

(一般前期)

近畿大学
平成 26 年度 医学部入学試験問題

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 問題は、指示があるまで開かないでください。
2. マークシートへの記入は、HB 黒鉛筆又は 0.5mm 以上の芯のシャープペンシルとします。
3. 監督者の指示に従ってマークシートに受験番号・氏名を記入してください。
4. 試験問題の数は 50 問で、解答時間は 90 分です。
5. 問題はすべて択一です。1 問に 2 つ以上解答したときは誤りとします。
6. 各問題には最大 6 個の選択肢があります。それぞれの問題に応じて、解答をマークしてください。

解答例)

1 ☐ア ☐イ ☒エ ☐ウ ☐オ とマークする。

7. 解答を修正した場合は、消しゴムであとが残らないように完全に消してください。

鉛筆の色が残ったり ☐1 ☒ア ☒イ ☒エ ☐ウ ☐オ のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにはなりません。

8. マークシートは折り曲げたり汚したりしないよう注意してください。

(一般前期)

平成26年度 入学試験問題 英語

- ◎ 英語の試験問題は5枚綴りになっています。
 ◎ 解答は必ず解答用紙に記入すること。

I. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (1) I couldn't for the (1) of me figure out why he would want to be called "Mr. Slow Swimmer."
 (ア) end (イ) life (ウ) reason (エ) sake
- (2) Takashi (2) along when the car hit the girl.
 (ア) happened (イ) saw (ウ) brought (エ) took
- (3) Her mother is smart and has a lot of (3). Once she starts a project, she works on it for years, often going days without sleep.
 (ア) perfection (イ) permanence (ウ) permeability (エ) perseverance
- (4) Shinji has never been (4) to leave food on his plate, no matter how it tastes.
 (ア) him (イ) one (ウ) that (エ) who
- (5) I fell asleep when I tried to do my homework in bed last night, (5) is often the case.
 (ア) as (イ) when (ウ) for (エ) what
- (6) Naoko agreed to help Kenji work on his project (6) her better judgment.
 (ア) without (イ) to (ウ) away (エ) against
- (7) When Takuya met Sayaka, he thought he'd seen her somewhere before, but couldn't quite (7) her.
 (ア) put (イ) point (ウ) place (エ) pick
- (8) I truly believe it will be (8) to come along and visit the museum.
 (ア) you worth while (イ) your worth while (ウ) worth your while (エ) worth while you
- (9) Hiromi's anger got the (9) of her, and she yelled, "That's enough!"
 (ア) half (イ) many (ウ) less (エ) better
- (10) Since it was already 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Kei thought taking the rest of the day off wouldn't do him (10).
 (ア) so good (イ) much good (ウ) good enough (エ) a good one

II. 次の各日本文の英訳として、文法や意味からみて最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (11) その作家の第一作があまりに評判で他の作品が覆い隠されることになった。
 (ア) The writer's first novel was so popular that it made other her works eclipsed.
 (イ) The writer's novels were shadowed by her first one which was so strongly accepting.
 (ウ) Her maiden work was so widely accepted that it overshadowed her other works.
 (エ) The writer's all the works were ruined by the public interest in her first novel.
- (12) 科学者は合理性と経験論に重きを置くべきだが時には夢を熱く語ることもあってよい。
 (ア) Scientists should put emphasis on rationality and empiricism, but sometimes they can speak of their dreams with excitement.
 (イ) Scientists may develop their own dreams for their talk while they should be rational and empiricist.
 (ウ) Although scientists must take it for granted that they believe in reason and experience, they can discuss about their dreams eagerly.
 (エ) Being taken as a matter of fact that a scientist should be a rationalist based on experience, he can be at ease in talking about his dreams.

(問題用紙 2)

