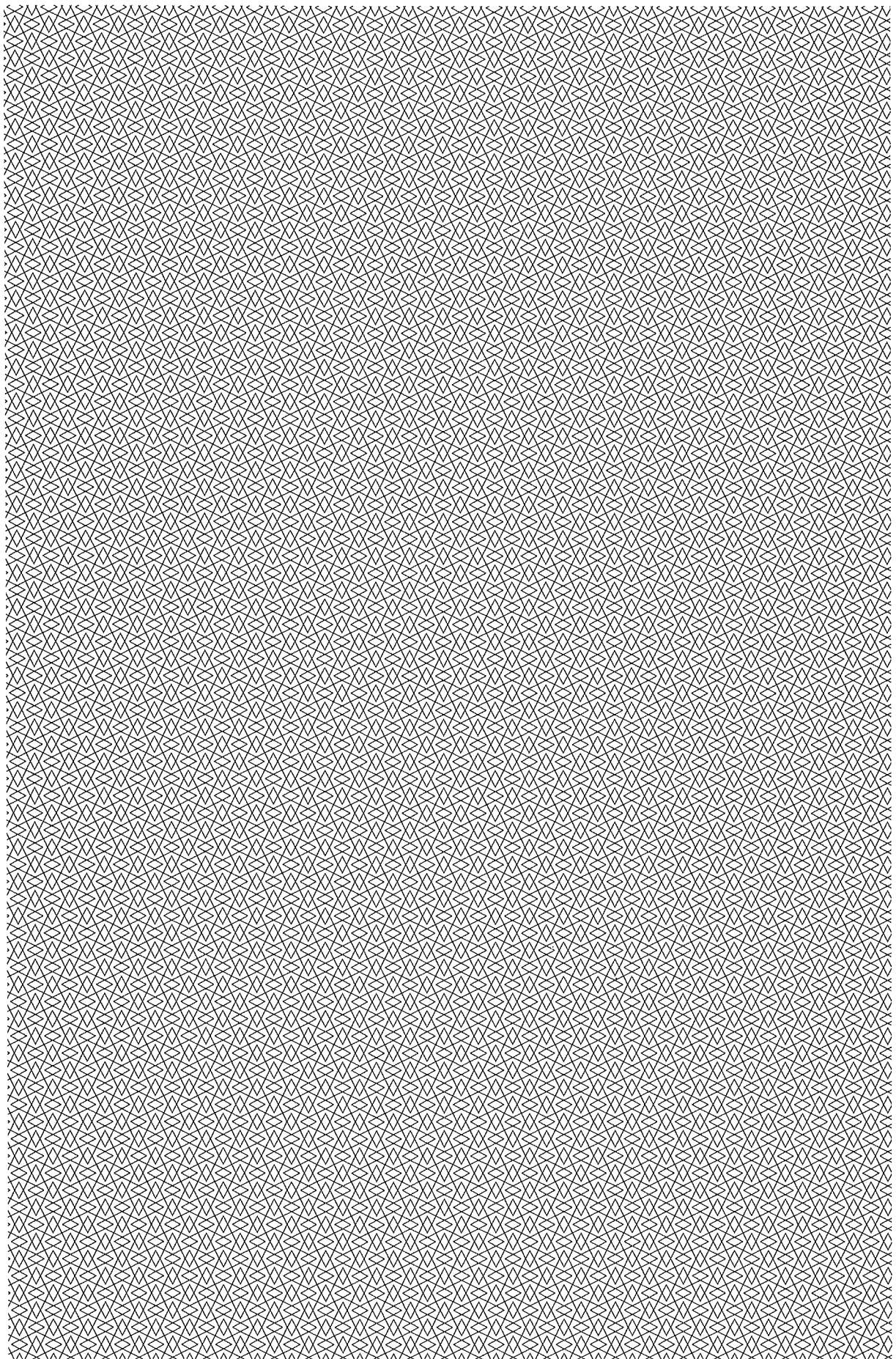


2023 年度

医学部医学科一般・学士入学者選抜試験問題

(英 語)

