

## 2011 年度 入学 試験 問題

# 英 語 (問 題)

### 注 意

- 1) 英語の問題冊子は 8 ページあり，問題は 4 問である。白紙・空白の部分は下書きに使用してよい。
- 2) 別に解答用紙 1 枚があり，解答はすべてこの解答用紙の指定欄に記入すること。指定欄以外への記入はすべて無効である。
- 3) 解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入せよ。氏名を記入してはならない。  
また，\*印の欄には何も記入してはならない。
- 4) 問題冊子，解答用紙はともに持ち出してはならない。
- 5) 途中退場または試験終了時には，解答が他の受験生の目に触れないよう，解答用紙の上に問題冊子を重ねるなど十分配慮の上，監督者の許可を得た後に退出しなさい。

I 日本文の内容に合うように、[ ]内の語句を並べかえて、正しい英文にしてください。解答は\*の位置に来る語のみを記しなさい。(ただし、大文字にすべき語も小文字で記してある。)

1. 予防接種は、近代公衆衛生の一大業績である。

[modern/achievement/vaccination/is/public/of/great/a/health] .

[ \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ ] .

2. 彼の理論は事実に基づいていない。

[facts/is/theory/his/not/on/based] .

[ \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ ] .

3. 講義中は話を控えて下さい。

[talking/lecture/please/from/during/refrain/the] .

[ \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ ] .

4. 研究者は新たな治療開発のためにこの原理を利用している。

[cures/researchers/develop/to/principle/use/this/new] .

[ \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ ] .

5. 奴隷制はまだ多くの国に存在している。

[countries/exists/many/still/in/slavery] .

[ \_\_\_\_\_ \* \_\_\_\_\_ ] .

II 本文の内容に合うように、[ ]内の語句に、それぞれ指示されたアルファベットから始まる語を1語補って、正しい英文にきなさい。解答は補った語と、並べかえたときのその語の位置を番号で記きなさい。(ただし、大文字にすべき語も小文字で記してある。)

1. 私の性質として動物にむごいことはできない。

It [to/cruel to/is/my/be/out of/animals/n から始まる語].

It [ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ].

2. 彼の回復の見込みはどうか。

What [he/are/the/will/that/recover/c から始まる語] ?

What [ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ] ?

3. 血を見ただけで彼は吐き気がした。

The mere [blood/him/of/the/made/sick/s から始まる語].

The mere [ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ].

4. 医師たちは、手術をするのかどうか、決めなければならない。

[must/doctors/the/whether/carry/to/out/d から始まる語] the operation or not.

[ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ] the operation or not.

5. 私の両足にはまったく感覚がありません。

There is [a/in/my/complete/legs/of/sensation/a から始まる語].

There is [ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ].

### Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

There is only one recorded case in the medical literature that looks like a case of the placebo response curing cancer. It was reported back in 1957 by an American psychologist called Bruno Klopfer, and concerns a man whom Klopfer dubbed 'Mr Wright'. Mr Wright had advanced cancer of the lymph nodes (lymphoma), and was expected to die within a few weeks. The various treatments of last resort like radiotherapy and chemotherapy could not be used because he was anaemic. While he (ア : lie) in his bed, awaiting death, Mr Wright heard that a new anti-cancer drug called krebiozen was being tested at the same hospital. He asked his doctor to be given the new drug, and his doctor gave him a shot.

Within a few days of the injection, Mr Wright was a changed man. No longer lying in bed, he was walking around the ward, chatting happily with the nurses. The huge tumours dotted around his body had shrunk from the size of oranges to the size of golf balls. Soon after, he was released from the hospital, apparently free of malignancy.

Two months later the newspapers reported that krebiozen was worthless. Mr Wright apparently read about this. His tumours quickly returned, and he was back in hospital. At this point, his doctor did something that would today be forbidden: he lied to him. Suspecting that Mr Wright's health had improved because of his belief in the drug, the doctor told him that the newspapers were wrong, and that krebiozen was turning out to be a powerful cure for cancer. The only reason for the re-appearance of the tumours in Mr Wright's case, the doctor assured him, was that the dose he had been given came from an early version of the drug which had deteriorated while in the pharmacy. Fortunately for Mr Wright, the doctor went on, a new version of double-strength krebiozen was due to arrive at the hospital in two days' time. Two days later, the doctor started giving Mr Wright injections of pure water.

Again the tumours melted away, and Mr Wright lived for a further two months without symptoms. Then another newspaper announced the final report of the American Medical Association: nationwide tests really had shown krebiozen to be useless. Again, Mr Wright's tumours re-appeared, and within a few days he was back at the hospital. Two days after his re-admission, he was dead.

The story had been repeated many times in the literature on mind-body medicine, but it remains the only one of its kind. This in itself should make us suspicious since single cases can be misleading. True, the timing of the event is very suggestive. Both recoveries happened very shortly after Mr Wright's beliefs about his prognosis had gone from pessimistic to optimistic, and the re-appearance of the tumours occurred within a few days of the reverse change. But coincidences do happen.

To rule out coincidence, we would need to know what would have happened to Mr Wright if he had not been treated and consequently become so optimistic. Would he still have got better anyway? Of course, one will never know for sure. We cannot go back in time and observe what would have happened if his doctor had never given him the krebiozen or the water injections. We can, however, make an educated guess, based on what tends to happen to people with similar forms of cancer if they are untreated.

