

平成 9 (1997) 年度

# 慶應義塾大学入学試験問題

医 学 部

外 国 語 = 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. 若干の語句については NOTES で取り上げられていますので参考にしてください。

6. 余白の頁は下書き用として利用してください。

7. この問題冊子は、試験終了後は持ち帰ってください。

## [ I ] 次のテキストの下線部分 1) ~ 3) を和訳しなさい。

Women now make up between a third and half of the rich world's work-force; and their pay has risen sharply relative to men's. They sit in legislatures  
and on court benches. A few run governments or opposition parties. <sup>1)</sup> But big  
companies? Unless, Italian-style, you are daddy's heiress and inherit the job  
along with the family jewels, forget it. Everywhere, women bosses in large  
companies can be counted on a few manicured fingers. <sup>2)</sup>

This seems odd. From a male point of view, it is women who have the edge in today's labour market. "Women's" jobs have boomed, while "men's" have vanished. Unskilled young men now find it much harder than their mothers to get jobs. Yet from the viewpoint of an ambitious young woman, the female job market still looks like a depressingly flat pyramid. There may be plenty of jobs  
at the till, the bedside or the black-board: but move into management, and they  
disappear. <sup>3)</sup> Climb the managerial ladder, and women eventually bang their heads against the so-called glass ceiling.

## [ II ] 次のエッセイを読み、設問に英語で答えなさい。

There is one disadvantage to teaching at a college for young women — one is kept abreast of trends. Take last year, for example. At the beginning of the first semester I noticed that a large number of students had their own business cards.

Next came oddly brown skin. One week a girl would be sitting at her desk looking pale and Japanese. The next week, the same girl would be there looking like a slightly orange coconut.

Apparently she had become a "surfer." Being a "surfer" seemed to mean that one had to spend a lot of money in a tanning salon. Actually being able to surf was not a priority.

Then I began to hear rumours of something called "yoghurt kinoko." This suspicious substance could help you lose weight, it could help you gain weight, it could keep you young. It seemed to be able to do anything you wanted. I never quite understood what a "yoghurt kinoko" actually was. I do know that it was expensive and that by the beginning of the second semester it had been

completely forgotten.

Soon I began to hear strange electronic sounds coming from the girls' designer handbags. The "pocket bell" had arrived.

I wish it hadn't. Not only did the classroom begin to sound like a video game arcade, but at the end of each class there was a stampede for the cafeteria telephones. Only a few months earlier these telephones were quiet, neglected machines. Now they had as many young women pushing around them waving pocket bells as there were around a teen idol making a surprise visit to Harajuku.

This isn't a trend, I thought, this is a disease. The next time I heard bleeping, I asked the student, "Who bleeped you? And why?"

"My friend," she answered. "She wants me to telephone her."

"OK," I said, "Go ahead."

"What did she say?" I asked when she returned. "Has there been a traffic accident? A lottery win?"

There hadn't. The friend beeped to ask what she was doing.

"She knows that you are a college student? Well then, surely it's obvious what you're doing? You're in a lecture!"

I've been waiting for the pocket bell to follow the example of earlier trends. I've been waiting for it to disappear as completely as "yoghurt kinoko," dating black boyfriends, eating only apples or rubbing salt into one's skin to lose weight.

私は待っていたが無駄であった。逆に、事態はさらに悪くなつた。ポケベルが居着いてしまつただけではない。They're bringing their friends. Yesterday I heard a pocket bell go off. The girl, immediately opened her Louis Vuitton bag and produced... a portable telephone! Beep. Beep. Dring. Dring. Argh!

## 設問

- 1) What does the writer think of being kept abreast of trends?
- 2) What does the writer think of a "pocket bell"?
- 3) Translate the Japanese part into English.

