

一般入試 英語

I 次の(ア)~(ソ)の空欄に入るもっとも適当な語句を、それぞれ①~④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) About six years ago I decided that I () learn Arabic, which turns out to be a supremely logical language.

- ① would ② will ③ might ④ may

(イ) As authorities can tell (), having a strong social network is crucial to our health.

- ① you ② me ③ them ④ it

(ウ) () I want you to think about for a moment is what happens after you do it.

- ① What ② How ③ When ④ Why

(エ) How do we make an election system completely verifiable, () keeping the votes absolutely secret?

- ① whether ② whenever ③ while ④ where

(オ) An amazing fact is (), given the right environment and the right nutrients, a cancer cell has the potential to go on growing forever.

- ① that ② what ③ which ④ whose

(カ) The junk food industry is really great at figuring out what's the most ().

- ① pleasure ② pleased ③ pleasurable ④ pleasurably

(キ) The new method looked great, but there was a () big problem with it.

- ① much ② far ③ rarely ④ pretty

(ク) To () you just one example, we love crunchiness in what we eat.

- ① give ② have ③ tell ④ make

(ケ) We have a solution and now have the answer () our question.

- ① of ② in ③ on ④ to

(コ) That is an unlucky man's life, and () are, it's going to be a long one.

- ① there ② chances ③ hopes ④ pains

(サ) (), power corrupts, and so people will do lots of bad things to get power and to stay in power.

- ① Fortunately ② Unfortunately ③ Fortunate ④ Unfortunate

(シ) As a songwriter, I'm familiar with how melody and words come out of ().

- ① nowhere ② everywhere ③ anywhere ④ somewhere

(ス) He states the belief that celebrities should use their popularity for a good ().

- ① fun ② cause ③ sense ④ ground

(セ) I've spent the last decade () myself to pain and humiliation.

- ① subject ② subjects ③ to subject ④ subjecting

(ソ) Products () breakfast cereals and household cleaners gain economics of scale through distribution and marketing.

- ① like ② alike ③ unlike ④ likewise

Ⅱ 次の(ア)～(オ)はAとB二人の対話である。空欄に入れるのもっとも適当な文または語句を、それぞれ①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) A: Are you going to go back to your hometown after graduation?

B: (), but that has always been my plan.

- ① There is no doubt in my mind
- ② That is something I have never understood
- ③ There is no way that will not occur
- ④ There is no knowing what will happen in the future

(イ) A: Things haven't been the same since I broke up with my girlfriend.

B: Well, it doesn't help that she's now going out with your best friend.

A: I know. That's why I () just now.

- ① tried not to look at him
- ② didn't mind talking to him
- ③ enjoy visiting them
- ④ break up with him

(ウ) A: Does this tie go with this blue shirt?

B: It does. But don't you think it better to wear your white shirt?

A: I would if I could. But ().

B: You should really be more careful.

- ① I tried it on
- ② it suits me
- ③ it needs washing
- ④ you have it on

(エ) A: This is the most beautiful painting I have ever seen.

B: Better put your phone back in your pocket. You're not () here.

A: Thanks for warning me. I didn't see the sign.

- ① supposed to take pictures
- ② allowed to paint
- ③ going to stay
- ④ ready to leave

(才) A: Welcome to our home. We've never hosted an exchange student before.

B: I'm so excited to be here. Is the school nearby? I don't want to get lost.

A: You won't. The school is () over there.

