

① A 2022年度 英語

医療・保健系統(医学部医学科受験者用)

問題冊子(1～8ページ)

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ないこと。
- (2) 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等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。
- (3) 解答は別に配付する解答用紙の該当欄に正しく記入すること。ただし、解答に関係のない語句・記号・落書き等は解答用紙に書かないこと。
- (4) 解答用紙上部に印刷してある受験系統コード、受験番号、氏名(カタカナ)を確認し、氏名欄に氏名(漢字)を記入すること。もし、印刷に間違いがあった場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。

[解答用紙記入例(選択式の場合)]

例 1. [語群]が二桁で 11 大阪 12 佐賀 13 長崎 14 東京 とある場合

	A		B		C	
問 X	16 /	17 2	18 /	19 4	20 /	21 /

Aの解答が佐賀の場合 → (17)
 Bの解答が東京の場合 → (19)
 Cの解答が大阪の場合 → (21)

例 2. [語群]が一桁で 1 大学 2 中学校 3 高校 4 小学校 とある場合

	a	b	c
問 X	51 /	52 4	53 2

aの解答が大学の場合 → (51)
 bの解答が小学校の場合 → (52)
 cの解答が中学校の場合 → (53)

〔 I 〕 次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

Insight and skill in dealing with human conflict have long been seen as particularly important elements of wisdom. It is telling that Webster's dictionary distinguishes three types of wisdom: *knowledge*, or accumulated philosophic or scientific learning; *insight*, or the ability to understand inner qualities and relationships; and *judgement*, or good sense. This inclusion of understanding and good sense highlights the fact that being wise is not the same thing as being smart. By "a wise person" we do not mean a person with a high IQ or a great command of facts and figures.

注 insight 洞察(力), 見識

accumulated 積み上げられた

[出典 : Gilovich, Thomas and Lee Ross (2016). *The Wisest One in the Room*. Oneworld Publications に基づく]

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文の内容と合致するものを下の 11～20 の中から四つ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

Almost since the time robots were invented, there have been people warning that they would one day take all our jobs. But in the last few years these wild predictions have come to seem more like a reality. Workers in factories and in offices have seen more and more of their work done by robots and computer programs, and the technologies that haven't yet arrived are exciting and troubling at the same time. Self-driving trucks will be wonderful for the economy, but not so wonderful for millions of truck drivers.

The consequences for society may be serious. In many places, automation-related job losses have resulted in large increases in drug abuse, suicides, and radical politics. What is to be done?

One increasingly popular proposal is a universal basic income, or UBI. The idea is that the wealth produced by a high-tech economy could be used, through increasing taxes on business and the rich, to give everyone a UBI, which would allow them to live a stable and comfortable life, without the need to work. There may be fiscal reasons why just giving people money is not a practical idea. But what's interesting is that many of the arguments raised against UBI seem to be based not on economics but on our unexamined attitudes and beliefs.

One such argument is that work gives people a sense of identity and self-worth that cannot be replaced by money from the government. And indeed, long-term unemployment can be very damaging to self-esteem. But a 2012 study gives us a different way to look at this question. Three German economists measured the change in happiness of workers who spent most of their working lives unemployed until their retirement age. Then their happiness increased sharply and permanently, even though the reality of their lives did not change at all. What they had managed to do was exchange a

label that society views with disapproval, “unemployed,” for a label it respects: “retired.” By contrast, other studies have shown that people with jobs feel hardly any change in life satisfaction when they retire, in spite of giving up the work that society has told them is central to their worth. All this suggests that the effect of a UBI on self-worth will largely depend on whether we, as members of society, can be convinced to see it as respectable — like a kind of early retirement.

Another argument against UBI is that giving people money without making them work for it will encourage them to live irresponsibly. A 2018 project in Vancouver, Canada, tested that claim on a group that many of us might expect to confirm it: the homeless. A non-profit organization gave fifty homeless people \$7,500 each — almost a month’s average salary in Vancouver — and told them to spend it however they liked. (Those with drug addictions or mental illness were not included in the study.) They were also given access to workshops about life planning, along with other homeless people who had not received payments.

The result? The people who had been given money improved their housing situation faster, and a year later they were still financially secure. On average they spent 39% less than they had done before on alcohol and cigarettes. This surprising result is actually in line with those of many other studies showing that cash payments either decrease or don’t affect spending on such temptations. In fact, large immediate payments like the \$7,500 seem to prompt long-term planning to a degree that small amounts don’t.

The sums of money required to create a UBI would be huge, and no one yet knows how such a program would affect a national budget. (The fact that the Vancouver program ended up paying for itself, by enabling people to move out of city-funded homeless shelters, suggests that even this question may hold a pleasant surprise.) But a future with ever more workers losing their jobs to automation, and angry at their falling living standards, suggests we may need

to find out. Along the way, perhaps we may be able to reconsider some of our old ideas about the relationship between people, money, and work.