- 注意事項
1. この科目の問題用紙は 16 ページ，解答用紙はマークカード 1 枚である。
  2. 解答用紙(マークカード)に，氏名・受験番号の記入および受験番号のマークを忘れないこと。
  3. マークは HB の鉛筆，シャープペンシルで，はっきりとマークすること。
  4. マークを消す場合，消しゴムで完全に消し，消しくずを残さないこと。
  5. 解答用紙(マークカード)は折り曲げたり，メモやチェックなどで汚したりしないように注意すること。
  6. 各問題の選択肢のうち質問に適した答えを 1 つだけ 選びマークすること。1 問に 2 つ以上解答した場合は誤りとする。
  7. 問題用紙は解答用紙(マークカード)とともに机上に置いて退出すること。持ち帰ってはいけない。



I 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

1) The global food system is the biggest driver of destruction of the natural world, and a shift to predominantly plant-based diets is crucial in halting the damage, according to a report made available on February 3rd, 2021 by the Chatham House thinktank. Agriculture is the main threat to 86% of the 28,000 species known to be at risk of extinction, the report said. Without change, the loss of biodiversity will ( 1 ) and threaten the world's ability to sustain humanity, it said.

2) The report said the root cause is a vicious circle of cheap food, where low costs drive bigger demand for food that creates more waste, with more competition, then driving costs even lower through ( 2 ) clearing of natural land and more use of polluting fertilizers\*<sup>1</sup> and pesticides\*<sup>2</sup>. The report, supported by the UN environment program (UNEP), focused on three solutions.

3) First is a shift to plant-based diets because cattle, sheep and other livestock have the biggest impact on the environment. ア Reversing the rising trend of meat consumption removes the pressure to clear new land and further damage wildlife. イ The availability of land also underpins the third solution, the report said, which involves farming in a less intensive and damaging way while also accepting lower yields. ウ

4) Fixing the global food system would ( 3 ) the climate crisis, the report said. The food system causes about 30% of all greenhouse gas emissions, with more than half coming from animals. Changes to food production could ( 3 ) the ill health suffered by 3 billion people, who either have too little to eat or are overweight or obese, and which costs trillions of dollars a year in healthcare.

5) "Politicians are still saying 'my job is to make food cheaper for you,' no matter how toxic it is from a planetary or human health perspective," said Prof. Tim Benton, at Chatham House. "We must stop arguing that we have to subsidize\*<sup>3</sup> the food system in the name of the poor and instead deal with the poor by bringing them out of poverty." Benton said the impact of the food system on climate and health was becoming widely accepted but that biodiversity was too often seen as only something "nice to have." Susan Gardner, director of UNEP's ecosystems division, said the current food system was a "double-edged sword" providing cheap food but failing to take into account the hidden costs to our health and to the natural world. "Reforming the way we produce and consume food is an urgent priority," she said.

6) Jane Goodall, the renowned conservationist\*<sup>4</sup>, said the intensive farming of billions of animals seriously damaged the environment and inhumanely crowded conditions risked new pandemic diseases crossing into people: "It should be ( 4 ) as soon as possible." On February 2nd, 2021, a landmark review by Prof. Sir Partha Dasgupta concluded that the world was being put at extreme risk by the failure of economics to take account of the rapid depletion\*<sup>5</sup> of biodiversity.

The Chatham House report said the world had lost half its natural ecosystems and that the average population size of wild animals had fallen by 68% since 1970. In contrast, farmed animals, mainly cows and pigs, now account for 60% of all mammals by weight, with humans making up 36% and wild animals just 4%.

7) ( 5 ) the global food system, “the convergence of global food consumption around predominantly plant-based diets is the most crucial element,” the report said. For example, if the permanent pasture<sup>\*6</sup> around the world that was once forest was returned to its native state<sup>\*7</sup>, it would store 72 billion tonnes of carbon — roughly equivalent to seven years of global emissions from fossil fuels. Benton said the report was not advocating that all people should become vegan<sup>\*8</sup>, but ( 6 ) healthy diets that would necessarily involve much less meat.

8) Philip Lymbery, Global Chief Executive at Compassion in World Farming, said: “The future of farming must be nature-friendly and regenerative<sup>\*9</sup>, and our diets must become more plant-based, healthy, and sustainable. Without ending factory farming, we are in danger of having no future at all.” Diseases that are passed from animals to humans are a predictable consequence of species being in closer contact as land used for farming expands into natural habitats. “At a time<sup>(10)</sup> when so much of the world continues to battle the COVID-19 pandemic, it’s never been more obvious that the well-being of people and animals, wild and farmed, are intertwined<sup>\*10</sup>,” Lymbery said.

