

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。

問題訂正：英語

9 ページ

⑥ 問題文 4 行目

(誤) However, in (3)

(正) However, between (3)

⑥ 選択肢

(誤) ア. May

イ. July

ウ. August

エ. September

(正) ア. May and June

イ. June and July

ウ. July and August

エ. August and September

15TA1,J1

次の英文を読み、問1～6は文を完成させ、問7～9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10は指示に従ってTかFを選びなさい。

It is interesting to see how people are credited with discoveries. Indeed, what is even considered a new discovery? What makes something new? The way the Western world developed its knowledge of how blood circulates throughout our bodies is a good example.

In Roman times, one of the greatest physicians was Galen of Pergamon, who lived in the second century A.D. Galen studied monkeys and pigs to learn how blood circulates in humans. Galen noted the importance of the heart in blood circulation. He also believed that blood was created in the liver when we ate food and that veins and arteries carried dark and light blood around the body. He thought that the body used up the blood for energy, so people had to keep eating to maintain their blood supply. He was not particularly correct; [1], he did recognize that there are two different kinds of blood and that blood passes through the heart. For this reason, Galen was credited with discovering blood flow.

Although Galen's ideas had a strong hold in Europe for over a thousand years, scientists continued to study the human body and found differences from what Galen believed. In the mid-1500s, about 1400 years after Galen, Michael Servetus, a Spaniard, was studying religion, philosophy, and medicine. He found that blood is refreshed in the lungs. It does not originate in the liver. Most of his writings, though, were about the nature of God. These writings were unorthodox and brought him trouble from a powerful religious leader, John Calvin. Servetus was arrested, and all his books were burned or banned across Europe. His writings on medicine were virtually lost, and his medical achievements went unrecognized.

Living in the early 1600s, William Harvey was a physician to King James I of England. His studies in medicine led him to write a book on blood circulation. He discovered that the left side of the heart sends fresh blood around the body and that the right side of the heart sends old blood to the lungs, where it is refreshed and then sent back to the left side of the heart. He also theorized about the existence of capillaries,*¹ [2] he could not see them. Their existence was confirmed a few years after Harvey's death. Harvey's ideas were not immediately accepted because Galen's ideas had been around for close to 1,500 years, and many physicians were not yet ready to stop believing them. The Age of Enlightenment*² that was starting, however, allowed people the freedom to look at the world in a fresh way. Harvey's ideas on blood circulation eventually became accepted and still are to this day.

Harvey is rightly credited with being the first in the West to correctly explain blood circulation. He built his ideas on observation and experiment. However, his work was also built on that of others. Galen, Servetus, and others correctly identified different aspects of blood flow. Should they be given credit as well, or does Harvey deserve all of it? Who really "discovered" blood flow? Before you answer, it is worth noting that 400 years before Galen, on the other side of the globe, the term "blood circulation" first appeared in ancient Chinese medical literature.

*¹ capillary 毛細血管

*² Age of Enlightenment 啓蒙時代

- 問 1 The main purpose of the second paragraph is to explain _____ blood circulation.
- ア. Galen's contribution to the knowledge of
 - イ. the errors made in Galen's research on
 - ウ. how animals helped Galen to form his conclusions concerning
 - エ. when Europeans accepted Galen's ideas about
- 問 2 According to the second paragraph, Galen correctly recognized that blood _____.
- ア. is carried through capillaries
 - イ. passes through the heart
 - ウ. supplies oxygen to the body
 - エ. is refreshed in the lungs
- 問 3 According to the third paragraph, Michael Servetus was arrested for _____.
- ア. burning and banning books about God
 - イ. losing his medical research on lungs and liver
 - ウ. having different ideas about the nature of God
 - エ. writing too much about John Calvin
- 問 4 The main purpose of the fourth paragraph is to explain _____.
- ア. Harvey's theories on blood circulation
 - イ. similarities between Galen and Harvey
 - ウ. Harvey's role as the king's physician
 - エ. Galen's belief in the importance of the liver
- 問 5 The main purpose of the last paragraph is to explain _____.
- ア. the roles that Galen, Servetus, and Harvey played in discovering blood circulation
 - イ. the Chinese influence on Harvey's discoveries regarding blood circulation
 - ウ. the problems Galen, Servetus, and Harvey faced when doing research
 - エ. the difficulty of deciding who to acknowledge for a discovery
- 問 6 In the third line of the last paragraph, "it" refers to _____.
- ア. Harvey's work
 - イ. blood flow
 - ウ. research
 - エ. credit

問7 Which word best replaces [1] in the passage?

- ア. thus
- イ. additionally
- ウ. however
- エ. subsequently

問8 Which word best replaces [2] in the passage?

