

英 語

(医 学 部)

— 2 月 3 日 —

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入して提出しなさい。

- 1 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A～E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。

The popular image of a cultural anthropologist in the field tends to be overly romanticized. People imagine field anthropologists collecting data on exotic cultures, such as in the South Pacific, relaxing in hammocks and being served delicious foods and drinks by friendly native people. In reality, conducting anthropological fieldwork is not a carefree vacation. The extensive studies carried out by anthropologists, such as the British researcher Bronislaw Malinowski in the Trobriand Islands, demonstrate the serious demands that fieldwork can have on one's time, patience, and resources. Although luck can be a factor, success is usually directly related to the amount of preparation.

Fieldwork is often lengthy and costly, so anthropologists try hard to obtain funding from supporting public or private institutions. Applying for financial support, which includes living expenses, transportation, and various research-related costs, is a competitive process. Funding is often awarded to the proposals that have the greatest scientific merit. Without it, individual researchers are unable to cover their expenses.

In addition, field anthropologists need to take the proper health precautions and make personal arrangements. Before leaving, it is imperative to receive all the relevant medications and vaccinations to prevent illness and disease. For example, traveling to an area infected with malaria* requires taking anti-malarial drugs before leaving home. Often research is conducted in remote areas, and, in the event that the anthropologist becomes ill while in the field, getting information about nearby health facilities is also prudent. [1] health, arrangements need to be made about personal possessions, such as houses, vehicles, and pets. Other details, such as setting up a bank account in the host country to access money, are vital in case of an emergency.

Third, if fieldwork is to be conducted in a foreign country, which is usually the case, permission or clearance must be obtained from the host government. It is common for government officials to request the anthropologist to give details about the nature of their research. This is to ensure that the research will not be humiliating or politically sensitive, that the findings will be useful, and that the researcher's presence in the host country will not jeopardize the safety, privacy, or jobs of any local citizens. Moreover, host governments often require anthropologists to collaborate with institutions in the host country to share their research experiences with local scholars and students.

Lastly, becoming proficient in the local language is essential before embarking on fieldwork. Traditionally, fieldwork is conducted in the local language because it requires direct observation to gather data. Thus, fluency in the local language is important. If the fieldworker is not fluent, it is advisable to learn the language before leaving home. [2], this may not be possible because dictionaries and grammar books may not even exist for some of the more obscure languages. In such cases, the anthropologist will have to spend considerable time learning the language after arriving in the field.

Although every fieldwork situation has its own unique set of concerns, challenges, and issues, attending to the details above is necessary for any anthropological research project. These considerations should also put an end to the illusion that fieldwork is like a romantic holiday.

* malaria マラリア

問 1 The main purpose of the second paragraph is to explain _____ for anthropological research.

- ア. the importance of getting financial support
- イ. how to write an acceptable proposal
- ウ. the details of living expenses
- エ. how to find a supportive institution

問 2 In the last line in the second paragraph, "it" refers to _____.

- ア. fieldwork
- イ. proposal
- ウ. science
- エ. funding

問 3 According to the third paragraph, health precautions involve knowing _____.

- ア. why doctors are not available in remote areas
- イ. where to get medical care
- ウ. how often medicine should be taken
- エ. what languages doctors can speak

問 4 The main purpose of the fourth paragraph is to explain that host governments require anthropologists to _____ before doing fieldwork.

- ア. consult groups of local scientists
- イ. give details about the natural environment
- ウ. train local scholars and students
- エ. clarify certain details of their research

問 5 According to the fourth paragraph, research that is _____ to the host country should be avoided.

- ア. embarrassing
- イ. expensive
- ウ. harmless
- エ. beneficial

問 6 According to the fifth paragraph, preparing to learn the local language is not always possible because _____.

- ア. the grammar and vocabulary may be too difficult
- イ. there may be little time to study
- ウ. language books may not be available
- エ. it may be hard to find good language instructors

問7 Which words best replace [1] in the passage?