There are many types of cancer, each with its own typical sequence of events. A few, such ( ↑ ) lymphoma, are known to fluctuate spontaneously. In a high proportion of cases, the tumours grow and shrink without any treatment at all. The fact that Mr Wright was suffering from lymphoma rather than any other form of cancer means that it is quite possible that his two brief recoveries from the disease were simply spontaneous fluctuations, unrelated to the krebiozen or the water injections. The fact that the recoveries occurred just after each treatment could easily have been a coincidence. In fact, since no other similar stories have been recorded, this seems the most likely explanation.

Despite what some people may say, there is no evidence that the placebo response can cure cancer.

(Adapted from Dylan Evans, *Placebo: Mind over Matter in Modern Medicine*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004, pp. 18-20).

placebo : プラシーボ, またはプレサボ(気休めの薬, 偽薬)

lymph node : リンパ節

malignancy : 悪性

### 設問

(1) 次の英文が、本文の内容と一致している場合には T を、一致していない場合には F を記しなさい。

1. Doctors were not sure whether Mr Wright had cancer.
2. Mr Wright did not want to try the new drug.
3. Mr Wright had a surprising recovery after the doctor gave him a shot.
4. The newspapers reported that the krebiozen was a very effective drug.
5. The doctor told Mr Wright that a new version of krebiozen would be available in a couple of days.
6. The new version of the drug saved Mr Wright's life.
7. According to the author of the book, a single case like this is enough to prove that the placebo response can cure cancer.
8. The author of the book believes that coincidence is the most probable explanation for Mr Wright's case.

(2) ( ア ) の語を適切な形に直しなさい。直す必要のない場合はそのまま記しなさい。

(3) ( イ ) に入る最も適切な語を記しなさい。

IV 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Listening to Tom Standage talking about his new book, *An Edible History of Humanity*, I was reminded of a paper written by the anthropologist and author Jared Diamond in the late 1980's. Diamond described agriculture as 'the worst mistake in the history of the human race'. Farming was, he argued, a catastrophe from which we have never quite recovered. With agriculture came (ア) 'the social and sexual inequality, disease and tyranny that curse our existence.'

This is a unique interpretation of history that, at first glance, does not seem to match with reality. Walk into any supermarket today and the sheer abundance and variety on display takes your breath away. When it comes to food we are better off in almost every respect than the people of the Middle Ages, who in turn had easier lives than primitive men. And it is not just food. Agriculture has freed us from the daily struggle (イ) survival, allowing art and intellect to flourish. Without agriculture there would have been no pyramids, no industrial revolution, no internet, and certainly no landing on the Moon. Life would still be nasty, violent, and short. So what are Diamond, and now Standage, trying to prove?

In the first place, the view from the food court of your local supermarket is a perspective typical of the rich advanced countries. For the average subsistence farmer — the vast majority of the world's population — life is still pretty nasty, violent, and short. Secondly, while the evidence for those who believe that agriculture represents progress seems overwhelming, it is hard (ウ) prove. Studies of the few remaining hunter-gatherer societies show that these people work less hard than their farming neighbours and enjoy a much healthier and more varied diet. When asked why he (エ: have) not adopted agriculture, one Kalahari Bushman quoted by Jared Diamond replied, 'why should I, when there are so many *mongongo* nuts in the world?'

The evidence from archaeology supports the idea that hunter-gatherer societies were (オ: surprisingly) healthy. Skeletons from Greece and Turkey

show that average height at the end of the last Ice Age was around 175 cm. With the adoption of agriculture, the figure crashed and by 3000 BC reached a low of 160 cm. Comparative studies of tooth decay and of the scars left on bones by diseases like tuberculosis point to a similar conclusion.

So why did hunter-gather societies adopt agriculture? In a sense, the answer is obvious. As Jared Diamond admits, 'Just imagine a band of primitive men, exhausted from searching for nuts or chasing wild animals, suddenly gazing for the first time at a fruit-laden orchard or a pasture full of sheep. How many seconds do you think it would take them to appreciate the advantages of agriculture?' His point, however, is that farming is not without its downside.

(Adapted from Tom Feilden, 'Do hunter-gatherers have it right?', BBC World, 20 May 2009)

anthropologist : 人類学者

hunter-gatherer : 狩猟採集民

*mongongo* : モンゴンゴ(カラハリ砂漠の土壤に適している樹木で, その果実の中身はおいしく, 栄養価の高いナッツである。)

#### 設問

(1) 次の英文が, 本文の内容と一致している場合には T を, 一致していない場合には F を記しなさい。

1. According to Jared Diamond, the adoption of agriculture was the right decision for mankind.
2. According to the author of the article, agriculture has also brought abundance of food and helped the progress of civilisation.
3. The vast majority of farmers in developing countries have much harder and poorer lives than people in advanced societies.
4. The members of the hunter-gatherer societies work harder and have a less varied diet than farmers.
5. By 3000 BC, the average height of humans greatly increased from the last Ice Age.



(2) 下線部(ア)の意味に最も近いと思われるものを、次のA～Dの中から一つを選び、記号で答えなさい。

A : success

B : disaster

C : crime

D : strategy

(3) (イ)と(ウ)に入る最も適切な語を記しなさい。

(4) (エ)と(オ)の語を適切な形に直しなさい。直す必要のない場合はそのまま記しなさい。