

(一般前期)

近畿大学
平成27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5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 ☒ロ ☐エ ☐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 ☒ロ ☐エ ☐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27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) Looking for a (1) digital camera, parents go to an electronics store before their children's sports day.
 (ア) high-qualified (イ) high-quality (ウ) highly-quality (エ) highly-qualified
- (2) John (2) white with the news that there was an explosion near his house.
 (ア) rendered (イ) came (ウ) changed (エ) went
- (3) Since I am still new in this company, Kana is helping me to get up to (3) on the duties in my section.
 (ア) extent (イ) height (ウ) speed (エ) kick
- (4) (4) with all matters of the heart, you'll know when you find what you really love to do.
 (ア) As (イ) When (ウ) In (エ) Where
- (5) I'll send you the project estimate first (5) in the morning.
 (ア) business (イ) time (ウ) matter (エ) thing
- (6) You'll never experience an event like the Model United Nations. It's one of (6).
 (ア) a kind (イ) kinds (ウ) the kind (エ) the kinds
- (7) You have worked here for almost six months. Are you finding your (7)?
 (ア) fingers (イ) feet (ウ) fists (エ) foreheads
- (8) (8) dressed very quickly, or we won't make it to the concert.
 (ア) Get (イ) Come (ウ) Become (エ) Go
- (9) I can't figure out what you are (9) at. Please say it explicitly.
 (ア) deriving (イ) detouring (ウ) directing (エ) driving
- (10) This behind-closed-doors case is difficult to solve. You should (10) together scraps of crime scene information.
 (ア) dot (イ) piece (ウ) part (エ) fraction

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) 波乱万丈の人生、気のきいた発言にその作家のファンは魅了された。
 (ア) The novelist's stormy lifestyle and verbal humors captivated his fans.
 (イ) The fans of the writer were attracted for his turbulent life and his charming comments.
 (ウ) The novelist's life with a lot of up and down and his alarming opinions captured his fans.
 (エ) The writer's fans were fascinated by his roller-coaster lifestyle and his witty remarks.
- (12) 満員の車内で優先座席にのうのうと座っている若者をみることほど腹が立つことはない。
 (ア) Nothing gets on my nerves more than to see young people sitting comfortably on a priority seat in a crowded train.
 (イ) On a crowded train, seeing young kids occupying freely the seats for others irritates me more than anything else.
 (ウ) I am always heavily annoyed to see for youngsters sitting on seats for the needy don't yield their seats to older people.
 (エ) It upsets me whenever I see younger people having reserved seats in a relaxed way on the jam-packed train.

(問題用紙 2)