[注] \*<sup>1</sup>fertilizer 「肥料, 化学肥料」

\*<sup>2</sup>pesticide 「殺虫剤, 除草剤」

\*<sup>3</sup>subsidize 「助成金を支給する」

\*<sup>4</sup>conservationist 「(自然や資源などの)保護論者」

\*<sup>5</sup>depletion 「減少, 枯渇, 消耗」

\*<sup>6</sup>permanent pasture 「永年牧草地」 何年間にもわたって草本飼料を栽培したり収穫したりするための土地のこと。

\*<sup>7</sup>native state 「元の状態」

\*<sup>8</sup>vegan 「厳格な菜食主義者」

\*<sup>9</sup>regenerative 「再生力のある」

\*<sup>10</sup>intertwine 「絡み合わせる」

問 1 本文中の(1)～(6)の各空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、(3)は2か所あり、同じものが入ります。

- (1) ① lead to more economic progress                      ② recover before worsening  
       ③ lead to deceleration                                      ④ recover on its own  
       ⑤ continue to accelerate
- (2) ① the other    ② less    ③ any  
       ④ more    ⑤ no
- (3) ① also tackle    ② potentially worsen    ③ never prove  
       ④ never impact    ⑤ be approximate
- (4) ① tired of    ② allowed for    ③ phased out  
       ④ crossed into    ⑤ slowly debated
- (5) ① To conclude    ② Assigning    ③ In reforming  
       ④ Re-establish    ⑤ In confounding
- (6) ① should avoid    ② should follow    ③ must suspend  
       ④ couldn't adopt    ⑤ might experiment

問 2 第3段落の空欄 ア ～ ウ にはそれぞれ(7)の(a)～(c)の英文が入ります。

ア ～ ウ に入る最も適切な順序を、①～⑤の中から選びなさい。

(7) (a) Organic yields are on average about 75% of those of conventional intensive farming, it said.

(b) It also frees up existing land for the second solution, restoring native ecosystems to increase biodiversity.

(c) More than 80% of global farmland is used to raise animals, which provide only 18% of calories eaten.

- ① (b)→(a)→(c)                      ② (c)→(b)→(a)                      ③ (a)→(c)→(b)  
 ④ (b)→(c)→(a)                      ⑤ (c)→(a)→(b)

問 3 次の英文の下線に入るものや、英語の質問の答えとなるものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(8) The phrase vicious circle, as used in the passage, is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① a case in which an open circle of situations can become so damaging that it can only be described as “vicious”
- ② a circle of vicious competitors polluting the environment by forcing more people to buy expensive food
- ③ a case where the Chatham House Report makes the situation worse for the UNEP, which in turn makes things harder for the Chatham House
- ④ a system of bad effects that can circle back and cause smaller causes and effects in never-ending ways
- ⑤ a problematic situation in which a sequence of closely related causes and effects end up worsening the original problem

(9) The phrase “double-edged sword” in this context means \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the issue of global food production and consumption allows the poor to survive on government-subsidized food
- ② that the current food system works by cutting both sides of this important issue
- ③ that a sharper focus of attention, like a cutting sword, should be given to the current food system
- ④ that the issue in question, the current food system, has both positive and negative consequences
- ⑤ the issue of the global food system is cutting both production and consumption for the world’s poorest populations

(10) What is Philip Lymbery attempting to communicate in Paragraph 8 with: “At a time <sup>(10)</sup> when so much of the world continues to battle the COVID-19 pandemic, it’s never been more obvious that the well-being of people and animals, wild and farmed, are intertwined”?

- ① Because COVID-19 was spread from a yet-to-be-identified animal to humans, we cannot expect more equally disruptive, damaging, and dangerous pandemics in the years ahead.
- ② The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that we must all work closely together to get the whole globe vaccinated so that the global economy can return to normal.
- ③ Because human health and well-being are very closely dependent upon the health of the natural world, the dangerously damaging effects of meat-based diets and factory farming threaten our collective future.
- ④ Once factory farming ends, we are unlikely to have a food system that is nature-friendly, regenerative, healthy, and sustainable.
- ⑤ The battle against the COVID-19 pandemic may not involve an end to factory farming and the adoption of kinder, more compassionate attitudes towards farmed animals.

