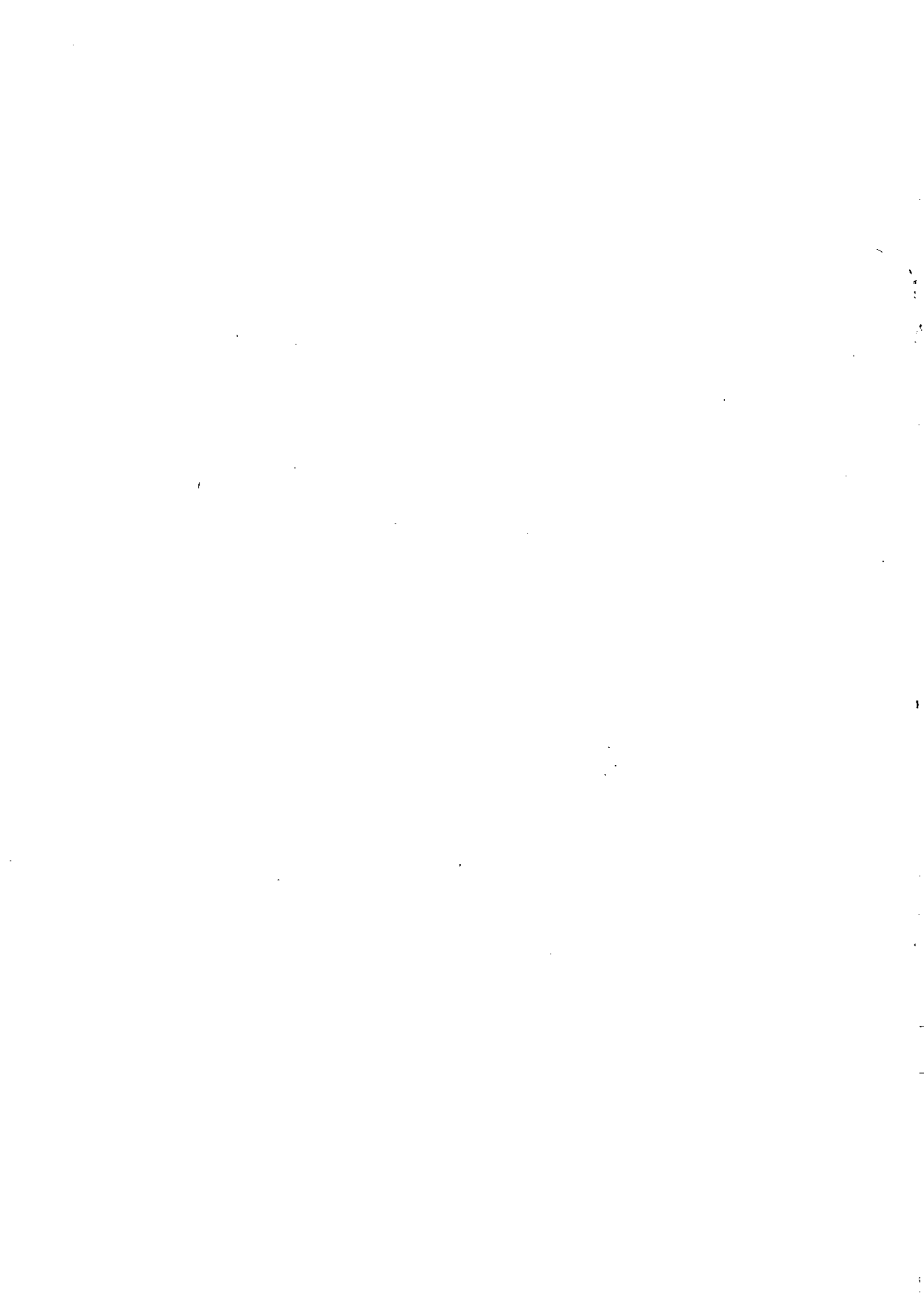


平成24年度

## 外国語問題

### 注意事項

- 1 問題冊子は、監督者が「解答始め」の指示をするまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題冊子は全部で18ページである。解答用紙は「外国語解答用紙（Ⅰ）英語」、「外国語解答用紙（Ⅱ）選択科目」の計2枚である。脱落等があった場合には申し出ること。
- 3 各解答用紙の所定欄に氏名、受験学部、受験番号（左右2か所）を忘れずに記入すること。また、「外国語解答用紙（Ⅱ）選択科目」には第4問で選択する科目名を所定欄に指示どおりに忘れず記入すること。
- 4 第4問は選択科目である。  
「英語」、「ドイツ語」、「フランス語」、「中国語」、「韓国・朝鮮語」より1科目を選択して解答すること。複数科目を解答した場合は、第4問の採点を行わない。
- 5 医学部医学科を志願する者は、選択科目（第4問）は必ず「英語」を解答すること。「英語」以外の科目を解答した場合は、その採点を行わない。
- 6 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。
- 7 解答以外のことを書いたときは、該当箇所の解答を無効とすることがある。
- 8 机上に各自の「受験票」と「大学入試センター試験受験票」を出しておくこと。
- 9 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。



第1問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(30点)

As an adult human being, you can communicate with me in a variety of ways. I can read what you write, listen to the words you speak, hear your laughter and your cries, look at the expressions on your face, watch the actions you perform, smell the scent you wear and feel your embrace. In ordinary speech we might refer to these interactions as 'making contact', or 'keeping in touch', and yet only (1) the last one on the list involves bodily contact. All the others operate at a distance. The use of words like 'contact' and 'touch' to cover such activities as writing, vocalization\* and visual signalling is, when considered objectively, strange and rather revealing\*. (2) It is as if we are automatically accepting that bodily contact is the most basic form of communication.

There are further examples of this. For instance, we often refer to 'gripping experiences', 'touching scenes' or 'hurt feelings', and we talk of a speaker who 'holds his audience'. In none of these cases (ア) there an actual physical grip, touch, feel or hold, but this does not seem to matter. The use of physical-contact metaphors provides a satisfying way of expressing the various emotions involved in the different contexts.