- ア. hence
- イ. though
- ウ. so
- エ. instead

問9 Which would be the best title for the passage?

- ア. How Does Blood Flow in the Human Body?
- イ. What Is the Best Theory of Blood Circulation?
- ウ. Who Really Discovered Blood Circulation?
- エ. Why Did Harvey Not Discover Blood Flow?

問10 Based on the passage, mark “T” if the statement is true, and mark “F” if the statement is false.

- 1. Galen thought that food was needed for blood to be created in the liver.
- 2. Servetus’ ideas about blood flow are still widely recognized.
- 3. Harvey proved the existence of capillaries through direct observation.
- 4. The Age of Enlightenment helped people to accept Harvey’s work.
- 5. The Chinese first knew about blood flow in the early 1200s.

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. () the officer will quit over the issue is not yet known.
ア. Unless イ. Whether ウ. Although エ. Supposedly
2. () had he seen me than he hid behind the door.
ア. No sooner イ. No longer ウ. Any sooner エ. Any longer
3. Just as he () into the bathtub, all the lights went off.
ア. to get イ. will get ウ. is getting エ. was getting
4. You don't object () late tonight, do you?
ア. have worked イ. be worked ウ. to working エ. to worked
5. Mr. Smith next door went to elementary school with my mother, so he () well over 50 now.
ア. hadn't better イ. could have been ウ. ought not エ. must be
6. We () at the party much longer, but we were tired, so we went home at about 8 p.m.
ア. can't stay イ. could have stayed ウ. shouldn't have stayed エ. had stayed
7. How often () in this country?
ア. elections hold イ. elections held ウ. elections are held エ. are elections held
8. Please contact our nearest office () more information.
ア. would you need イ. should you need ウ. you are needing エ. you are needed
9. As I don't have much money now, I wish I () so much on my computer yesterday.
ア. spend イ. spent ウ. hadn't spent エ. will not spend
10. Don't () there doing nothing.
ア. let them sit イ. sit let them ウ. let sit them エ. sit them let

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. They are keen to learn more about their school history.
ア. able イ. eager ウ. scared エ. reluctant
2. They went abroad with the prospect of making more money.
ア. possibility イ. capability ウ. challenge エ. knowledge
3. We were really annoyed by the server in the restaurant.
ア. irritated イ. pleased ウ. impressed エ. alarmed
4. He was asked to confirm his reservation.
ア. cancel イ. receive ウ. verify エ. notify
5. The person I look up to the most is my grandfather.
ア. amuse イ. admire ウ. avoid エ. advise
6. Jack was not so ambitious in high school, but strangely enough he studies hard at college now.
ア. curiously イ. simply ウ. logically エ. presumably
7. I'll join you provided you pay for everything.
ア. so that イ. all the same ウ. in case エ. as long as
8. I got a new job in New York City. Consequently, I moved to the United States.
ア. Likewise イ. Moreover ウ. Therefore エ. Nevertheless
9. Mike deserves some time off because he's been working so hard.
ア. is entitled to イ. is proud of ウ. is responsible for エ. is embarrassed by
10. The students in our school want to collaborate with the students in your school.
ア. contract イ. compete ウ. commute エ. cooperate

4

次の2つの会話文を読み、1～8の問いに答えなさい。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。

Man: Excuse me. I'd like to rent a movie to watch with my wife tonight. Could you recommend one?

Woman: Sure. What kind of movies do you like? Any particular genre?

Man: Well, I really like science fiction movies, but my wife thinks that aliens are kind of scary. She prefers romantic comedies, but I find them pretty boring. I can barely stand to watch them!

Woman: Well, how about "Robot Romance Reboot?" The title is not very good, but it's actually a fantastic movie. All the movie reviewers gave it a big thumbs-up.

Man: Really? OK, I'll take your word for it.

Woman: Right. Do you want it for just one night? It's \$1.99. For \$2.99, you can have it for three nights, just in case you forget to return it.

Man: I'd better take it for three nights. I'm really busy the next two days.

Woman: OK, here you go. I hope both of you enjoy it. If not, my apologies!

1. What kind of movies do the man and his wife like?

- ア. The man likes science fiction movies, and his wife likes romantic comedies.
- イ. The man likes romantic comedies, and his wife likes science fiction movies.
- ウ. They both like science fiction movies.
- エ. They both like romantic comedies.

2. What does the man mean when he says, "I'll take your word for it"?

- ア. He will write down what the woman says.
- イ. He will take a message for the woman.
- ウ. He will give the movie back to the woman.
- エ. He will trust what the woman says.

3. Why does the man want to rent the movie for three nights?

- ア. It costs the same as one night.
- イ. His wife might not enjoy the movie.
- ウ. One day might not be enough time for him.
- エ. He has a lot of free time.

