

英 語

(医 学 部)

— 2月3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 4行目

(誤) … in his literary works, which

(正) … in his literary works which

18TB1

18T B.1

1 次の英文を読み、問1、問3は問いに答え、問2、問4～問9は文を完成させなさい。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。

William Shakespeare is best known for his plays and poetry, so why would the highly-respected Yale University School of Medicine in the U.S. organize an exhibit featuring his work? Why has an article in the forward-looking scientific journal *New Scientist* proclaimed Shakespeare to be the “godfather of modern medicine?” The answers lie in his literary works which display a surprising knowledge of medical procedures and diagnoses that surpassed even some of the practicing physicians of his time. Despite the crude nature of health care in Shakespeare’s time, it was also an era of significant medical advancement. Shakespeare’s works not only offer vivid descriptions of medicine of the time, but also provide unique insights into the foundations of medicine as it is currently practiced.

Shakespeare lived between 1564 and 1616, and it is commonly accepted that he wrote 37 plays between 1590 and 1613. A London theater is thought to have hosted the first performance of a Shakespeare play in 1592. Although his plays were performed on stage throughout his lifetime, 20 of them, as they are known today, were not published in a reliable written format that the general public could read for themselves until 1623.

When Shakespeare was writing, medical concepts were dominated by ancient beliefs first proposed by the Greek physician Hippocrates. The notion was held that there were four humors in the human body influencing people’s health and emotions. When these four humors were in balance, the individual was healthy in body and mind, but when there was an imbalance, a person could become sick or deranged. In order to balance the humors, doctors could resort to draining blood from a patient, applying heat or cold to different parts of the body, or prescribing herbs and foods related to a certain humor.

Even though these archaic beliefs had not yet been abandoned by Shakespeare’s time, significant medical discoveries were being made. This period saw the earliest books that were written in English on pregnancy and childbirth that mirror our contemporary views, together with works on battlefield surgery and anatomy. Developments were taking place elsewhere in Europe, as well. For example, professors of medicine and anatomy at the University of Padua in Italy were introducing new surgical techniques associated with skull *trephination and tube **tracheotomy. European academics were also describing the relationship between the pulse and the beating heart for the first time. However, these medical advancements were still slow to gain widespread acceptance in some places, particularly in England.

Many scholars today argue that there is no clear evidence that Shakespeare ever left England during his lifetime, but his plays show an understanding of medicine that is unusually broad and informed. In studies of his work, researchers have noted over a thousand distinct medical references in his plays. Some of them mirror the teachings of Hippocrates, such as the “letting of blood” in *Richard II* to ease a character’s anger. Yet certain observations in his plays extend beyond these outdated medical techniques. In *Love’s Labour’s Lost*, for example, he refers to “pia mater,” a lining of the brain and spinal cord; this reflects his awareness of modern anatomy. In *Henry IV*, he explains the principles behind immunization; in *The Winter’s Tale*, he depicts the revolutionary concept of disease being spread by someone who remains disease-free. In *Julius Caesar*, thought to have been written in 1603, Shakespeare mentions the circulation of blood in the human body, a medical discovery credited to the doctor William Harvey, who did not publish his writings on this topic until 1628.

It is a fascinating history, but what else inspired the *New Scientist* to label Shakespeare the godfather of modern

medicine? Ranging from neuroscience to advanced surgery, descriptions in his plays still hold resonance in medicine these days. *All's Well That Ends Well* urges medical practitioners to abandon their belief in the four humors and use empirical methods of observation and experimentation when discussing medical conditions and treatments. In short, Shakespeare was proposing the process we now call "the scientific method." Hundreds of years later, Austrian psychologist Sigmund Freud frequently quoted Shakespeare in his works on psychoanalysis. Additionally, contemporary neurologists and psychiatrists use his writings to illustrate the detailed observations of behavior and character traits that are needed for diagnosis.

Shakespeare's medical knowledge seems to go beyond what ordinary people might have acquired at the time. [1], there is no evidence that he had medical training of any sort, so where did his understanding come from? There are three main theories put forward by researchers. The first is that Shakespeare suffered many illnesses himself and, therefore, had extensive contact and conversations with doctors. Another is that he was an avid reader and simply studied the latest medical techniques in the universities and libraries of London and Oxford. A third theory is that his medical insights came from his son-in-law John Hall, a famous physician with whom he had a close relationship. Whatever the reason, reading the work of Shakespeare not only allows us a fascinating look into the medicine of the past, but it also affords us a glimpse into the beginnings of medicine as we know it today.

