to all of you. Regardless of who wins, you're all champions in my book. And the final question is...

1. According to the dialogue, _____.

ア. of this week's three contestants, Mary is currently in last place

イ. this is Steve's third time in a row to compete in the final round

ウ. Alice has no confidence that she can win this week's episode

エ. John does not think it is possible for Steve to win today's game

2. When Steve says "a real nail-biter," he most likely means _____.

- ア. a health problem
- イ. a suspenseful situation
- ウ. a trivial decision
- エ. a beneficial experience

3. According to the dialogue, the final question format _____.

- ア. requires them to do two things within a time limit
- イ. is the same as all the questions asked before
- ウ. limits how much of their winnings can be wagered
- エ. provides four answers to choose from

4. According to the dialogue, it can be inferred that _____.

- ア. John wants Steve to share his secret to winning with everyone
- イ. Steve's child was disappointed with their trip to Disneyland
- ウ. Alice thinks Steve is tired of always being in third place
- エ. Mary is pessimistic about her chances of winning the final round

Kate: So much for our beach plans—this rain came out of nowhere! Should we just go to someone's place and order lunch?

Ali: Great idea. Just not my place—the kids are off from school this week, and it's a total mess.

Jin: We can go to mine; it's only 15 minutes by bus. It's noon now, and my map app says the next 405A bus will be here in 10 minutes.

Kate: Perfect. Let's order while we wait. Do you have one of those apps like Eataro or Deliveraholic? And there are two new ones: AbleEats and Yumspire.

Jin: I actually haven't tried any of them yet. You know how much I love cooking.

Ali: Seriously? We should get you to order. AbleEats gives customers \$10 off their first order. That's almost what a pizza costs!

Kate: Pizza? Come on, Ali! Jin and I told you we're trying to avoid foods with too much fat and salt this summer.

Ali: Actually, Deliveraholic has loads of more nutritious options, and most restaurants in the city are partnered with Eataro.

Jin: But isn't it expensive to use an app? Honestly, it's no problem for me to whip something up; I'm sure I've got a few bits and pieces in the fridge.

Kate: You're the best, Jin, but if we order now, it'll arrive the same time we do. And the delivery charge is always 15% of the bill if we use AbleEats.

Ali: It could be even lower if we use Eataro. Their rate is flexible; there's a surcharge during peak times like 7:00 or 8:00 PM, but at this time of day, it's 10%. For Deliveraholic and Yumspire, the rate is 12%, but with additional delivery fees, depending on the restaurant.

Jin: Alright, then; let me see if I can download the app. I'll go for that one with the first-order discount you were talking about.

Kate: Great. I'm starving!

Jin: Okay, it says here I need to register my credit card. Can't I just use cash? I don't really trust these apps with my personal information.

Ali: No, it's credit card only for the food and delivery, just like the other three apps. It's much easier for them to split the money with the restaurant and delivery driver that way. Don't worry; it's all totally secure.

Jin: Okay, okay. Done.

Ali: So, you'll spring for it today then, Jin? That's so generous!

Jin: Ummm...

Ali: Just kidding. I'll give you my share in cash when we get to your place.

Jin: Thanks, Ali. Wait—don't they deliver by bicycle? Isn't it dangerous in this weather? Those poor cyclists.

Kate: Jin! That's what they get paid for. Hurry up! At this rate we won't be eating until dinner!

5. According to the dialogue, the delivery charge _____.
- ア. is a fixed rate of 12% for three of the delivery service apps
 - イ. could be as low as 10% if they order now from one of the apps
 - ウ. varies based on the time of the day for all four of the apps
 - エ. is lower if the payment is made in cash for one of the apps
6. Which app does Jin decide to use to order their lunch?
- ア. AbleEats
 - イ. Deliveraholic
 - ウ. Eataro
 - エ. Yumspire
7. When Ali says “spring for it,” he most likely means Jin will _____.
- ア. pay the total cost of the purchase for everyone
 - イ. ask everyone what they would like to order
 - ウ. be held responsible if there is a bad outcome
 - エ. decide on the details of the order herself
8. According to the dialogue, it can be inferred that _____.
- ア. Jin and Kate are both worried about the safety of the delivery app staff
 - イ. Ali and Jin are more familiar with food delivery apps than Kate
 - ウ. Kate and Jin would prefer to order something healthy for lunch
 - エ. Jin and Ali are both willing to host the lunch at home because of the rain

