

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。

問題訂正：英語

1ページ ① 問題文 6行目

(誤) … country-and culture-specific

(正) … country- and culture-specific

↑
スペースを入れる

18TA1

18TA1

1 次の英文を読み、問1、問3、問4、問6～問8は文を完成させ、問2、問5、問9は問いに答えなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エ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。

Japanese attorney and politician Mizuho Fukushima has been with her partner Yuichi Kaido for about four decades. Together, they made the decision not to get married, despite living together, so that they could each retain their own surname. When their daughter was born, they were required to register the baby under the mother's surname. When the girl was of kindergarten age, however, Fukushima and Kaido allowed her to choose which parent's surname to use. After she chose Kaido, they applied to have her surname changed legally. This case is an example of country-and culture-specific conventions regarding the adoption and assumption of family names.

In much of the West, surnames are mandatory, although the practice of altering them after marriage has undergone a certain amount of evolution since the 1970s. This trend is due, in large part, to the women's liberation movement. In the United States, for instance, it is still commonly expected that a woman will change her family name to her husband's upon marriage. This assumption is supported by a 2007 study conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, which revealed that just six percent of couples in the country had idiosyncratic family names. In fact, there is no legal requirement for an American woman to adopt her husband's name. She can retain her maiden name, hyphenate her own name with her husband's, or create an entirely new name. These practices are also allowed in countries such as Germany and Sweden.

In contrast to Western countries, Indonesia has separate name systems for single and married people, and these systems can vary across the country. In areas such as Sumatra, although a woman generally adopts her husband's family name, this is not at all universal. In other regions, it is more common for a wife to add her husband's name after her own maiden name. Traditionally, many Indonesians do not actually have family names, and their given names can be dictated by geographical area. For example, people with given names that begin with "Su" or end with "o," such as "Suprato," are likely to be from the Indonesian island of Java. [1], many areas are home to different ethnic groups, within which many people may share the same given name. Consequently, Indonesian telephone directories list people by given name, rather than family name.

Another set of family name traditions can be seen in countries where Arabic is the official language such as Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Egypt. The most common naming structure among Muslims in these countries adheres to a pattern whereby a man's given name is followed by the father's first name and then the family name. Thus, he might be named Faud (his own given name) Abdul Aziz (his father's given names) Al-Shammari (the family name). Surnames among Arab Muslims are often inherited solely on the basis of the father's blood lineage. For this reason, in these countries, it is important to many Muslim women that they keep their original family names when they get married.

Japan's naming traditions have developed in their own unique way over the last 150 years. It was not until 1870 that the Meiji government permitted civilians outside of samurai families to take on surnames; in 1875, it became mandatory to do so. In 1876, women were ordered to retain their maiden name upon marriage. Then, in 1898, it was established that a couple sharing a household would also share the household surname. 1947 saw a law permitting a couple to settle on and adopt either one of their surnames. There was also a call in 1996 for this law to

change, allowing a husband and wife to each use their own surname. Even today, however, a Japanese couple must agree on and use the same surname in order to legally register their marriage. Although the 1947 law does not indicate which surname should be chosen, a recent study shows that 96 percent of couples choose the husband's surname. Some in Japan say that shared names are the best way to strengthen family bonds, while others feel that separate surnames are an essential part of equality, a belief that may have underscored Fukushima and Kaido's decision not to get married.

In large parts of the globe, arguments for equality have inspired a range of naming practices, while lineage or geographical locations can be considered a primary factor in others. The rapid advancement of globalization and technology has seen a spread of ideas that emphasize human rights and equality which, in the future, may lead to the adoption of more universal naming protocols. Conversely, negative reactions to globalization have also inspired some people to revisit traditional cultural norms. Whatever the future holds, naming decisions will undoubtedly continue to play fundamental roles in the identities of people around the world.

問1 In the second paragraph, idiosyncratic is closest in meaning to _____.

- ア. typical イ. ^(A)unconventional ウ. formal エ. regional

問2 Which of the following best replaces [1] in the third paragraph?

