

平成27年度 入学試験問題

医学部 (I期)

英語・数学

注意事項

1. 試験時間 平成27年1月30日、午前9時30分から11時50分まで
2. 配付した試験問題(冊子)、解答用紙の種類はつぎのとおりです。
 - (1) 試験問題(冊子、左折り)(表紙・下書き用紙付)
英語
数学(その1, その2)
 - (2) 解答用紙
英語 1枚(上端黄色)(右肩落し)
数学(その1) 1枚(上端茶色)(右肩落し)
" (その2) 1枚(上端茶色)(左肩落し)
3. 下書きが下書き用紙で足りなかったときは、試験問題(冊子)の余白を使用して下さい。
4. 試験開始2時間以降は退場を許可します。但し、試験終了10分前からの退場は許可しません。
5. 受験中にやむなく途中退室(手洗い等)を望むものは挙手し、監督者の指示に従って下さい。
6. 休憩のための途中退室は認めません。
7. 退場の際は、この試験問題(冊子)を一番上にのせ、挙手し、監督者の許可を得てから、試験問題(冊子)、受験票、下書き用紙および所持品を携行の上退場して下さい。
8. 試験終了のチャイムが鳴ったら、直ちに筆記をやめ、おもてのまま上から解答用紙[英語、数学(その1)、数学(その2)]、試験問題(冊子)の順にそろえて確認して下さい。確認が終っても、指示があるまでは席を立たないで下さい。
9. 試験問題(冊子)はお持ち帰り下さい。
10. 監督者退場後、試験場で昼食をとることは差支えありません。ゴミ入れは場外に設置してあります。
11. 午後の集合は1時です。

【英語】

問題冊子 p.3

4 [対話 1]

(あ) の選択肢が **ABCED** の順になっていますが、そのまままで解答してください。

英 語

1 次の各組の単語について、(1)~(2)は一番強いアクセントの位置が他と異なるものを、(3)~(5)は下線部の発音が他と異なるものを、それぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) A. a-fraid B. a-gree C. ar-rive
D. ar-row E. as-sist
- (2) A. pneu-mo-nia B. pre-fec-ture C. res-tau-rant
D. tel-e-scope E. sci-en-tist
- (3) A. achieve B. concrete C. fet
D. happyly E. peaceful
- (4) A. anger B. finger C. hunger
D. singer E. younger
- (5) A. allow B. blown C. brown
D. crowd E. drown

2 次の各文の()の中に入る最も適切な表現を1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) Carol hates airplanes. She's really anxious () to Los Angeles.
A. her flying B. to fly C. at the flight
D. that she will fly E. about flying
- (2) I don't () of smoking. I think it's a disgusting habit.
A. approve B. adopt C. appeal
D. accustom E. appreciate
- (3) I wasn't sure () for help.
A. who to ask me B. who asking me C. that who to ask
D. with whom I asked E. who to ask
- (4) You've got to () up to your responsibilities. You can't just ignore them.
A. face B. think C. look
D. catch E. drink

- (5) “Our dog doesn’t like loud noises.” “() does ours.”
 A. None B. Neither C. So D. Same E. Like
- (6) You will fail your exams () you work harder.
 A. so that B. unless C. nevertheless
 D. thanks to E. however
- (7) If you saw her now, you () her.
 A. hardly recognize B. will hardly recognize
 C. will hardly have recognized D. would hardly recognize
 E. would hardly have recognized
- (8) We’d walked () a long way we had to have a rest.
 A. so B. such C. too D. enough E. very
- (9) So, () that church and politics have so much in common, is there anything the former can learn from the latter?
 A. assumed B. given C. taken D. considered E. agreed
- (10) I feel itchy all over my body. () I take the medicine to relieve the itch, I sometimes wake up scratching.
 A. As if B. As a result C. In case
 D. By the time E. Even when

3 次の各和文を英訳するとき、(あ)～(そ)の中に入れるべき単語をそれぞれ正しい形で答えなさい。ただし、()内にアルファベットが示されている場合は、そのアルファベットで始まる単語を答えること。

- (1) 残念ですがもう帰らなければなりません。ちょうど楽しくなってきたところなんです。
 It’s a (p あ) we have to go home now. We were just beginning to enjoy (o い).
- (2) 1911 年になってようやく最初のビタミンが発見された。
 It was not (う) 1911 (え) the first of the vitamins was identified.
- (3) 私としては、夕食にいただくのはとにかく何でもかまいません。
 As far as I’m (お), (か) at all would be fine for dinner.

(4) 血圧を測ります。右腕を伸ばしてください。

Let me check your blood (き). Please (e く) your right arm.

(5) 学生時代の旧友の何人かとまだ連絡を取り合っていますか。

Are you still (け) touch (こ) any of your old school friends?

(6) その国の貧困はとても深刻で我々の活動の障害となった。

The (p さ) in the country was so serious that it formed an (o し) to our activities.

(7) 妻と私は交代で料理をします。

My wife and I take (す)(せ).

(8) 鼻水が出て、くしゃみもいっぱい出ます。

I have a (r そ) nose, and I'm sneezing a lot.

4 次の各対話中の(あ)～(お)に入る表現として最も適切なものをそれぞれ選択肢から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[対話 1]

Man 1: Would you like me to help you move that desk?

Man 2: (あ) I can move it myself.

Man 1: Oh, come on! Let me give you a hand. (い) in your moving it yourself if I'm here to help.

(あ)の選択肢

- A. No, you wouldn't mind.
- B. Well, as long as you can.
- C. If you wouldn't mind.
- E. Sure! Thanks!
- D. No, that's okay.