*trephination 穿孔(術)

**tracheotomy (外科)気管切開

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

ア. Similarly イ. Accordingly ウ. Conveniently エ. Surprisingly

問2 According to the third paragraph, the four humors were _____.

ア. physicians from Greece イ. elements inside all humans
ウ. various herbs and foods エ. external parts of the body

問3 According to the third paragraph, which of the following was NOT an ordinary medical procedure in Shakespeare's time?

ア. balancing items on the body
イ. removing blood from someone
ウ. warming or cooling the body
エ. healing someone through nutrition

問4 The main purpose of the fourth paragraph is to _____.

ア. detail the relationship between the pulse and heart
イ. describe a pioneering Italian medical university
ウ. introduce Shakespeare's impressive medical knowledge
エ. present medical improvements from Shakespeare's time

- 問5 According to the fifth paragraph, Shakespeare's plays illustrate medical procedures that _____.
- ア. make certain characters angry
 - イ. spread diseases among people
 - ウ. were experienced by Julius Caesar
 - エ. represent old and new techniques
- 問6 The main purpose of the sixth paragraph is to _____.
- ア. highlight Austria as a medical center
 - イ. describe Shakespeare's role in modern medicine
 - ウ. cast doubt on the work of Sigmund Freud
 - エ. criticize people's discarding of ancient beliefs
- 問7 According to the sixth paragraph, one of Shakespeare's plays calls attention to the importance of _____.
- ア. respecting traditional practices
 - イ. studying psychoanalysis
 - ウ. happy endings for its characters
 - エ. scientific analysis in diagnosis
- 問8 According to the final paragraph, it can be inferred that Shakespeare _____.
- ア. was a healthy individual
 - イ. had a married daughter
 - ウ. preferred not to read
 - エ. taught at Oxford University
- 問9 The main idea of the passage is that William Shakespeare _____.
- ア. mixed religious beliefs with the latest practices
 - イ. had a son that practiced new medical techniques
 - ウ. incorporated medical advances into his writing
 - エ. wrote in scientific journals about clinical treatments
- 問10 According to the passage, mark "T" if the statement is true, and mark "F" if the statement is false.
1. Thirty-seven of Shakespeare's plays were printed for sale during his lifetime.
 2. It was believed that removing blood from the body could influence people's emotions.
 3. Findings from Padua University were immediately adopted in England.
 4. It is likely that Shakespeare traveled extensively around Europe.
 5. William Harvey was a medical physician in the 17th century.
 6. John Hall was a famous character in one of Shakespeare's plays.

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. Not until I () home did I realize that my wallet was in the locker.
ア. will get イ. have gotten ウ. had gotten エ. would get

2. Linda was concentrating so hard that she didn't realize she was studying with ().
ア. opening the door イ. the opening door ウ. open the door エ. the door open

3. It is raining hard, but by the time the movie (), the sky will have cleared.
ア. finished イ. finishes ウ. was finishing エ. would finish

4. I was not able to brainstorm a solution () my boss was satisfied.
ア. with that イ. that with ウ. with which エ. which with

5. Christina greeted John () a charming smile.
ア. wearing イ. wears ウ. wore エ. worn

6. I had learned Spanish for three years but couldn't make myself () in the language when I went to El Salvador.
ア. understand イ. understood ウ. to understand エ. is understood

7. My brother sold his condominium for () as he had originally paid.
ア. much as twice イ. as much twice ウ. as twice much エ. twice as much

8. () I known you were coming, I would have returned to the office earlier.
ア. Have イ. Had ウ. Having エ. Has

9. The harder I tried to solve the problem, ().
ア. the more difficult it became イ. it became the more difficult
ウ. it became difficult the more エ. the more became it difficult

10. Although my sister is now an adult, I still feel quite () of her.
ア. protect イ. protective ウ. protection エ. protectively

