

2014 年度入学試験問題(前期)

英 語 (問 題)

注 意

- 1) 英語の問題冊子は 9 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。

2014年度前期入学試験問題 英語 (問題) 訂正

1 ページ 大問：I A 空所(1)の問題文

訂正箇所： other's を others' に変更する

◆他人の問題に口出しするのが私の仕事だ。

Poking my (1) into other's affairs is my job.

↓

Poking my (1) into others' affairs is my job.

2 ページ 大問：I A 空所(8)の問題文

訂正箇所： and を that に変更する

◆我々にはすぐにやらなければならない仕事は現在手元にある。

We have the job in (8) now and should be done soon.

↓

We have the job in (8) now that should be done soon.

3 ページ 大問：II 小問：2 の問題文

訂正箇所： 19th を nineteenth に変更する

2. 19世紀の物理学の発見について何か言えますか。

Can you [about / of / tell / the discoveries / us / a から始まる語] physics in the nineteenth century?

Can you [① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥] physics in the 19th century?

↓

Can you [① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥] physics in the nineteenth century?

9 ページ 大問：IV 小問：2 の指示文

訂正箇所： 「に」を挿入する

(2) () 入る最も適した語を入れなさい。

↓

(2) () に入る最も適した語を入れなさい。

I I AからI Cの各設問に答えなさい。

I A ()に入る単語を、語群から選び、必要があれば適当な形に変えて、記入しなさい。ただし、単語は1度しか使えないものとする。

arm eye foot footstep hand heart mind nose tongue thumb

◆他人の問題に口出しするのが私の仕事だ。

Poking my (1) into other's affairs is my job.

◆私が気になったのは彼女の服の着こなし方です。

It was the way she dressed that caught my (2).

◆人々は減税をもろ手を上げて歓迎した。

The public greeted the tax cuts with open (3).

◆私は彼が我々の要求を断ったのではないかと思う。

I'm afraid he said (4)-down to our request.

◆ドアを通るときには頭に注意してください。

When you go through the door, (5) your head.

◆私は委員会のもたついた進行に歯止めがかかればいいと思う。

I wish the committee would stop dragging its (6).

◆何をやるにも彼はいい加減な気持ちでやる。

Everything he does, he does in a half-(7) way.

◆我々にはすぐにやらなければならない仕事は現在手元にある。

We have the job in (8) now and should be done soon.

◆あの国は日本を手本にしているように思える。

That country seems to be following in Japan's (9).

◆礼儀正しい言葉を使わずして、どうして出世などできよう。

Without a civil (10), how can you expect to get ahead?

I B 日本語の意味に合うように()に、指定されたアルファベットから始まる語を入れなさい。

発展途上国の安定と繁栄は、先進国に間接に経済的な利益をもたらすことは明らかであるが、これは特に日本について言える。

It is evident that the stability and prosperity of (11 : d) countries will (12 : i) bring economic (13 : b) to advanced nations, and this may be said particularly about Japan.

I C ()に入る最も適当な語句を入れなさい。

◆A graph of (14) proportion becomes a straight line. A graph of inverse proportion becomes a curve.

◆(15) straight lines are the same distance apart everywhere and never cross each other however long they extend.

◆A (16) is the rate of something with the base quantity taken as one hundred.

II []のなかの語句に、指定されたアルファベットから始まる語を補い、並べ換えて、正しい英文にしてください。解答は指定されたアルファベットから始まる語を記し、かつ、その語の位置を番号で記してください。

- 1 君はもう 20 歳になったのだから、自分の行動に責任を取らなければなりません。

Now that you have turned 20, you have to [for/take/you/what/r から始まる語] do.

Now that you have turned 20, you have to [① ② ③ ④
⑤] do.

- 2 19 世紀の物理学の発見について何か言えますか。

Can you [about/of/tell/the discoveries/us/a から始まる語] physics in the nineteenth century?

Can you [① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥] physics in the 19th century?