- ア. Therefore イ. Furthermore ウ. Unfortunately エ. Eventually

問3 According to the first paragraph, Fukushima and Kaido resisted marriage because they _____.

- ア. did not get their daughter's approval
イ. each wanted to use the other's surname
ウ. were both unwilling to change their names
エ. wanted to adopt more children

問4 According to the second paragraph, _____ has been a factor in how surname customs in Western countries have changed.

- ア. a campaign for equal treatment
イ. a census conducted in Germany
ウ. the recent population study
エ. the lower number of marriages

問5 According to the second paragraph, which of the following is **NOT** an option for couples in the United States?

- ア. taking only the wife's surname
イ. keeping both the wife's and husband's surnames
ウ. using only the husband's surname
エ. refusing to use any surname

問6 According to the third paragraph, some Indonesians prioritize given names over family names because they represent _____.

- ア. generations in the family
- イ. regional or cultural groups
- ウ. their status before marriage
- エ. differences from the West

問7 According to the fourth paragraph, in Saudi Arabian tradition, _____.

- ア. it is not important for family names to indicate the father's ancestry
- イ. women do not switch to their husband's surname upon marriage
- ウ. a man's given name comes after his father's given name
- エ. family names are based primarily on marital ties

問8 According to the fifth paragraph, in 1996, there was a request for an amendment to Japanese law that would _____.

- ア. allow people with non-samurai ancestry to use family names
- イ. require women to take their husband's name upon marriage
- ウ. permit wives to maintain their maiden names
- エ. force women to keep their family names even after marriage

問9 What would be the best title for the passage?

- ア. The History of Western Surnames
- イ. Different Cultures, Different Surnames
- ウ. Geographical Factors in Surnames
- エ. Surnames and Religious Principles

問10 According to the passage, mark "T" if the statement is true and mark "F" if the statement is false.

1. In Japan, when a couple is not legally married, their child automatically takes the mother's surname at birth.
2. Germans are forbidden from choosing their own family names upon marriage.
3. In the past, some Indonesians did not have family names.
4. An Indonesian person with the first name "Susilo" is likely to come from Java.
5. Globalization and technology have resulted in universal naming practices.

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. If I had stopped talking with Melissa five minutes earlier, she () the chance to call her mother before class.
ア. won't miss イ. won't have missed ウ. wouldn't have missed エ. doesn't miss
2. () a finger at someone is deemed to be impolite in some cultures.
ア. Pointing イ. Point ウ. Pointed エ. Points
3. Unfortunately, Willy's presentation was not () his clients.
ア. good enough to please イ. to please good enough
ウ. good enough please to エ. to please enough good
4. He () in that country for three years when he met his future wife.
ア. will have lived イ. has been living ウ. will be living エ. had been living
5. I would like to go back to the hotel () we stayed last summer.
ア. who イ. where ウ. what エ. when
6. Was that fish () in the freezer for a long time before you thawed it?
ア. been kept イ. kept ウ. keeping エ. be kept
7. My new pet snake is () my old one.
ア. the length of three times イ. three times of the length
ウ. three times the length of エ. the length three times of
8. I need my car on Friday, so I want it () by tomorrow.
ア. will fix イ. to fix ウ. fixing エ. fixed
9. I have tried two types of olive oil, () of which is from Italy.
ア. neither イ. either ウ. some エ. both
10. I don't mind accompanying Aunt Julia to the hospital if it's ().
ア. necessarily イ. necessity ウ. necessary エ. necessitate