- ア. Owing to
- イ. With attention to
- ウ. In addition to
- エ. According to

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

- ア. Despite
- イ. Consequently
- ウ. Moreover
- エ. However

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

- ア. Best Places to Conduct Anthropological Fieldwork
- イ. Preparing for Anthropological Fieldwork
- ウ. The Origins and Future of Cultural Anthropology
- エ. The Pros and Cons of Conducting Anthropological Research

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

- 1. People often wrongly perceive that fieldwork is easy and relaxing.
- 2. Financial support is typically given to proposals that are important to science.
- 3. Supporting institutions arrange to take care of the anthropologist’s personal belongings.
- 4. Learning the local language is important because anthropologists need to write grammar books and dictionaries.
- 5. Every fieldwork project is distinct, but there are similarities in how to prepare for them.

2

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. We just don't have the money to do the job, () necessary you think it is.
ア. as long as イ. however ウ. although エ. on condition that
2. () he visits our house, he brings us presents.
ア. Whichever イ. Whoever ウ. Whenever エ. Whatever
3. When Mary was introduced to Mrs. Smith, she realized she () her before.
ア. is meeting イ. was meeting ウ. will meet エ. had met
4. As I looked out of the window of my office, I saw her ().
ア. playing イ. played ウ. are playing エ. to play
5. "Hello, Kathy, () you like to come to dinner tomorrow night?"
ア. must イ. could ウ. would エ. should
6. I bought her an expensive present to show () I care.
ア. what イ. how much ウ. which エ. where from
7. His shoes () with mud, so his teacher asked him to clean them before he came in.
ア. covered イ. were covered ウ. are covering エ. covering
8. If the weather had not been so bad, we () to the beach.
ア. have been gone イ. had gone ウ. would go エ. would have gone
9. His English left nothing ().
ア. is desired イ. be desired ウ. to be desired エ. is being desired
10. She () the dishes after lunch.
ア. made him do イ. made do him ウ. do him made エ. do made him

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. His scholarly work eventually led to a grant.
ア. stubborn イ. attentive ウ. spontaneous エ. academic
2. Although the UK did not change its currency, many European countries did.
ア. distance イ. weight ウ. money エ. time
3. There is an enormous shopping mall in this city.
ア. insignificant イ. immense ウ. imperfect エ. indoor
4. The research method used in this study was unclear.
ア. approach イ. consideration ウ. probability エ. calculation
5. Most students stayed at the party until late, but Jane left early for some reason.
ア. took apart イ. took off ウ. took back エ. took away
6. All the others came, but Millie did not show up.
ア. arrive イ. move ウ. commute エ. perform
7. To be honest, I think this book is terribly written.
ア. Theoretically イ. Logically ウ. Frankly エ. Possibly
8. There was a discussion that lasted for nine hours about wage increases.
ア. situation イ. tendency ウ. conclusion エ. debate
9. This supermarket was a small family business that evolved into a national chain.
ア. restored イ. transferred ウ. developed エ. adopted
10. As I mentioned earlier, you will have a test next Friday.
ア. investigated イ. remarked ウ. recited エ. anticipated

- 4** 次の2つの会話文を読み、1、2はその意味・内容に合うように文を完成させ、3～8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。

Claire: Hello, Tony. I have something I wanted to ask you. Can you spare a minute?

Tony: Sure, I'm just checking my email. What's on your mind?

Claire: Is your son, Josh, going to play in the junior soccer league again in April?

Tony: Yes, as far as I know. He loves it. He never stopped talking about the matches and the teammates he had last season.

Claire: Well...I was hoping that my son, Chris, would join. He spends too much time in front of the TV or playing video games. What do you think? Is it too late?

Tony: Not at all. I have a brochure next to the file cabinet. Here...if your son decides to join, the contact number is on the back.

Claire: Thanks a lot, Tony. I'd better talk with Chris about it first. He has to get on board before I start making any phone calls.

Tony: Good idea. You don't want to force him to play. If he does join, he'll need to see a doctor. It's all in the brochure. I sure hope he plays. Who knows...maybe our boys will be on the same team?

1. Claire is talking to Tony because she wants to know _____.
ア. if her son, Chris, still has a chance to join the junior soccer league
イ. when a brochure about the junior soccer league will be available
ウ. if Tony's son enjoyed last year's junior soccer league
エ. when the junior soccer league season starts playing matches
2. When Claire says, "He has to get on board," she means that _____.
ア. Chris has to agree to join イ. Chris has to get soccer equipment
ウ. Chris should talk to his friends first エ. Chris should be more excited
3. What do we know about Tony's son, Josh?
ア. He likes to watch TV and play video games.
イ. He will be on the same team as Chris.
ウ. He enjoys playing in the junior soccer league.
エ. He has been talking to his teammates about joining again.
4. What is Claire most likely to do next with her son?
ア. She will talk to him about playing soccer.
イ. She will force him to play soccer.
ウ. She will have him call the number on the brochure.
エ. She will take him to see a doctor.