- 3 最初の本が出版された時、われも忘れるほどうれしさを感じました。

I was [beside/joy/my first book/when/with/m から始まる語] was published.

I was [① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥] was published.

- 4 都市に住む人は空間のなさを我慢しなければなりません。

Citizens in big cities [endure/have/of/the/to/l から始まる語] space.

Citizens in big cities [① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥] space.

- 5 日本人はもっと上手にほめ言葉を使うべきでしょう。

The Japanese [compliments/make/of/should/u から始まる語] more skillfully.

The Japanese [① ② ③ ④ ⑤] more skillfully.

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Sugar. Honey. Maple syrup. Molasses. High fructose corn syrup. All of these are “added sugars,” and you are probably eating—and drinking—too much of them.

So says the latest report from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Researchers at the CDC’s National Center for Health Statistics examined survey data from thousands of American adults to figure out whether we’re following the 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. These guidelines advise us to [ア : intake/limit/of/our/total] added sugars, fats and other “discretionary calories” to between 5% and 15% of total calories consumed every day.

イ : It should come as no surprise that Americans as a whole are blowing past the 15% limit. In fact, the new report finds that from 2005 to 2010 we got 13% of our total calories from added sugar alone, according to the CDC report. This is a problem (ウ) just because sugar is full of calories that cause us to gain weight, but because sugary items often displace fruits, vegetables and other foods that contain essential nutrients.

Overall, men consumed more sugar per day (an average of 335 calories) than women (239), the researchers found. But as a percentage of total calories consumed per day, men and women were pretty (工)—12.7% vs. 13.2%.

Adults tended to eat the most sugar in their 20s and 30s, with consumption falling steadily over time. For instance, men between 20 and 39 ate and drank 397 calories of added sugar per day, on average, while men in their 40s and 50s consumed an average of 338 such calories per day and men in the 60+ crowd consumed 224 calories of added sugar daily. For women, the daily consumption (才) at 275 calories in the 20-39 age group before falling to 236 calories for those 40 to 59 and a mere 182 calories for those 60 and older. For both men and women, added sugar’s contribution to total calories fell steadily from the 14% range to the 11% range.

African Americans got (力) of their calories from added sugars — 14.5% for men and 15.2% for women — than whites (12.8% for men, 13.2% for women) or Mexican Americans (12.9% for men, 12.6% for women). The differences between whites and Mexican Americans were not statistically (幸).

The researchers also discovered that the poorer people were, the bigger the role that added sugars played in their diets. Women in the lowest income category got 15.7% of their calories from sugar, compared with 13.4% for women in the middle income category and 11.6% for women with the highest incomes. For men, the corresponding figures were 14.1%, 13.6% and 11.5%.

Although sugar-sweetened soda is the single biggest source of added sugars in the American diet, beverages overall accounted for only (ク) of added sugars consumed by adults, compared with two-thirds from food. In addition, about 67% of added sugars from food were eaten at home, along with 58% of added sugars from drinks.

The researchers noted some differences between their findings for adults and [ク : about/have/other/reported/studies/what] children and teens. For example, the contribution of added sugars to total daily calories was comparable for black and white children and lower for Mexican-American children. And, children and teens of all income levels get the same proportion of daily calories from added sugars.

Added sugars do not include the sugars that occur naturally in fruit and milk. As the name implies, added sugars are used as ingredients in prepared and processed foods and drinks. For the (コ) of the analysis, other forms of added sugar included brown sugar, raw sugar, corn syrup, corn syrup solids, malt syrup, pancake syrup, fructose sweetener, liquid fructose, anhydrous dextrose, crystal dextrose and dextrin.

