

平成 8 (1996) 年度

慶應義塾大学入学試験問題

医 学 部

英 語

注 意

1. 受験番号と氏名は、解答用紙の 2 カ所の記入欄にそれぞれ記入してください。
2. 受験番号は、所定欄の枠の中に 1 字 1 字記入してください。
3. 解答は、必ず所定欄に記入してください。
4. この問題冊子の総ページ数はこのページを含めて 8 ページです。
5. この問題冊子は、試験終了後は持ち帰ってください。

単語によってはこの冊子の最後の [NOTES] に注がついているものがあります。必要な場合には参考にしてください。

[I] 次のテキストを読み、設問に答えなさい。

Biologically, aging may be defined as a decline in the ability of the body to avoid or fight off the effects of accidents, disease, and other types of stress. Thus, most people die of a disease, not "natural causes." There is good evidence that each of us has an allotted time in life that can be shortened by disease or accident, but not lengthened. Medical science has increased the average lifespan in many countries by saving the lives of infants and young people, but it has had little effect among the very old. For example, if all cancer (a prime killer of the elderly) were eliminated, the average lifespan would increase by only 1.5 years.

It is very difficult to distinguish between "pure" aging and the effects of various chronic diseases that often come with age. These diseases include *arthritis*—inflammation of the joints, causing pain and decreased dexterity and mobility—and *arteriosclerosis*—hardening and thickening of the arteries. Arthritis makes it hard for the victim to move around and to do certain things. Arteriosclerosis causes increased blood pressure, which may cause headaches and generally poor circulation. Poor circulation, in turn, makes adjustment to cooler temperatures more difficult; and poor blood circulation to the brain may result in some problems in processing information.

A classic study of healthy men between the ages of 65 and 91 compared their physical and mental abilities to those of another group of men, average age 21. The older men proved as fit as the younger men on a number of variables. Measures of blood flow to the brain and oxygen consumption during exercise did not differ between groups. The older subjects were superior in non-timed tests of intelligence, such as vocabulary, and poorer in tests requiring speed or involving reaction time. The reaction-time tests showed the most marked results. By and large, however, there were very few differences between the healthy old men and healthy young men. This indicates the validity of a definition of aging as increasing susceptibility to diseases, diseases which may cause many of the symptoms we often incorrectly attribute to aging itself.

Of course, many physical changes are directly related to aging. Hair may

become gray (or disappear altogether); the skin wrinkles; the senses become less acute and the bones more brittle, making accidents more likely and more serious. There is some evidence that pain becomes less painful, so not all changes are for the worse. And contrary to popular myth, people up to and even over 80 years old are capable of enjoying sexual intercourse—and many do.

設問

[A] 以下の設問にそれぞれ 50 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。(句読点も数える)

- 1) ほとんどの人が「病気で死ぬ」といわれることの理由を簡単に述べなさい。
- 2) arthritis とはどのようなものか簡単に説明しなさい。
- 3) arteriosclerosis とはどのようなものか簡単に説明しなさい。
- 4) aging が悪いとばかりいえない具体例を 1 つあげなさい。

[B] テキストに照らして、健康な高齢者と若者の比較で明らかになったことには 1 を、そうでないものには 0 を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- a) 運動中の脳への血流と酸素消費量は、若者のほうが多かった。
- b) 高齢者は時間制限のない知能試験では若者より成績が良かった。
- c) 速さを競う性質の試験では、両者に有意意味な差はなかった。
- d) 反応時間を競う性質の実験では、若者のほうが目立ってよかった。
- e) 全体的にみると、健康な高齢者と若者には大きな差はみられなかった。

[II] 下線部分を和訳しなさい。

Your new VCR, the salesperson assures you, is state-of-the-art. It will enable you to preprogram the recording of certain shows over a period of certain days; you can record one show while watching another . . . it practically makes your coffee for you in the morning. "I'll take it!" you say. Three weeks later you're still trying to figure out how to set the current time of day, never mind recording programs.