- (13) 彼の高貴な志が自分の都合を優先するこの社会によって壊されないことを祈る。
(ア) If only his elevated intention had not been destroyed by our self-oriented society.
(イ) May his lofty spirit survive through the self-centered society.
(ウ) I only hope that his noble vision will not be defeated by our self-serving society.
(エ) We all pray of his honorable way of life not to be defeated by the ego-centric society.
- (14) 私の英語もかなり上達したがそれでも地元の人々の使う微妙な暗示に気がつかないことがある。
(ア) My English has been fairly improved but still sometimes it misses sensitive implications by people here.
(イ) I think my English has improved so much but I sometimes can't pick up on subtle nuances that locals use.
(ウ) I don't notice delicate flavor that the local people employ even though my English is better now.
(エ) My English, comparatively good I suppose, still does not enable to catch niceties of the local language.
- (15) 彼女は庭を見降ろし遠くに山々を望める自分の部屋からの景色が気にittaいた。
(ア) She liked the sight from her room of looking down to the yard, and seeing the mountains far away.
(イ) She loved the perspective from her room commanding the yard and the mountain ridge in the remote.
(ウ) She was fond of the view from her room overlooking the garden, with the downs visible in the distance.
(エ) She enjoyed the prospect from her room having a view of the garden and the mountain range far off.
- (16) 丘を半分登ったところでエンジンがあえぎ始めた。
(ア) It was at the point, halfway up the hill, that the engine began to stutter.
(イ) When I reached the half of the hill, the engine started panting.
(ウ) Driving half through the hill up, the engine began gasping.
(エ) It was when I got to the fifth stage of the hill that the engine worked struggling.
- (17) その詩人は存命中はあまり日の目を見なかったがとても美しい詩を書いた。
(ア) While he was not acknowledged at all in his life, the poet created the most beautiful poems.
(イ) Despite being widely under-appreciated in his lifetime, the poet wrote some very beautiful pieces of poetry.
(ウ) The poet wrote very beautiful poetries though he had been unknown before his death.
(エ) The writer wrote beautiful rhymes, which eventually made him become famous later.
- (18) 彼は医師の勧めに従い、病氣療養のためにこの温泉保養地に来た。
(ア) Hot spring bathing was his doctor's advice and he felt like doing that himself.
(イ) Following the doctor's advice, he came to this hot spring town for medicine.
(ウ) The doctor suggested that he should go to take hot spring therapy and he accepted it.
(エ) He came to this hot spring resort on his doctor's recommendation to rehabilitate.
- (19) 暗黒物質は光を発しないし反射しない。その存在は理論的に推定できるだけなのだ。
(ア) The existence of dark matter is explicable only by the theoretical physics since it absorbs light.
(イ) Dark matter does not emit or reflect light. Therefore, the presence can only be inferred theoretically.
(ウ) Theory helps us to assume that something like dark matter is in place as this something discharges no light.
(エ) Theoretical thinking surely brings us to a conclusion that there must be dark matter without producing light.
- (20) 科学者として成功するにはどんな困難があっても自分の夢を追い続けることだ。
(ア) To be a successful scientist you must follow your dream even though there is a lot standing in your way.
(イ) If you want to succeed in science you have to overcome any barriers and pursue for your dream.
(ウ) As long as you are dreaming of your goal as a scientist you will be approaching in your success.
(エ) You will be able to achieve a great success as a scientist if you yield your dream to any difficulty.

III. 次の語を並べかえて、適切な英文を完成させなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。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。

- (21) I thought a () () () the right person might (21) the wheels in ().
(ア) set (イ) to (ウ) phone (エ) call (オ) motion

(問題用紙 3)

- (22) It () the () about the () cooking classes that (22) my ().
 (ア) was (イ) caught (ウ) free (エ) eye (オ) notice
- (23) The price () to farmers () little to do with the (23) of () and () their crop.
 (ア) processing (イ) growing (ウ) paid (エ) cost (オ) has
- (24) In the splendid, decaying () of the (24) () hotel, we () our ().
 (ア) planned (イ) courtyard (ウ) once (エ) future (オ) grand
- (25) () () from () the () were (25) the city.
 (ア) around (イ) observers (ウ) flooding (エ) globe (オ) international
- (26) Lying about how much money was in the wallet you () () () (26) as ().
 (ア) regarded (イ) fraud (ウ) lost (エ) be (オ) can
- (27) Information () makes it easy to () huge () of () on computer (27).
 (ア) data (イ) databases (ウ) amounts (エ) store (オ) technology
- (28) Some () believe that () (28) () the () of societies.
 (ア) development (イ) people (ウ) limit (エ) gender (オ) stereotypes
- (29) The government was () () a broad () of (29) political ().
 (ア) forged (イ) from (ウ) coalition (エ) parties (オ) diverse
- (30) Political () is a () (30) () in a () similar to written language.
 (ア) formal (イ) speech (ウ) manner (エ) variety (オ) organized

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。

Deborah Nolan, who teaches an elementary statistics class, divides her class of sixty-five or so students into two groups. The members of one group are instructed to take a coin from their purse, pocket, or friendly (31), and to flip the coin one hundred times, recording the results of each toss on a sheet of paper. The other students are told to imagine tossing a coin one hundred times, and to write down what they think the (32) would be. After signing their work with an identifying mark known only to themselves, the students are to (33) the spreadsheets of heads and tails face-down on Nolan's desk.