The explanation is simple enough. In early childhood, before we could speak or write, body contact was a dominant theme. Direct physical interaction with the mother was all-important and it (a) its mark. Still earlier, inside the womb\*, before we could see or smell, (イ) alone speak or write, (3) it was an even more powerful element in our lives. If we are to understand the many curious and often strongly inhibited\* ways in which we make physical contact with one another as adults, then we must start by returning to our earliest beginnings, when we were no more than embryos\* inside our mothers' bodies. (4) It is the intimacies of the womb, which we hardly ever consider, that will help us to understand the intimacies of childhood, which we tend to ignore because we take them so much for granted, and it is the

intimacies of childhood, re-examined and seen afresh, that will help us to explain the intimacies of adult life, which so often confuse, puzzle and even embarrass us.

The very first impressions we receive as living beings must be sensations of intimate body contact, as we float snugly\* inside the protective wall of the maternal uterus\*. The major input to the developing nervous system at this stage therefore takes the form of varying sensations of touch, pressure and movement. The entire skin surface of the unborn child is ( b ) in the warm uterine\* liquid of the mother. As the child grows and its swelling body presses harder against the mother's tissues, the soft embrace of the enveloping\* bag of the womb becomes gradually stronger, hugging tighter with each passing week. In addition, throughout this period <sup>(5)</sup>the growing baby is subjected to the varying pressure of the rhythmic breathing of the maternal lungs, and to a gentle, regular swaying motion whenever the mother walks.