- ① ten minutes by bus right
- ② just behind that big building
- ③ right around the next block
- ④ in the next town

Ⅲ 次の(ア)～(コ)の各英文の下線部のうち、もっとも不適當と思われるものを①～④のうちから一つ選びなさい。

(ア) A: How many do you go to the movies?
① ② ③

B: Twice a month.
④

(イ) A: My daughter is running around with that doctor in this hospital.
① ②

B: Give her an apple one day.
③ ④

(ウ) A: What seem to be the problem today?
①

B: Well, I have a heavy cough and a sore throat, as well as a fever since yesterday.
② ③ ④

(エ) Please find attaching the revised version of the file incorporated with your kind comments.
① ② ③ ④

(オ) There are many tall glass buildings on both side of the street.
① ② ③ ④

(カ) A black and white dog were running after a bird when he came back from shopping.
① ② ③ ④

(キ) The president guaranteed every woman in employment the right to 2 year's childcare leave on full pay.
① ② ③ ④

(ク) According to the source, Lake Baikal is larger than any other lake in Japan.
① ② ③ ④

(ケ) We must compliance with the Endangered Species Act to protect the habitats of plants and animals at risk of dying out.
① ② ③ ④

(コ) May your hard work be rewarded and you become a good doctor with the spirit of contributing to community medicine at the same time international perspectives!
① ② ③ ④

IV 次の2つの文章を読み、それぞれに続く設問に答えなさい。*が付いている語には注がある。

(英文 1)

More than 70 million Indian children suffer from iodine* deficiency disorder (IDD), which can lead to mental retardation. A total of 200 million are at risk. IDD in many parts of Africa is equally daunting. The primary source of iodine for most Indians is salt. Indians do eat a lot of salt, but only 15 percent of the salt sold in India is iodized. Iodine is added by spraying salt with potassium iodate* (KI O3) or potassium iodine (KI) during manufacturing. Salt, to be effective as a carrier of iodine, must retain a (ア) of 15 parts per million of iodine. Even iodized salt in India loses its iodine content during the harsh conditions of storage and transportation. Indian cooking habits account for further iodine loss. The challenge in India (and similar markets in Africa) is clear: How do we create iodized salt that will not lose its iodine content during storage, transportation, and cooking but will release iodine only on ingesting cooked food?

In an effort to address the immense iodine loss in Indian salt, Hindustan Lever Ltd. (HLL), a (イ) subsidiary of Unilever*, recognized that chemicals can be protected by macro and molecular encapsulation. HLL first attempted macro encapsulation (similar to coating medicine with a covering). Although this process kept the iodine intact, it was difficult to guarantee the exact amount of iodine as the miniscule size of the salt crystals complicated the process. HLL thus decided to try molecular encapsulation. Called K 15 (K for potassium, 15 ppm), the technology encapsulates iodate particles between inorganic layers, protecting iodine from harsh external conditions. The inorganic layers are designed to only interact with and dissolve in highly acidic environments (that is, a pH level of 1 to 2, as in the stomach). Here, iodine is released only upon ingesting food, only negligibly before that. The tests to validate this technology under the harsh conditions of Indian spices and cooking methods required that the researchers resort to techniques developed by the Indian Atomic Energy Agency, using radioactive tracers. The tracers did not alter the chemistry of the iodine but could detect it throughout the simulated cooking process. To be marketable, though, the iodized salt so developed must also retain its attractiveness (whiteness, textures) and, needless to say, must be priced comparable to iodized salt using the traditional methods (ineffective as a carrier of iodine) and noniodized salt. The technical breakthrough in applying molecular encapsulation of iodine in salt is now a patented process. Unilever is already leveraging* this innovation from HLL to other countries such as Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Kenya, where IDD is a problem.

(Adapted from C.K. Prahalad, *The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid*, 2009)

iodine ヨウ素

iodate ヨウ素酸

Unilever ユニリーバ(スキンケア, ヘアケア, 調味料, 洗剤などの消費財メーカー)

leverage (技術・人材など)を活用する

(ア) Fill in the blank (ア).

- ① premium
- ② minimum
- ③ maximum
- ④ deficit

(イ) In the context of the passage, what is the word closest in meaning to “subsidiary”?

- ① headquarters
- ② office
- ③ extension
- ④ branch

(ウ) Why does the writer feel molecular encapsulation is of such importance?

- ① He thinks chemical advances are important for developing countries only.
- ② He believes that developing countries can solve their own problems.
- ③ He is interested in promoting macro encapsulation.
- ④ He thinks molecular encapsulation can be used in other countries as well.