Why are modern "conveniences" so often inconvenient to use?

Why is it so hard to open a milk carton, adjust water temperature in a one-faucet shower, or put someone on hold in a modern office telephone system?

Human factors psychology—also called ergonomics—has some of the answers.

Psychologists in this fast-growing field design human-machine systems that optimize human abilities while minimizing error. Their goal is to come up with equipment, tasks, and work settings that take into account the sensory, perceptual, and motor abilities and limitations of human beings. Knowing that people react more quickly to green signals than to red or blue, or that reaction time with the hand is 20 percent faster than with the foot, can be critical in the design of an airplane control panel. Knowing that fluorescent lighting minimizes shadows and diffuses light can reduce the stress of office workers.

[Ⅲ] 次のテキストを読み、設問に答えなさい。

Every day—in every area of our lives—we make and take a thousand lies. Not vicious lies. Not harmful lies. Not lies that count. No, of course not. But great lies. It'll be ready in an hour. I was about to call you. a) *Your cheque is in the post.* b) *Fresh today.* c) *I'll just have one.* d) *Nothing like this has ever happened before.* e) *Of course I've never loved anyone else.* We pretend, with no effort and less guilt, that we don't lie through our teeth every minute of the day—and everyone else pretends that they don't either.

But lying saves time and angst. ウソは、もしいつも真実を言われたり真実を聞かなければならなかったりする場合より、みんなをより幸せにしているのである。 After all, you don't really want to hear that you'll be lucky if you ever see your stereo again. Finding out that you're not going to get paid, at least for a few months, plays havoc with your stress levels. Why should you want to know that the last head of cabbage in the shop—needed urgently for the borscht you're making for the Prime Minister's dinner party—has been sitting under the cash register with the cat for the last two weeks? You're hardly going to make a public announcement that you're about to eat an entire family-size bag of crisps. Not likely. Nor is it likely that you're going to explain to the man about to buy your car that the door always falls off like that. You're certainly not about to tell your fiancé that you loved the man you dated all through university a lot more than you'll ever love him. Think of it like this life is an incredibly complicated, intricate, fragile, sensitive and dodgy machine—not great, perhaps, but the only one we've got—and lies are the lubricant that keeps the whole thing from blowing in our faces.

設問

[A] テキスト中の a) ~ e) のウソと次のどれが、結びつくか。解答欄に番号で答えなさい。

- 1) Finding out that you're not going to get paid, at least for a few months, plays havoc with your stress levels.
- 2) Nor is it likely that you're going to explain to the man about to buy your car that the door always falls off like that.
- 3) Why should you want to know that the last head of cabbage in the shop — needed urgently for the borscht you're making for the Prime Minister's dinner party — has been sitting under the cash register with the cat for the last two weeks?
- 4) You don't really want to hear that you'll be lucky if you ever see your stereo again.
- 5) You're certainly not about to tell your fiancé that you loved the man you dated all through university a lot more than you'll ever love him.
- 6) You're hardly going to make a public announcement that you're about to eat an entire family-size bag of crisps.

[B] テキスト中の日本語の部分を英訳しなさい。

[C] 下線部分を和訳しなさい。

[IV] 次のエッセイを読み、設問に答えなさい。

Poor Dad. He loves Japan but Japan doesn't always love him. Apart from his fiery encounter with *wasabi*, he also had a terrifying experience with the Shinkansen.

The day started off well. I was taking a group of 17 Australians, among them, my parents, round Japan. We were in Hamamatsu waiting to catch our Kodama to Nagoya.

Standing on the platform of a Kodama station turned out to be one of the best parts of their trip — better than riding it. One after another the Hikari trains bulleted through the station leaving a trail of sparks. Pshuu, pshuu pshuuu. My

group was excited. "Here comes another one," someone would shout and they'd rush to the edge of the platform, cameras at the ready.

