

# 英 語

(医 学 部)

— 2月2日 —

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入して提出しなさい。

**1** 次の英文を読み、問1～3は文を完成させ、問4～9は問いに答えなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つ選びなさい。

問10は指示に従ってTかFを選びなさい。

In many countries, analgesic painkillers are available in many retail outlets, from the downtown pharmacy to the neighborhood corner store, and even in some supermarkets. Over-the-counter (OTC) painkillers are those drugs that can be self-administered for short periods of time without the direction of a doctor. Accessible, inexpensive and easy to take, OTCs have their advantages, but there are drawbacks as well.

The most widely used analgesic medication in the world today is the OTC painkiller, aspirin. The active ingredient in aspirin is acetylsalicylic acid\*<sup>1</sup>, an estimated 40,000 tons of which is consumed each year, ranking it second only to alcohol as the most consumed drug in the world.

Aspirin is used to relieve minor aches and pains, to reduce fever, and as a medication to decrease swelling. As it serves as a type of blood thinner, aspirin is also used long-term, at low doses, to help prevent heart attacks in people at high risk.

This drug was first isolated by Felix Hoffmann, a chemist with the German company, Bayer, in 1899. The name “aspirin” was created by Bayer, and derived from *Spiraea ulmaria*, the botanical name for the herbal plant known as meadowsweet in English. Hoffmann discovered that this plant was a good source of acetylsalicylic acid.

Plant extracts had been used to treat headaches, pains, and fevers since antiquity. For example, the father of modern medicine, Hippocrates, who lived between 460 BC and 377 BC, left historical records describing the use of powders made from the bark and leaves of the willow tree to treat these symptoms.

Hoffmann’s drug rapidly proved popular in the first half of the 20th century, but its profitability soon led to fierce competition, and its market share declined after the introduction of its main rivals, paracetamol\*<sup>2</sup> in 1956, and ibuprofen\*<sup>3</sup> in 1969. Aspirin sales revived considerably in the last decades of the 20th century, and remain strong in the 21st century, largely because of its widespread use as a preventive treatment for heart attacks. It has also been suggested that taking aspirin before air travel may decrease the risk of deep-vein thrombosis (DVT). This condition is caused by the long period of sitting without exercise, not the air travel itself.

[ 1 ], fresh evidence suggests that the over-the-counter pain reliever may be a powerful tool in cancer prevention as well. A 2010 study by Oxford University, involving over 25,000 patients, showed that taking a small daily dose of aspirin for four to eight years substantially reduces mortality from a range of common cancers by at least 20%.

[ 2 ], despite its many apparent benefits, consumers need to be careful about taking too much aspirin, as they should be about any other painkiller, as it has proven side effects. Taking overly large doses too often can lead to stomach problems, as well as dizziness and excessive sweating.

\*<sup>1</sup> acetylsalicylic acid アセチルサリチル酸

\*<sup>2</sup> paracetamol パラセタモール(鎮痛解熱剤)

\*<sup>3</sup> ibuprofen イブプロフェン(消炎鎮痛剤)

問1 The main idea of the second paragraph is to explain \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. how popular aspirin is
- イ. who uses aspirin
- ウ. why aspirin is consumed
- エ. when aspirin is most used

問2 The main idea of the third paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. illustrate the types of medicine with which aspirin is used
- イ. explain the uses of aspirin for certain illnesses
- ウ. point out the drawbacks of aspirin for minor aches and pains
- エ. suggest better long-term uses of aspirin for general illnesses

問3 In the fourth paragraph, the writer mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. the process of making aspirin
- イ. the changes to aspirin
- ウ. the results of aspirin
- エ. the origin of aspirin

問4 In the fifth paragraph, which words best replace the term "antiquity"?

- ア. the recent past      イ. ancient times
- ウ. last century      エ. their discovery

問5 What caused the relative reduction in aspirin sales at one time?

- ア. Some similar painkillers were made and sold.
- イ. Users had to purchase aspirin from a doctor.
- ウ. Aspirin did not work for certain diseases.
- エ. People were considerably healthier at that time.

問6 According to the passage, why is it good to take aspirin before air travel?

- ア. Aspirin helps you sleep on the plane.
- イ. Aspirin is supposed to lower the possibility of DVT.
- ウ. Aspirin is effective when you are afraid of flying.
- エ. Aspirin keeps passengers alert while flying.

問7 Which word best replaces [ 1 ] in the passage?

- ア. Conversely      イ. Recently      ウ. Absolutely      エ. Unfortunately

問8 Which word best replaces [ 2 ] in the passage?

- ア. Previously      イ. To repeat      ウ. In brief      エ. However

問9 Which would be the most suitable title for this passage?

- ア. The Most Popular OTC Painkiller  
イ. Aspirin's Side Effects  
ウ. The History of OTC Medicine  
エ. Bayer's Top Chemist

問10 Based on the passage, which of the following is true or false? Mark "T" if the statement is true, mark "F" if the statement is false.