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. Alex is now able to indulge in her favorite hobby, knitting, because she retired last month.
ア. enjoy イ. discuss ウ. quit エ. share
2. The committee decided that it would do away with these old rules.
ア. recommend イ. honor ウ. abolish エ. publicize
3. The former prime minister continued to intervene in the disputes among various parties.
ア. mediate イ. remember ウ. ignore エ. hate
4. The secretary general tried to keep her mouth shut, confining her opinions to the official agenda.
ア. evaluating イ. limiting ウ. expressing エ. leading
5. As a longtime worker, Iwao was indispensable to the small company.
ア. loyal イ. skillful ウ. essential エ. harmful
6. The two sides reached a consensus on the new housing policies.
ア. a milestone イ. an agreement ウ. a limit エ. an opinion
7. That car salesperson is aggressively pushing the new SUV, but I have no interest in it.
ア. forcefully イ. unexpectedly ウ. kindly エ. slyly
8. Mike just got back from work, so I have to hang up now. See you tomorrow!
ア. start cooking dinner イ. put clothes in a closet ウ. go out on a date エ. end this call
9. Bob is obliged to teach more classes than last year because his colleague Sam had to go back to his home country.
ア. satisfied イ. disappointed ウ. compelled エ. entitled
10. Some citizens find it difficult to come to terms with the fact that taxes will be increased.
ア. discuss イ. legalize ウ. accept エ. strengthen

4 次の2つの会話文を読み、1, 4, 5, 9, 10は問いに答え、2, 3, 6~8は意味・内容に合うように文を完成させなさい。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。

Sayaka: Good morning, Mia! What brings you to my office? Have you gotten used to living on your own in Japan yet?

Mia: It's an interesting challenge, but I'm getting there! I've found a nice supermarket near my home that sells some stuff from overseas, and my new neighbors are really friendly and even dropped off some fruit the other day.

Sayaka: Free fruit? I need neighbors like that!

Mia: But learning Japanese is much more difficult than I thought! I got this memo in my mailbox, and my reading skills are still weak. I know you're busy, but remember when you offered to help me out if I have any problems here at work? Well, here's my problem... this memo!

Sayaka: Okay, let me take a look.

Mia: Here you are. What does it say? Is it important?

Sayaka: It's an invitation to a *bonenkai*. Your department is having a year-end party next month. This is an invitation to the party.

Mia: Ah! So, who's coming?

Sayaka: Most of the people who work in your office will probably be there. I think you'd better go.

Mia: Where is it? How much do I have to pay? I can see it says 5,000 yen here; is that the cost?

Sayaka: Yeah, it takes place at Romano's, an Italian restaurant in front of the station. 5,000 yen is the price of the party, and that includes drinks and food. But, actually, it says here you don't need to pay anything because you just started working there.

Mia: Really? Free food and drinks? That's generous! So, I guess it's just a get-together?

Sayaka: Yes, but it's a bit more important than that. You can make new friends and also get to know your co-workers in a way that might not be possible in the office. You've already met everyone at work in a formal setting and in their business suits, but at a *bonenkai*, you can let your hair down. Getting to know people at the party will help you in the long run. Maybe your boss or project leaders act differently when they're outside work!

Mia: Thanks! This is another aspect of Japanese culture that I didn't know about. Will you be joining the party?

Sayaka: No, I'm in a different department, so we'll have our own party. But maybe we can have our own get-together soon and catch up on old times.

Mia: That would be great! I've been so busy settling into this new life that we haven't had much time to renew our friendship. I'd love to have a good chat about our college days back in New York.

Sayaka: Yeah, I'd like that a lot. They were fun times, Mia! I loved living overseas, and you were the best roommate ever!

1. Where does this conversation most likely take place?
 - ア. at Sayaka's workspace
 - イ. at Mia's home
 - ウ. at Romano Italian restaurant
 - エ. at a year-end party

2. When Sayaka says "let your hair down," she means _____.
 - ア. change to a new look
 - イ. relax and be yourself
 - ウ. exchange gifts with others
 - エ. talk about work projects

3. Mia doesn't need to pay 5,000 yen for the party because _____.
 - ア. she is a small eater
 - イ. she is a new employee
 - ウ. it is the end of the year
 - エ. it is Romano's treat

4. According to Sayaka, what is the most important aspect of the party?
 - ア. Mia can meet people from work for the first time.
 - イ. Mia can enjoy free Italian food and drinks there.
 - ウ. Mia will see her co-workers in a more casual setting.
 - エ. Mia will be able to wear her favorite formal clothing.