- (13) 長生きも確かに良いが、人生で何をなしたかがもっと大切だと思う。
- (ア) We like to live long naturally and also to achieve something in our life.
 - (イ) It is desirable to live long, but what counts more is what one has done in life.
 - (ウ) What you lived in is more important than mere longevity.
 - (エ) Of course you can enjoy many ups and downs but your accomplishments pay off in the end.
- (14) 飛行中、狭い空間では風邪やインフルエンザのウイルスにうつるリスクが高まる。
- (ア) We are in higher risk of catching a cold and flu on a flight because of narrow compartment.
 - (イ) It is associated with a bigger risk of inhaling cold and flu to be in flight thanks to confinement.
 - (ウ) We're at increased risk of catching cold and flu viruses during flights, due to the close quarters.
 - (エ) The risk of having cold and flu viruses in flying is increased because of narrow space.
- (15) 高級レストランに入るとウェイターが私のジーンズを胡散臭そうに見た。
- (ア) I was looked suspiciously by a waiter as I wore jeans and entered a top ranking restaurant.
 - (イ) Wearing the jeans I smell something fishy with a waiter entering a high grade restaurant.
 - (ウ) A waiter gave me a dubious look when I entered a high rank restaurant wearing a jeans.
 - (エ) When I entered a luxurious restaurant, the waiter looked disapprovingly at my jeans.
- (16) 彼女は書棚の本をすべて読まなければ現代世界の複雑さについていけないという強迫観念にさいなまれている。
- (ア) She is caught from an obsession that if she does not read every single book on the shelves, she may not be able to deal with the complicated world.
 - (イ) She is obsessed with the idea that unless she has read all the books on the shelves, she cannot keep up with the complexity of the present world.
 - (ウ) She has a compulsive idea of necessity of going over all the books on the shelves, otherwise she cannot follow the complicating world.
 - (エ) She has a compulsion, "read all the books on the shelves, and you will miss the complexity of today's world."
- (17) これが決勝戦だ。しまっていこうぜ。
- (ア) This is the last game. Let's play for a broke!
 - (イ) Here we go for the divisive game. Loosen up!
 - (ウ) This game is the very last. Let's be away!
 - (エ) This game is the final. No room for bad play!
- (18) 君は物事の半分も分かっていない。
- (ア) You don't know half of what you think you do.
 - (イ) There is still half of things you have to learn.
 - (ウ) You just stand on your half leg in the world.
 - (エ) You just understand the latter half of things.
- (19) 彼女は職場では目立たないようにしていた。しかし今度の部長は重要な仕事に彼女を抜擢した。
- (ア) She tried to fade into the background at the office. But the new manager singled her out for the important job.
 - (イ) She didn't want to be conspicuous at the office but handpicked for the important work by the new manager.
 - (ウ) She was blended into the group at office but was selected for the important job by the new manager.
 - (エ) The manager noticed her important talent even though she herself concealed it among colleagues.
- (20) 京都で一日滞在するって。じっくり楽しむにはもっと時間があるね。
- (ア) Staying in Kyoto just a day does not satisfy yourself since it takes longer to entertain you.
 - (イ) I heard you were going to stay in Kyoto for one day. You'll probably need more time to do it justice.
 - (ウ) That's too bad you will stay in Kyoto just a single day. You had better have more days to amuse it.
 - (エ) I hope you to enjoy your one day tour to Kyoto. Allow me to say more time is needed for more pleasure.

(問題用紙 3)

III. 次の語を並べかえて、適切な英文を完成させなさい。解答は指定された箇所に入るものだけをマークしなさい。

- A. 43% of the people surveyed () (21) () (22) () more intelligent.
(ア) look (イ) makes (ウ) think
(エ) people (オ) glasses (カ) wearing
- B. You () (23) () () (24) () pickpockets in Paris.
(ア) an (イ) eye (ウ) for
(エ) out (オ) keep (カ) should
- C. Yuki passed the math test () () (25) () (26) () again.
(ア) the (イ) of (ウ) teeth
(エ) skin (オ) by (カ) her
- D. It would not () (27) () (28) () () of happiness.
(ア) a (イ) be (ウ) to
(エ) test (オ) devise (カ) straightforward
- E. It is (29) () () () (30) () challenge them.
(ア) to (イ) to (ウ) traditions
(エ) easier (オ) follow (カ) than

IV. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

If we asked an ordinary person on the busy streets of global cities like London, New York, or Singapore about the essence of globalization, the answer would probably involve some (31) to growing forms of political and economic interdependence fuelled by “new technologies” like personal computers, the Internet, cellular phones, digital cameras, high-definition television, satellites, jet planes, and supertankers. As we will show, however, technology provides only (32) explanation for the latest wave of globalization. Yet, it would be foolish to deny that these new innovations have played a crucial role in the expansion and intensification of social relations and (33) across world-time and world-space. The Internet, in particular, has (34) a pivotal function in facilitating globalization through the creation of the World Wide Web that connects billions of individuals, civil society associations, and governments. Since most of these technologies have been (35) for less than three decades, it seems to make sense to agree with those commentators who claim that globalization is, indeed, a relatively new phenomenon.

