

平成 11 (1999) 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 ] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

When our daughter was 6 months old, <sup>a)</sup> we embarked on a new lifestyle. While studying for a civil-service exam, my husband looked after the baby and, just for this period, I went out to work to support the family.

But babies at that stage of life need attention all the time. They have to have their diapers changed at frequent intervals, and they make a fuss every three hours because they are hungry. During intervals when they are asleep, one has to clean the floor they have been crawling on, wash countless diapers and prepare baby food.

Moreover, feeling lonely because there's no other adult to talk to, one spends time with a child in all seriousness, even to the extent of considering the formation of the child's character. As a result, my husband, a grown man, was surprised to find himself so exhausted physically and mentally that he had no strength or energy left for studying.

For my part, too, work kept me very busy and I had become like one of those husbands who have hardly any time for their wives and children.

<sup>b)</sup> Our original plans went sadly awry. Admittedly, this did cause some trouble, but it also worked to our advantage. While being criticized by other men as a disgrace to his sex, my husband accidentally got to know, through this sort of life, the day-to-day activities and viewpoints of women which normally he would have been indifferent about, while I began to understand "men's society." We acquired a new way of looking at things and sensed a change in the way society appeared to us.

No change will be wrought in life and society merely by men and women exchanging roles——women doing men's work and men doing housework just like women. We were also made aware of this simple but important fact.

Inviting frowns of disgust, my husband went around recommending <sup>c)</sup> this way of life to his male friends. "It was a good experience," he said. "It changes your outlook on the world. You too should give a shot at child-rearing." I am doing the same. And I am planning to build up a circle of friends having the same critical minds.

設問

- a) 誰がなにをどのようにしたのか日本語60字程度で具体的に述べなさい。
- b) 日本語に訳しなさい。
- c) どのようなことか40字程度の日本語で具体的に述べなさい。

[II] 次の文はある回顧談の一部です。どのような順に段落を並べると、最も自然でしょうか。設問に答えなさい。

- A) A night or two later the storm had blown itself out and I took Roger again to the beach, this time to carry him along the water's edge piercing the darkness with the yellow cone of our flashlight. Although there was no rain the night was again noisy with breaking waves and the insistent wind. It was clearly a time and place where great and elemental things prevailed.
- B) It was hardly a conventional way to entertain one so young, I suppose, but now, with Roger a little past his fourth birthday, we are continuing that sharing of adventures in the world of nature that we began in his babyhood, and I think the results are good. a) The sharing includes nature in storm as well as calm, by night as well as day, and is based on having fun together rather than on teaching.
- C) One stormy autumn night when my nephew Roger was about twenty months old I wrapped him in a blanket and carried him down to the beach in the rainy darkness. Out there, just at the edge of where-we-couldn't-see, big waves were thundering in, dimly seen white shapes that boomed and shouted and threw great handfuls of froth at us. Together we laughed for pure joy—he a baby meeting for the first time the wild tumult of Oceanus, I with the salt of half a lifetime of sea love in me. But I think we felt the same spine-tingling response to the vast, roaring ocean and the wild night around us.
- D) Our adventure on this particular night had to do with life, for we were searching for b) ghost crabs, those sand-colored, fleet-legged beings which Roger had sometimes glimpsed briefly on the beaches in daytime. But the crabs are chiefly nocturnal, and when not roaming the night beaches they dig little pits near the surf line where they hide, seemingly watching and waiting for what the sea may bring them. For me the sight of these small living creatures, solitary and fragile against the brute force of the sea, had moving philosophic overtones, and I do not pretend that Roger and I reacted with similar emotions. But it was good to see his infant acceptance of a world of elemental things, fearing neither the song of the wind nor the darkness nor the roaring surf, entering with baby excitement into the search for a “ghos.”