(11) Which of the following details is NOT found in the passage?

- ① The current global food system is threatening the world’s ability to sustain humanity.
- ② The Chatham House report presented a dangerous problem for humanity and also provided some solutions for this threat.
- ③ About 15%, or more, of all greenhouse gas emissions come from animals that are part of the global food system.
- ④ Since 1970, farmed cows and pigs now account for 68% of all mammals by weight, with humans making up 36% and wild animals just 4%.
- ⑤ The renowned conservationist, Jane Goodall, said that the environment was being seriously damaged by the intensive farming of billions of animals.

- (12) Which of the following statements is best supported by the information in this passage?
- ① We can avoid all future pandemics on the scale of COVID-19 by primarily focusing on ensuring that we keep farmland separate from natural habitats.
  - ② Switching human diets away from meat to plant-based foods would reduce the destruction of the natural world, help to restore biodiversity, and play a big role in tackling the climate crisis, all while improving the health of humans around the world.
  - ③ Any declines in the rising trend of meat consumption would also reduce growing pressure for the destruction of natural habitats, which, in turn, will increase the global calorie intake.
  - ④ The UNEP has all the necessary power to redesign the global food system and to put the world on a more sustainable agricultural pathway.
  - ⑤ To reduce the environmental harms posed by the global food systems, the UNEP proposed three changes: a mass shift toward plant-based diets; setting aside more land for protected natural habitats; and avoiding more sustainable farming methods.



Ⅱ 次の(13)～(17)の英文の下線部の意味に近いものとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(13) The couple has come to terms with the fact that they will never be able to have children.

- ① ignored                      ② anticipated                      ③ enforced on  
④ learned to accept              ⑤ come to depend

(14) The argument will carry little weight when lawmakers meet to discuss the amendment.

- ① meet little resistance          ② have little influence          ③ be of great importance  
④ be held up to ridicule          ⑤ be hard to ignore

(15) Old habits die hard.

- ① do not change easily          ② are hard to explain          ③ bring great inconvenience  
④ threaten our lives              ⑤ are hard to survive

(16) There are dozens of video sharing sites, but YouTube has, by most standards, been the most dominant.

- ① most used                      ② least accepted                      ③ most problematic  
④ clear loser                      ⑤ easily victorious

(17) Even under the most hopeful of scenarios, it will still take more than 20 years to clean up this oil spill.

- ① strange incidents              ② guaranteed policies              ③ unusual performances  
④ distinct possibilities          ⑤ pessimistic projections

Ⅲ 次の(18)～(22)の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(18) Evening programs have been opened for people who cannot attend regularly scheduled programs because many such individuals ( ) during the day.

- ① whom work                      ② working                      ③ who works  
④ which work                      ⑤ work

(19) Congress, acting on the recommendations of special subcommittees, decides how much money ( ) on education.

- ① the government which is spending      ② the government will spend  
③ will the government spend              ④ the spending of governments  
⑤ can governments spend

(20) Only ( ) feathered creatures inhabit the Arctic region year-round.

- ① as few                              ② as few as                      ③ a few  
④ fewer than                      ⑤ overwhelming numbers of

(21) Whales are critically vital “ecosystem engineers,” ( ) they transfer important organic and inorganic materials between the surface and the ocean depths so that ocean nutrients are recycled in important ways that boost primary productivity in the oceans.

- ① partly                              ② only                              ③ so fully  
④ partially                              ⑤ in part because

(22) During the earliest periods of ocean exploration, when sophisticated instruments were not available, and little was understood of the true extent of the world's oceans, ( ) landmarks and on the sun and star constellations for navigation.

- ① it was relied on                      ② there was reliance                      ③ sailors were relied on  
④ a reliance for                      ⑤ sailors relied on



V 次の英文を読み、(28)～(30)の英語の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

In August 1883, in the aftermath of one of the worst tornadoes in Midwest history, an agnostic<sup>\*1</sup> country doctor and the leader of a Catholic teaching order<sup>\*2</sup> created a partnership that would one day be considered the greatest medical institution in the world — a place for hope when there was no hope.

