

英 語

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問 題 冊 子

注意事項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- (2) 問題冊子は 9 ページで、解答用紙は 4 枚である。問題冊子や解答用紙に、落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明のものがあつた場合は、ただちに試験監督者に申し出ること。
- (3) 受験番号は、4 枚の解答用紙のそれぞれの指定箇所に丁寧に記入すること。
- (4) 問題は、**1** および **2** の 2 つの大問よりなる。
- (5) 解答は解答用紙の指定箇所に丁寧に記入すること。
- (6) 解答用紙は、持ち帰らないこと。
- (7) 問題冊子は、持ち帰ること。
- (8) 各大問には、満点に対する配点の比率(%)を表示してある。
- (9) 設問は英文で書かれている。

補足説明

大問 **1** の Questions (1) - (5) を除いて、記号で解答すること。

1 Answer the Questions (1)–(24). (配点比率 52 %)

Questions (1)–(5): Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in () and any required auxiliary verbs (助動詞).

- (1) To date, experts _____ more than 1000 species of non-avian dinosaurs.
(*identify*)
- (2) Evidence suggests that there are several additional characteristics _____
by all of the groups. (*share*)
- (3) Simon was offered the job because he _____ to be the best person for the
position. (*feel*)
- (4) Michelle must _____ in a hurry last night, because she left without saying
goodbye. (*be*)
- (5) I wish John _____ longer yesterday. I was hoping to have a chance to
talk to him. (*stay*)

Questions (6)–(14): Choose the correct option to complete the sentence / conversation.

- (6) _____, I can't really say whether I like him or not.
- (a) Never having met him
(b) Never meeting him
(c) Never to have met him
(d) Never to meet him
- (7) _____ sun is at _____ center of our solar system, and the earth is _____ planet that
orbits it.
- (a) A — the — a
(b) A — the — the
(c) The — the — a
(d) The — the — the

- (8) Even if I _____ it all again, I _____ change a thing.
- (a) can do — will not
 - (b) can do — would not
 - (c) could do — will not
 - (d) could do — would not
- (9) A special mixture of chemicals is used to _____ the bones and prevent further damage.
- (a) perish
 - (b) preface
 - (c) preserve
 - (d) prolong
- (10) It is impossible for anyone to _____ the results with any degree of _____ because there are too many factors involved.
- (a) predict — accuracy
 - (b) premise — probability
 - (c) prescribe — integrity
 - (d) present — supposition
- (11) Even if there is only a small chance that you will win, it is still worth _____.
- (a) taking a break
 - (b) taking a look
 - (c) taking a shot
 - (d) taking the time

(12) A : Aren't you hungry?

B : _____

A : OK. We don't need to stop for breakfast, then.

- (a) No. I've already eaten.
- (b) Yes. I've already eaten.
- (c) No. I haven't eaten yet.
- (d) Yes. I haven't eaten yet.

(13) A : What are you doing?

B : I'm just _____ some of my old photos. I look really young in this one!

- (a) looking after
- (b) looking for
- (c) looking through
- (d) looking up

(14) Would you mind _____ this list of English verbs with me? I have a test tomorrow.

- (a) running across
- (b) running by
- (c) running off
- (d) running through

Questions (15)—(20) : Choose the most appropriate words and phrases to complete the conversation.

A : John says he is not going to Gavin's party on Saturday night.

B : I know. _____ (15) _____.

A : Why not? _____ (16) _____ ! It will be fun!

B : Haven't you heard about John's fight with Gavin?

A : No. _____ (17) _____ ?

B : Well, a few months ago, _____ (18) _____ his watch. When he got it back, it was broken, but Gavin claimed that he didn't know anything about it. They haven't spoken to each other since then.

A : I see. But _____ (19) _____ going to the party?

B : Well, John is a really good friend, and I think _____ (20) _____ if I went.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (15) | (16) | (17) |
| (a) Neither am I | (a) You are both coming | (a) What was it about |
| (b) Neither is he | (b) You can both come | (b) What was it for |
| (c) Neither will he | (c) You should both come | (c) What was the subject |
| (d) Neither will I | (d) You will both come | (d) What was the topic |
|
 | | |
| (18) | (19) | (20) |
| (a) John lent Gavin | (a) why can that stop you from | (a) he has been upset |
| (b) John borrowed Gavin | (b) why could that stop you from | (b) he is upset |
| (c) Gavin lent John | (c) why did that stop you from | (c) he will be upset |
| (d) Gavin borrowed John | (d) why would that stop you from | (d) he would be upset |

Question (21) : In which of the following sentences is the underlined word NOT used correctly?