1. Aspirin is no longer popular in the 21st century.
2. Research has shown aspirin can be a treatment for cancer.
3. Aspirin is now said to be the second most consumed drug in the world.
4. Aspirin does not reduce the risk of heart attacks.
5. The English name of the plant from which aspirin was made is meadowsweet.

2

次の1～10の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. You (        ) to start work early tomorrow.  
ア. was        イ. are        ウ. will be        エ. have been
2. I would never (        ) of this.  
ア. dreamed        イ. have dreamed        ウ. dreaming        エ. had dreamed
3. She passed the job interview, (        ) surprised her family.  
ア. which        イ. what        ウ. whereby        エ. who
4. Your dog looks almost the same (        ) mine.  
ア. than        イ. to        ウ. between        エ. as
5. (        ) such wonderful scenery.  
ア. Never have I seen        イ. I have seen never        ウ. Have I never seen        エ. Seen I never have
6. I will call you when I (        ) from my trip.  
ア. will have returned        イ. returned        ウ. was returning        エ. return
7. As soon as I have finished, I (        ) my mother.  
ア. have phoned        イ. will phone        ウ. was phoning        エ. did phone
8. (        ) no bus service in this area, everyone has to own a car.  
ア. It being        イ. It been        ウ. There being        エ. There been
9. If I (        ) been given a few more minutes, I would have completed the task.  
ア. have        イ. was        ウ. had        エ. would
10. The boys I saw there were younger than (        ) you played soccer with.  
ア. them        イ. those        ウ. they        エ. that

3

次の1～10の英文を読み、下線部の意味に最も近い語を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. You look rather concerned.  
ア. decayed      イ. anxious      ウ. alternative      エ. determined
2. The organization is governed by a board of directors.  
ア. established      イ. educated      ウ. assembled      エ. administered
3. Her two dogs are among her most faithful friends.  
ア. jealous      イ. loyal      ウ. significant      エ. generous
4. He is undoubtedly responsible.  
ア. visibly      イ. possibly      ウ. certainly      エ. effortlessly
5. Please give us plenty of warning if you intend to leave.  
ア. notice      イ. fear      ウ. donation      エ. application
6. We couldn't get the manager's approval for the plan.  
ア. contempt      イ. conduct      ウ. consent      エ. confrontation
7. The teacher complimented the student's work.  
ア. praised      イ. criticized      ウ. assessed      エ. rejected
8. The doctor said the patient would get well soon.  
ア. adopt      イ. resolve      ウ. alter      エ. recover
9. Monica is a very considerate person.  
ア. substantial      イ. immense      ウ. satisfied      エ. thoughtful
10. He takes after his father.  
ア. respects      イ. resembles      ウ. repeats      エ. reminds

4

次の2つの会話文を読み、1、7、8は質問に答え、2～6は意味・内容に合うように文を完成しなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

Pat: Jane, I know it's been a busy week, but I'm afraid something else has come up...are you free this weekend?

Jane: Well, we were planning to visit David's parents on Saturday and take the kids to the zoo on Sunday.

Pat: I'm really sorry, but I've just heard that two important clients are arriving tomorrow, and I would like you to meet them at the airport in the morning and take them to their hotel.

Jane: That's OK...we can rearrange things with David's parents, and do everything together the day after tomorrow, and kill two birds with one stone.

Pat: Thanks very much...I'll email you the flight and hotel details this afternoon.

1. Why does Pat ask Jane if she is free this weekend?

- ア. Pat wants to go to the zoo with Jane.
- イ. Pat wants to visit Jane's relatives.
- ウ. Pat wants Jane to be out of town.
- エ. Pat wants Jane to do extra work.

2. David is most likely Jane's \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. father
- イ. employer
- ウ. colleague
- エ. husband

3. When Jane says, "kill two birds with one stone," she means she can \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. go to the zoo with David, his parents and the children on Sunday
- イ. go to the airport and the hotel on Saturday
- ウ. send Pat information about travel and accommodations today
- エ. tell David to do everything alone the day after tomorrow

4. Pat will email Jane this afternoon, so that Jane \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. knows which plane Pat has to catch
- イ. can do everything on Sunday
- ウ. knows what to do tomorrow
- エ. can make a reservation for Pat

Fred: Hi, Sally. I like your new bike, but you know we're not allowed to park here anymore, right?

Sally: What? You're kidding! We always leave them here. It's so handy for the first period classes.

Fred: I know, but they've introduced some new rules. Didn't you see? We have to park around the back of the sports center. I guess you also didn't hear about having to get our bikes registered and having to pay 10 dollars for a bike permit.

Sally: I don't believe it! Whatever for?

Fred: Well, it's true. They say it's to increase security on campus since there have been a few thefts recently. You have to get the permit from the main office by the end of this month.

Sally: Well, I'd better do it after class, I suppose. But I'm not happy about it. Anyway, now I have to take the bike to the new place. I hope I am not late for class.