William Worrall Mayo and Mother Alfred Moes may not have shared religious beliefs, but they<sup>(29)</sup> were both visionaries and fiercely devoted to caring for the sick. After six years of planning and work, Mother Alfred and the Sisters of St. Francis opened Saint Mary's Hospital with W.W. Mayo as its Medical Director. They both soon retired, but her successor, Sister Joseph Dempsey, and his two sons, Dr. Will and Dr. Charlie Mayo, would guide the organization for the next 40 years.

The Mayos' reputation grew rapidly, and soon other doctors joined the practice. At the same time, Sister Joseph opened a nursing school and Saint Mary's grew from a small community hospital into one of the largest and most advanced surgical centers in the United States.

In 1901, the Mayo brothers hired Dr. Henry Plummer who would play a major role in transforming this small group of independent practitioners into a unique, collaborative practice. First, he developed a standardized patient medical record — a major innovation at the time. Then, in 1914, he designed a five-story structure to fulfill his vision for a truly integrated multispecialty practice<sup>\*3</sup>, with dozens of rooms for examinations, diagnostic procedures<sup>\*4</sup>, and outpatient surgeries, as well as clinical and research laboratories. Next, the Mayos turned their attention to education, creating one of the largest centers of graduate medical education in the world. Then, they created a financial trust that specified that all future profits be reinvested in education, research, and patient care.

In 1938, the Mayo Clinic faced its greatest challenge when Sister Joseph Dempsey, Dr. Charlie, and Dr. Will all died within a few months of each other. In spite of the passing of all three leaders, the organization has continued to thrive. In its first 150 years, the Mayo Clinic has made many of the most significant breakthroughs in medicine, and the first series of successful surgeries using a heart-lung bypass machine. Today, the Mayo Clinic researchers are involved in thousands of studies and clinical trials to accelerate the pace of stem cell, gene-based, and other individualized therapies.

[注] \*<sup>1</sup>agnostic 「不可知論(者)の」 神学で神を認識することは不可能とする宗教的認識説。

\*<sup>2</sup>order 「修道会」

\*<sup>3</sup>multispecialty practice 「多専門診療」

\*<sup>4</sup>diagnostic procedure 「診断法, 診断手順」

(28) Which of the following can most effectively explain why the Mayo Clinic has come to be considered the greatest medical institution in the world and has continued to thrive?

- ① The Mayo Clinic received people's trust which ensured that future profits would be reinvested in education, research, and patient care.
- ② The Mayo Clinic once had a reputation for being "a place for hope when there was no hope."
- ③ Dr. Henry Plummer was very important in transforming the relatively small practice into a five-story building and in developing a highly innovative standardized patient medical record.
- ④ Although Mother Alfred Moes and William Worrall Mayo had different religious beliefs, they were both fiercely devoted to caring for the sick by using the most modern techniques available.
- ⑤ The Mayo Clinic has, throughout its history, and even today, been at the cutting edge of innovative medical care, research, and teaching, making numerous medical breakthroughs.

(29) Which of the following is the best substitute for the expression they were both visionaries as it is used in this passage and in this context?

- ① they were both able to experience the future
- ② they both had good eyesight
- ③ they both had unusual foresight and imagination
- ④ they both had supernatural visions
- ⑤ they were both unrealistic and impractical

(30) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Sister Joseph Dempsey, Dr. Charlie Mayo, and Dr. Will Mayo all died in 1938, creating a terrible challenge for the organization, which ultimately survived well enough to keep thriving.
- ② Sister Joseph Dempsey succeeded Mother Alfred Moes and, aside from helping to guide the Saint Mary's Hospital organization for the next 40 years, Sister Joseph also opened a nursing school.
- ③ The Mayo Clinic does thousands of studies and clinical trials and some of these include efforts to speed up the development of special types of individualized therapies, such as those that are gene-based, as well as those that involve stem cells.
- ④ Mother Alfred Moes and William Worrall Mayo were able to fulfill their vision for a truly integrated multispecialty practice, with dozens of rooms for examinations, diagnostic procedures, and outpatient surgeries, as well as clinical and research laboratories.
- ⑤ It was after one of the worst tornadoes in Midwest history struck in August 1883, that Mother Alfred Moes and William Worrall Mayo came together to become the founders of what would eventually become the Mayo Clinic.



VI 次の会話文を読んで、(31)～(35)の空欄に入る最も適したものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、選択肢は一度しか使えません。さらに、(36)の設問の答えとして最も適切なものを、①～⑤の中から一つ選びなさい。

Vanessa: Oh, Yuta, I forgot to tell you, this Friday is Casual Friday.