(エ) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Too much salt intake can lead to mental problems.
- ② Traditional Indian cooking leads to an increase in the amount of iodine.
- ③ Iodine is not naturally present in salt.
- ④ The acceptable percentage for iodine loss is 15 percent.

(オ) According to the passage, what is the main problem in iodizing salt?

- ① Coating the salt crystals is difficult because they are so large.
- ② The iodine must remain intact until it enters the stomach.
- ③ The transportation and storage of salt is difficult in India.
- ④ Macro encapsulation is an expensive process for a developing country.

(カ) What can be inferred from the passage?

- ① Macro encapsulation is as effective as molecular encapsulation.
- ② Molecular encapsulation produces salt that looks and feels the same as regular salt.
- ③ Macro encapsulation is an organic process.
- ④ Both macro and molecular encapsulation are too expensive to be useful.

(キ) According to the passage, which of the following is false?

- ① IDD is a serious condition that affects people in many countries.
- ② HLL produced a reasonably priced iodized salt.
- ③ Indian cooking does not use salt.
- ④ Inorganic layers allow the iodine to be released in the stomach.

(ク) According to the passage, what was the primary role of the Indian Atomic Energy Agency?

- ① To develop a way to iodize salt.
- ② To supply the technology to test the amount of iodine released in the process.
- ③ To stimulate radioactive waste in the cooking process.
- ④ To change the salt by using radioactive tracers.

(ケ) Which of the following is true?

- ① Most of the salt sold in India is iodized.
- ② Coating medicine with a covering is an example of molecular encapsulation.
- ③ Iodine is most commonly found in Africa.
- ④ The stomach is a naturally acidic environment.

(コ) Choose a suitable title for the passage:

- ① Chemistry Improves Lives in India
- ② Iodine Deficiency Disorder
- ③ Salt Travels to India
- ④ New Use for Old Salt

(英文 2)

People who are physicians have been trained to believe that it is a scientific objectivity that makes them most effective in their efforts to understand and resolve the pain others bring them, and a mental distance that protects them from becoming wounded by this difficult work. It is an extremely demanding training. Yet objectivity makes us far more vulnerable emotionally than compassion or a simple humanity. Objectivity separates us from the life around us and within us. We are wounded by that life just the same; it is only the healing which cannot reach us. Physicians pay a terrible personal price for their hard-won objectivity. Objectivity is not whole. In the objective stance no one can draw on their own human strengths, no one can cry, or accept comfort, or find meaning, or pray. No one who is untouched by it can really understand the life around them either.

Sir William Osler, one of the fathers of modern medicine, is widely quoted as having said that objectivity is the essential quality of the true physician. What he actually said is different and far more profound than that. The original quote was in Latin and it is the Latin word *aequanimatas* which is usually translated as “objectivity.” But *aequanimatas* means “calmness of mind,” or “inner peace.” Inner peace is certainly the ultimate resource for those dealing with suffering on a daily basis. But this isn’t something achieved by distancing yourself from the suffering around you. Inner peace is more a question of cultivating perspective, meaning, and wisdom even as life touches you with its pain. It is more a spiritual quality than a mental quality.

Years ago Joseph Campbell offered a workshop for physicians on the experience of (サ). At one point in his presentation he showed us slide after slide of sacred images: paintings, statues, pottery, tapestries, and stained glass from many places and times. I remember one of these vividly. It was a particular fine example of Shiva Nata Raja, a “Dancing Shiva” from the Lieden Museum in Zurich. Shiva is the Hindu name for the masculine aspect of God, and while these small bronze statues are common in India, few of us had seen this charming image before. Shiva, the god, dances in a ring of bronze flames. The hands of his many arms hold symbols of the abundance of spiritual life. As he dances, one of his feet is lifted high and the other is supported by the naked back of a little man crouched down in the dust, giving all his attention to a leaf he is holding between his hands.

