

英語

1～6 ページ

注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始後、ただちにページ数を確認し、落丁や印刷の不鮮明なものなどがあれば申し出なさい。
3. 解答は、別に配られる解答用紙（1～2ページ）の所定の場所に記入しなさい。
4. 解答時間は75分間です。
5. 受験番号を、問題冊子と解答用紙の所定欄に記入しなさい。
6. 解答指示が「日本語」と「英語」の場合があるので間違えないように注意しなさい。
7. 試験終了後、解答用紙のみを提出しなさい。問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

受験番号	
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1 Read the following essay “Convenience,” and answer the questions **in Japanese.**

Modern society has become much more convenient over the past thirty years. Washing machines and dish washers save manual labor. Cars and trains save labor and time when you go on a journey. Over a cellphone (mobile phone), you can talk to someone, while walking in a street. As a result of such convenience, you feel you are living a comfortable life. However, you have also become busier than before. A generation ago, a business trip of over 300 kilometers took more than one day. You had to stay overnight. Today it is a one day round-trip, and you may even be asked to return to your office to make a report before going home. As for sightseeing, a thirty-kilometer trip with a stop to see one sight was normal when people went on foot. Today you can visit several sights in one day without much effort. But you may feel tired in not being able to keep up mentally with the speed at which the vehicle is moving. You can't appreciate any scenery fully when you visit several scenic spots in one day by car. In the past while walking to a destination, you had time to prepare and look forward to enjoying the scenery. And after visiting a scenic spot you could reflect on what you saw while walking further on your journey.

At school, teachers use many convenient devices so that their lecture can be interesting and effective. Overhead projectors (OHPs) project slides of pictures or diagrams accompanied by brief notes on a screen. Lecturers may think that the listeners can understand them more clearly through slides than merely explaining orally. However, seeing too many slides in a short time can cause a feeling of information overload. It takes time to properly understand one idea but lecturers who are proud of using such convenient devices sometimes do not allow time for listeners to absorb the ideas and take notes.

With a cellphone, you do not have to spend time finding a telephone. You do not have to wait for the telephone to ring if you leave a message asking a person to call back. You can talk to someone wherever and whenever you want. Some cellphone fans suffer from “cellphone dependence” syndrome so that they become impatient and short-tempered, and furthermore may plan less for the future.

Our community, nowadays, is full of conveniences, like convenience stores and pre-cooked foods. With many conveniences surrounding you, you can do anything alone. Family members do not need to meet to eat, watch TV, or talk. They can live alone in separate rooms eating packaged food, and watching their own TV, and even work using a computer. They can behave selfishly and some have become selfish without noticing it.

In future, the sense of community may be damaged, if people continue behaving selfishly. Some people have forgotten the pleasure of meeting friends. Instead, they

seem contented being alone in their own secluded living space. Some of them may cause a serious problem. When they are out on a street, they generally may avoid others but sometimes try to attack people violently if they meet others unexpectedly and just like a bear that encounters a man in the mountains, they do not wait for their fear to subside or decrease, but rather violently try to attack the object which caused their fear. Such anti-social behavior can lead to even more serious crimes.

Questions

1. What is a situation in which people feel tired when traveling even though they live in a convenient society?
2. What reaction might students show in a class if an OHP is overused?
3. What social skills and social qualities might people, who depend too much on a cellphone, lose?
4. According to the writer, what may people who like to live alone do when they are out on a street?

2 Choose the most appropriate answers for the blanks in the following sentences. Write the letters corresponding to each correct answer on the answer sheet.

1. He is an honor student, but I don't like him because he turns up his () at me.
2. You still complain about your loss. I suggest you just put it out of your ().
3. However busy I am, I play my violin every day, to keep my () in.
4. I wanted to say that, but she spoke up and took the words out of my ().
5. You always tell me something that is not true, as a joke. Don't pull my ().

a. breast b. eye c. hand d. head e. heart
f. leg g. mouth h. nose i. shoulder j. tongue

3 Choose the most appropriate answers for the blanks in the following dialog. Write the letters corresponding to each correct answer on the answer sheet.

Joe: Have you been following the newspapers about the first heart transplant recipient?

Pam: (1) Didn't it take place at the Metropolitan Hospital in Tokyo?

Joe: Yes. (2) In Japan, they didn't allow organ transplants until recently.

Pam: Yes, I heard that people who needed them in the past, (3)
Sometimes they went to the United States.