Yuta: Huh? What do you mean, "Casual Friday?" ( 31 )

Vanessa: Well, OK, so it's not so much the Friday itself that's casual, but rather, the fact that it's almost the end of the working week and so maybe we can start being casual even before the weekend actually starts.

Yuta: Oh, I think I understand. It's a way for people to be working while also almost getting ready for the weekend. ( 32 )

Vanessa: I think most people would point to some of the computer software companies in the 90s. They actually dressed up casually every day of the working week.

Yuta: I see. And then, I'm guessing that other companies decided that they should try to copy this idea but just try it for Fridays?

Vanessa: Yeah, I suspect that's how it got going. The thing is companies outside the IT industry noticed how well these software companies were doing and they decided that maybe there was some merit in loosening things up. ( 33 )

Yuta: OK, I think it makes sense. I also think that if we were able to dress casually, we'd feel more relaxed, and from there, maybe our productivity might increase. Business clothing can be so boring.

Vanessa: Yeah, well that's part of the rationale, part of the thinking, at least for those who only look at everything in terms of pure profit and productivity. ( 34 ) We also need to think about employee welfare and well-being. That's why I personally think that when employees come to work in their favorite casual clothes, they also will be able to feel as if they actually belong at the company. ( 35 ) And maybe they'd then be encouraged to work harder just before the weekend.

Yuta: That's an interesting perspective and I see your point. I think it still comes back to productivity too because, in the end, a happy employee is a productive employee.

Vanessa: Yes, there is probably some truth in that.



(31) ~ (35)

- ① But there's also the human factor.
- ② Who came up with it anyway?
- ③ That it's not just a place of work but also part of an extended family.
- ④ So Casual Fridays became a type of compromise position.
- ⑤ What's casual about Friday?

(36) Use your understanding of the above conversation to determine which of the following is unlikely to be true:

- ① Yuta did not seem to know about Casual Fridays.
- ② The idea of dressing casually at work on Fridays is undeniably and completely due to the attitudes and strategies of the IT industry.
- ③ Vanessa clearly knows a lot more about Casual Fridays than does Yuta.
- ④ Both Vanessa and Yuta seem to agree with the idea that productivity might increase if employees are allowed to work in more relaxed conditions.
- ⑤ It seems reasonable to assume that Vanessa is not focused only on profits and productivity.

VII 次の(A)と(B)の日本語の文の意味を表すように、それぞれ①～⑩の語(句)を各空欄に一つずつ入れて英文を完成させ、(37)～(42)の空欄に入るものを選びなさい。ただし、選択肢は一度しか使えません。

(A) 成長するにつれて、私たちは弱点をも克服しつつ、長所を伸ばすことができます。その一方、私たちの弱点は、私たちがそれらについて何かをしない限り、徐々に悪化する可能性があります。弱さを強さに変えるには、勇気と決意と勤勉さがが必要です。

As we grow, we can improve our strong points, (     )(     )(     )( 37 ). On the other hand, our weaknesses can progressively worsen, (     )(     )( 38 )(     ) about them. It takes courage, determination, and hard work to ( 39 ) a weakness (     ) a strength.

- |              |             |                  |          |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|----------|
| ① into       | ② while     | ③ we             | ④ unless |
| ⑤ overcoming | ⑥ do        | ⑦ our weaknesses | ⑧ turn   |
| ⑨ even       | ⑩ something |                  |          |

(B) 今日成長している子供たちは、両親ともに働くことを普通のこととして受け入れています。が、これらの子供たちは、まだ自分自身の要求が満たされることを期待もしています。子供の要求に細心の注意を払うことで、親は子供を持つこととキャリアを持つことの両方によって課せられた責任のバランスをうまくとることができます。

Although children growing up today (     )( 40 )(     )(     ) to have both parents at work, these same children still expect (     ) to ( 41 ). By paying close attention to their children's needs, parents can (     )(     )( 42 ) both (     ) children and by having careers.

- |                   |                        |           |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| ① be met          | ② the responsibilities | ③ imposed |
| ④ as              | ⑤ successfully balance | ⑥ it      |
| ⑦ normal          | ⑧ by having            | ⑨ accept  |
| ⑩ their own needs |                        |           |