3

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

1. Catherine was accused of causing the car accident even though she was not the one driving.
ア. surprised at イ. blamed for ウ. responsible for エ. angry at
2. Since your roommate has a cold, you may come down with one yourself within two or three days.
ア. start to suffer from イ. start to overcome ウ. start to be afraid of エ. start to enjoy
3. Dr. Sasaki specializes in diagnosing disorders of the digestive system.
ア. presenting イ. operating ウ. identifying エ. treating
4. My niece shivered with fear when she watched that horror movie.
ア. cried イ. spoke ウ. hid エ. trembled
5. Emma cherished the ruby ring that her grandmother had given her on her 18th birthday.
ア. treasured イ. polished ウ. dropped エ. donated
6. The indigenous people of this area once used tree sap as a cure for various illnesses.
ア. medical イ. ancient ウ. generous エ. native
7. My brother struck out on his own, making a living by working as a small business owner.
ア. raised children イ. became independent
ウ. supplemented his income エ. enjoyed his life
8. This book includes many anecdotes about famous people who have contributed to improving the lives of others.
ア. stories イ. songs ウ. details エ. maxims
9. A company's structure is hierarchical, with a CEO at the top.
ア. democratic イ. ranked ウ. disorganized エ. physical
10. My boss at work does not shy away from tough problems.
ア. solve イ. face ウ. avoid エ. cause

4 次の2つの会話文を読み、1～9の問いに答えなさい。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。

Takashi: Hi! I've seen you around campus. Your name is Rajan, right? I'm Takashi. I think we both are in Dr. Ginger's seminar on Fridays.

Rajan: Yeah, I've seen you there! Hi, Takashi. How about joining me? It's my first time to use a machine like this, and I missed the campus tour, so I may need some help.

Takashi: Sure. What's the problem?

Rajan: I don't know how to use it. I see this slot for money and a lot of colored buttons. But there are no directions. What do I do first?

Takashi: See the colored buttons with Japanese and prices on them? Well, each one is for a different dish. For example, the red one is for rice, the green for beef curry, and so on. When you've selected all your items, it'll tell you the total amount, and then you put in your money. Then it'll give you tickets to present at the counter around the corner. The staff will take them and serve you whatever you've ordered.

Rajan: Oh, I was going to sit and wait at a table! Anyway, the curry sounds good, but I don't eat meat. Is there anything else? Do they have any other kind of curry besides beef?

Takashi: Let me check. Well, the orange button is for vegetable curry.

Rajan: Great! Then I'll have that and a cola.

Takashi: Then push the orange button and the white button, put your money in this slot, and the tickets will come out. It's 350 yen for the curry and 100 yen for the cola.

Rajan: Can I use a 1,000 yen bill?

Takashi: No problem. Put it in this slot, and your change will come out here with your tickets.

Rajan: Thanks so much for your help! I'm so hungry! What are you going to get?

Takashi: I'll be with you in a minute. I lent all my money to a friend, so I need to go to the ATM first.

Rajan: Okay. It's really crowded in there, but I'll find us a place inside. I'll wait for you and then we can get our food together.

1. Why do Rajan and Takashi recognize each other?
 - ア. They are in the same class.
 - イ. They have met at the cafeteria.
 - ウ. Takashi has helped Rajan before.
 - エ. Takashi is a campus tour guide.

2. Why is it difficult for Rajan to use the machine?
 - ア. The buttons are in English.
 - イ. This system is new to him.
 - ウ. There are no prices listed.
 - エ. He cannot decide what to eat.

3. How will Rajan get his food?
 - ア. Takashi will get it for him.
 - イ. Someone will bring it to his table.
 - ウ. He will exchange tickets for it.
 - エ. It will come out of the machine.

4. What will Rajan most likely do immediately after this conversation?
 - ア. get some money from an ATM
 - イ. look for somewhere to sit
 - ウ. go to Dr. Ginger's next tutorial
 - エ. borrow money from Takashi

Wyatt: Excuse me, I wonder if you could help me?

Manager: Yes, what can I do for you today?

Wyatt: Well, I've lost my keys, and I think I must have left them here earlier this afternoon. When I went out to my car, I realized they weren't in my pocket. The car's locked, so I must have brought them into the store with me. I remember looking through my pockets for some loose change when I was paying, and I was pretty sure I had put my keys down on the counter.

Manager: When was that?

Wyatt: Well, I came in just before five o'clock, spent some time shopping, and then paid.

Manager: I see. Well, it's been about an hour since you arrived. Which checkout did you use?

Wyatt: It was number 9, over there, next to the newspapers. I went back and asked the cashier, but she said she hadn't found any keys. I've been all around the store looking for them. I also checked in the bathroom, but no luck there, either.