Nolan then leaves the room, and the students start flipping coins and writing, or (34) flips and writing. On returning, Nolan glances over the strings of one hundred Hs and Ts and declares each to be either real tossups or faked ones. Nolan is nearly always right, and the students are "aghast." They think she must have cheated. They think she peeked or had an (35). But she doesn't need a spy. As it happens, true happenstance bears a (36) stamp, and until you are familiar with its pattern, you are likely to think it is messier, more haphazard, than it is. Nolan knows what real randomness looks like, and she knows that it often makes people (37) by not looking random enough.

In the real tossing of a coin, you will find many stretches of monotony, strings of five heads or seven tails in a (38). Now, this is no big deal if you do it long enough and begin to realize that, in the course of one hundred or two hundred flips, clumping happens. Yet when we watch somebody flip a coin in shorter stretches, and especially if we have something (39) on the outcome—for example, who has to remove the dead opossum from under the porch—we become very (40) when the coin starts repeating itself. Six tails? Where did you get that coin from anyway? Let me try.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| (31) (ア) request | (イ) neighbor | (ウ) mateship | (エ) shoplift |
| (32) (ア) hazard | (イ) volume | (ウ) calling | (エ) outcome |
| (33) (ア) take | (イ) place | (ウ) count | (エ) fold |
| (34) (ア) coining | (イ) happening | (ウ) tossing | (エ) changing |
| (35) (ア) intelligence | (イ) intruder | (ウ) informant | (エ) innkeeper |
| (36) (ア) distinctive | (イ) unilateral | (ウ) accidental | (エ) self-absorbed |
| (37) (ア) sane | (イ) relieved | (ウ) rigorous | (エ) uncomfortable |

(問題用紙 4)

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| (38) | (ア) row | (イ) current | (ウ) queue | (エ) continuity |
| (39) | (ア) calling | (イ) raising | (ウ) riding | (エ) bluffing |
| (40) | (ア) doubted | (イ) distrust | (ウ) incredible | (エ) dubious |

V. 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Sensing (41)phantom phone vibrations is a strangely common experience. Around 80% of us have imagined a phone vibrating in our pockets when it's actually completely still. Almost 30% of us have also heard non-existent ringing. Are these hallucinations ominous signs of impending madness caused by digital culture?

(42) phantom vibrations and ringing illustrate a fundamental principle in psychology.

Psychologists use a concept called Signal Detection Theory to guide their thinking about the problem of perceptual judgments. Working through the example of phone vibrations, we can see how this theory explains why they are a common and unavoidable part of healthy mental function.

When your phone is in your pocket, the world is in one of two possible states: the phone is either ringing or not. You also have two possible states of mind: the judgment that the phone is ringing, or the judgment that it isn't. Obviously you'd like to match these states in the correct way. True vibrations should go with "it's ringing", and no vibrations should go with "it's not ringing". Signal detection theory calls these faithful matches a "hit" and a "correct rejection", respectively.

But there are two other possible combinations: you could mismatch true vibrations with "it's not ringing" (a "miss"); or mismatch the absence of vibrations with "it's ringing" (a "false alarm"). This second kind of mismatch is what's going on when you imagine a phantom phone vibration.

For situations where easy judgments can be made, such as deciding if someone says your name in a quiet room, you will probably make perfect matches every time. But when judgments are more difficult—(43)—mismatches will occasionally happen. And these mistakes will be either misses or false alarms.

(44)Signal detection theory tells us that there are two ways of changing the rate of mismatches. The best way is to alter your sensitivity to the thing you are trying to detect. This would mean setting your phone to a stronger vibration, or maybe placing your phone next to a more sensitive part of your body. The second option is to shift your bias so that you are more or less likely to conclude "it's ringing", regardless of whether it really is.

