

① A 2020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	18	19	20	21
	/	2	/	4	/	1

Aの解答が佐賀の場合

Bの解答が東京の場合

Cの解答が大阪の場合

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	53
	/	4	2

aの解答が大学の場合

bの解答が小学校の場合

cの解答が中学校の場合

〔 I 〕 次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

A chess player is not simply one who plays chess just as a chess piece is not simply a wooden block. Shaped by expectations and imaginations, the player occupies the centre of a web of a thousand radiations where logic meets dream, and reason meets play. Questions of usefulness and value intimately connect the chess player to the most basic philosophical questions of how an individual should live and occupy one's time.

注 radiation(s) 放射

[出典：Sharples, John (2017). *A Cultural History of Chess-Players: Minds, Machines, and Monsters*. Manchester University 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。

Most humans really dislike insects. Partly, this is because when we think about insects, we tend to think of the bad ones, those we call pests. Some insect pests carry diseases; some target food in our homes or destroy crops in our fields. If you want an idea of how much we hate insects, consider the billions of dollars we spend every year on pesticides, the chemical substances we use to kill them.

Research shows that the mere sight of an insect creates measurable levels of fear in humans, and brain images show the synapses in the area of the brain associated with disgust often light up, too. Some scientists claim these reactions became fixed in our brains during evolution to help us avoid bites, stings and diseases. Yet only a minority of insects are harmful; the majority of

species are in fact very useful, and some are essential to human survival on this planet.

Perhaps the reason for our fear and disgust is simply that insects look too alien. Humans have their bones on their insides, hidden under smooth skin, but the insect equivalent of bones, which is called the exoskeleton, is clearly visible on insects' outsides. When you combine the exoskeleton with insects' giant compound eyes, two constantly waving tubes called antennae sticking out of their heads, and too many rapidly moving legs, the result is the stuff of your most frightening dreams. And just when you thought insects could not possibly disgust or frighten you further, scientists recently announced they found a species of cockroach that can live on for about a week with its head removed.

Not every insect disgusts us, however: we delight, for example, in colorful butterflies, although perhaps their delicate beauty makes us think they are not insects. But there is one family of insects we actually feel affection for, although it does not hide its insect appearance. These insects not only have the huge insect eyes, the wings and antennae, but their brown and orange or yellow stripes are colors that signal danger in the natural world. Nevertheless, from our earliest days as a species, we have had a special relationship with a particular member of this family, namely, the honey bee.

Humans loved bees for their honey before we became farmers. As our civilizations developed, we began keeping bees, and used their wax in lamps and for writing tablets. However, most of us do not realize the extent of honey bees' contributions to our lives: a beautiful planet of sweet-smelling flowers, and every third mouthful of the food we eat.

Bees provide these gifts through a relationship between flowers and bees based on pollen and nectar. Bees depend on the pollen in flowering plants as a source of protein to feed to their young, while flowers' nectar gives bees energy to fly to other flowers and is the ingredient they need to make honey.

When bees evolved from smooth-bodied wasps, they grew feather-like hairs that enable bees to collect more pollen on their bodies than other insects. Some of this pollen rubs off onto the reproductive structures of the next flower the bee visits. Because bees are so successful at transferring pollen and helping flowers reproduce, flowers have evolved shapes and colors that are inviting primarily to bees. Humans are lucky that bees prefer the same smells we do; if wasps were the best animals at transferring pollen to flowers, many flowers would smell of dead animal flesh.

Bees perform the same service for flowering crops. Nearly every fruit, nut and vegetable we eat, we owe to bees' labor. But bee numbers are now in extreme decline as are many other insect species. The opposite, of course, is true for humans, and humans occupying the places where bees and other insects naturally live is the main cause for the drop in insect populations. Another cause is pesticides, which many think are used too much. We must act to stop insects from disappearing completely; otherwise, we face disaster. Something as simple as each of us growing a few flowers or wildflowers in our gardens or on our apartment verandas would increase bees' chances of survival. A world without insects will be an ugly world of desperate food shortages. We may not like insects but we need to realize that our lives depend on them.