5. Sally says, "I don't believe it!" because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. she is satisfied with her new bike
- イ. she is surprised by what Fred said
- ウ. she already heard about the new rules
- エ. she is impressed by what Fred did

6. When Sally says, "I'm not happy about it," she means \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. she doesn't like the first period class
- イ. she wants to get a new bike
- ウ. she wants Fred to change his mind
- エ. she doesn't like the new rules

7. Where will Sally probably go next?

- ア. Sally's first period class
- イ. the main office
- ウ. the back of the sports center
- エ. Sally's house

8. Where is this conversation most likely taking place?

- ア. outside a school building
- イ. in a classroom
- ウ. in a park
- エ. outside a bike shop



5

次の問1～4の英文を読み、話の流れに沿って意味が通るように並べ替えた場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- 問1
1. I didn't know which was worse – the heat or the insects!
  2. But then a whole load of flies came in, too.
  3. So I had to open all the windows to let some fresh air in.
  4. It was so hot yesterday, but the air-conditioning didn't work.

ア. 1 → 4 → 2 → 3      イ. 1 → 2 → 3 → 4  
ウ. 4 → 3 → 2 → 1      エ. 4 → 1 → 3 → 2

- 問2
1. However, it is much easier to give vaccines on a sugar lump.
  2. Until that time, vaccines had usually been given by injection.
  3. Albert Sabin developed the first oral polio vaccine in the 1950s.
  4. Using this technique, polio has been practically eliminated.

ア. 4 → 2 → 3 → 1      イ. 3 → 4 → 2 → 1  
ウ. 3 → 2 → 1 → 4      エ. 4 → 1 → 3 → 2

- 問3
1. However, hand-made suits are still available, though very expensive.
  2. Instead of a day to make a suit by hand, one could now be made in an hour.
  3. The invention of the sewing machine in 1857 revolutionized the lives of many.
  4. This marked the beginning of cheap machine-made clothing.

ア. 3 → 2 → 4 → 1      イ. 2 → 3 → 4 → 1  
ウ. 2 → 3 → 1 → 4      エ. 3 → 1 → 4 → 2

- 問4
1. Good healthy foods are those containing Omega 3s.
  2. There is a lot of evidence that these acids have many beneficial effects.
  3. As a result, food manufacturers are adding them to common foods.
  4. These are fatty acids which are not produced by the human body.

ア. 1 → 2 → 3 → 4      イ. 1 → 4 → 2 → 3  
ウ. 2 → 4 → 1 → 3      エ. 2 → 1 → 4 → 3

6

次のグラフを見て、英文の空所(1)~(4)に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれア~エの中から一つ選びなさい。

### Employment by Employment Pattern (2011)<sup>1)</sup>

(Thousands)

	Employees <sup>2)</sup>	Regular staff	Percentage	Non-regular staff	Percentage
Total	49,180	31,850	64.8	17,330	35.2
Males	27,450	22,000	80.1	5,450	19.9
Females	21,730	9,850	45.3	11,880	54.7

1) Excluding Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures. 2) Excluding company executives.  
Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

  

### Employment Pattern by Gender and Age (2011)<sup>1)</sup>

1) Excluding Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.  
Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

— 総務省統計局 HP (www.stat.go.jp) → Statistical Handbook of Japan 2012 [Chapter12 Labor] より抜粋 —

The upper table shows the employment pattern for male and female employees in Japan. Overall, approximately two-thirds of (1). The chart also indicates that the number of regular male staff members is (2) the number of non-regular male staff members.

The two lower graphs show the changes in employment patterns according to age and gender. From the age of 25-34 to 65 and over, the percentage of females employed as non-regular staff (3). The percentage of males employed as non-regular staff tends to rise later in life. After the age of 65, approximately (4) of male employees are no longer regular staff members.

- (1) ア. total employees are classified as regular staff  
 イ. total employees are classified as non-regular staff  
 ウ. male employees are classified as non-regular staff  
 エ. female employees are classified as regular staff
- (2) ア. slightly greater than    イ. much greater than    ウ. slightly less than    エ. much less than
- (3) ア. falls and then rises    イ. rises and then falls    ウ. rises steadily    エ. falls steadily
- (4) ア. 10%    イ. 30%    ウ. 50%    エ. 70%

7

次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

About a quarter of private hospitals in this country are facing financial problems, according to a survey conducted by a research group. The survey shows that for 24 percent of hospitals, the cost of providing medical services exceeded the<sup>(1)</sup>  
income received. The worst performing institutions appear to be relatively small hospitals in large cities. The main<sup>(2)</sup>  
cause seems to be the fact that the number of patients in small hospitals has significantly declined. Because of this and other factors, there is a gap between expenditure and revenue.

8

次の文章中の下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

Dear Dr. Takahashi,

I am pleased to hear that you will be able to attend our annual conference. 今年は東京で開催しますので、よろしければ<sup>(1)</sup>  
ゲストスピーカーとしての講演をしていただけないでしょうか。 I would be delighted if you could accept. ところ<sup>(2)</sup>  
で、今月末までに出版社に提出しなくてはならない私達の本の最終原稿をお持ちできるでしょう。

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Jim Davis