- (A) My accountant recommended that I invest in a new company she is starting with her husband.
- (B) Species that are better able to adapt to their environment are more successful.
- (C) The biggest problem in measuring happiness is the question of how to define it.
- (D) The apartments on the top floor are already obtained, but the ones on the first floor are free.

Question (22) : In which of the following sentences is the underlined word NOT used correctly?

- (A) We estimate that our arrival will be delayed by about twenty minutes.
- (B) For patients over the age of forty-five, a tooth implant can be considered permanent.
- (C) The discussions are currently entering a very difficult phase.
- (D) All companies must be restricted with the Department of Business and Finance.

Question (23) : In which of the following sentences is the underlined word NOT used correctly?

- (A) The workers at this company are no longer represented by a union.
- (B) There are a number of potential questions with this suggestion.
- (C) This particular incident illustrates the scale of the problem.
- (D) The most attractive feature of this plan is the cost.

Question (24) : In which of the following sentences is the underlined word NOT used correctly?

- (A) The defendant in the case showed an obvious disregard for the victim's safety.
- (B) Walt Disney was one of the most prolific artists of his era.
- (C) Some conspiracy theorists believe that the moon landings never happened.
- (D) Patients who were suspicious of carrying the virus were quarantined in a special ward.

2

Read the following text and answer the questions below. (配点比率 48 %)

Thirty years ago, many Europeans saw multiculturalism — the idea of a society consisting of people from many different cultural backgrounds — as an answer to Europe’s social problems. Today, a growing number consider it to be a cause of them. That perception has led some mainstream politicians, including British Prime Minister David Cameron and German Chancellor Angela Merkel, to publicly denounce multiculturalism and speak out against its dangers. It has fueled the success of far-right parties and politicians across Europe, from the Party for Freedom in the Netherlands to the National Front in France. And in the most extreme cases, it has inspired obscene acts of violence.

How did this transformation come about? According to multiculturalism’s critics, Europe has allowed excessive immigration without demanding enough integration. This has caused social problems, undermined national identities, and led people to lose trust in their governments. Multiculturalism’s proponents, on the other hand, counter that the problem is not too much diversity but too much racism.

Different countries have followed distinct paths in their treatment of immigrants. For example, the United Kingdom has sought to give various ethnic communities equal roles in the political system, whereas Germany has encouraged immigrants to live separate lives and refused to grant them citizenship. 【 あ 】 The outcomes of these differing policies have also varied: in the United Kingdom, there has been communal violence; in Germany, Turkish communities have drifted further from mainstream society; and in France, the relationship between the authorities and North African communities has become extremely difficult. 【 い 】

Both proponents and critics of multiculturalism broadly accept the fact that mass immigration has transformed European societies by making them more diverse. 【 う 】 In 2013, more than ten million people, or just over 12 percent of the population, were born abroad. 【 え 】 From a historical perspective, however, the claim that these countries are more multicultural than ever is not as straightforward as it may seem.

In the years of the French Revolution, for instance, only half the population spoke French and only around 12 percent spoke it correctly. Modernizing and unifying France after the revolution required a traumatic and lengthy process of cultural, educational, political, and economic change. That effort created the modern French state and gave birth to notions of French (and European) superiority over non-European cultures. 【 お 】

One of the most common myths in European politics is that governments adopted multicultural policies because minorities wanted to assert their differences. 【 か 】

When large numbers of immigrants from the Caribbean, India, and Pakistan arrived in the United Kingdom during the late 1940s and 1950s to fill labor shortages, British officials feared that they might undermine the country's sense of identity.

The immigrants brought with them traditions and values from their homelands, of which they were often very proud. But they were rarely preoccupied with preserving their cultural differences, and they generally did not consider culture to be a political issue. What troubled them was not a desire to be treated differently but the fact that they were treated differently. Racism and inequality, not religion and ethnicity, were their key concerns. In the following decades, a new generation of black and Asian activists, forming groups such as the Asian Youth Movements and the Race Today Collective, acted on those grievances, organizing strikes and protests challenging workplace discrimination, deportations, and police violence.