But the biggest thrill was awaiting us at Nagoya Station where we had only eight minutes to catch our connecting train to Takayama. We got off the train. I moved on fast ahead, but was soon stopped: "Margaret, your father's still on the train!"

I was just in time to catch a glimpse of my father, nose pressed against the closed door of Shinkansen carriage No. 5, thumping the glass with his hands as the train groaned and picked up speed on its way to Kyoto.

My father had underestimated Japanese public transport efficiency. After he had got off the train he realized he had left his camera on board, and in the minute that it took him to go in and get it the door had closed. "It felt like prison," said Dad later.

"He's always losing things, but he has never lost himself before," said my mother as we took our seats on the train to Takayama. Everyone was quiet and silently worried about poor Dad, all alone on his way to who knew where.

Answer the following questions in English:

- 1) Explain briefly why standing on the platform was one of the best parts of the trip.
- 2) Describe briefly what happened at Nagoya Station.

[NOTES]

allotted: <allot v (-tt-) ~ sth (to sb/sth) give (time, money, duties, etc) as a share of what is available; apportion sth: *How much cash has been allotted?* / *We did the work within the time they'd allotted (to) us.* / *Who will she allot the easy jobs to?*

angst: n [U] (German) feeling of anxiety, guilt or remorse, esp about the state of the world.

arteries: <artery n 1 any of the tubes carrying blood from the heart to all parts of the body. cf. vein. 2 important route for traffic or transport, eg a road, railway line or river.

borscht (also **bortsch**, **borsch**): n [U] Russian or Polish soup made with beetroot and cabbage and served hot or cold.

chronic: adj 1 (esp of a disease) lasting for a long time, continually recurring: *chronic bronchitis, arthritis etc* / *the country's chronic unemployment problem*. 2 having had a disease or a habit for a long time: *a chronic alcoholic, invalid, etc.*

dexterity: n [U] skill, esp in using one's hands: *A juggler needs great dexterity.* / (fig) *The negotiations will call for considerable dexterity.*

dodgy: adj (infml esp Brit) 1 (of a person) likely to be dishonest; cunning: *He's a dodgy bloke—I wouldn't trust him an inch.* 2 difficult or dangerous: *Cycle across America? Sounds a bit dodgy to me.*

ergonomics: n [sing v] study of work and working conditions in order to improve people's efficiency.

fluorescent: adj <fluorescence n [U] property that a substance has of emitting light while being exposed to light or some other radiation of a shorter wave length.

havoc: n [U] 1 widespread damage; great destruction: *The floods created havoc.* 2 (idm) make havoc of sth; play/wreak havoc with sth damage or upset sth: *The bad weather played havoc with our plans.*

inflammation: n [C, U] condition in which a part of the body is red, swollen and sore or itchy, esp because of infection: (an) *inflammation of the lungs, liver, etc.*

lubricant: adj <lubricate cf. v put oil or grease on or in (machinery, etc) so that it moves easily: *lubricate the wheels, bearings, hinges, etc* / (fig) *My throat needs lubricating*, ie with a drink.

optimize: v (fml) make sth as good or as favourable as possible: *seeking to optimize standards of health and safety at work.*

symptoms: <symptom n 1 change in the body that indicates an illness: *the rash that is a symptom of measles.* 2 sign of the existence of sth bad: *This demonstration was a symptom of discontent among the students.*

validity: n [U] 1 state of being legally acceptable: *test the validity of a decision.* 2 state of being logical: *question the validity of an argument, assumption.*

wrinkles: v cf. n 1 (usu pl) small fold or line in the skin, esp one of those on the face that are caused by age: *She's beginning to get wrinkles around her eyes.* 2 raised fold in a piece of material, eg paper or cloth; small crease: *She pressed her skirt to try to remove all the wrinkles.* 3 (infml) useful hint or suggestion; tip.