Towards the end of pregnancy, in the last three months before birth, the baby is also capable of hearing. There is still nothing to see, taste or smell, but things that go bump\* in the night of the womb can be clearly ( c ). If a loud, sharp noise is made near to the mother's belly, it startles the baby inside and makes it jump. The movement can easily be recorded by sensitive instruments and may even <sup>(6)</sup>[ for / to / be / feel / the / it / enough / mother / strong ] herself. This means that during this period before birth the baby is undoubtedly capable of hearing the steady thump\* of the maternal heartbeat, 72 ( ウ ) every minute. It will become imprinted as the major sound-signal of life in the womb. -

(Desmond Morris, *Intimate Behaviour* より)

[注] vocalization 声に出すこと  
womb 子宮  
embryo (妊娠 8 週以内の)胎児  
maternal uterus 母の子宮  
enveloping = covering  
thump ドックドックいう音

revealing 意味深い  
inhibited 抑圧された  
snugly = comfortably  
uterine 子宮の  
things that go bump 不気味な物音

問 1 下線部 (1) が指す語句を、本文中から探して英語 (3 語) で書け。

問 2 下線部 (2) の表す内容を、日本語で説明せよ。

問 3 空所 (ア) ~ (ウ) に入る最も適切な英語 (各 1 語) を書け。

問 4 空所 (a) ~ (c) に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。ただし、同じ語を繰り返し用いてはならない。

① detected      ② bathed      ③ prolonged      ④ left

問 5 下線部 (3) が指す語句を、本文中から探して英語 (6 語) で書け。

問 6 下線部 (4) (5) を、日本語に訳せ。

問 7 下線部 (6) の単語を並べかえて、英文を完成せよ。

問 8 (a) ~ (e) のうち、本文の内容と一致するものを 2 つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (a) 幼児期だけでなく大人になってからも、コミュニケーションにおいて、身体的な非言語表現が最も重要である。
- (b) 幼児期における母親との身体的接触の親密さは、大人の生活におけるコミュニケーションのあり方を理解するうえで重要である。
- (c) 幼児期が、身体的接触の最も重要な時期である。
- (d) 母親の心臓の鼓動は、胎児の聴覚的経験として記憶に残る。
- (e) 母親の体内において胎児が最初に獲得する感覚は、聴覚である。

第2問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(30点)

While we may not face the threat of captivity\* like our animal counterparts, humans voluntarily create and follow systems that restrict some of our individual choices to benefit the greater good. We vote to create laws, enact\* contracts, and agree to be gainfully\* employed because we recognize that (1) the alternative is chaos. But what happens when our ability to rationally recognize the benefits of these restrictions conflicts with an instinctive aversion\* to them? The degree to which we are able to strike a balance of control in our lives has a significant (2) bearing on our health.

A decades-long research project known as the Whitehall Studies, conducted by Professor Michael Marmot of University College London, provides a powerful demonstration of how our perceptions of choice can affect our well-being. Beginning in 1967, researchers followed more than 10,000 British civil servants aged 20 to 64, comparing the health outcomes of employees from different pay grades. ( a ) the stereotype of the hard-charging boss who drops dead of a heart attack at 45, the studies found that although the higher-paying jobs came with greater pressure, employees in the lowest pay grade, such as doormen, were three times more likely to die from coronary\* heart disease than the highest-grade workers were.

In part, this was because lower-grade employees were ( ア ) likely to smoke and be overweight, and ( イ ) likely to exercise regularly, than their higher-grade (3) counterparts. But when scientists accounted for the differences in smoking, obesity\*, and exercise, the lowest-grade employees were still twice as likely to die from heart disease. Though the higher income that comes with being at the top of the ladder obviously enhances\* the potential for control in one's life, this isn't the sole explanation for the poorer health of the lower-grade employees. Even employees from the second-highest grade, including doctors, lawyers, and other professionals considered well-off\* by

society's standards, were at notably higher risk than their bosses.