(シ). Despite the great beauty of the dancing god, all of us had focused on the little man and the leaf and we asked Joseph Campbell about him. Campbell began to laugh. Still laughing,

he told us that the little man is a person so caught up in the study of the material world that he doesn't even know that the living God is dancing on his back. There is a bit of that little man in all of us and certainly in most physicians. Thinking back on that scene, I wonder what was going through Campbell's mind.

Life is the ultimate teacher, but it is usually through experience and not scientific research that we discover its deepest lessons. A certain percentage of those who have survived near-death experiences speak of a common insight which afforded a glimpse of life's basic lesson plan. We are all here for a single purpose: to grow in wisdom and to learn to love better. We can do this through losing as well as through winning, by having and by not having, by succeeding or by failing. All we need to do is to show up openhearted for class.

So fulfilling life's purpose may depend more on how we play than what we are dealt. Jack Kornfield, the Buddhist teacher, describes a spiritual truth he learned at a bingo game he attended with his elderly parents in Florida. There on the wall, in huge letters, was a sign reminding the players, (ス).

(Adapted from Rachel Naomi Remen, M.D. *Kitchen Table Wisdom: Stories That Heal*, 2006)

(サ) Fill in the blank (サ).

- ① the sacred
- ② the beauty
- ③ the mystery
- ④ the history

(シ) Fill in the blank (シ).

- ① Physicians often admire beauty more than objectivity
- ② Physicians are enthusiastic about the spiritual world
- ③ Physicians are a man of words
- ④ Physicians are trained observers

(ス) Fill in the blank (ス).

- ① You Have to Be Present to Win
- ② You Have to Take the Good with the Bad
- ③ You Have to Know Your Own Faults Before Blaming for Theirs
- ④ You Have to Draw the Line Somewhere

- (セ) According to the passage, what have physicians been trained to believe?
- ① Objectivity protects them from becoming wounded.
 - ② Objectivity is the essential quality of the true physician.
 - ③ Objectivity makes them emotionally stronger than compassion or a simple humanity.
 - ④ Objectivity is an extremely demanding training.

- (ソ) According to the passage, what did Sir William Osler want to say?
- ① Objectivity makes physicians most effective in their efforts to help patients.
 - ② Inner peace is more profound than objectivity.
 - ③ Inner peace is the ultimate resource for physicians.
 - ④ Inner peace is achieved by distancing yourself from the suffering around you.

- (タ) According to the passage, what does a “Dancing Shiva” represent?
- ① the Hindu Trinity
 - ② a fine example of Hindu pottery
 - ③ a typically masculine name in Hindi
 - ④ the abundance of spiritual life

- (チ) What can be inferred from Joseph Campbell’s response?
- ① Physicians should not be too absorbed in the study of the material world.
 - ② Physicians should not know that the living God is dancing on their backs.
 - ③ Physicians should pay a lot of attention to details in observations.
 - ④ Physicians should be responsible for their objective stance.

- (ツ) According to the passage, what can we learn from those who have survived near-death experiences?
- ① We usually discover life’s deepest lessons through scientific research.
 - ② Life’s purpose is to grow in wisdom and to learn to love better.
 - ③ Life’s basic lesson plan can be found only through near-death experiences.
 - ④ Winning or losing, succeeding or failing depends on how we play.

(テ) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Objectivity separates the life around us from the life within us.
- ② Sir William Osler is often mistakenly quoted as one of the fathers of modern medicine.
- ③ The Latin word *aequanimatas* used to be given a wrong translation, "calmness of mind."
- ④ What the Latin word *aequanimatas* means is not a mental quality but a spiritual quality.

(ト) What can be inferred from the passage?

- ① Physicians should acquire the objective stance and a mental distance.
- ② Objectivity is the only way to understand the life around us.
- ③ Not only the scientific quality of objectivity but also the spiritual quality gained through experiences are the bare essentials for physicians.
- ④ The medical establishment is taking objectivity increasingly seriously.