

平成 17 (2005) 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、必ず所定の解答欄に記入してください。数字を書き入れる解答欄 [A] と、記述用の解答欄 [B] に分かれています。
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. この問題冊子は、試験終了後は持ち帰ってください。

[I] 次の日本文の内容を英語で書き表しなさい。

サッカーにスキー。冬のスポーツも楽しい。ただ、体温と気温の差が大きいことから、運動後のケアが大事だ。汗のふき取りはもちろん、のど元の保温も風邪を防ぐ決め手という。

[II] 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Social and economic shifts have dented * the traditional rules of manhood. Males in many countries are now faced with contradictory expectations about how to behave. Men are asking themselves: "Should I be a stoic * breadwinner or a nurturing * father?"

Some men are confused, lost or angry. But many are flourishing. They are enjoying having fairer and more trusting relationships with their wives and partners, developing greater connections with female and male friends and colleagues, and being more involved (A) their children.

There are other signs of positive change among men. At least in some countries, young men are taking greater responsibility (B) contraception * and safe sex, fewer males agree with myths about domestic violence, and more are taking a greater role (C) parenting. ⁽¹⁾ Some men are now joining women to push for gender equality.

A number of small groups and networks of men, often in collaboration with women, are engaged (D) public efforts in support of gender equality in countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Australia. In the Asia-Pacific region, men's groups such as the Cambodian Men's Network spread the message among men that violence against women is unacceptable. A meeting in the Philippines in 2001 (E) stopping men's violence attracted (ア) from Singapore, Vietnam, Philippines, Cambodia, Thailand and Indonesia.

Gender equality is not just a women's issue. If we are to (イ) fair and peaceful relations between women and men, then both sexes must be involved.

This is now widely recognized internationally, and a growing number of organizations are beginning to address gender issues in the workplace. Across Asia and the Pacific, there are new (ウ) engaging men in positive ways in such fields as parenting, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, violence and prostitution.

Gender inequality is, however, a male problem. Many men treat women with care and respect. But too many still view women as second-class (エ) or treat them only as sexual objects.

Gender inequality is our problem because it is our wives, our mothers, our sisters and our daughters whose lives are limited by discrimination and abuse.

It's our problem because we have sometimes looked the other way while our male friends and relatives insult or attack women. And it is our problem because we have an ethical responsibility to behave fairly and to share power.

設問

1 (A) ~ (E) に入れるのにふさわしい前置詞を下記の選択肢から選び、その番号を解答欄 [A] の所定の位置に書き入れなさい。複数回使うものがある。

選択肢 1 at 2 by 3 for 4 in 5 on 6 with

2 (ア) ~ (エ) に入れるのにふさわしい語を関連語から選び、必要ならその形を変えて、解答欄に記入しなさい。

関連語 building citizen initiate participation

3 下線部分 (1) とほぼ同じ内容を示すものを次の選択肢から選び、その番号を解答欄 [A] の所定の位置に書き入れなさい。

- 1 Some men are now trying to cooperate with women.
- 2 Some women are now trying to accept the idea of gender equality.
- 3 Some men are now trying to ask strongly for equality between the sexes together with women.
- 4 Some men are now encouraging women to acquire a higher status in the workplace.

4 下線部分 (2) を和訳しなさい。

[III] 次の文を読んで、設間に答えなさい。

I've just returned from a trip to the United States, and I was reminded of something I love to forget when I come back to Japan: restaurant tipping. Japan has almost no culture of tipping, that is, the custom of giving extra money to service people. That would include restaurant servers, taxi drivers,

hotel staff and others. ⁽¹⁾I sure hope it stays that way. Ironically, I used to think it was the lack of tipping that caused the frequently disinterested, robotic service in Japanese restaurants. In contrast, most American restaurants had staff who seemed friendly, competent and genuinely concerned about making the meal experience as pleasant as possible.

⁽²⁾I'm not so sure that's the case any more. On my recent trip, bad or mediocre* service was the norm. At one location, we couldn't find our waiter to request anything. I found myself searching for a Japanese-style push-button caller. At another, the waitress was artificially friendly and cloying*, coming to our table five or six times to ask the usual, "So how is everybody doing here?" ("We're still fine, thanks.") ⁽³⁾Or worse, some places want tips for nothing! A few self-service restaurants have tip cups sitting by the cash register. The staff does nothing more than type in your order and take your money, and they think that deserves a tip. Unless people are delivering above and beyond the absolute minimum level of service required, why should we be expected to pay above the minimum price?

Tips seem to be losing their original function: to inspire good service. If the server thinks it's going to be an automatic reward, ⁽⁴⁾they have little incentive to go the extra mile. It should be optional, but it's now treated like a requirement, regardless of the level of service. Why don't they just eliminate tipping, raise the menu prices a bit, and pay their staff more? That would make things easier for all of us. I hate having to do the math at the end of a meal anyway.

Japanese restaurants are far from perfect, of course. There are too many under-trained *arubaito* who scurry* into the kitchen to get more information if you ask even the simplest question about the menu. ⁽⁵⁾And their rote-memory*, monotone delivery of information about the day's specials does little to whet* one's appetite. Whether that's worse than the fake friendliness of some American staff is a matter of personal preference, I suppose.

設問

- 1 下線部分 (1) を *it* および *that way* の内容が具体的に分かるようにして和訳しなさい。
- 2 下線部分 (2) を *that* の内容が具体的に分かるようにして和訳しなさい。
- 3 下線部分 (3) を和訳しなさい。
- 4 用いられている比喩をふまえて下線部分 (4) の内容を40字以内で説明しなさい。
- 5 下線部分 (5) を和訳しなさい。

[IV] 次の文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

① Economists are obsessed with (1) it; politicians depend on it; without it, a nation cannot survive — or so it seems. Yet economic growth is beginning to lose credibility, both as a measure of prosperity and as a policy goal.