Joe: Uh, huh. (4) that's where they had to go. Often the operation wasn't possible if the person was too ill.

Pam: (5) That's much easier.

Joe: I think people who are seriously ill will be relieved to know that they can get a transplant right here in Japan.

- a. No, I don't have any idea, actually.
- b. Now, they'll be able to stay in their own country and receive the organ.
- c. Yeah, I did see something about that on TV, actually.
- d. It's really disappointing, I think.
- e. used to travel inside Japan.
- f. It's really exciting, I think.
- g. Wherever a specialist was for the particular disease they had,
- h. Now, they'll be able to go abroad and give the organ.
- i. used to travel outside Japan.
- j. Whenever a specialist looked for patients,

4 Choose the most appropriate answers for the blanks in the following sentences. Write the numbers corresponding to each correct answer on the answer sheet.

1. The man was none () the writer the journalists had been looking for.
1. another than 2. anyone or other 3. other than 4. some than
2. I did have my pants ().
1. iron 2. ironed 3. ironing 4. irons
3. I have half a () to quit because I am so tired of being treated like this.
1. head 2. day 3. mind 4. feeling
4. It's high time my husband () the head of the accounting section.
1. become 2. became 3. have become 4. will become
5. That guy is heartless, and he's () a machine than a human being!
1. less like 2. much as 3. most as 4. more like
6. I hope he will be successful () in life.
1. after 2. later 3. on 4. within
7. This train will () you to the airport.
1. accompany 2. overtake 3. terminate 4. take
8. I'm disappointed you () my offer. Will you think about it again, though?
1. accepted 2. acknowledged 3. caught 4. refused
9. Can I () some money? I will pay it back tomorrow.
1. borrow 2. lend 3. leave 4. rent
10. If crops are destroyed, thousands may go (), but nobody yet is conscious of it.
1. free 2. hungry 3. unconscious 4. suspicious

5 Explain the meaning of the following proverbs in English by completing unfinished sentences below.

Example: Birds of a feather flock together.

(**People** of a similar type tend to support and agree with each other.)

1. The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.
(**People** tend to)
2. Practice makes perfect.
(**If you do an activity regularly**,)
3. Easier said than done.
(**It is easy to preach**,)
4. Necessity is the mother of invention.
(**When you really want to do something**,)

6 Read the following article “Hippocrates,” and answer the questions in English.

Hippocrates, who was born around 460 BC in Greece and probably lived for about 80 years, belonged to a family that had produced well-known physicians for many generations. He was a famous physician and teacher of medicine. So famous in fact that we still remember him as the father of medicine in recognition of his lasting contributions to the field as the founder of the Hippocratic School of medicine. This intellectual school revolutionized medicine in ancient Greece, establishing it as a discipline distinct from other fields.

Hippocrates regarded the body as a whole. He viewed disease with the eye of naturalist and studied the patient in his environment, saying every disease arose from external causes. He is credited with being the first physician to reject beliefs that supernatural forces caused illness. He separated the discipline of medicine from religion, arguing that disease was not a punishment inflicted by the gods but rather the product of environmental factors, diet and living habits.

The Hippocratic School held that all illness was the result of an imbalance in the body of four different liquids which in health were naturally equal in balance. When the four liquids were not in balance a person would become sick and remain that way until the balance was restored by the power of the body to heal itself. Hippocrates believed that the goal of medicine should be to build up the patient's strength through appropriate diet and hygienic measures, resorting to more drastic treatment only when the symptoms showed this to be necessary. He put much stress on diet and the use of few drugs.

Hippocratic medicine was notable for its strict professionalism, discipline and rigorous scientific practice through emphasizing careful observation and documentation in keeping records. They taught that physicians should record their findings and medicinal methods in a very clear and objective manner, so that these records could be passed down and used by other physicians. Hippocrates made careful, regular note of many symptoms including complexion, pulse, fever, pains, and movement.

The Hippocratic Oath, an important document on the ethics of medical practice, was attributed to Hippocrates. This is probably the most famous document of his teachings. It was a list of pledges made by the physician such as promising to do their best to heal patients and not to give them dangerous medicines.

Questions

1. Why did Hippocrates suggest that the study of medicine should be separated from other disciplines?
2. How did Hippocrates believe that an imbalance between the different liquids could be cured?
3. What was Hippocrates' and his school's scientific method?
4. According to the Hippocratic Oath, what were the ethical duties of the physician?