Jerry: Thanks for making me dinner, Tim.

Tim: Sure. I'm just trying to say thanks. You always cover my shifts at work when I need time off. I wouldn't be where I am today without you. I'm just sorry it's such a long drive over here from your place.

Jerry: Well, it only takes 30 minutes without traffic.

Tim: I also wanted to invite you to my place to tell you the big news. I decided to open a restaurant in Penn Court, near Memorial Park.

Jerry: So, that's why you're quitting. What kind of restaurant? Let me guess...an Italian restaurant? You are always cooking the best Italian dishes.

Tim: Good guess, but no. Italian restaurants are a dime a dozen these days. They are everywhere. I wanted to offer something unique. It's a fancy restaurant featuring Turkish cuisine. I'm going to try managing, and I hired Jack to be the head chef. You remember Jack? He worked with you and your cousin at the last place you worked... that French place.

Jerry: Oh, Jack! Jack and I go way back. We were classmates in high school. Jack is a good choice. He can really cook, and his experience should be an asset to your kitchen.

Tim: That's exactly what I was thinking. Now, are you ready for dessert?

5. What does Tim mean when he says, "Italian restaurants are a dime a dozen?"

- ア. They are hard to locate.
- イ. They serve reasonably-priced dishes.
- ウ. They offer many popular dishes.
- エ. They are common and have little value.

6. Based on the conversation, what do we know about Tim's new restaurant?

- ア. It will open inside Memorial Park.
- イ. Jerry's cousin will work there.
- ウ. Jack will be in charge of cooking.
- エ. It will offer mostly French cuisine.

7. Where is the conversation most likely taking place?

- ア. at an Italian restaurant
- イ. at a Turkish restaurant
- ウ. at Jerry's house
- エ. at Tim's house

8. Based on the conversation, what is the most likely relationship between Tim and Jerry?

- ア. family members イ. co-workers
- ウ. neighbors エ. former classmates

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. For these reasons, the plan was accepted at the board meeting.
 2. The plan was based on lower taxes and newer facilities.
 3. At the board meeting, a plan to relocate the office was introduced.
 4. It also meant clients would have greater accessibility.

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

- 問2 1. This wave of people brought diversity to an otherwise uniform culture.
 2. Another benefit was their contribution to the economy.
 3. In fact, many of the ethnic foods that can be enjoyed today reflect this diversity.
 4. The country witnessed a period of mass immigration at the end of the decade.

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

- 問3 1. That meant I could return the coffee maker for another one.
 2. My coffee maker stopped working.
 3. I hope the new one lasts longer than the old one.
 4. I found the warranty, and it had not expired.