5. How do Sayaka and Mia know each other?
 - ア. They work in the same department.
 - イ. They both come from New York.
 - ウ. They met when they were students.
 - エ. They are involved in a joint project.

Teacher: Hi, everyone! As you know, it's vocabulary week, and we're going to do another word game again today. But first, who can remember what I said about vocabulary study being important for your English?

Junko: It helps our conversations flow more freely?

Teacher: That's one reason, Junko. One of the most common problems language learners have happens when someone can't remember a certain word. It can cause the whole conversation to break down. Just missing one word can make a big difference, even if your grammar and pronunciation are perfect.

Junko: That's true! I went to the supermarket yesterday to buy some baking ingredients, but I couldn't find the flour I needed. I asked someone for help, but then I forgot the word "flour," so I ended up leaving without buying it. When I got home and checked my English dictionary, I could have kicked myself!

Teacher: How did you solve the problem?

Junko: In the end, I got what I needed from a neighbor. But you know, your class has really helped a lot. When I first arrived in this country, I couldn't even catch the bus without getting into trouble!

Teacher: That's good to hear. Now let's start the game. I'll give you a topic and you have to write down as many words as you can think of that are related to that topic.

Belinda: So, if the topic is "cooking," we could write things like flour, butter, or eggs?

Teacher: Yeah, that's right. But you only have 20 seconds. The one with the most words wins a bonus point. At the end of vocabulary week, whoever has the most points gets to take home a set of those flashcards we used for yesterday's game.

Veronica: Hmm... I'm good at vocabulary games and really enjoyed winning yesterday. But are you sure 20 seconds is enough time? I don't think I can write many words.

Teacher: Just try your best. Are you all ready?

Veronica: Wait! I need to put on my glasses and find a pen! Oh, I really don't like it when we have to rush our answers; it makes me nervous, and I forget everything! But I think I'm ready.

Teacher: Okay, the topic is "musical instruments!" Let's go... four... three... two... one... Time's up! Okay, class, how many words did you write?

Chan: Um, I got five: violin, bassoon, clarinet, piano, and guitar.

Teacher: Great, Chan, that's impressive. Can anybody beat five?

Giovanni: Well, there wasn't much time, but I got six: piano, drum, trumpet, flute, violin, and *sassofono*. But Chan also had piano and violin. Is that okay?

Teacher: That's a very good list, Giovanni, but could you say the last one again?

Giovanni: *Sassofono*? You don't know it? I guess it's a bit like a trumpet, but it curves downwards. They're popular in jazz music. I think you've heard one before.

Teacher: I think you might mean saxophone. From the pronunciation and your description, I'm guessing *sassofono* is Italian for saxophone. Although the rest of your words were excellent, I'm afraid I can't accept that one this time. But, don't worry. With five, you and Chan are both going to get a bonus point!

6. According to the teacher, vocabulary study helps people _____.

- ア. talk to someone without communication gaps
- イ. remember the content of previous conversations
- ウ. improve the accuracy of their grammar
- エ. make a big difference in their pronunciation

7. Junko solved her problem by _____.

- ア. showing someone her dictionary
- イ. asking her music teacher for help
- ウ. taking a bus to a different store
- エ. borrowing what she needed

8. The goal of the game is to _____.

- ア. create a list of associated words
- イ. memorize a set of vocabulary flashcards
- ウ. guess the topic from given vocabulary
- エ. make sentences using certain nouns

9. What is Veronica most worried about?

- ア. She doesn't have a suitable pen.
- イ. She's not very good at games.
- ウ. She may not have time to think.
- エ. She left her glasses at home.

10. Why doesn't the teacher accept one of Giovanni's answers?

- ア. It is in a different language.
- イ. His classmate gave the same one.
- ウ. He didn't answer in time.
- エ. It doesn't match the topic.

