

1 A 2024 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。

As the number of hunts increased across the nineteenth century, British periodicals carried increasing numbers of notices of the people, places, and results of the sport. Further, the period between 1780 and the 1890s saw exponential increases in the number of periodicals published. In the 1780s fewer than 100 periodical titles were in print, but by the 1890s, approximately 3,400 new magazine and newspaper titles were being produced. In keeping with this explosion, the number of periodicals devoted to sports increased greatly. Given that the audience of these magazines were sportsmen themselves, the references to and discussion of fox hunting in them remained almost exclusively positive.

注 periodical(s) 定期刊行物

exponential 急上昇の

[出典：Hawkins, Ann R., et al. eds. (2021). *Playing Games in Nineteenth-Century Britain and America*. SUNY Press 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。

When Italy went into lockdown in February 2020, the nation came together to battle COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease). Opera singers and musicians entertained neighbors with songs and music from their balconies while rainbow flags hung from windows with the words *andr  tutto bene* — “Everything will be all right.” In Florence, the capital city of the Tuscany region, creative restaurant and bar owners have now taken inspiration from a medieval architectural idea to keep their businesses and the spirit of the city alive. According to Florence’s Wine Window Association, a handful of wine windows have opened across the city — some for the first time in living memory.

Wine windows, or *buchette del vino*, are little windows which were originally used to sell surplus wine directly to Florence’s working class. The Wine Window Association’s president Matteo Faglia told us that the windows started to be built in 1532, continuing right up to the 19th century. “People could knock on the little wooden windows and have their bottles filled directly from the Antinori, Frescobaldi and Ricasoli families, who still produce some of Italy’s best-known wine today.”

These wine windows only exist in the Tuscany region, and were once a normal part of everyday life there. Compared to the Uffizi Gallery’s artistic wonders and the beauty of the Duomo, the most famous cathedral in the city, they are a much-overlooked part of Florence’s architecture. Attached to old palaces and noble households, wine windows can be spotted around Florence, with many dating back to medieval times. Over 150 wine windows can be found within Florence’s old city walls alone, with many more across the region. As laws on selling wine changed in the early 20th century, Faglia told us, “The wine windows gradually fell into disuse, and many wooden ones were permanently lost in the floods of 1966.”

Now, several wine windows have re-opened for the first time in

generations, and are being used to serve food and drinks in a socially distanced way. Vivoli, an ice-cream shop near the Duomo and Uffizi Gallery, owns one such wine window, which they've opened up to sell gelato (Italian ice cream) and coffee. Nearby, tourists and locals are enjoying alcoholic drinks from Osteria delle Brache in Piazza Peruzzi — served through a small window which is both Instagram-friendly and COVID-safe. Over the river in the Santo Spirito, restaurant and wine bar Babae serves glasses of wine through their wine window from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. each evening.

This isn't the first time these windows have been used to stop the spread of disease in Florence. As the Italian Plague, which was a very infectious disease, swept through the land in the 1630s, historians noted that the wine sellers understood the importance of self-isolation, and used the wine windows for this very reason. Instead of taking payment by hand, the wine sellers would pass a metal tray through the window and disinfect it with vinegar. All this has been documented by the Wine Window Association, which was set up in 2016 to help raise awareness with both tourists and locals.

In Florence, people are rightly protective of these unique pieces of history, and the Wine Windows Association is on a mission to preserve them. All the windows now have a protected status, but they are still in danger of damage and destruction. Faglia hopes that after COVID, attitudes to the wine windows will start to change. “We want to put signs by all the wine windows, as people tend to respect them more when they understand what they are and their history,” he told us. Perhaps wine windows will be part of Florence's “new normal.”