Manager: We have a lost and found here at the service counter. I see there are three sets of keys in this box. What do yours look like?

Wyatt: Well, it's my car key and three other keys. I guess they look like any other set of keys. The car key is larger than the others, but only a little. Oh, there's also a little panda toy attached. No, wait, I changed it; now there's a little silver charm that says "Grand Canyon" on it. But it might have fallen off; it often does.

Manager: According to the notes on each, this one was left at one of the checkouts, this one was found on the floor near the entrance, and this last one was found in the frozen food aisle. Is one of these sets yours?

Wyatt: Hmm... None of those looks like mine. Can I get a closer look at the ones on the left?

Manager: These are the ones someone found at Checkout 7.

Wyatt: They're similar to mine, but there are only three keys here. Can I see the middle set?

Manager: Sure, here. These are the ones found near the door.

Wyatt: Definitely not mine. These have someone's name and address written on this sticker here, and there are only two keys.

Manager: Well, here are the last ones.

Wyatt: Well, no Grand Canyon charm, so... Oh, wait, these are mine! See, my house key has this blue plastic tab on it; I forgot about that. But the charm seems to have come off the keychain again.

Manager: I'm glad you've found them. I'll need to photocopy your ID, and could you sign this form?

Wyatt: Of course. Thanks.

5. Where did Wyatt initially believe he had left his keys?

- ア. in his car outside
- イ. at a checkout counter
- ウ. near the lost and found
- エ. in the store's restroom

6. At about what time does this conversation take place?

- ア. 4:00 p.m.
- イ. 5:00 p.m.
- ウ. 6:00 p.m.
- エ. 7:00 p.m.

7. Why doesn't Wyatt recognize his own keys right away?

- ア. Something is missing from the keychain.
- イ. There is no name or address written on them.
- ウ. The number of keys on the keychain is wrong.
- エ. None of the sets of keys is actually his.

8. What eventually helps Wyatt identify his keys?

- ア. There is a toy animal attached.
- イ. There are three keys in the set.
- ウ. One of them is much smaller.
- エ. One of them is specially marked.

9. Where were Wyatt's keys found?

- ア. in the freezer section
- イ. at Checkout 7
- ウ. in the parking lot
- エ. near the entrance

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. In traditional surfing, a rider lies on the board and waits until a wave comes along before standing.
 2. Stand-up paddle boarding is an outdoor sport originating in Hawaii.
 3. This sport has gained popularity around the world and is attracting more and more participants.
 4. Stand-up paddle boarders, on the other hand, continually stand on their boards, using a paddle to move through the water.

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

- 問2
1. Turning the sun's energy into electricity is called solar power generation.
 2. The electricity can either be used by the occupants of the building or sold if there is an excess.
 3. One way to take advantage of this natural energy is to install specially-made panels on roofs.
 4. The solar energy is then converted into electricity by the photovoltaic effect.

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

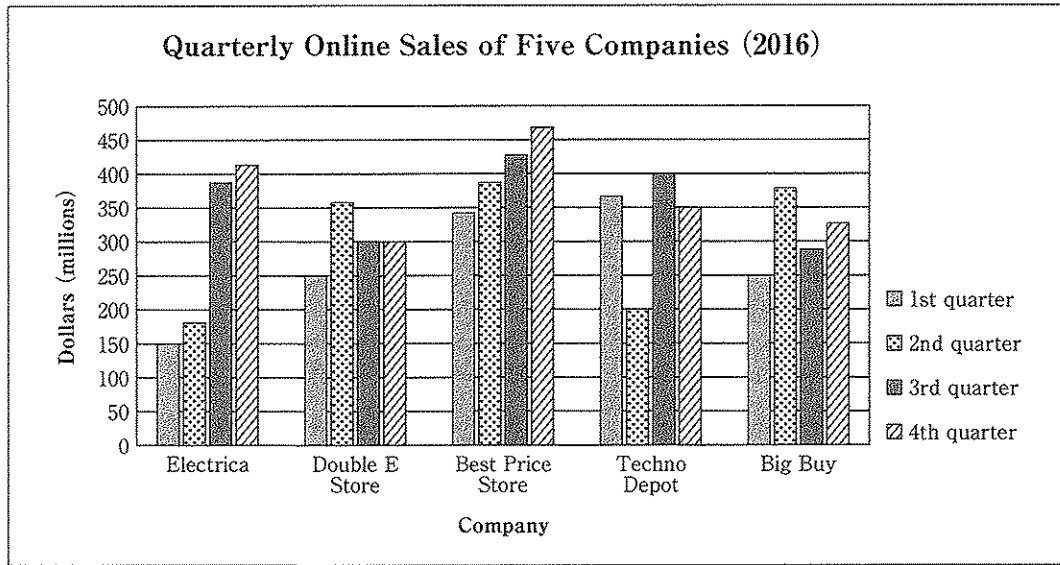
- 問3
1. They knew that a red sky at sunset usually meant that good weather was approaching.
 2. Now we understand that it indicates a high pressure system bringing fair weather.
 3. They would study the clouds or look for phenomena such as a red sky or a rainbow.
 4. Before technology was developed to forecast the weather, people looked at the sky in order to predict it.