注意： 1), 2) はそれぞれ60語程度, 3) は20語程度の英語で書きなさい。

[III] 次のエッセイを読み、設問に答えなさい。

In the early dry dark of an October's Saturday evening, the neighborhood children are playing hide-and-seek. How long since I played hide-and-seek? Thirty years; maybe more. I remember how. I could become part of the game in a moment, if invited. Adults don't play hide-and-seek. Not for fun, anyway. Too bad.

Did you have a kid in your neighborhood who always hid so good, nobody could find him? We did. After a while we would give up on him and go off, leaving him to rot wherever he was. Sooner or later he would show up, all mad because we didn't keep looking for him. And we would get mad back because he wasn't playing the game; the way it was supposed to be played. There's hiding and there's finding, we'd say. And he'd say it was hide-and-seek, not hide-and-give-UP, and we'd all yell about who made the rules and who cared about who, anyway, and how we wouldn't play with him anymore if he didn't get it straight and who needed him anyhow, and things like that. Hide-and-seek-and-yell. No matter what, though, the next time he would hide too good again. He's probably still hidden somewhere, for all I know.

As I write this, the neighborhood game goes on, and there is a kid under a pile of leaves in the yard just under my window. He has been there a long time now, and everybody else is found and they are about to give up on him over at the base. I considered going out to the base and telling them where he is hiding. And I thought about setting the leaves on fire to drive him out. Finally, I just yelled, "GET FOUND, KID!" out the window. And scared him so bad he probably wet his pants and started crying and ran home to tell his mother. It's real hard to know how to be helpful sometimes.

## 設問

1) この語は次のどの例と最も近い意味合いで用いられているか。答えは解答欄に番号で記入しなさい。

1. The meat will *rot* if it isn't kept cool.
2. You can *rot* garden waste down to make a fine compost.
3. Wood will *rot* in damp conditions.
4. They left him to *rot* in prison for twenty years.

2) 何をどのようにすることになっていたのか。日本語30字以内で簡潔に述べなさい。

3) この部分は次のどの言い換えと最も意味が近いか。答えは解答欄に番号で記入しなさい。

1. from the beginning until now
2. though I know everything about him
3. ever since we played together there
4. as far as my knowledge goes

4) 日本語に訳し、筆者がなぜこのように叫んだのかを説明しなさい。

## [IV] 次のテキストを読み、設問に答えなさい。

The National Rifle Association is fond of quoting a University of Wisconsin study that says, "gun control laws have no individual or collective effect in reducing the rate of violent crime." Agreed — but what if handguns were not available? What if the manufacture of handguns is severely regulated, and if the guns can be sold only to police officers? True, even if handguns are outlawed, some criminals will manage to get them, but surely fewer petty criminals will have guns. It is simply untrue for the gun lobby to assert that all criminals — since they are by definition lawbreakers — will find ways to get handguns. For the most part, if the sale of handguns is outlawed, guns won't be available, and fewer criminals will have guns. And if fewer criminals have guns, there is every reason to believe that violent crime will decline.

### 設問

次の解説文の（ ）に日本語を入れて、ふさわしい内容としなさい。答えは解答欄のスペースの範囲で書きなさい。

この文章の主題は 1) ( ) である。筆者はまず、相手の引用する研究に同意した上で、2) ( ) となればその論拠は妥当ではなくなるとして相手の主張の不備をつく。そして相手側からの予想される反論を先取りして示し、3) ( )と否定する。そして自分の提案が通れば、4) ( )と論を展開している。

## [NOTES]

**legislature** n (fml) a body of people with the power to make and change laws. *the Quebec legislature*

**heiress** n a female heir, esp one who inherits great wealth. Cf. **heir** n ~ (to sth) a person with the legal right to receive property, etc when the owner dies: *be heir to a large fortune, a title, the throne* • *She made her stepson (her) heir.*

**edge** n 1 the sharp cutting part of a blade, knife, sword, or some other tool or weapon: *a knife with a sharp edge* • *put an edge on an axe*, ie sharpen it. 2 (a line marking the) outside limit or boundary of a solid (flat) object, surface or area: *the edge of a coin, plate, record* • *He fell off the edge of the cliff.*