At the same time, however, globalization is dynamic in nature. The enhancement of worldwide interdependence and the rise of the global imaginary are gradual processes with deep historical roots. The engineers who developed laptop computers and supersonic jet planes stand on the (36) of earlier innovators who created the steam engine, the cotton gin, the telegraph, the phonograph, the telephone, the typewriter, the internal-combustion engine, and electrical appliances. These products, in turn, (37) their existence to much earlier technological innovations such as the telescope, the compass, water wheels, windmills, gunpowder, the printing press, and ocean-going ships. In order to (38) the full historical record, we might reach back even further to such momentous technological and social achievements as the production of paper, the development of writing, the invention of the wheel, the (39) of wild plants and animals, the emergence of language, and, finally, the slow outward migration of our African ancestors at the dawn of human evolution.

Thus, the answer to the question of whether globalization (40) a new phenomenon depends on how far we are willing to extend the chain of causation that resulted in those recent technologies and social arrangements that most people have come to associate with this fashionable buzzword.

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|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (31) | (ア) cradle | (イ) torment | (ウ) contempt | (エ) reference |
| (32) | (ア) bold | (イ) partial | (ウ) fierce | (エ) upcoming |
| (33) | (ア) consciousness | (イ) workers | (ウ) excursion | (エ) trifle |
| (34) | (ア) assumed | (イ) deliberated | (ウ) privileged | (エ) deterred |
| (35) | (ア) prime | (イ) moderate | (ウ) around | (エ) transparent |
| (36) | (ア) footsteps | (イ) shoes | (ウ) places | (エ) shoulders |
| (37) | (ア) develop | (イ) owe | (ウ) manifest | (エ) distribute |
| (38) | (ア) acknowledge | (イ) perpetuate | (ウ) smother | (エ) precede |
| (39) | (ア) activation | (イ) modernization | (ウ) deforestation | (エ) domestication |
| (40) | (ア) compensates | (イ) inflicts | (ウ) constitutes | (エ) surpasses |

(問題用紙 4)

V. 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

What is consciousness? Anyone who has surveyed the philosophy of mind or biological explorations of consciousness is aware that consciousness is most often identified with reason. I would like to propose a radical alternative: (41).

Consciousness is firmly tied to emotional drive and goal-directed behavior. We are interested not just in whether a wakeful state or self-awareness is present (typical definitions of consciousness), but in whether a creature is capable of purposeful action. Studies of (42)natural and deliberate brain lesions clearly indicate that the cortex is not necessary for propulsive, teleological behavior. In fact, (43), surely. Animals who have had their cortex and even important motor structures below the cortex removed still show purposeful behavior as long as their limbic system remains intact.

This may be counter-intuitive but is not really surprising, because the limbic system contains tissue central to the formation of memory, and goal-directed behavior requires continuity over time. Something that reacts instantaneously to a given stimulus will not do. You need some sort of register, or memory, to direct behavior from within. The hippocampus of the limbic system is ideal to couple memory with motor readouts from various parts of the brain, thus enabling purposeful, goal-directed behavior.

I am not saying that the hippocampus is the seat of consciousness. It is no more so than the cortex is. Maybe we should stop trying (45)to put a finger on consciousness. Maybe it is not a thing, but a relationship between oneself and the external world. Just as gravity describes a relationship between masses, perhaps "mind," "consciousness," and similar terms refer to relationships between an organism and its environment. There is good reason to conceive of this relation as an emotional state: the calm but indescribable one that we are in most of the time. In other words, consciousness is a type of emotion. Here is the reasoning.

Anybody familiar with engineering knows that you cannot have an "up" state and a "down" state with nothing in between. (46). When it comes to emotion, this in-between state always seems to be overlooked. We are constantly in an emotional state that can go up or down, depending on circumstances. It can also remain chronically down, so that we experience clinical depression, or chronically up, as in mania and delirium. It is impossible not to be in some emotional state at every moment. Most often we are not in one of the up or down states considered typical of emotion but are in this in-between state that happens to be fairly calm.

Its exertion of a constant force signifies that emotion influences everything. An impressive example of its influence is seen in epilepsy. Persons with epilepsy are always afraid of seizures and attempt to control all excitement because they know that emotional stress can trigger seizures. (47)Nonetheless, patients have seizures despite maximum exertion of will because they do have an underlying medical problem and there is only so much that self-will can achieve. However, their failure to prevent all seizures leads to self-recrimination, frustration, depression, withdrawal, more frustration, and soon more seizures. They are in a no-win situation because the underlying emotional state constantly acts on their entire nervous system.

