

英 語

(医 学 部)

— 2 月 6 日 —

次の英文を読み、下の問に答えなさい。

New discoveries in genetics^{*1} present us with a promise and a moral problem. The promise is that we may soon be able to treat and prevent a host of diseases. The problem is that our newfound genetic knowledge may also enable us to change our own nature — to improve our muscles, memories, and moods. Such knowledge can also allow us to choose the sex, height, and other genetic traits of our children. And, finally it can make us “better than well.” When science moves faster than moral understanding, as it does today, men and women struggle to know (ア) the possible changes are good or not. Currently, we are using biotechnology to try and treat diseases. Should we also use it to change and improve human abilities?

Consider cloning.^{*2} Some say cloning is wrong because it violates our right to independence. By choosing a child’s genes,^{*3} parents deny their child’s right to a free future. A similar objection can be raised against any form of bioengineering that allows parents to select or reject genetic characteristics. According (イ) this argument, genetic improvements for musical talent, as an example, or athletic abilities, would force children toward particular choices. Thus, “designer children” are never fully free to make their own choices about how they will live their lives.

Genetic improvements are also possible for memories. In the mid-1990s, scientists managed to change the memory characteristics of fruit flies,^{*4} creating flies with photographic memories. More recently, researchers have produced smart mice by inserting extra copies of a memory-related gene into mouse embryos.^{*5} The altered mice learn more quickly and remember things longer than normal mice.

Compared to mice, humans have more complicated memories. Nevertheless, biotech companies are in hot pursuit of memory-improving drugs for human beings. The obvious market for such drugs consists of those who suffer (ウ) Alzheimer’s and other serious memory disorders. The companies also have their sights on a bigger market: the 81 million Americans over fifty, who are beginning to encounter memory loss that comes naturally with age. A drug that reverses age-related memory loss would be like a gold mine for the drug industry. Such use is in between remedy and improvement. Memory improvement cures no disease, but restores capacities a person once possessed. A memory-improvement drug could also have purely non-medical uses. For example, a lawyer cramming to memorize facts for a trial next week, or a business executive eager to learn Chinese the night before his departure for Shanghai would want such a drug.

Some who worry (エ) the ethics of memory improvement point to the danger of creating two classes of human beings: those with access to improvement technologies, and those who only have their natural capacities. And, if these improvements could be passed down the generations, the two classes might in time become like two different species — the changed and the simply natural. But people’s concerns about access to biotechnology ignore the moral status of improvements. This creates some questions. Should the unchanged poor be denied the benefits of bioengineering? Will the improved rich somehow become less than human? The fundamental question is not how to make sure there is equal access to improvement, but whether or not we should seek genetic improvements at all.

*1 genetics 遺伝学 *2 cloning クローニング *3 genes 遺伝子
*4 fruit flies ショウジョウバエ *5 embryos 胎芽

問1 文中の空所ア～エの中に入る最も適切な語を、それぞれ1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| (ア) | 1. what | 2. whether | 3. while | 4. who |
| (イ) | 1. as | 2. for | 3. to | 4. about |
| (ウ) | 1. for | 2. because | 3. in | 4. from |
| (エ) | 1. about | 2. out | 3. at | 4. through |

問2 下線部①～④の意味・内容として、最も適切なものを、それぞれ(a)～(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- | | |
|---|--|
| ① (a) the children of famous designers | (b) children who are good at designing things |
| (c) genetically created children | (d) children who are very creative |
| ② (a) attractive mice | (b) slender mice |
| (c) computer mice | (d) intelligent mice |
| ③ (a) Recovering from Alzheimer's | (b) Taking a drug to reverse memory loss |
| (c) Creating markets by biotech companies | (d) Finding a gold mine |
| ④ (a) religious believers and non-believers | (b) reformed criminals and innocent observers |
| (c) a new species and the older species | (d) genetically improved people and natural people |

問3 下線部①～④についての質問に対して、最も適切な答えを、それぞれ(a)～(d)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- ① The problem として該当しないものは次のどれですか。
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) treating people's diseases | (b) building people's muscles |
| (c) improving people's memories | (d) increasing people's height |
- ② it は何を指していますか。
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) biotechnology | (b) treating diseases |
| (c) moral understanding | (d) fast-moving science |
- ③ purely non-medical uses の具体例として、最も適当でないものはどれですか。
- | |
|---|
| (a) A student studying the day before a test would want the drug. |
| (b) A receptionist remembering a list of telephone numbers would want the drug. |
| (c) An athlete building muscles before a basketball tournament would want the drug. |
| (d) A politician preparing for a speech would want the drug. |
- ④ the improved rich の内容に最も近いものを選びなさい。
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 改造人間 | (b) 向上心を持った心豊かな人々 |
| (c) バイオテクノロジーを利用した富裕層 | (d) 内容の濃い改善策を提出した人々 |