• *Don't put that glass on the edge of the table; it might fall off.* • *the water's edge* • *He lives at the edge of the forest.* 3 (idm) give sb / get the (rough) edge of one's / sb's tongue (infml) speak to sb / be spoken to by sb angrily, rudely, critically, etc: *Her pupils often got the rough edge of her tongue when they disobeyed her.* have, etc an edge to one's voice have or show a degree of anger, nervousness, annoyance, etc in the way in which one speaks: *She was trying to remain calm, but there was a distinct edge to her voice.* have, etc an / the edge on / over sb / sth (infml) have, etc a slight advantage over sb / sth: *The young tennis player definitely had the edge on his older opponent.* (be) on edge (be) nervous, excited or irritable: *She was a bit on edge till she heard he was safe.* take the edge off sth reduce, dull or soften sth: *I need a sandwich to take the edge off my appetite.* • *His brother's failure took the edge off his own success.*

**till** n a drawer in which money is kept behind the counter in a shop, bank, etc or in a cash register.

**managerial** adj of managers or management: *a managerial job, meeting, decision* • *managerial skills, expertise, etc.*

**glass ceiling** an imaginary limit that prevent women from being successful, even though there are no actual laws or rules to them.

**priority** n 1 ~ (over sb / sth) (a) (state of) being more important (in rank): *Japan's priority (over other countries) in the field of microelectronics.* (b) right to have or do sth before others: *I have priority over you in my claim.* (c) right to proceed ahead of other traffic: *Vehicles coming from the right have priority.* 2 (a) a thing that is (regarded as) more important than others: *You must decide what your priorities are.* • *Housework is low on her list of priorities.* • *Rebuilding the area is a (top) priority.* (b) ~ (over sth) high or top place among various things to be done: *The Government gave (top) priority to reforming the legal system.* • *The search for a new vaccine took priority over all other medical research.* • [attrib] *Priority cases, such as homeless families, get dealt with first.* 3 (idm) get one's priorities right, wrong, etc know / not know what is most important and act accordingly: *Your trouble is you've got your priorities back to front!*

**stampede** n 1 a sudden rush of frightened animals. 2 a sudden wild rush or mass movement of people: *There was a stampede towards the stage when the singer appeared.* 3 (in Canada) form of entertainment in which cowboys display their skill at handling animals; rodeo: *the Calgary Stampede.*

**bleep** n a short high-pitched sound made by an electronic device to attract attention: *The computer gave a regular bleep.* **bleep** v 1 emit bleeps. 2 call (esp a doctor) with a beeper: *Please bleep the doctor on duty immediately.*

**lottery** n 1 a way of raising money by selling numbered tickets and giving prizes to the holders of numbers selected at random: [attrib] *a lottery ticket.* 2 [sing] (fig) thing whose success outcome, etc is determined by luck: *Some people think that marriage is a lottery.*

**Louis Vuitton** trademark

**National Rifle Association** an American organization which supports and defends people's rights to buy and keep guns. People connect the NRA with the gun lobby and think it is responsible for ensuring that gun control laws are always defeated in Congress.

**collective** adj of, by or relating to a group or society as a whole; joint; shared: *collective action, effort, guilt, responsibility, wisdom* • *collective leadership*, ie government by a group rather than an individual.

**petty** adj (derog) 1 small or trivial; unimportant: *petty details, petty queries, regulations, troubles.* 2 (a) concerned with small and unimportant matters: *petty observance of the regulations.* (b) having or showing a small mind; mean: *petty and childish behaviour* • *petty spite* • *a petty desire to have her revenge* • *petty about money.*

**lobby** n 1 a porch, entrance-hall or ante-room: *the lobby of a hotel, theatre, etc.* 2 (in the House of Commons, etc) a large hall open to the public and used for interviews with Members of Parliament. 3 a group of people who try to influence politicians, esp to support or oppose proposed legislation: *The anti-nuclear lobby is/are becoming stronger.*