## 設問

[A] 解答は番号で解答欄に記入しなさい。

a) 段落 A) のすぐ後に続く段落はどれですか。

1. B)                      2. C)                      3. D)                      4. なし

b) 段落 B) のすぐ後に続く段落はどれですか。

1. A)                      2. C)                      3. D)                      4. なし

c) 段落 C) のすぐ後に続く段落はどれですか。

1. A)                      2. B)                      3. D)                      4. なし

d) 段落 D) のすぐ後に続く段落はどれですか。

1. A)                      2. B)                      3. C)                      4. なし

[B] 本文中の下線部分について

a) a) を日本語に訳しなさい。

b) b) の ghost crabs はどのようなものか日本語50字程度で説明しなさい。

[Ⅲ] 次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In a large American city several years ago, the doctors in the hospitals went on strike. Everyone feared that there would be many deaths since no doctors were at the hospitals to treat the ill. However, the opposite happened: the death rate actually went down. Far fewer people died during the strike than at other times. Some people jokingly said, "Medicine can be dangerous for your health." But others explained it another way.

Doctors are often seen as semi-gods, able to heal us with science and technology. Many people think that their last chance is the hospital. They think, "The doctors will take care of me. The doctors will save me."

Because we have such faith in medicine, we don't take very good care of ourselves. We eat too much, and eat too much of the wrong things. We drink and smoke too much. We push ourselves to extremes. But what happens when we think there are no doctors at the hospital?

When there are no doctors at the hospital, we get frightened, of course. Then

we think, "We have to take care of ourselves, by ourselves." We start being careful, very careful, because there is no backup. We have to depend only on ourselves. So when the doctors are on strike, we eat better, rest more, drive more carefully, etc. Why couldn't we do this all the time? 医者がどんなに優れていようとも、神様ではない。間違いを犯すし、すべての答えがわかっているわけでもない。 So maybe we should live as if there were no doctors, no backups. We need to take care of ourselves.

#### 設問

- a) この話の趣旨は何か。40語程度の英語で述べなさい。
- b) 日本語部分を英語で表現しなさい。

#### [IV] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

The explosion of the Net as our new communications medium has to be seen in a wider context for its importance to be fully understood. Our global civilisations are in transition from an information age that was physical to an information age that is digital. Physically presented information exists in the printed, spoken or displayed work (thought, idea, picture, sound, graphic, music, and so on, sometimes expressed as an electric analogue). When we pick up an airline timetable at the airport or the bookstore, we have physical (or atomic) information in our hands. We can do nothing but consume it.

At some central point, humans have gathered the information and written it down. They have then asked a company to a) smear that information in the form of ink on to a product made from dead trees and then pay for trucks to carry the many tons of static, unalterable information in the form of atoms (ink on paper), to its many different points of distribution.

In the digital age, the information stays as computer bits, and only becomes physical when a consumer wants to carry that information around in the organic world. Thus an airline timetable will be published in bits (as computer information on the Net) and users can get their information on-line without the need to



haul dead trees around the world's roads. <sup>b)</sup> Information published in this way can be updated minute by minute and users may print local hard copy (converting the information to atoms) when they wish. The traditional information publishing paradigm has been reversed: until now we have printed then distributed; in the future we will distribute then print.

If you have borrowed this book from a library, nobody else will be able to read it until you return it. But if you have accessed parts of this book electronically, the copy you are reading on-line, or the copy you have 'borrowed' by downloading it to your computer, leaves the original intact on the library's 'shelves'. An infinite additional number of people may borrow the same book without depriving anybody else of the chance to read it. In fact, if you are accessing this on-line, several other people may be visiting this site now reading the same section as you. This difference is profound and will affect every aspect of business life.

This change is so important that we must all ask how our businesses can start to deal in bits rather than atoms. <sup>c)</sup> (.....)

## 設問

- a) 下線部 a) は、何をどうすることか。15字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。
- b) 下線部 b) は、何をどうすることか。30字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。
- c) c) のカッコの中に入れるものとして、次の選択肢のどれが最適ですか。番号で解答欄に記入しなさい。

## 選択肢

1. But even the most up-to-date computers are not completely reliable. We should not hasten to introduce them in our companies.
2. If you want to be a business leader, you need not use computers yourself. You can employ excellent workers instead.
3. Only those companies that can start to deal in bits will be able to stay competitive in the rapidly approaching digital age.
4. In the coming analogue age, computer-operated machines will begin to deal with most of your business needs.
5. In the digital age, the production of computer chips will determine how prosperous a country can be.