5

次の問1～問4の英文を読み、話の流れに沿って意味が通るように並べ替えた場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- 問1 1. This kind of argument can be understood through the following example: "Many people love pizza because pizza is popular."
 2. "Circular reasoning" is a logical error in which the conclusion of an argument comes back to the beginning without having actually been proved.
 3. This makes the argument about pizza circular. On the other hand, "Many people love pizza because it is delicious" is a valid argument.
 4. In this example, "many people love" and "is popular" essentially have the same meaning.

- ア. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4 イ. 2 → 3 → 1 → 4
 ウ. 2 → 1 → 4 → 3 エ. 2 → 3 → 4 → 1

- 問2 1. In his most famous experiment, he made a short film combining a shot of an actor's face with shots of a bowl of soup, a dead child, and a young woman on a sofa.
 2. In the 1920s, Lev Kuleshov, an influential teacher at the Moscow Film School, began experimenting with new ways to edit film.
 3. Audiences praised the actor for his expressive depictions of hunger, sorrow, and desire, even though the shot of the actor was the same in each case.
 4. This phenomenon, which came to be called the Kuleshov Effect, shows that editing creates meaning in the minds of an audience that does not exist in a film itself.

- ア. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4 イ. 2 → 4 → 1 → 3
 ウ. 2 → 1 → 4 → 3 エ. 2 → 4 → 3 → 1

- 問3 1. By connecting remotely to this kind of communal brain, robots gain memory, computational power, and the ability to learn collectively.
 2. Now, however, the emerging field of cloud robotics makes it possible for robots to operate using shared brains stored in the online cloud.
 3. Ultimately, these advantages could lead to robots that can understand natural spoken language, recognize their surroundings, and adapt quickly to the world around them.
 4. Until recently, robots were limited by the need to carry their computing resources or "brains" inside their own bodies.

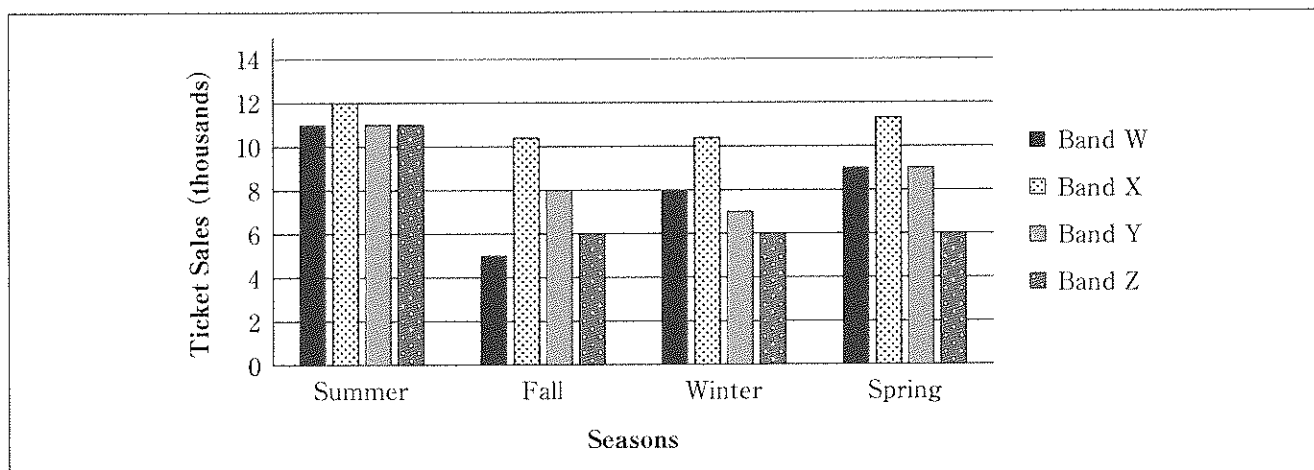
- ア. 4 → 1 → 2 → 3 イ. 4 → 2 → 1 → 3
 ウ. 4 → 1 → 3 → 2 エ. 4 → 2 → 3 → 1

- 問4
1. In the American legal system, civil law deals with disputes between individuals, companies, or between the two.
 2. A major distinction between these bodies of law is the degree of certainty, known as the burden of proof, needed to obtain a conviction.
 3. Criminal law, on the other hand, deals with crimes such as identity theft, tax evasion, and murder.
 4. The civil standard requires only a certainty of more than 50 percent, but the criminal standard requires proof of guilt beyond all reasonable doubt.