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

- 問4
1. Interestingly, the time spent eating has even gone up in this country.
 2. However, France is fairly unique; people there take the same amount of time preparing food as they did previously.
 3. According to recent research, the time people spend preparing and eating food has decreased in many countries around the world.
 4. This may be due to the fact that more than half of French people still eat three courses at lunch.

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

- 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。



— 上記のグラフは架空のもので —

Electronics retailers understand that easy-to-use websites encourage consumers to purchase goods online. The above graph presents the online sales of five of these companies in 2016. The data illustrates that, for four out of the five companies, the (1) quarterly online sales of the year were in the first quarter. (2) were the two companies whose online sales showed consecutive increases in the second, third, and fourth quarters. Techno Depot's online sales in the third quarter were exactly (3) those it had had in the second quarter. (4) sales, on the other hand, dropped in the third quarter when its bonus campaign for first-time online customers ended. However, it rose again in the following quarter.

- (1) ア. lowest イ. second-lowest ウ. second-highest エ. highest
- (2) ア. Electrica and Double E Store イ. Electrica and Best Price Store
 ウ. Best Price Store and Techno Depot エ. Techno Depot and Big Buy
- (3) ア. one-third of イ. one-half of ウ. double エ. triple
- (4) ア. Electrica's イ. Best Price Store's ウ. Techno Depot's エ. Big Buy's

7

次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。(1)はthemが示すものを明らかにしなさい。

Snoring is a common condition, although it affects men more frequently than it does women. It also has a tendency to worsen with age. When the flow of air through the mouth and nose is physically blocked, snoring often occurs. Air flow can be obstructed by a combination of factors including allergies, sinus infections, or dehydration. Habitual snoring most often occurs when the muscles of the throat and tongue are too relaxed, which causes them⁽¹⁾ to fall back into the airway. This can result from deep sleep, alcohol consumption, or the use of certain sleeping pills. Normal aging causes further relaxation of these muscles. Occasional snoring is usually not very serious and is mostly a nuisance. However, if you are a persistent snorer, you may not only impair your own sleep quality but⁽²⁾ also disrupt the sleep patterns of those nearby. Medical assistance is often needed for habitual snorers – and those who love them – to get a good night's sleep.

8

次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

The relationship between humans and dogs dates back to ancient times. People have given them roles such as protecting territory from intruders or helping hunt other animals such as birds or rabbits. In modern times, many people consider their dogs family members. For them, dogs are not simply pets; they are irreplaceable life companions. 彼らの犬たちがけがをしたり病気になると、彼らは犬たちを助けるためにできるかぎりの治療を探し求め⁽¹⁾ る。 Some veterinary clinics are even equipped with advanced medical equipment such as CT scanners and offer various procedures, including surgery. その結果、犬の飼い主たちはしばしば、彼らにとって、重い経済的負担と成り⁽²⁾ うる高額な医療費の支払いを余儀なくされる。 Now that pet health care is a booming business, insurance companies offer pet health insurance plans to reduce costs to dog owners.