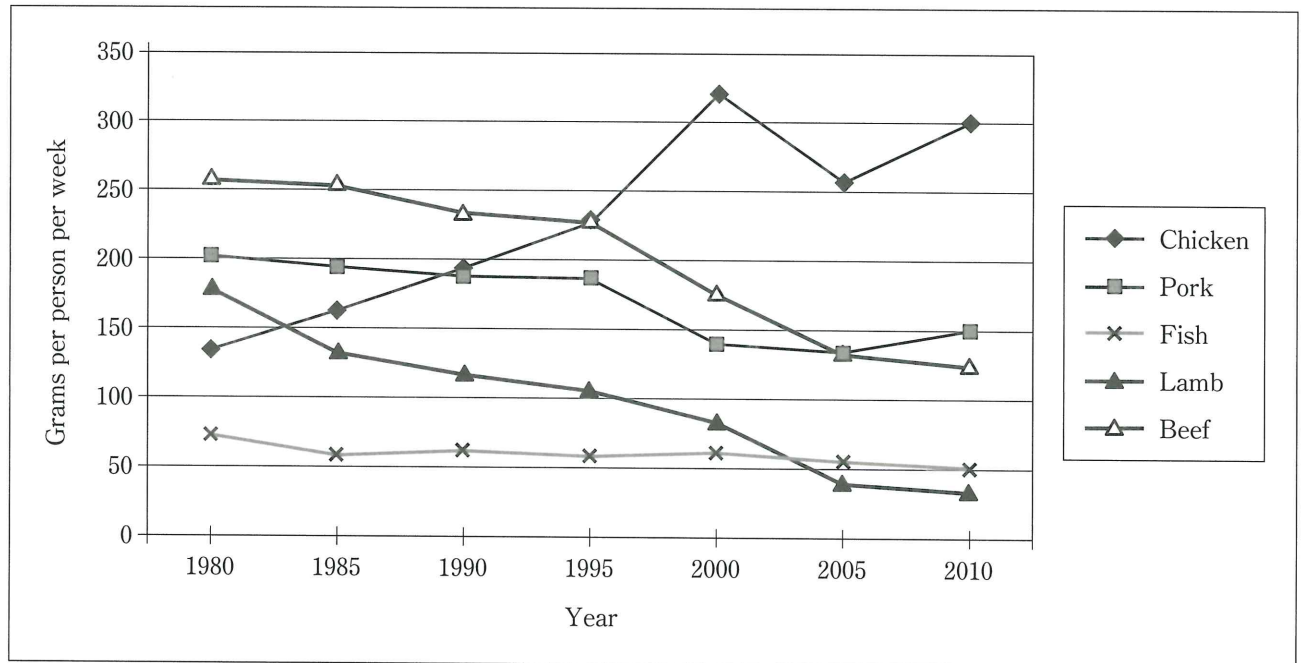
ア. 4 → 2 → 1 → 3 イ. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4
 ウ. 4 → 3 → 1 → 2 エ. 2 → 4 → 1 → 3

- 問4 1. According to his doctor, the sleeping problems he had were related to his diet.
 2. When these actions had little impact, Richard consulted a professional.
 3. To overcome his sleeping difficulties, Richard decided to change his routine.
 4. This change involved working out more during the week and doing yoga.

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

- 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。

Meat and Fish Consumption in Country A



—— 上記のグラフは架空のものです ——

The graph illustrates the amount of meat and fish consumed in Country A over a span of 30 years. When comparing 1980 and 2010, the consumption of beef, pork, lamb, and fish all decreased, while the consumption of chicken increased about (1) grams, peaking in (2). While meat and fish all saw a decline in consumption between 2000 and 2005, in the five-year period that followed, both chicken and (3) consumption increased. The data also indicates that (4) consumption did not increase or decrease by more than 30 grams in any five-year period. Despite almost the same consumption level in 1990, people consumed about half the amount of pork as chicken in 2010.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| (1) ア. fifty | イ. seventy | ウ. one hundred and sixty | エ. three hundred |
| (2) ア. 1985 | イ. 1990 | ウ. 1995 | エ. 2000 |
| (3) ア. fish | イ. pork | ウ. lamb | エ. beef |
| (4) ア. fish | イ. pork | ウ. lamb | エ. beef |

7

次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

Originally named after a beer company in Dublin, Ireland, the first edition of the *Guinness Book of World Records* went on sale in 1955 and is now published every year as the *Guinness World Records*. There are many amazing and unique world records contained in the book. For example, the smallest living dog, in terms of height, is a female Chihuahua in Puerto Rico called Miracle Milly, who measured 9.65 cm tall on February 21, 2013. Rocky Robinson of the USA broke the record for the fastest land speed on a motorcycle on September 25, 2010, achieving an average speed of 605.697 km/h. Readers can not only explore number one world records in various categories but also try to set their own records.
 (1) In order for the judges to define and authorize these kinds of records, objectivity is a must, while ethical issues and safety
 (2) concerns must also be taken into consideration.

8

次の文の下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

Did you know that the Japanese word *mottainai* has become an English word used as a slogan for the ecological movement? Mottainai was originally a Buddhist term indicating the misuse of something sacred or respected. 現在で
 (1) は、日常生活で物を大切にするという資源保護の観点からこの言葉を使う人々もいる。 One notable proponent of the idea was an African grass-roots activist, Wangari Maathai (1940–2011), who used the word mottainai to encourage the world to participate in the 3R campaign (reduce waste, re-use finite resources, and recycle what we can). Because of the international exposure it has received, その言葉は、世界中の人々を結束させ、環境問題に立ち向かうための重要な役
 (2) 割を持つようになっている。