

平成 25 年度入学試験問題 (前期日程)

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 受験番号を解答用紙の所定の欄(2か所)に記入すること。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
3. 解答時間は、100分である。

1 次の英文を読んで以下の各問に答えなさい。(30点)

Distracted Driving Among Teenagers

When does a smartphone make you dumb? When you're driving. About 58 percent of high school seniors admitted they had sent or read a text message while driving during the month before a recent survey of more than 15,000 high school students across the U.S. About 43 percent of high school juniors reported that they did the same thing. It's the first time the question was asked in a teen survey on risky behavior, and the finding comes during a national campaign against distracted driving.

While teens make up only 7 percent of Minnesota's⁽¹⁾ 3.9 million licensed drivers, they were in the driver's seat in 14 percent of the crashes last year. Across the nation, distracted driving deaths are most common for teens and are blamed for about 16 percent of teen motor-vehicle deaths. Focusing on a cellphone instead of the road while driving leads to delayed reaction times, a failure to drive straight, and other mistakes, sometimes with fatal consequences, experts say.

Texting, that is, sending and receiving text messages, and other cellphone use while driving have become increasingly serious national problems, according to Transportation Secretary⁽²⁾ Ray LaHood, who stated, "We need to teach kids, who are the highest risk group as drivers, that texting and driving don't mix."

Thirty-nine states forbid texting for all age groups, and an additional five states prohibit it for beginning teen drivers. Recently, authorities are increasingly enforcing the law. In the past two weeks, teenagers in Missouri⁽³⁾ and Massachusetts⁽⁴⁾ have been sent to jail — one for a year — for fatal accidents involving texting.

Various distractions

Cellphones, though, aren't the only problem. While texting and cellphones are major concerns, driving experts said that even simple conversations can be enough to draw a young driver's attention away from the road. This can have fatal results. Activities such as changing the radio station or talking to passengers in the car are a huge problem even for responsible young drivers. The more passengers there are in the car, the greater the risk of an accident for young drivers. For that reason, all the states except five have limits on the number of passengers that they can carry; furthermore, they have late-night driving limits for young drivers to keep them off the road after midnight.

One driving school instructor sees this firsthand. He has a technique for testing a new driver's reaction to distractions. In the middle of a practice driving session, as the eager young driver carefully checks the mirrors and checks the intersection, the instructor will turn

on the radio and start a conversation.

You have a job this summer? Play any sports?

"One girl drove straight through a stop sign. She didn't even *see* the stop sign," he said.

The instructor continued that parents and other adults often make the assumption that once teens have passed their driver's test, they're ready to handle any and all situations. Nothing, he said, could be further from the truth.

(B) "There is no such thing as a good 16-year-old driver," he said. "It takes years of training and observation skills to become a good driver."

Lack of experience and a tendency for young people to take risks are the biggest reasons that a relatively small number of teen drivers account for an unusually large number of crashes, experts say. Statistics show that about one in every eight teen drivers in Minnesota is involved in a crash each year, and traffic crashes make up the leading cause of death for 15- to 17-year-olds, according to the Minnesota Department of Health,⁽⁵⁾ higher than suicide, other accidents, disease, and murder.

Graduated driver's licenses

Graduated driver's license (GDL) laws typically are aimed at 16- to 21-year-old new drivers and have three levels. In the beginning, young drivers must have an adult with a driver's license in the car. There may be restrictions on the maximum speed, the types of roads that can be driven on, and on the use of cellphones, as well as on the number of passengers in the vehicle. At the next level, they might not need to have another licensed driver in the car, but they may face limits on the number of passengers, and driving might still not be allowed from midnight until around sunrise. They must usually not have any tickets for driving offenses or crashes for a minimum period of time in order to pass this level. Finally, when they have reached a minimum age and meet any other requirements, they earn a regular driver's license.

In a report last month, the Association of Insurance Companies claimed that new graduated licensing laws were responsible for a 26 percent drop in the national fatal crash rate for 16-year-old drivers from 1993 to 2003.

Mixed feelings

Unfortunately, many young people haven't gotten the message. One 17-year-old recently said the law prohibiting teens' use of cellphones hasn't stopped that practice. People were scared for about a week after the law went into effect, she said, but now, "I don't know anyone who has been following it or who has been stopped by the police for it." ^(C) She said she and her friends pay close attention to news of teens in crashes. "It seems like many go too fast or don't wear seatbelts. Authorities should focus on enforcing those laws," she said.

Adapted from the following sources:

- 1) Teen drivers, deadly risks. Article by: Kevin Duchscher, Minneapolis Star Tribune Website. Updated: July 07, 2007.
- 2) One problem technology has yet to solve: distracted driving. Article by: Peter Svensson, Associated Press, Minneapolis Star Tribune Website (<http://www.startribune.com/lifestyle/158350525.html>). Updated: June 10, 2012.
- 3) Half of older teens say they text, drive. Article by: Mike Stobbe, Associated Press, Minneapolis Star Tribune Website (<http://www.startribune.com/lifestyle/157947635.html>). Updated: June 7, 2012.