4. Based on the conversation, what is the most likely relationship between the speakers?

- ア. theater staff and movie goer イ. librarian and student
- ウ. husband and wife エ. store clerk and customer

Tom: Hi, Karen. How are you? Have you been waiting in line a long time?

Karen: Hi, Tom. I've been waiting about 5 minutes. I need to get a package weighed and send it to my parents. Tom, I heard that you'll be supervising the charity event held next month. How's it going?

Tom: It hasn't been easy. I just finished preparing over 300 invitations for the event. In fact, that's why I am here. I need to pay for stamps and send the invitations today. Also, I am still volunteering down at the homeless center in the evenings during the week. I think I bit off more than I can chew. How do I get myself into these situations?

Karen: It's because you care, Tom. But wasn't someone else supposed to supervise the event? I thought that Patrick Brown was going to do it. He did it last year, didn't he?

Tom: Yes, he did. Unfortunately, Patrick had to cancel. He has to attend to some personal business. That's why I offered to take his place. I hope I can handle it. This is my first time supervising such a big event.

Karen: I'm sure you'll do great. You'll raise a lot of money for the new children's clinic.

Tom: Thanks for the kind words, Karen. So about next month...can I count on your support?

Karen: Of course. I wouldn't miss the chance. I'll go down to the charity office tomorrow to speak to someone.

5. What does Tom mean when he says, "I bit off more than I can chew?"

- ア. He took on too much responsibility.
- イ. He ate too much for dinner.
- ウ. He took too long to finish his work.
- エ. He sent out too many invitations.

6. How did Tom become the supervisor of the charity event?

- ア. He did it last year.
- イ. He volunteered to do it.
- ウ. He was asked to do it.
- エ. He had a lot of free time.

7. What do we know about Patrick from this conversation?

- ア. He is busy attending a business conference.
- イ. He has experience supervising charity events.
- ウ. His travel plans were canceled, so he cannot attend the conference.
- エ. His business is going to donate money to the charity.

8. Where is the conversation most likely taking place?

- ア. at a homeless center イ. at a children's clinic
- ウ. at the charity event エ. at a post office

5

次の問1～4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. A civil war started after a military coup ten years ago.
 2. Now they are living in refugee camps.
 3. With nowhere to go, they crossed the border into a neighboring country.
 4. Because of the fighting, many people had to leave their homes and run away.

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

- 問2 1. Later fruit appears on the plants.
 2. When the fruit starts to change color, it is ready to harvest.
 3. After about two weeks, young plants start to grow from the ground.
 4. Seeds are planted in the ground when the snow melts.

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

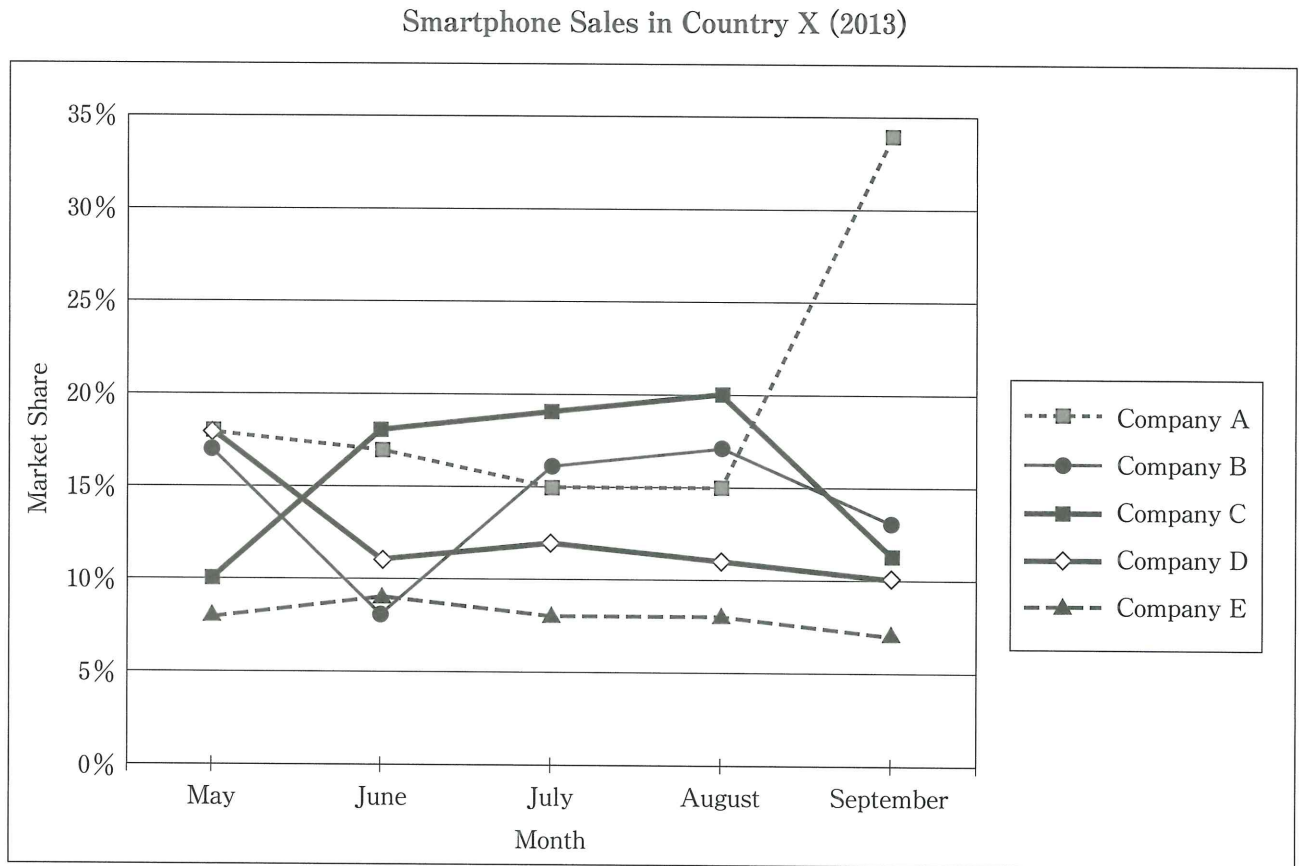
- 問3 1. However, in 1961, Katherine Switzer changed all that.
 2. Originally, women were not officially allowed to enter the Boston Marathon.
 3. During the race, an official tried to stop her, but she still completed the race.
 4. To hide her gender, she registered for the race under the name K. V. Switzer.