- ア. 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 イ. 1 → 3 → 2 → 4
ウ. 1 → 2 → 4 → 3 エ. 1 → 3 → 4 → 2

- 6 次のグラフと表を見て、英文の空所(1)～(4)に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

Ticket Sales for the Civic Center's 2019 - 2020 "Seasonal Series"



Tickets Unsold at the Civic Center: Band X (2019 - 2020)

Seasons		Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring
Unsold tickets	Main floor	0	387	414	203
	First balcony	204	817	728	500
	Second balcony	732	1,345	1,491	1,023

—— 上記のグラフと表は架空のものです ——

The above bar graph shows the ticket sales rounded to the nearest thousand for four popular local bands' performances in the Civic Center's 2019 - 2020 "Seasonal Series," in which each band performed one time per season. The table below the bar graph indicates the number of unsold tickets at Band X's performances by ticket type. The summer series had the highest ticket sales for each band, but (1) performance had the lowest ticket sales of all 16 performances. Band Z sold approximately 6,000 tickets for (2) of its four performances. Band X was the most successful of all the bands in 2019 in terms of ticket sales, yet the theater struggled to sell balcony tickets. Perhaps due to a lack of promotion, the number of unsold first-balcony tickets for Band X's fall performance was about (3) that of its highest-selling performance. The number of unsold second-balcony tickets was greatest for the (4) performance. The theater management plans to use this data to increase first- and second-balcony ticket sales in the future.

- (1) ア. Band W's fall イ. Band X's winter
 ウ. Band Y's summer エ. Band Z's spring
- (2) ア. none イ. two ウ. three エ. all
- (3) ア. double イ. triple ウ. four times エ. five times
- (4) ア. summer イ. fall ウ. winter エ. spring

7

次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。(1)は they が示すものを明らかにしなさい。英単語をそのまま転記したり、カタカナを使用したりしないこと。

People in neighboring countries may have different languages and customs, play different sports, and feast on food that their neighbors across the border would never even want to try. Such cultural differences have long been⁽¹⁾ believed by anthropologists to be unique to humankind, although recent research has brought to light that they also exist among marine mammals. Scientists came to this surprising conclusion after comparing killer whales that swim off the coast of British Columbia, Canada, with their southern neighbors off Washington State in the U.S. In spite of⁽²⁾ the fact that whales from these two schools are genetically indistinguishable, their diet and behavior are no more similar than those of humans living in adjacent countries. Certain behaviors, like using their noses to pass a salmon around like a soccer ball, are seen in the northern group but not the southern. And when some of the northern whales, used to a diet of seals, were captured for the marine park trade and fed salmon (the favorite food of their southern neighbors), they refused to eat for 79 days. It is also apparent that with whales, as with humans, nothing has the ability to cross borders as quickly and effectively as a popular song. Among humpback whales in the South Pacific, which communicate through sound patterns often described as “song,” a new song may originate near Australia and travel thousands of kilometers to French Polynesia. There, other whales sing it, with only slight variations from the original, until a new “chart-topper” takes its place.

8

次の文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

How aware are plants of the world around them? 植物は周りの環境を理解せず、相互作用もしていないと思わ⁽¹⁾ れているかもしれないが、実は、以前考えられていたよりもはるかに反応している。 Many species of plants send chemical signals through their roots to warn their neighbors of danger. Recently, humans have begun to understand plant communication, thanks to the science of plant nanobionics. For example, the tiny carbon tubes in spinach leaves emit a distress signal when certain harmful chemicals are present in the soil. This signal can be read by an infrared camera, which then sends an email alert to researchers. 植物が情報交換する生物学的仕組みを科学者⁽²⁾ が把握できればできるほど、気候変動などの環境条件をよく監視できるようになるだろう。 However, the applications of plant nanobionics have only just begun to be explored. Maybe someday crops will be able to tell farmers that they need to be watered or fertilized!