( b ), the chief reason for these results was that pay grades directly correlated with the degree of control employees had over their work. The boss took home a bigger paycheck, but more importantly, he directed his own tasks as well as those of his assistants. Although a CEO's shouldering of responsibility for his company's profit is certainly stressful, it turns out that his assistant's responsibility for, say, collating\* an endless number of memos is even more stressful. (4)The less control people had over their work, the higher their blood pressure during work hours. Moreover, blood pressure at home was unrelated to the level of job control, indicating that the spike\* during work hours was specifically caused by lack of choice on the job. People with little control over their work also experienced more back pain, missed more days of work due to illness in general, and had higher rates of mental illness – the human equivalent of stereotypes\*, resulting in the decreased quality of life common to animals reared\* in captivity.

Unfortunately, the news only gets worse. Several studies have found that apart from the stressors\* at work, we suffer greatly due to elements of the daily grind\* that are beyond our control, such as interruptions, traffic jams, missing the bus, smog, and noisy or flickering\* fluorescent\* lights. The very agitation\* and muscle tension that enable quick, lifesaving movement in the wild can lead to frustration and backache in the modern world. Fight or flight was never intended to (5)address 6:30 a.m. wake-up calls or the long commute to a dead-end job. Because we can't recover with time, these continuous low-grade stressors can actually deteriorate\* health to a greater extent than infrequent calamities\* like getting fired or going through a divorce. ( c ) it comes to lack of control, often the devil is indeed in the details.

Is there any hope, then, for those who can't or choose not to climb the corporate ladder? The Whitehall Studies, though disturbing\*, suggest there is. (6)What affected people's health most in these studies wasn't the actual



level of control that people had in their jobs, but the amount of control they perceived themselves as having. True, the lower-ranked employees perceived less control on average than those higher up because their jobs actually offered less control, but within each position there was considerable variation in people's perceptions of their control and their corresponding measures of health. Thus, a well-compensated executive who feels helpless will suffer the same type of negative physiological\* response as a low-paid mailroom clerk.

(Sheena Iyengar, *The Art of Choosing* より)

[注] captivity 捕らわれること enact 制定する gainfully 有給で  
aversion = strong dislike coronary 冠状動脈の obesity 肥満  
enhance 強める well-off = rich collate 照合する spike 急上昇  
stereotypy 常同症 (ある無意味な動作または運動を絶えず繰り返すこと)  
rear 育てる stressor ストレス因子 grind 骨の折れる単調な仕事  
flicker (光が) 明滅する fluorescent 蛍光性の agitation 動揺  
deteriorate 悪化させる calamity = terrible and unexpected event  
disturbing = making you feel worried or upset physiological 生理学的な

問1 下線部 (1) の表す内容を、日本語で説明せよ。

問2 下線部 (2) (5) の意味として最も適切なものを下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- (2) ① effect or influence  
② bodily attitude; general manner  
③ direction or position  
④ durability

- (5) ① write postal directions on  
② speak or write to  
③ begin to deal with  
④ direct one's attention to

問3 空所 ( a ) ~ ( c ) にあてはまる語句を以下から選び、番号で答えよ。ただし、同じ語句を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- ① When                      ② Even                      ③ So to speak    ④ As it turned out  
⑤ Contradicting    ⑥ Although    ⑦ Following

問4 空所 ( ア ) ( イ ) に入る最も適切な英語 (各1語) を書け。

問5 下線部 (3) が指すものを、本文中から探して英語 (1語) で書け。

問6 下線部 (4) を以下のように書き換えた場合、空所に入る最も適切な英語 (各1語) を書け。

( カ ) people had ( キ ) control over their work, their blood pressure ( ク ) higher during work hours.