Of course, there's a trade-off to be made. If you don't mind making more false alarms, (45). In other words, you can make sure that you always notice when your phone is ringing, but only at the cost of experiencing more phantom vibrations.

These two features of a perceiving system—sensitivity and bias—are always present and independent of each other. The more sensitive a system is the better, because it is more able to discriminate between true states of the world. But bias doesn't have an obvious (46)optimum. The appropriate level of bias depends on the relative costs and benefits of different matches and mismatches.

What does that mean in terms of your phone? We can assume that people like to notice when their phone is ringing, and that most people hate missing a call. This means their perceptual systems have adjusted their bias to a level that makes misses unlikely. The unavoidable cost is a raised likelihood of false alarms—of phantom phone vibrations. Sure enough, the same study that reported phantom phone vibrations among nearly 80% of the population also found that these types of mismatches were particularly common among people who scored highest on a novelty-seeking personality test. (47)These people place the highest cost on missing an exciting call.

問 1 下線部(41)の phantom とは異なる意味で使われている文を、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (ア) The old house is said to be haunted by a phantom.
- (イ) I still feel that my phantom limb is attached to my body.
- (ウ) I'm not sure if painkillers work for phantom pain.
- (エ) What kind of psychological mechanism produces phantom pregnancy?

問 2 空所(42)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) Sure thing. For
- (イ) That's right. Hence,
- (ウ) Not at all. In fact,
- (エ) Truth to be told. Yes,

(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) when there is a clear-cut distinction between two judgments
 - (イ) if you have to decide whether someone says your name in a noisy room
 - (ウ) if you have to talk with a person whose eating habit is extremely disgusting
 - (エ) when you put your mobile phone on one of your ears while lying down on the other side
- 問 4 前後の文脈も考慮し、下線部(44)の意味とし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。
- (ア) The theory claims two possible approaches can affect the number of mismatches.
 - (イ) Signal detection theory has two ways to decrease the frequency of hits.
 - (ウ) Signal detection theory is said to be able to change mismatches into faithful matches at an alarming rate.
 - (エ) The theory argues that the rate of misses and the frequency of false alarms are not exactly the same.
- 問 5 空所(45)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) the differences between the four types of states will disappear
 - (イ) you can reduce the number of correct rejections
 - (ウ) your sensitivity can help you detect false alarms
 - (エ) you can avoid making so many misses
- 問 6 下線部(46)の意味とし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。
- (ア) the best possible solutions
 - (イ) the most favorite probability
 - (ウ) the most efficient level
 - (エ) the most famous amount
- 問 7 下線部(47)の意味として最も近いものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) People without the novelty-seeking personality always answer the phone whenever it rings.
 - (イ) These people manage to pay a cost in order not to miss a call.
 - (ウ) These people dare to miss a call at the cost of new-found excitement.
 - (エ) People with the novelty-seeking personality would feel regret if they missed a stimulating call.
- 問 8 この文章のタイトルを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(48 にマークしなさい。)
- (ア) Two possible states and two possible psychological states
 - (イ) Real or not: Why we are seeing visions
 - (ウ) Why you think your phone is vibrating when it is not
 - (エ) False alarm as a system of phantom phone vibration
- 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 にマークしなさい。)
- (ア) It is not the case that bias is directly related to sensitivity.
 - (イ) When you think the phone is ringing, there is an actual vibration.
 - (ウ) Phantom phone vibration is a kind of false alarm.
 - (エ) Signal Detection Theory can explain the case of phantom phone vibration.
- 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 にマークしなさい。)
- (ア) You can only tell a miss from a false alarm after you answer the phone.
 - (イ) The first choice must be to put your phone to a sensitive part of your body when you want to avoid hitting a call.
 - (ウ) You can notice your phone ringing instead of experiencing more phantom phone vibrations.
 - (エ) People can adjust their perceptual systems in order not to miss a call.