注 fiscal 財政の

addiction(s) 中毒

11. Workers in factories are not the only people whose jobs are beginning to be threatened by automation.
12. There is no link between social problems and automation.
13. Using UBI would mean that companies would have to support people who are not their employees by having to pay more in taxes.
14. The people in the 2012 German study grew happier after they reached retirement age because they didn't like their jobs.
15. Some research indicates that people's satisfaction does not change much after they retire from their jobs.
16. If people who received UBI viewed it as a kind of early retirement, they would not feel better about themselves.
17. The Vancouver researchers investigated whether homeless people would waste the money they were given or use it responsibly.
18. Because of what they knew from other studies, experts were surprised that the homeless people in the Vancouver study spent less on alcohol and cigarettes when they were given money.
19. One lesson from the Vancouver study is that UBI would be most effective if people were paid in small, regular amounts.
20. The study of homeless people suggests that we may be shocked by how difficult UBI will be for governments to pay for.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の(a)~(h)の各文の空欄に入れるのに最も適当な語(句)を1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

(a) Smartphones have greatly changed () we live, work and communicate.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. the way | 2. the way of |
| 3. the way how | 4. the way which |

(b) We () there, but decided it would be easier to take a taxi instead.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. might drive | 2. drove |
| 3. would have driven | 4. would drive |

(c) It's raining. () my umbrella today.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Supposing I would have brought | 2. If only I had brought |
| 3. I wish I would bring | 4. Only if had I brought |

(d) () cream on top, this sweet food becomes a healthier option.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. As not served with | 2. When not served with |
| 3. Not having served | 4. Not serving |

(e) Nobody could () her to change her mind.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. make | 2. persuade |
| 3. propose | 4. prevent |

(f) I () a nice man.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. think him as | 2. consider of him |
| 3. presume him be | 4. assume him to be |

(g) She ().

1. advised seeing a doctor immediately
2. recommended to take vitamin B for stress
3. offered cooking dinner for him
4. suggested me to go for a walk

(h) The police required ().

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. that he filled a form out | 2. him to fill out a form |
| 3. for him to fill out a form | 4. of him filling out a form |

〔Ⅳ〕 次の(a)~(f)の各組の語について、最も強く発音する音節の母音がA欄と同じものをB欄の中から一つ選んで、その番号を記入せよ。

A 欄	B 欄
(a) tri-an-gle	1. es-tab-lish 2. mi-cro-phone 3. dan-ger-ous 4. air-plane 5. brief-ly
(b) op-po-nent	1. some-bod-y 2. move-ment 3. post-al 4. sol-id 5. draw-ing
(c) con-science	1. di-a-mond 2. con-front 3. Rus-sian 4. clear-ly 5. prop-er-ty
(d) sur-plus	1. pre-fer 2. Mon-day 3. but-ter-fly 4. black-board 5. pur-suit
(e) prej-u-dice	1. mort-gage 2. de-cent 3. land-scape 4. sen-ate 5. po-lice
(f) tooth-ache	1. wood-en 2. Aus-tral-ia 3. jun-ior 4. plain-ly 5. man-u-fac-ture

〔V〕 次の日本語の意味を伝えるように英文の(a)～(f)の空欄に1～7の語(句)を入れ、その番号を記入せよ。なお、使わない語(句)が各問に一つずつある。

A. 最近一生懸命働きすぎたので、明日から健康のために休みを取るつもりだ。

Having been working too hard lately, I'm going to (a) (b) (c) from tomorrow (d) (e) (f) my health.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. for | 2. behalf | 3. of | 4. of absence |
| 5. the sake | 6. a leave | 7. take | |

B. これまでと同じ問題にぶつかった時、意外なことをしてみると、いい結果になる可能性は高まる。

(a) (b) (c) when facing the same old problems increases (d) (e) (f) a positive outcome.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| 1. your | 2. something | 3. chances | 4. try |
| 5. unexpected | 6. doing | 7. of | |

C. 彼は、エディンバラへの列車の長旅で隣の席に座っていた人と友情を築いた。

He (a) (b) (c) the person who (d) (e) (f) on his long train journey to Edinburgh.

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|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. next to | 2. him | 3. a friendship | 4. besides |
| 5. sat | 6. developed | 7. with | |

D. これらの目的を達成するために用いる手段については、活発で率直な議論をしなければならない。

The (a) (b) (c) to accomplish these ends should (d) (e) (f) vigorous and open debate.

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|------------|----------|-------|-------|
| 1. are | 2. use | 3. be | 4. we |
| 5. subject | 6. means | 7. to | |