(い)の選択肢

- A. I'm little interested
- B. That would be rather helpful
- C. No one else takes part
- D. I see the point
- E. There's no sense

[対話 2]

Man 1: Before you sign the lease, do you have any questions?

Man 2: Well, do you allow people to have pets?

Man 1: No. (う). We don't permit anyone.

Man 2: How about parking in front of the building?

Man 1: I'm sorry. (え) park in front of the building.

Man 2: Oh.

(う)の選択肢

- A. It all depends
- B. There's no doubt that you could
- C. Anytime you want
- D. That's out of the question
- E. In due course

(え)の選択肢

- A. You'd better
- B. I'd recommend you to
- C. I'd be happy if you would
- D. You do not intend to
- E. You're not supposed to

[対話 3]

M: Do you by any chance know when the president is going to arrive?

W: Yes. As far as I know, he's going to arrive at 2:30.

M: Hmm. Somehow I thought he was going to arrive earlier than that.

W: I don't think so.

M: Are you sure?

W: Yes. (お). He arrives at 2:30.

(お)の選択肢

- A. I'm certain he's got here just in time
- B. Certainly he'll be here earlier
- C. I'm positive
- D. I don't think so
- E. I'm so skeptical about him

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次の文章を読んで以下の設問に答えなさい。

In 1995, Brian Hare began to wonder what his dog Oreo was thinking.

At the time, he was studying animal psychology with Michael Tomasello at Emory University in Atlanta.

Humans, it was known at the time, are exquisitely* sensitive to signals from other humans. We use that information to solve problems that we might struggle to figure out on our own.

Dr. Tomasello discovered that chimpanzees, our closest living relatives, typically fail to notice much of this social information. Pointing to the location of a hidden banana will usually not help a chimp find the banana, for example.

But Mr. Hare had his doubts. “I think my dog can do that,” he declared.

To persuade his mentor*, he videotaped Oreo chasing after tennis balls. And indeed, when he pointed left or right, off the dog would run, in the indicated direction, to find a ball.

He then followed (あ) with a full-blown* experiment, using food hidden under cups in his garage; Oreo consistently picked out the right cup after Mr. Hare pointed to it, and other dogs (including some that had never seen Mr. Hare) did well, too. Dogs could indeed pass the pointing test, while wolves, their wild relatives, could not.

Dr. Hare, now an associate professor at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, has continued to probe* the canine* mind, but his research has been constrained by the number of dogs he can study.

Now he hopes to expand his research geometrically* — with the help of dog owners around the world. He is the chief scientific officer of a new company called Dognition, which produces a Web site where people can test their dog’s cognition, learn about their pets and, Dr. Hare hopes, supply him and his colleagues (い) scientific data on tens of thousands of dogs.

“Because it’s big data, we can ask questions that nobody could have a chance to look at,” he said.

From his previous research, Dr. Hare has argued that dogs evolved their extraordinary social intelligence once their ancestors began lingering around early human settlements. As he and his wife, Vanessa Woods, explain in their new book, “The Genius of Dogs,” natural selection (う) the dogs that did a better job of figuring out the intentions of humans.

But while this evolution gave dogs one cognitive gift, it didn’t make them more intelligent in general. “If you compare them to wolves as individuals, they look like idiots,” Dr. Hare said. “But if you then show them having a human solve the problem, they’re geniuses.”

Dr. Hare says his main goal is to build a database that will shed (え) on longstanding questions about behavior, breeding and genetics — for example, whether the cognitive styles* of various breeds can be linked to their genes.

Dr. Hare hopes that scientists can use Dognition to deliver their insights to dog trainers.

One hypothesis has already emerged from Dognition's users, Dr. Hare said. A surprising link turned up between empathy* in dogs and deception. The dogs that are most bonded to their owners turn out to be most likely to observe their owner in order to steal food.

(From *The New York Times INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY*, May 5, 2013, p.6, 'A Virtual Pack, to Study Canine Minds', Used by permission.)

[注]

exquisitely 非常に mentor 指導教官 full-blown 本格的な
probe ~を調べる canine イヌの geometrically 幾何級数的に
cognitive style 認知スタイル(認知的課題の処理形式における個性のこと)
empathy 共感

(1) 下線部(1)の that が指す内容として最も適切なものを選択肢から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. to solve problems on one's own
- B. to notice social information such as pointing
- C. to point to the location of hidden things
- D. to help other animals find hidden things
- E. to have doubt about social information provided by others

(2) 本文中の(あ)に入る最も適切な語を次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. up B. down C. out D. together E. along

(3) 本文中の(い)に入る前置詞を答えなさい。

(4) 本文中の(う)に入る最も適切な語を次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. declined B. overcame C. inquired D. favored E. contrasted

(5) 本文中の(え)に入る最も適切な語を次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. response B. clue C. criticism D. value E. light

(6) 下線部(2)のように Brian Hare が望むようになった理由を 30 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

(7) 次の中から本文の内容に合っているものを 3 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. In 1995, Brian Hare found that humans are exquisitely sensitive to signals from other animals.
- B. According to Michael Tomasello, chimpanzees cannot take advantage of signals from humans to solve problems.
- C. Oreo understood Brian Hare's intention when he pointed left or right.
- D. In the experiment conducted by Brian Hare, those dogs that had never seen him before did not pass the pointing test.
- E. Brian Hare argued that the evolution of dogs' extraordinary social intelligence has to do with their contact with early humans.
- F. According to Brian Hare, dogs look much cleverer than wolves when you compare them individually.
- G. Brian Hare believes that dogs are geniuses because they show humans how to solve problems.
- H. Brian Hare proved that the cognitive styles of various dog breeds are determined by genes.
- I. Brian Hare presented a hypothesis that dogs that are less empathetic with humans are more likely to steal food.