注 synapse(s) 神経細胞の接合部

pollen 花粉

nectar 花蜜

wasp(s) スズメバチ

11. Some of the insects that humans call pests are insects that interfere with human food resources.
12. The mere sight of an insect always causes simultaneous reactions of fear and disgust in humans.
13. Some scientists claim that our brains are conditioned in childhood to be frightened and disgusted by all insects, so that we can better protect ourselves from wounds and diseases.
14. Recent research has discovered that the most disgusting and frightening insect ever found is a species of cockroach that is capable of moving without a head.
15. There are no insects we can look at without disgust except for butterflies and the only reason we like butterflies is because they don't look like insects.
16. The honey bee is a member of an insect family with which humans have had and continue to have a special relationship.
17. The reason most flowers smell sweet is because honey bees like the same smells that we do.
18. The primary reason wasps are less successful at transferring pollen than honey bees is because flowers have evolved to attract honey bees.
19. Now that the number of honey bees is in decline, a honey bee does less labor than before.
20. The spread of the human population is the main factor driving the drop in insect numbers.

〔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) Hundreds of local residents protested against a proposal () the highway route nearby their homes in the peaceful area.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. for extension | 2. to extend |
| 3. of an extension to | 4. of extending |

(b) To assist accurate navigation, pioneer sailors used the wind and sails to help () their ships.

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|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. steer | 2. the steering of |
| 3. with steering | 4. to steer with |

(c) The laboratory staff could at last focus their attention on techniques to uncover a key element that () them from finding a cure for the disease.

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|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. had kept | 2. was keeping |
| 3. was kept | 4. had been keeping |

(d) A large crowd of noisy fans waited in front of the hall () their music idols.

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|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. hoping to see | 2. in the hope of seeing |
| 3. with hopes to see | 4. hoping of seeing |

(e) There is a sign at reception advising that entry to the club is available only for those () its annual membership fee.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. who have paid | 2. who pay |
| 3. paying | 4. whom paid |

(f) Even though I read the article numerous times, I still () the point of what the author was trying to express.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. couldn't get | 2. couldn't realize that |
| 3. had trouble understanding | 4. wasn't able to see |

(g) Before their research expedition, the scientists had to () the local government office for permission to enter the section of the national park that was closed to the public.

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. apply to | 2. do a request in |
| 3. obtain a letter from | 4. make an application at |

(h) Contrary to popular opinion in the media, it () the government is going to make a decision soon about the new economic policy.

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|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. doesn't seem likely that | 2. looks like |
| 3. is likely that | 4. is like that |

〔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) com-plain	1. com-fort 3. ceil-ing 5. sa-cred	2. bar-gain 4. nom-i-nate
(b) con-science	1. so-ci-e-ty 3. con-se-quence 5. con-cen-tra-tion	2. con-ceive 4. weap-on
(c) in-dus-tri-al	1. won-der-ful 3. au-di-ence 5. fac-ul-ty	2. ad-min-is-tra-tive 4. con-sti-tute
(d) sec-re-tar-y	1. in-sect 3. reck-on 5. an-ni-ver-sa-ry	2. mol-e-cule 4. re-ceipt
(e) po-lice	1. de-vice 3. op-pose 5. con-firm	2. di-vo-rcé 4. ge-ni-us
(f) cat-a-logue	1. de-moc-ra-cy 3. pro-gram 5. dip-lo-mat-ic	2. phe-nom-e-non 4. co-op-er-ate

〔V〕 次の日本文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. われわれの念頭にあるのは、植木の推進を目的とするNPOです。

What (a) (b) (c) mind is a nonprofit organization (d) (e) (f) to promote tree planting.

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|---------|--------|----------|-------|
| 1. have | 2. is | 3. whose | 4. in |
| 5. goal | 6. its | 7. we | |

B. 彼女の熱意のこもった詳細な説明で、私たちは、その展示会は一見の価値ありと確信した。

Her explanation was passionate and detailed (a) (b) (c) us that the exhibition was (d) (e) (f).

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|------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. observe | 2. enough | 3. worth | 4. convince |
| 5. to | 6. visit | 7. a | |

C. 田中氏はその現象が特に重要であると指摘している一人である。

Mr. Tanaka is (a) (b) (c) point out that the phenomenon is (d) (e) (f).

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|----------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. those | 2. importance | 3. of | 4. among |
| 5. very | 6. who | 7. particular | |

D. 満足できる合意に達することは不可能に思われたが、われわれは交渉を続けるしかなかった。

Although a satisfactory agreement (a) (b) (c), (d) (e) (f) for us to do was to continue negotiating.

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|-----------|--------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. left | 2. to | 3. reach | 4. there was |
| 5. out of | 6. all | 7. seemed | |