問7 下線部 (6) を、日本語に訳せ。

問8 仕事以外のストレスの原因を、本文中から3つ探して日本語で書け。

第3問 以下の文章は、2011年3月11日の東日本大震災によって生じた原発事故について述べたものである。下線部 (a) (b) (c) の内容を英語で表現せよ。(20点)

今回の問題で、原発を損得の問題、つまりは経済効率という観点からのみ見ることの背後にどれほど重大な見落としがあったのかが露わになりました。この問題を考えるということは、(a)私たちの世界には、私たちが想像もできないような出来事があり得るという科学技術の限界の問題について考えることであり、同時に人間はよかれと思ってしていても、必ず過ちを犯すものだという人間の行動の限界について理解を深めることだろうと思います。(b)私たちは、なにが解っていて、なにができるのかということを見ると同時に、なにが解らなくて、なにができないのかということを考える謙虚さを欠いていたのです。

思想の問題というのはそういうことであり、(c)エネルギーや水や空気について、損得や経済効率といったこととどのようにしたら切り離して論ずることができるのかということこそ、いま立ち上げなければならない思考だろうと思います。そして、この鼎談が、その第一歩となれば幸いです。

(内田樹・中沢新一・平川克美『大津波と原発』より)

[注] 鼎談 3人が向かい合って話をする事。

第4問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(20点)

Everybody trips on stairs at some time ( あ ) other. It has been calculated that you are likely to miss a step once in every 2,222 ( サ ) you use stairs, suffer a minor accident once in every 63,000 uses, a painful accident once in every 734,000, and need hospital attention once every 3,616,667 uses.

Eighty-four per cent of people who die in stair falls at home are sixty-five or older. This is not so much because the elderly are more careless on stairs, but because they don't get up so well ( シ ). Children, happily, only very rarely die in falls on stairs, though households with young children in them have ( い ) far the highest rates of injuries, partly because of high levels of stair usage and partly because of the ( ス ) things children leave on steps. Unmarried people are more likely to fall than married people, and previously married people fall more than both of those. People in good shape fall more often than people in bad shape, ( セ ) because they do a lot more bounding and don't descend as carefully and with as many rest stops as the tubby\* or infirm\*.

The best indicator of personal risk is ( う ) you have fallen much before. Accident proneness\* is a slightly controversial\* area among stair-injury epidemiologists\*, but it does seem to be a reality. About four persons in ten injured in a stair fall have been injured in a stair fall before.

People fall in different ways in different ( ソ ). Someone in Japan, for instance, is far more likely to be hurt in a stair fall in an office, department store or railway station ( え ) is anyone in the United States. This is not because the Japanese are more reckless\* stair users, but simply because Americans don't much use stairs in public environments. They rely on the ease and safety of lifts and escalators. American stair injuries overwhelmingly happen in the home – almost the only place where many Americans

submit themselves to regular stair use. For the same reason, females are far more likely to fall down stairs than men: they use stairs more, especially at home where falls most commonly ( タ ).

When we fall on stairs, we tend to blame ourselves and generally attribute the fall ( お ) carelessness or inattentiveness. In fact, design substantially influences the ( チ ) of whether you will fall, and how hurt you will feel when you have stopped bouncing. Poor lighting, absence of handrails, confusing patterns on the treads\*, risers\* that are unusually high or low, treads that are unusually wide or ( か ) and landings that interrupt the rhythm of ascent\* or descent are the principal design ( ツ ) that lead to accidents.

(Bill Bryson, *At Home* より)

[注] tubby ずんぐりした

infirm = physically weak

accident proneness 事故を起こしやすいこと

controversial 議論の余地のある

stair-injury epidemiologist 階段事故の専門家

reckless = careless

tread (階段の) 踏面・踏み板 riser 蹴り上げ板 (階段の踏み板の間の縦板)

ascent 上り

問1 空所 ( あ ) ~ ( か ) に入る最も適切な英語 (各1語) を書け。

問2 空所 ( サ ) ~ ( ツ ) に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。ただし、同じ語を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- (1) startling (2) largely (3) occur (4) faults  
 (5) extremely (6) occasions (7) likelihood (8) afterwards  
 (9) information (10) countries