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|---|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Minnesota : ミネソタ州 | (2) Transportation Secretary : 運輸長官 |
| (3) Missouri : ミズリー州 | (4) Massachusetts : マサチューセッツ州 |
| (5) Minnesota Department of Health : ミネソタ州保健部 | |

問 1 下線部(a), (b), (c)がそれぞれ何を示すのか日本語で答えなさい。(6点)

問 2 次の a ~ f について、本文の内容と一致する場合には T、しない場合には F を記入しなさい。(6点)

- a. 全米で 39 州が、10 代の運転初心者が運転中に携帯メールを送ることを禁止している。
- b. 最近の統計によれば、10 代の運転者は想定外の事態に対する適応能力が高くなっている。
- c. 若者が運転する車に、運転者以外に何人乗っていても、若者が事故を起こす危険度が変わりはない。
- d. ミネソタ州では、毎年 10 代の運転者の 8 人に 1 人が交通事故を起こし、15 歳から 17 歳の死亡の最大原因となっている。
- e. GDL 法は、一番下の免許レベルにある若者が、免許を持った大人が同乗しないで運転することを禁止している。
- f. GDL 法が制定された結果、若者の死亡事故が減っている。

問 3 下線部(A)について、インストラクターはなぜそのようなことをするのか。その理由を日本語で答えなさい。(4点)

問 4 下線部(B)の Nothing . . . could be further from the truth とは何を意味するのか、日本語で説明しなさい。(6点)

問 5 下線部(C)を日本語に訳しなさい。なお、二つの “it” がそれぞれ何を示しているのかを訳文中に入れること。(8点)

- 2 次の英文を読んで、以下の各問に対する最も適切な答えを一つ選び記号で答えなさい。
(30点)

Doctors Going Abroad for Studies Will Have to Sign Contract to Return to India

The “brain drain” refers to the phenomenon of highly educated professionals, most often from developing countries, going abroad to obtain better-paying jobs. The drain in brain power is so severe in some countries that it has been blamed for contributing to unending poverty. There is no profession more involved in this problem than medical doctors, and there is no country that suffers from its ill effects more than India.

India’s health minister, Ghulam Nabi Azad, has presented a proposal to deal with the lack of qualified doctors in India by introducing measures to make it difficult for Indians to practice medicine abroad. This is a serious problem. According to his proposal, any students going to the U.S. for further medical studies will have to sign a contract guaranteeing that they will return to India after their studies are complete. What will happen if they don’t? Well, there are now strict requirements for foreign residents who want to work in the U.S. They will need permission from their home country. Government authorities in India can simply deny Indian medical students permission to practice abroad after they graduate.

It’s true that the country desperately needs to hold on to qualified medical professionals and also true that the government finances medical education through its medical institutes, but this sort of tactic is entirely the wrong approach. First, the contract appears impossible to enforce in practice if a doctor decides not to fulfill it. Second, even assuming that doctors universally obey their obligations under the contract, it can satisfy only a small fraction of the demand for medical professionals at home.

The problem of a lack of doctors cannot be approached as a zero-sum game.⁽¹⁾ Simply stated, there is a substantial demand-supply mismatch when it comes to medical education here. In addition, there are no educational opportunities in a number of advanced medical fields. Similarly, the public health system in India is a mess. If India could educate more doctors and provide them with a more favorable environment, the problem could be solved. Rewards rather than punishments will produce better results, encouraging even doctors working overseas to come back home, where they could apply specialized skills learned abroad and contribute to the improvement of medicine in India.

Those points being stated, however, we should consider the fact that the medical profession is tied to the Hippocratic Oath of ethics.⁽²⁾ Unfortunately, the situation in India shows the value of sincerity in those who have taken the oath. In place of strong ethical obligations, many doctors today are driven by an urge to find the most financially rewarding

job. While luxurious hospitals and private clinics abroad offer their patients the best medical care, the poor in India have to depend on run-down health centers and only a handful of medical staff, if any at all. In such a desperate situation, a policy that could force doctors to return home after completing their advanced studies abroad may be our only option now.

When doctors and money are scarce, how does a government provide healthcare for its people? This is the essential question. If doctors had followed the spirit of service at the foundation of their profession, the health minister wouldn't have had to take such drastic action. But given the significance of the problem of severe shortages in the number of doctors, the health minister had no choice but to make such a proposal.

Let's take a look at the basic situation. The extent of the problem is most obvious in India's rural health centers, with a severe shortage of trained medical staff. Many basic healthcare centers do not have even a single doctor. Even worse is the fact that many public health centers are struggling with 70% of positions for specialists not filled. This often forces those needing medical care to travel to other towns and cities to get help. The effectiveness of the health minister's proposal may be questioned, but desperate times require desperate measures. We must convince doctors of the moral obligation that their profession demands, not merely in helping others, but in helping those most in need — even if convincing them may involve a legal requirement.