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～エの中から選びなさい。

- 問1
1. As part of their evolution, birds have adapted in various ways to reduce their weight.
 2. In another adaptation, female birds only have one ovary, as opposed to the usual two, making them lighter.
 3. Additionally, modern birds do not have teeth, which serves to reduce their head weight.
 4. For one thing, their bones have developed a kind of honeycombed structure.
- ア. 1 → 2 → 4 → 3 イ. 4 → 1 → 3 → 2
ウ. 1 → 4 → 2 → 3 エ. 4 → 3 → 2 → 1

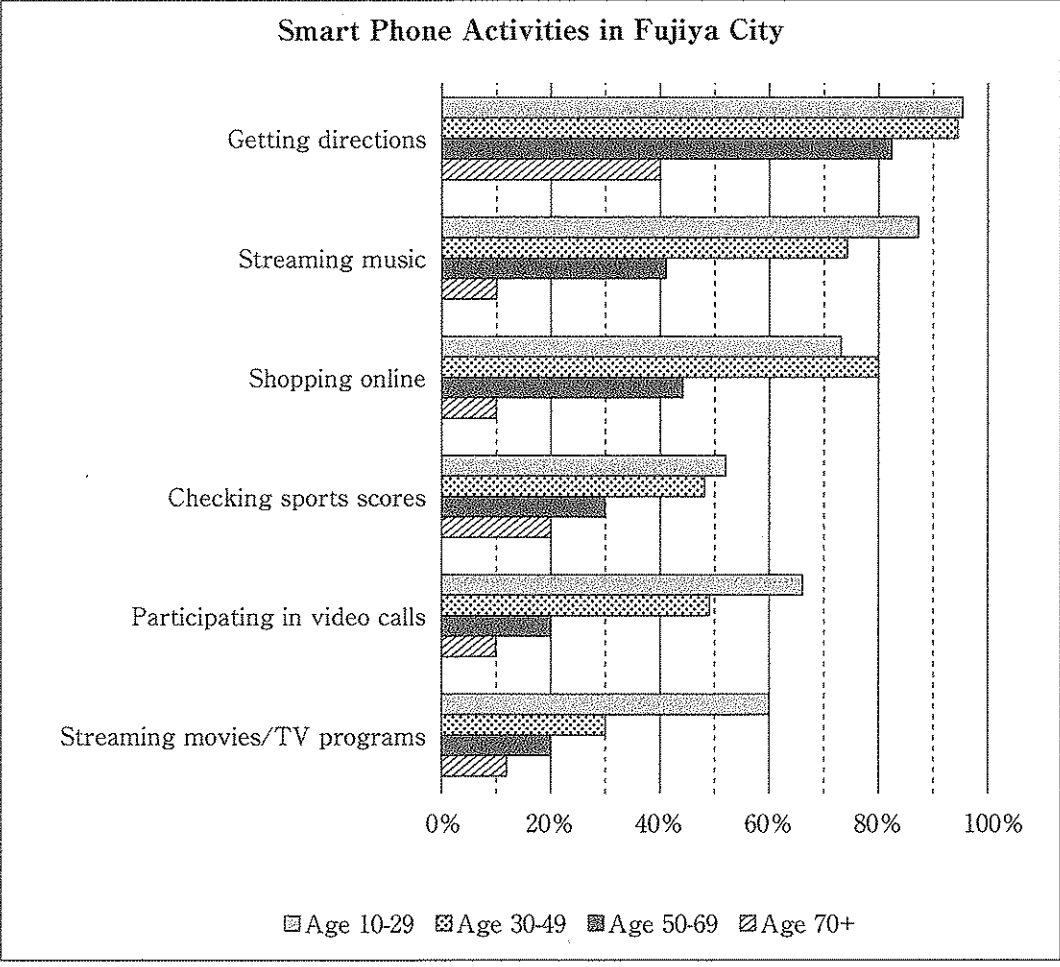
- 問2
1. Some experts have found evidence that this diet is not only effective for weight loss, but also lowers the risk of heart disease.
 2. In addition, a Japanese researcher has concluded that it is easier for people to stick to this diet than to other ones.
 3. The main staples of the “Dr. Mario Diet” are legumes, vegetables, fish, and olive oil.
 4. The reason for this advantage is that consuming oil satisfies one’s appetite.
- ア. 1 → 3 → 4 → 2 イ. 3 → 1 → 2 → 4
ウ. 1 → 4 → 3 → 2 エ. 3 → 2 → 4 → 1