## [NOTES]

**awry** adv 1 crookedly; out of position; askew. 2 wrongly; amiss: *Our plans went awry.* adj [pred] crooked: *Her clothes were all awry.*

**bit** n (computing) unit of information expressed as a choice between two possibilities; binary digit.

**conventional** adj 1 (a) (often derog) based on convention: *conventional clothes, behaviour* • *She's so conventional in her views.* • *He made a few conventional remarks about the weather.* • *The conventional wisdom is that high wage rises increase inflation*, ie that is the generally accepted view. (b) following what is traditional or customary: *a conventional design, method.* 2 (esp of weapons) not nuclear: *conventional missiles, warfare, etc* • *a conventional power station*, ie fuelled by oil or coal, rather than being powered by a nuclear reactor.

**diaper** n 1 [U] linen or cotton fabric with a pattern of small diamonds on it. 2 [C] (US) = NAPPY. **nappy** n (Brit infml) (also fml napkin) (US diaper) piece of towelling cloth or similar soft padding folded round a baby's bottom and between its legs to absorb or hold its urine and excreta: *a disposable nappy*, ie one that is made to be thrown away after being used once.

**digital** adj 1 showing amounts by means of numbers. 2 of fingers or toes. *digital clock/watch* clock/watch which shows the time by digits rather than hands. *digital computer* device that makes calculations, etc with data represented as a series of digits.

**download** v (computing) transfer (a program, data, etc) from a large computer system to a smaller one.

**flashlight** n 1 (device that produces a) brief bright light for taking photographs indoors or in poor light. 2 (esp US) = TORCH. 3 (source of) light used for signalling, eg in a lighthouse. **torch** n 1 (US flashlight) small hand-held electric lamp powered by a battery. 2 (US) = BLOWLAMP. 3 piece of wood esp one wrapped in cloth and soaked in oil, etc, which is lit and held in the hand to give light.

**haul** 1 v 1 pull or drag (sth) with effort or force: *sailors hauling (away) (on the ropes)* • *elephants hauling logs* • *haul a car out of the mud* • *They hauled the boat up the beach.* 2 transport (sth) by lorry, etc. 3 (idm) haul sb over the coals (infml) reprimand sb severely: *I was hauled over the coals for being late.* 4 (phr v) haul sb up (before sb) (infml) bring sb to be tried or reprimanded: *He was hauled up before the local magistrates for disorderly conduct.*

**nocturnal** adj 1 of or in the night; done or happening in the night: *a nocturnal visit, trip, etc.* 2 (of creatures) active during the night: *nocturnal birds*, eg owls.

**on-line** adj (computing) (of a device) connected to and controlled by a computer: *an on-line ticket booking system* • *We've been on-line* (ie have had on-line equipment) *for about a year now.*

**overtone** n (usu pl.) something suggested or implied in addition to what is actually stated; hint: *overtones of despair in a letter* • *threatening overtones in his comments.*

**paradigm** n 1 set of all the different forms of a word: *verb paradigms.* 2 type of sth; pattern; model: *a paradigm for others to copy.*

**smear** v 1 ~ sth on/over sth/sb; ~ sth/sb with sth spread a greasy or sticky substance, eg paint, on sth/sb: *smear oil on the machinery* • *smearing mud all over the wall* • *We smeared cream on our faces/ smeared our faces with cream.* 2 (a) make (sth) dirty or greasy; smudge: *The window was all smeared after the rain.* • *Don't smear the lens; I've just polished it.* (b) (fig) damage (sb or sb's reputation), eg by suggesting they have acted immorally: *In politics you expect to get smeared by your opponents.* 3 [Tn] blur (a drawing, an outline, etc) eg by rubbing it: *smear the print with one's finger.*

**wrought** pt, pp of WORK 2. adj [attrib] 1 made or manufactured and decorated: *elaborately wrought carvings.* 2 (of metal) beaten out or shaped by hammering. *wrought iron* tough form of iron made by forging or rolling: [attrib] *a wrought-iron bedstead, gate, railing.*

(Adapted from *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* 4<sup>th</sup> ed.)