問4 What is the best title for this passage?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Some Good Genetic Improvements | (b) Is Genetic Engineering Good? |
| (c) Problems with Cloning | (d) Wouldn't You Like to Improve Your Memory? |

2

次の1～10の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. () to the department store when I saw you yesterday?
ア. Are you going イ. Were you going ウ. Have you been going エ. Have you gone
2. They told his family that he was killed () the war.
ア. with イ. on ウ. at エ. in
3. When I fell, I felt something () wrong with my foot.
ア. goes イ. has gone ウ. go エ. will go
4. Please remember () the door when you leave for school.
ア. to lock イ. locking ウ. to have locked エ. having locked
5. The boss was standing at the door with her ().
ア. fold arms イ. arms folded ウ. folds arms エ. arms to fold
6. There was an expensive watch () in the locker room.
ア. leaving イ. to be leaving ウ. left エ. to have left
7. This pair of vintage jeans is () regular ones.
ア. as ten times expensive as イ. as expensive ten times as
ウ. as expensive as ten times エ. ten times as expensive as
8. If I had gone to the airport yesterday, I () the rock star.
ア. would see イ. would have seen ウ. will see エ. will have seen
9. Be careful. Set your drink away from the computer keyboard () the cat jumps up and knocks it over.
ア. unless イ. so that ウ. even though エ. in case
10. Please take () with you and tell me what you think of them tomorrow.
ア. these letters of his イ. these his letters ウ. his letters of these エ. his these letters

3

次の1～10の英文を読み、下線部の意味に最も近い語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. We look up to Mr. Suzuki as our leader.

ア. accept イ. appreciate ウ. regard エ. respect

2. You must talk to her in person about that issue.

ア. certainly イ. directly ウ. secretly エ. solely

3. The chairman tried to take everyone's opinions into account.

ア. consider イ. explain ウ. ignore エ. generalize

4. If you practice hard, your level of performance will be raised by degrees.

ア. slightly イ. greatly ウ. gradually エ. rapidly

5. As is often the case with him, he arrived at his office punctually.

ア. in haste イ. in advance ウ. on demand エ. on time

6. I don't think I'll be able to complete all this work by tomorrow.

ア. get through イ. see through ウ. get up with エ. come up with

7. Do you know why that unusual situation happened?

ア. brought about イ. brought off ウ. came about エ. came on

8. Although they were all tired, they continued working.

ア. carried in イ. carried on ウ. took in エ. took on

9. We used to see each other in the library now and then.

ア. when we planned ahead イ. when we wanted to ウ. once in a while エ. almost all the time

10. My father's experience taught me an important lesson about how to get ahead.

ア. overcome difficulty イ. be successful ウ. start earlier than others エ. enjoy my business

4

次の会話文の空所に入る最も適切な表現を、1～4についてはそれぞれア～エの中から一つ選び、5と6についてはそれぞれア～カの中から三つ選びなさい。

1. Carol: Hi, Fred! How was your conference in Germany?

Fred: ()

Carol: I'm glad you had a good trip.

- ア. It was last week.
- イ. Everything was disappointing.
- ウ. My flight was delayed.
- エ. Everything was great.

2. Danny: What did you think of the movie?

Felicia: ()

Danny: That's too bad. I liked it.

- ア. I thought it was very good.
- イ. I thought it was rather boring.
- ウ. I thought it was two hours.
- エ. I thought it won last year.

3. Marcia: Jim! I haven't seen you since high school.

Jim: Yes, it's been a long time, hasn't it?

Marcia: It sure has. What's new?

Jim: ()

- ア. I started working for a computer company last month.
- イ. There's a new computer that sounds wonderful.
- ウ. I like that jazz group's recently released CD.
- エ. The Italian restaurant on the corner has a new chef.

4. Brandon: Hi, Alisha. Where have you been?

Alisha: Hi, Brandon. I'm sorry I'm late. ()

Brandon: That reminds me, I have to take care of mine, too.