- 問3
1. The findings showed that, as expected, more than 50 percent of the students buy their books on the Internet.
 2. In order to find out where students at a British university buy their textbooks, a study was conducted in 2015.
 3. Two hundred students were randomly selected and asked to respond to a set of survey questions.
 4. However, 43 percent of them buy books at the university’s bookstore because they can enjoy a student discount.
- ア. 2 → 3 → 1 → 4 イ. 3 → 2 → 1 → 4
ウ. 2 → 4 → 3 → 1 エ. 3 → 4 → 2 → 1

- 問4
1. Not until 1920 did the 19th Amendment finally allow American women to cast ballots in an election.
 2. In fact, New Zealand granted it to its women much earlier, in 1893.
 3. The United States, however, was not the first country to pass a law guaranteeing women this right.
 4. In countries with women’s suffrage, like the United States, all women are allowed to vote in general elections.
- ア. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4 イ. 4 → 2 → 1 → 3
ウ. 2 → 4 → 1 → 3 エ. 4 → 3 → 2 → 1

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す —

In order to create and market new smart phone applications, a software development company conducted a preliminary survey. Over a thousand Fujiya City residents in each of four age groups were asked to take the survey, and for administrative purposes, exactly one thousand responses from each age group were used for analysis. The respondents selected the types of activities they engaged in on their phones from a list provided; the graph above shows smart phone activities by age group. The data shows that streaming media has become more popular among younger people, and the number of people aged between 10 and 29 who stream movies or TV programs is exactly (1) times that of people aged between 50 and 69 who do so. The percentage of people shopping online in the (2) age group is higher than the percentages of the other groups. In the 70-and-over group, the percentage of people who check sports scores is about (3) than that of those who participate in video calls. Overall, (4) is the most common activity for all age categories. The company concluded that all age groups use smart phones for all six activities, but there are more users in the younger groups.

- (1) ア. three イ. four ウ. five エ. six
- (2) ア. 10-29 イ. 30-49 ウ. 50-69 エ. 70+
- (3) ア. 20 percentage points lower イ. 10 percentage points lower
 ウ. 10 percentage points higher エ. 20 percentage points higher
- (4) ア. getting directions イ. shopping online
 ウ. checking sports scores エ. participating in video calls

7 次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。英文で使われている英単語をそのまま転記しないこと。

The National Eisteddfod of Wales is the largest annual festival of competitive music and poetry in Europe. There may be more than 6,000 competitors in one year, and visitor attendance has been known to hit 150,000. It celebrates literature, music, and performance and dates back to the 7th century or even earlier. The word is derived from the Welsh word “eistedd,” meaning “sitting,” and the festival features eight days of competitions and performances conducted entirely in the Welsh language. The main focus of the event is a poetry competition. The ⁽¹⁾ best two pieces of poetry are awarded with a crown or an ornately decorated wooden chair, both of which are uniquely designed for each year’s competition. Winning both the crown and the chair with one piece of poetry in the same year is technically possible, but this has only been achieved on two occasions over the history of the event. There are also contests in musical and literary composition, as well as singing. Due to the spread of Welsh people ⁽²⁾ across the world, particularly in the 19th century, similar festivals can also be found in countries such as the United States, Argentina, and Australia.

8 次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

The term “Bollywood” refers to the films created in Mumbai, the largest city in India. The word is a combination of “Bombay,” the old name for Mumbai, and “Hollywood.” Typical Bollywood movies feature huge casts, colorful costumes, and extravagant singing and dancing. The music features an eclectic mix of traditional Indian instruments and Western musical influences such as hip-hop. They are also characterized by plots that develop around popular themes like love, jealousy, and revenge. Bollywood is one of the biggest film industries in the world in terms of the number of people employed and the number of films produced, and the largest in the world in terms of ticket sales. However, its films are usually in Hindi. これは世界で4番目に最も多く話されている言語だが、⁽¹⁾その話者は主にインドの一地域に集中している。 Perhaps, because of this, Bollywood movies are not as widely marketed as their Hollywood counterparts, and many Westerners would struggle to name even the most successful Bollywood actors. Increasingly, however, these movies have gained in popularity across the globe. 2000年代、それらは西洋社会の映画に絶大な影響力を持ち始め、⁽²⁾アメリカのミュージカル映画の復活において重要な役割を果たしてきたと言われている。