【 き 】

Germany's road to multiculturalism was different from the United Kingdom's, although the starting point was the same. Like many countries in Western Europe, Germany faced (①) in the years following World War II and actively recruited foreign workers. Unlike in the United Kingdom, the new workers came not from (②) but from the countries around the Mediterranean: first from Greece, Italy, and Spain, and then from Turkey. They also came not as immigrants, still less as potential citizens, but as so-called Gastarbeiter (guest workers), who were expected to return to their countries when the German economy no longer required (③).

Over time, however, these guests, the vast majority of them Turks, went from being (④) to a permanent presence. This was partly because Germany continued to rely on their labor and partly because the immigrants, and more so their children, came to see Germany as (⑤). Nevertheless, the German state continued to treat them as outsiders and refuse them citizenship. German citizenship was, until recently, granted only if one's parents were citizens. The principle excluded from citizenship not just first-generation immigrants but also (⑥). In 1999, a new nationality law made it easier for immigrants to acquire citizenship. However, even today, most Turks remain outsiders. Out of (⑦) of Turkish origin in Germany today, only some 800,000 have managed to acquire citizenship.

Moving forward, Europe must rediscover a progressive sense of universal values. There has been a guiding assumption throughout Europe that immigration and integration must be managed through state policies and institutions. Yet real integration, whether of immigrants or of indigenous groups, is rarely brought about by the actions of the state; it is shaped primarily by civil society, by the individual bonds that people form with one another, and by the organizations they establish to further their shared political and social interests. It is the

erosion of such bonds and institutions that has proved so problematic. To repair the damage that has been caused, and to move towards a fairer and more equal society, Europe needs not so much new state policies as a new way of thinking about civil society.

(Adapted from Kenan Malik March, "The Failure of Multiculturalism," *Foreign Affairs*, April 2015. < <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/western-europe/2015-03-01/failure-multiculturalism> >)

Question (1) : Choose the word that correctly completes the sentence below.

According to the text, Europeans nowadays _____ perceive multiculturalism to be the reason for its social problems.

- (A) increasingly (B) intentionally (C) realistically (D) rightly

Question (2) : Choose from the sentences (A)—(H) the one which BEST fits each blank [あ]—[き]. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- (A) Although questions about cultural assimilation have certainly been important to politicians, they have not, until relatively recently, preoccupied immigrants themselves.
- (B) But everywhere, the overall consequences have been the same: broken societies, alienated minorities, and unhappy citizens.
- (C) France has rejected the idea of multiculturalism and encouraged immigrants to "assimilate," or become a part of mainstream French society.
- (D) In Austria, that figure was 16 percent; in Sweden, 15 percent; and in France and the United Kingdom, around 12 percent.
- (E) It also reinforced a sense of how socially and culturally mixed most of the population still was.
- (F) These efforts came to a climax in a series of riots that tore through the United Kingdom's inner cities in the late 1970s and early 1980s.
- (G) Though the results and reactions in different countries have differed, Europeans can take pride in their tolerance of immigrants from diverse backgrounds.
- (H) Today, Germany is the world's second most popular immigrant destination, after the United States.

Question (3) : Choose from the phrases (A)–(H) the one which BEST fits each blank (①)–(⑦). There is one extra phrase which you do not need to use.

- (A) an immense labor shortage
- (B) a temporary necessity
- (C) former colonies
- (D) their German-born children
- (E) their home
- (F) their services
- (G) the three million people
- (H) transition of newcomers

Question (4) : Write T, F, or N for each of the following statements.

T = the statement agrees with the text

F = the statement does not agree with the text

N = this information is not given in the text

- (A) Some European leaders have made negative statements about multiculturalism because public opinion has shifted.
- (B) Most European countries have followed similar policies regarding immigrants.
- (C) The highest levels of immigration were seen in the UK during the 1940s and 1950s.
- (D) Labour shortages were the main driving force behind immigration in both the UK and Germany.
- (E) The children of Turkish immigrants are now automatically granted German citizenship.
- (F) The writer of this article believes that public attitudes play a more important role in the integration of immigrants than government policies.