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

- 問4 1. As a result, the two-cent coin was finally taken out of circulation in 1873.
 2. At first, it was very popular with people.
 3. The two-cent coin was introduced in the United States in the beginning of the 19th century.
 4. As the economy changed, however, it became less popular.

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

- 6 次のグラフを見て、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。



—— 上記のグラフは架空のものです ——

This graph shows the market share as a (1) of the top five smartphone companies in Country X between May and September, 2013. At the beginning of the five-month period, while there was no dominant player in the market, the top three companies combined held roughly (2) of the market share. In the following three months, there were fluctuations in the market. However, in (3), due to an aggressive marketing campaign, Company A's market share began to increase dramatically. At the same time, sales of all the other four companies (4).

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| (1) ア. time | イ. volume | ウ. height | エ. percentage |
| (2) ア. one quarter | イ. one third | ウ. one half | エ. three quarters |
| (3) ア. May | イ. July | ウ. August | エ. September |
| (4) ア. grew | イ. fell | ウ. fluctuated | エ. stayed the same |

7

次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

Sales tax, or consumption tax, was first introduced in Japan in 1989. The initial tax rate was 3% but increased to 5% in 1997 and 8% in 2014. Another rise in the consumption tax may not have been widely supported by the public, but the
 (1) government had planned to further increase it by 2% by the end of 2015. In contrast, many other countries have a much higher consumption tax rate. For example, Hungary ranks first with the highest consumption tax rate of 27%. However, every country has its own taxation policy to meet its needs. Some countries have adopted reduced tax rates on everyday
 (2) foods, such as rice and bread, while taxing non-essential items more. The tax usually depends on what the item is or where it is consumed. In Germany, for example, the standard consumption tax rate is 19% for a hamburger eaten in a restaurant, but when taken home, the tax rate is reduced to 7%.

8

次の文の下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

A *yuru-kyara* is an anime-style cartoon mascot that promotes a particular prefecture or city in Japan. Yuru-kyara is a short form of “*yurui* mascot character,” which was coined in 2004 by the cartoonist and illustrator, Jun Miura. As these mascots are the symbols of their areas, they are often seen on posters, pamphlets and websites. 実際のところ、これらの
 (1) 観光大使たちが有名かつ人気になればなるほど、彼らが代表する地域への経済効果は大きくなる。 A notable example is Kuma-mon, the mischievous bear cub mascot of the “Kumamoto Surprise” campaign. Kuma-mon character goods can be developed and sold by any authorized private corporation to help promote either Kumamoto Prefecture or its specialty goods. Internationally, Kuma-mon went to Paris to participate in the Japan Expo and also visited Harvard University in Massachusetts, in the U.S. in 2013. このような形で日本の地域活性化が進み、彼らは海外での日本文化理解にも貢献し
 (2) ている。