注 self-isolation 自己隔離

vinegar 酢

[出典 : Hunt, Phoebe. “Tuscany’s medieval ‘wine windows’ have reopened. . .” *Insider*. 2020. <https://www.insider.com/photos-wine-windows-florence-italy-covid-friendly-gelato-coffee-2020-8> に基づく]

11. During lockdown in Italy, some singers and musicians gave live performances on their balconies to encourage their neighborhood.
12. In Florence, wine sellers originally used wine windows to sell illegal alcoholic drinks to laborers.
13. In Florence, wine windows were built from the late fifteenth century to the nineteenth century.
14. The wine window is a unique tradition only found in Tuscany.
15. Florence's traditional wine windows attracted more tourists than the Uffizi Gallery even before COVID-19.
16. Many wine windows were destroyed by a natural disaster that happened in the mid-1960s.
17. In Florence, some restaurants and bars have been using wine windows to serve their food and coffee, but they still avoid selling alcohol.
18. When a highly infectious disease hit Italy in the 1630s, wine sellers used wine windows to sell vinegar.
19. The Wine Window Association was organized in Florence when COVID-19 swept through the world in 2020.
20. Florence's wine windows are now in danger, so the Wine Window Association is tackling that problem by raising public awareness of them.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の(a)~(h)の各文の空欄に入れるのに適していないものを1～4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を記入せよ。

(a) Expansion of the bullet train network () travel on the domestic transportation system in Japan.

1. improved
2. has been a vast success to
3. has increased opportunities to
4. saw a considerable improvement in

(b) () various spices provides a complex and rich flavor to many dishes.

1. Additional ingredients with
2. Including ingredients with
3. The addition of
4. Combining

(c) Swimmers had been enjoying a day with fair skies at the beach until it () flashes of lightning and the sound of thunder.

1. became stormy
2. suddenly ended with
3. got cloudy with
4. was interrupted by

(d) As part of their education, pilots undertake safety procedures in great detail when () an aircraft.

1. they train to fly
2. learning to land
3. practicing to take off
4. operating

(e) Please write the address on your packages clearly, or else they () the wrong destination.

1. may be sent to
2. could make delivery in
3. can go to
4. might arrive at

(f) It is not just children who () about the way that magicians perform their tricks.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. wonder | 2. are curious |
| 3. are eager to find out | 4. are exciting |

(g) There is often an announcement on public transport advising passengers to report any suspicious behavior () to the police.

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|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. they might encounter | 2. they have witnessed |
| 3. that was occurred | 4. that they see |

(h) When making a decision, the best option may be the one that () with the least effort.

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|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. we pick | 2. is selected |
| 3. can be chosen | 4. we preferred |

〔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) con-tain-er	1. thou-sand 3. cen-ter 5. hos-pi-tal	2. ex-plain 4. ab-sence
(b) fas-ci-nat-ing	1. treat-ment 3. vi-o-late 5. ro-man-tic	2. li-brar-y 4. lo-ca-tion
(c) a-pol-o-gy	1. de-scribe 3. mon-u-ment 5. re-cov-er	2. ex-plo-sive 4. sat-is-fy
(d) suc-cess	1. re-spond 3. rep-u-ta-tion 5. grand-moth-er	2. sun-set 4. con-ti-nen-tal
(e) fre-quent-ly	1. a-chieve 3. in-stead 5. birth-day	2. lit-er-ar-y 4. ques-tion
(f) note-book	1. south-ern 3. or-gan-ize 5. good-ness	2. so-fa 4. fool-ish

〔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. 締め切りの前日の夜まで課題を放っておくなんて、だめじゃないか。

You should (a) (b) (c) (d) to leave your assignment unfinished until (e) (f) it's due.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. not | 2. the night | 3. better | 4. known |
| 5. before | 6. have | 7. than | |

B. その人にはどこか周りの人をくつろがせる魅力がある。

There is (a) (b) (c) the man (d) (e) (f) around him feel at ease.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. something | 2. makes | 3. everyone | 4. charming |
| 5. for | 6. about | 7. that | |

C. 彼女はアメリカでの生活に夢中だったあまり家族に便りを書くことすらなかった。

She was so (a) (b) life in the United States that she didn't so (c) (d) (e) (f) to her family.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. a line | 2. with | 3. letter | 4. occupied |
| 5. much | 6. drop | 7. as | |

D. 今日は雨が降っているので、バスが遅れる可能性を考慮する必要がある。

Considering that it's raining today, we need to (a) (b) (c) the possibility of (d) (e) (f).

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|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. being | 2. take | 3. the bus | 4. think |
| 5. into | 6. account | 7. late | |