② Let us consider some examples. When a company secretly dumps toxic waste in the local river, it cuts its disposal costs, so its profits are bigger. When the contaminated water enters the local water supply, people get sick, so they need expensive medical care. The lawyers then become involved, and they make a lot of money. Finally the city government has to pay another company to clean up the river. Meanwhile, the citizens have to buy bottled water, boosting the revenue* of companies that buy tap water elsewhere and put it in bottles. All of these events boost the economy. (2) Economic growth is a strange way to measure prosperity.

③ Economists tell us that economic growth is what generates jobs, profits and tax revenues, and pays for new highways, railways, bridges, hospitals and schools. 1 However, they tend to ignore the fact that it requires increasing inputs of natural resources, such as energy, minerals, wood, water, food, and so on. In the economists' fantasy world of infinite resources, this kind of growth could continue for ever. 2 However, most resources in the real world are limited, and many have already been seriously depleted*. 3 Our reserves of oil and gas will probably be exhausted by the middle of this century; our forests have been decimated*; the soil in which our crops are grown has been seriously degraded; our ocean fisheries are declining rapidly; and our supply of water needed for agriculture and industry is getting dangerously low. 4

④ With the help of better production methods, more efficient use of resources, whole-product recycling and other improvements, we may be able to postpone the eventual disaster. The only way to actually prevent it, however, is by abandoning consumerism and the frantic* pursuit of wealth, and adopting sustainable lifestyles. We need to rediscover the simple pleasures of reading, talking with friends and walking in the woods.

設問

- 1 下線部分 (1) it の内容をはっきりと示している語(句)を探して、日本語で言いなさい。
- 2 下線部分 (2) で筆者が strange という語を用いている理由を60字以内で簡潔に説明しなさい。

3 ③の段落に次の文章を入れたい。どの部分が最もふさわしいか, [1] ~ [4] から選んで, その番号を解答欄 [A] の所定の位置に書き入れなさい。

A civilization that depends for its survival on the increasing consumption of scarce resources is doomed.

4 筆者が問題解決の方法として提案していることを60字以内でまとめなさい。

[V] Answer the following question in English in about 80 words.

“What kind of a friendship do you expect to have by e-mail over the mobile phone?”

[VI] Below is the picture of a person who just graduated from college. Write your own response to the message of the picture in English in about 80 words.



[NOTES]

cloying: *adj. (formal)* 1 (of food, a smell, etc.) so sweet that it is unpleasant 2 using emotion in a very obvious way, so that the result is unpleasant: *His acting was passionate, but never cloying or sentimental.*

contraception: *noun [U]* the practice of preventing a woman from becoming pregnant; the methods of doing this: *to give advice about contraception*

decimate: *verb [VN]* 1 [usually passive] to kill large numbers of animals, plants or people in a particular area: *The rabbit population was decimated by the disease.* 2 (informal) to severely damage something or make something weaker: *Cheap imports decimated the British cycle industry.*

dent: *verb [VN]* 1 to make a hollow place in a hard surface, usually by hitting it: *The back of the car was badly dented in the collision.* 2 to damage somebody's confidence, reputation, etc: *It seemed that nothing could dent his confidence.* *noun* a hollow place in a hard surface, usually caused by something hitting it: *a large dent in the passenger door* **make, etc. a dent in something** to reduce the amount of something, especially money: *The lawyer's fees will make a dent in our finances.*

deplete: *verb [VN]* [usually passive] to reduce something by a large amount so that there is not enough left: *Food supplies were severely depleted.*

frantic: *adj.* 1 done quickly and with a lot of activity, but in a way that is not very well organized: *a frantic dash / search / struggle* *They made frantic attempts to revive him.* *Things are frantic in the office right now.* 2 unable to control your emotions because you are extremely frightened or worried about something: *frantic with worry* *Let's go back. Your parents must be getting frantic by now.* *The children are driving me frantic* (= making me very annoyed).

mediocre: *adj. (disapproving)* not very good; of only average standard: *a mediocre musician / talent / performance* *I thought the play was only mediocre.*

nurture: *verb [VN] (formal)* 1 to care for and protect somebody/something while they are growing and developing: *These delicate plants need careful nurturing.* *children nurtured by loving parents* 2 to help somebody/something to develop and be successful: *It's important to nurture a good working relationship.* 3 to have a feeling, an idea, a plan, etc. for a long time and encourage it to develop: *She secretly nurtured a hope of becoming famous.* *noun [U] (formal)* care, encouragement and support given to somebody/something while they are growing

revenue: *noun [U]* (also **revenues** [pl.]) the money that a government receives from taxes or that an organization, etc. receives from its business: *a shortfall in tax revenue* *Advertising revenue finances the commercial television channels.* *a slump in oil revenues* *The company's annual revenues rose by 30%.*

rote-memory > **rote:** *noun [U]* (often used as an adjective) the process of learning something by repeating it until you remember it rather than by understanding the meaning of it: *to learn by rote* *rote learning*

scurry: *verb [V + adv. / prep.]* to run with quick short steps: *She said goodbye and scurried back to work.* *Ants scurried around the pile of rotting food.*

stoic: *noun (formal)* a person who is able to suffer pain or trouble without complaining or showing what they are feeling **stoic** (also **stoical**) *adj.: her stoic endurance* *his stoical acceptance of death*

whet: *verb [VN]* to increase your desire for or interest in something: *The book will whet your appetite for more of her work.*

(Adapted from *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* 6th ed.)

(試験時間は、80分です。この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。)