Specially dedicated seizure units at research institutions vividly highlight this relationship. Persons who have thirty to forty seizures a day come into a ward that is devoted entirely to understanding epilepsy. They are (48) all medication and (48) in a room where injury is unlikely. Constant video monitoring and EEG recording collects data on exactly what kind of seizures they have. Remarkably, their seizures often stop for weeks because they have come to a place where they believe they will be better. There is such a tremendous relief of stress from being in the hands of perceived healers that with simple faith their condition is better for a while even without drugs. Of course this temporary change in environment cannot cure the underlying problem, but it does demonstrate the tremendous impact that emotion can have.

※ lesion = 損傷、障害 cortex = 皮質 propulsive = 推進するような teleological = 目的論的な limbic system = 辺縁系
hippocampus = 海馬 delirium = 一時的的精神錯乱 epilepsy = 癲癇(てんかん) seizure = 発作

問1 空所(41)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (ア) emotion is consciousness identified with reason
- (イ) consciousness is a wakeful emotion
- (ウ) consciousness is a type of emotion
- (エ) emotion is driven by reasoning

問2 下線部(42)の natural and deliberate と意味の最も近いものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (ア) environmental and careful
- (イ) inherent and intentional
- (ウ) accidental and prudent
- (エ) organic and acquired

(問題用紙 5)

- 問 3 空所(43)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) monkeys who have had their cortex surgically restored can really be distinguished from their wild counterparts, a profoundly counter-intuitive observation
 - (イ) monkeys who have had their cortex surgically removed can barely be distinguished from their normal cage mates, a profoundly counter-intuitive observation
 - (ウ) monkeys who have had their cortex innately detached can hardly be distinguished from their normal keeper, a profoundly intuitive observation
 - (エ) monkeys who have had their cortex innately impaired can clearly be distinguished from their predecessors, a profoundly intuitive observation
- 問 4 第 3 段落の内容と合致するものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) Motor readouts are irrelevant to goal-directed behaviors.
 - (イ) It takes a long time to react to any given stimulus.
 - (ウ) Memory is structured in the limbic system.
 - (エ) Memories produce motor readouts.
- 問 5 下線部(45)の意味に文脈上最も近いものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) to confirm whether or not consciousness is tangible
 - (イ) to sense and amplify the certainty of consciousness
 - (ウ) to see and identify exactly where consciousness is
 - (エ) to touch consciousness with one's finger
- 問 6 空所(46)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) In other words, engineers are expected to remain calm even when an accident happens
 - (イ) And yet we typically describe emotions in terms of high and low, never neutral
 - (ウ) And people tend to bring the states under control to keep the neutral state
 - (エ) It is because, like it or not, the mental states are both sides of one coin
- 問 7 下線部(47)の内容に最も近いものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) Patients usually get to realize that the reason why they cannot control their reasoning is that there exists an inevitable medical feature curbing their psychological processes.
 - (イ) Even if they try hard to calm themselves down, patients still get attacks due to the root medical condition and the limitations of controlling their mental state.
 - (ウ) Once patients grasp that the basic medical reason prevents them from processing their emotion, they understand that they have many things they can do.
 - (エ) Patients have their stroke although the hidden clinical factor and their mental power let them use the maximal willfulness.
- 問 8 2 つの括弧(48)にこの順番で入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) injected, monitored
 - (イ) pulled out, gauged
 - (ウ) prescribed, safe
 - (エ) taken off, kept
- 問 9 本文の内容と合致しないものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(49)
- (ア) Consciousness should be regarded as the interaction between humans and the surrounding circumstances.
 - (イ) It appears that emotional stability reduces the number of epileptic attacks.
 - (ウ) The limbic system works to create memory.
 - (エ) Emotion resides in consciousness.
- 問 10 本文の内容と最も合致するものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(50)
- (ア) Just as the relationship between masses is explained by gravity, the relationship between emotion and consciousness can be illuminated in terms of environmental organisms.
 - (イ) Spinal reflexes sometimes need psychological duration to be transformed into purposeful acts.
 - (ウ) Usually we are in a neutral state which is not thought to be typical of emotion.
 - (エ) Consciousness lies in the cortex.