Adapted from: Doctors going abroad for studies will have to sign bond to return, *The Times of India* (http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-04-26/edit-page/31399682_1_doctors-medical-education-medical-institutes). Last accessed on July 31, 2012.

注：(1) a zero-sum game : ゼロ・サム・ゲーム(参加者全員の勝ち分, 負け分の総和がゼロになるゲーム) (2) the Hippocratic Oath of ethics : ヒッポクラテスの誓い(医師が実務に従事するときに宣誓する倫理綱領)

問 1 この英文の主題として最も適切なものは次のうちどれか。

- a. The Hippocratic Oath needs to be adjusted to current ethical principles in the medical profession.
- b. The severe shortage of medical professionals requires the government to take drastic action.
- c. Developed countries need to make strict laws to prevent a "brain drain" of professionals from developing countries.
- d. Doctors should go and find better paying jobs, even if those jobs are overseas.

問 2 長期に及ぶ“brain drain”の影響で発展途上国にどのようなことが起こっていると筆者は考えているか。

- a. It has helped create unending poverty.
- b. Highly educated professionals go abroad to obtain better-paying jobs.
- c. There is no country that suffers from its ill effects more than India.
- d. Medical doctors are leaving developing countries at an excessive rate.

問 3 下線(A)で筆者が“problem”だと考えているものは次のうちどれか。

- a. The healthcare system in India.
- b. The lack of qualified doctors in India.
- c. The proposal introduced by India’s health minister.
- d. Finding a solution to deal with the lack of qualified doctors.

問 4 インドの保健相(Health Minister)は国内の医師不足に対処するため何を提案したか。

- a. He proposed that the government reduce the cost of medical schools to increase the number of doctors.
- b. He proposed that the government finance medical education through its medical institutes.
- c. He proposed increasing study-abroad programs for medical professionals.
- d. He proposed that medical students sign a contract agreeing to return home after completing their education abroad.

問 5 下線部(B)は何を意味しているか。

- a. The system does not provide enough doctors for all the positions available.
- b. The public health system needs to be improved.
- c. India’s medical education system is too old-fashioned.
- d. Medical professionals are no longer following the Hippocratic Oath of ethics.

問 6 筆者が考えるインドの医療問題の理想的な解決法とは何か。

- a. Government authorities can deny medical students permission to practice abroad.
- b. Educate more students in advanced medical fields abroad.
- c. Increase punishments to compel students to return home after completing their studies.
- d. Educate more doctors and provide a more favorable environment.

問 7 下線部(C)は何を意味しているのか。

- a. The author believes medical professionals are sincere.
- b. The author believes all medical professionals must take the oath.
- c. The author believes that many medical professionals do not follow the oath.
- d. The author believes that medical professionals are guided by the oath.

問 8 インドの医療問題について、誰に最も責任があると筆者は考えているか。

- a. Medical students who are studying overseas.
- b. Doctors who prefer financially rewarding jobs.
- c. India's health minister, Ghulam Nabi Azad.
- d. The doctors in run-down health centers.

問 9 下線部(D)は何を意味しているのか。

- a. Medical students have an obligation to go abroad to complete their studies and find financially rewarding jobs.
- b. The health centers are not adequate, and there are not enough medical professionals.
- c. The health minister's proposals are too severe and complicate matters.
- d. The demand-supply mismatch of too many doctors and too few employment opportunities is a serious problem.

問10 インドにおける医師不足の問題への現時点での対処法について筆者はどのように考えているか。

- a. The author believes the only choice now is to pass the health minister's proposal.
- b. The author believes the health minister's proposal is not reliable.
- c. The author believes there is a better immediate solution than the health minister's proposal.
- d. The author believes that the health minister's proposal is not strict enough.

3 次の英文を読んで以下の各問に答えなさい。(10点)

Cathy : Just recently, I read about civilian deaths caused by cluster bombs.

Akira : Cluster bombs? _____
(A)

Cathy : They're missiles that release small explosive fragments over a wide area. But many of the fragments don't explode right away and civilians, often children, end up picking them up and setting them off.

Akira : I can understand when soldiers die during a war, but when women and children end up getting _____
(a)

Cathy : Yes, it happens often, doesn't it? And most of the time, it's just by accident: a stray bullet or missile, or one of those cluster bomb fragments. There was _____ in a magazine about how a mother lost two of her daughters that way.
(b)

Akira : _____
(B)

Cathy : A young girl was getting water from a well when she found a small object. She took it home with her, and it exploded while she was showing it to her sisters.

Adapted from *Different Voices—Understanding Current Issues in Japan and the World*. Kinseido (2004)

問 1 下線部(a), (b)に適切な語句を入れなさい。(2点×2)

問 2 下線部(A), (B)に適切な疑問文を入れなさい。(3点×2)

4 次の問に答えなさい。(30点)

あなたは、高校3年生です。夏休みが終わったあとで、友人から高校をやめたいと相談されました。もしあなたが、その友人に高校は卒業したほうが良いと説得するとしたら、どのように説得をしますか。150語程度の英語で述べなさい。なお、内容も含め、文法やスペリングも採点の対象となります。