[Karen Kaplan “Addicted to added sugar? It’s 13% of calories consumed by Americans” May 1, 2013, LA Times]

- 1 [ア] [ケ]の語句を正しい順に並べ換えなさい。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。

[ア: _____ * _____]

[ケ: _____ * _____]

- 2 (ウ)(カ)(ク)に入る語句を記しなさい。

- 3 (エ)(オ)(キ)(コ)に入る語を、次から選び、必要があれば適当な形に変えて記しなさい。

even peak sake significant

- 4 下線部イを日本語に直しなさい。

IV 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The new health care reform law in the United States will require everyone to have health insurance. People who avoided going to the doctor because they had no insurance will be more likely to visit primary care physicians for minor illnesses. But there's a shortage of primary care doctors, and nurse practitioners, who have advanced nursing training, are hoping to fill the gap.

Leslie Henry and Maura Constance are nurse practitioners at the Arlington Free Clinic in Arlington, Virginia. Henry is examining a woman who has allergies. "Well, you definitely look like you have allergies," she says.

A nurse practitioner is a registered nurse who has completed advanced nursing education. "Nurse practitioners have a lot of the same functions as doctors. We take classes that look at different systems in the body. The same thing a doctor would take," says Constance.

They learn how to diagnose and manage common illnesses like colds, or chronic problems such as diabetes and heart disease. "We assess their medical problems and we come up with a treatment plan. We write prescriptions," says Henry.

For years, nurse practitioners have been playing a larger role in the nation's health care, especially in regions with few doctors.

Jan Towers is Director of Policy for the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners. "There are also shortages in terms of having providers who will work with the elderly. Nurse practitioners are particularly prepared to work with those kinds of people and in those kinds of settings because of community health preparation that we get in our nursing programs," she says.

States regulate nurse practitioners and laws vary on what they are permitted to do. Most nurse practitioners are overseen by a physician.

With the shortage of primary care physicians, 28 states are considering expanding the authority of nurse practitioners. This includes practicing without

a doctor's supervision and prescribing narcotics such as morphine for pain. "Given that there is going to be a need for primary care providers, and nurse practitioners are highly qualified primary providers who have been underutilized to date. And they will be able to be part of what we think () a solution to getting primary care providers to everybody," she says.

The American Medical Association (the largest association of U.S. physicians) argues that the shortage of doctors is no reason to put nurses in charge. The group says the quality of medical care will drop if nurse practitioners are given more authority. Instead, it says, more primary care doctors should be trained.

But that may be hard to do since primary care physicians earn much less than specialists. Dr. Winston Liew, is a primary care physician in Fairfax, Virginia. He says studies on the effectiveness of nurse practitioners have been too small to be conclusive. "I think we still need to do more evaluation. It's obviously a very important skill, but I think it doesn't really encompass what primary care physicians do," he says.

Studies have shown nurse practitioners are better at listening to patients than doctors, and they make good decisions about when to refer patients for specialized care.

Leslie Henry says she'd like to see nurse practitioners have more independence. "Nurse practitioners provide good care and certainly the studies have supported that. Also, nurse practitioners get paid a lot less than a medical doctor and that means maybe we can provide affordable care," she says.

She says she enjoys helping people. Her frustration is that—like for doctors—there are too many patients and not enough time to spend with them. [Deborah Block "Nurse Practitioners Expand Role in US Health Care" May 14, 2010 VOA News]

(1) 本文の内容に合っている英文には○を、合っていない英文には×をつけなさい。

ア If you want to become a nurse practitioner, you need to take some classes that are the same as those a doctor would take.

イ Nurse practitioners can propose a treatment plan, but have no right to write a prescription.

ウ Nurse practitioners are ready to take care of elderly patients because they have completed a program for that.

エ Each state has a different law on nurse practitioners' authority, but most of them can practice without a doctor's supervision now.

オ The American Medical association is against giving nurse practitioners more authority because primary care doctors will lose their jobs if this is done.

カ Dr. Winston Liew thinks nurse practitioners should have the same authority as primary care physicians do.

キ According to studies, nurse practitioners show better performance in certain aspects than physicians do.

ク Leslie Henry complains that she cannot get paid enough in spite of the length of the time she has to spend with her patients.

(2) () 入る最も適した語を入れなさい。