- ア. I was late yesterday.
- イ. You missed our meeting with David.
- ウ. I had to go pay my utility bills.
- エ. The prices keep going higher each year.

5. Jennifer: Tell me about your new job.

Tom: It's wonderful!

Jennifer: So, how's your boss?

Tom: (①)

Jennifer: He sounds nice. What else? Are there any problems?

Tom: (②) I have to work a lot of overtime.

Jennifer: Really. That's too bad.

Tom: There's a bright side though. (③)

Jennifer: So, do you think you'll stay there for a while?

Tom: It seems likely.

ア. I can ride my bicycle in the race.

イ. I scarcely have any time off.

ウ. You have to start somewhere.

エ. The pay's more than I expected.

オ. He caught a cold on Monday, and I got to go home early.

カ. He's been very patient and kind. Also, he has a sense of humor.

6. Joe: Matt, do you think you'll ever get married?

Matt: Yes, I'd like to.

Joe: What kind of woman would you like to marry?

Matt: Well, first (④) Then, we can have fun doing many things together.

Joe: Yeah, that's important.

Matt: I don't really care if she is extremely beautiful, but (⑤) I want us to do many active things like go hiking together.

Joe: Yes, being active is one way to stay healthy.

Matt: Most importantly, (⑥) Then, I can trust her with my heart.

ア. she should be in good shape.

イ. she should have a job and work about 50 hours a week.

ウ. we should have several interests in common.

エ. she should never want to go swimming.

オ. she must always be faithful to me.

カ. she should enjoy being by herself.

5 次の1～5の英文には、それぞれ一ヶ所誤って使われている語(句)があります。ア～エの中から一つずつ選びなさい。

1. I am going to do my homework when I will get home this afternoon.
ア イ ウ エ
2. If my husband calls, just tell him I'm in an important meeting and cannot disturb.
ア イ ウ エ
3. It is typical of her to think of others before think of herself.
ア イ ウ エ
4. The reputation of the shops in that area are not good at all.
ア イ ウ エ
5. It was late at night, so the trains weren't running and no taxis were available too.
ア イ ウ エ

6 次の1～5の日本語を与えられた語(句)を並べ替えて英訳するとき、5番目に来るものはどれか答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来るものも小文字で書かれています。また、語(句)はそれぞれ1回しか使えません。

1. 計画を立てるのは簡単だが、実行するのは難しい。
ア. but イ. to make plans ウ. to carry them エ. it is
オ. easy カ. difficult キ. out
2. 先日なくしたと言っていた本は見つかりましたか？
ア. the book イ. the other day ウ. you found
エ. you said オ. you had lost カ. have
3. 人前でのふるまいを観察すれば、その人について多くのことがわかる。
ア. you can learn イ. how ウ. by observing エ. about a person
オ. in public カ. he behaves キ. many things
4. 彼は気が滅入って何も食べる気になれなかった。
ア. to eat anything イ. he could not ウ. he felt エ. bring
オ. that カ. himself キ. so depressed
5. うわさを流したのは秘書だと言われている。
ア. the rumor イ. it was ウ. that エ. is said
オ. circulated カ. it キ. the secretary who

7

次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)をそれぞれ日本語に訳しなさい。

In 1787, someone in New Jersey — exactly who now seems to be forgotten — found an enormous thigh bone⁽¹⁾
sticking out of a stream bank at a place called Woodbury Creek. The bone clearly didn't belong to any species of creature still alive, certainly not in New Jersey. At the time, dinosaurs were unknown.

The bone was sent to Dr Caspar Wistar, the nation's leading anatomist, who described it at a meeting of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia that autumn. Unfortunately, Wistar failed completely to recognize⁽²⁾
the bone's significance and merely made a few cautious and uninspired remarks to the effect that it was just a big lie. He thus missed the chance, half a century ahead of anyone else, to be the discoverer of dinosaurs. Indeed, the bone excited so little interest that it was put in a storeroom and eventually disappeared altogether. So the first dinosaur bone ever found was also the first to be lost.

8

次の(1)と(2)の日本語をそれぞれ英語に訳しなさい。

(1) 高い所に登れば登るほど呼吸が困難になるのは、空気が希薄になって酸素が少なくなるからである。

(2) ロンドンに着いて1週間と経たないうちに、ニューヨーク支社に飛ぶようにと東京本社から電子メールがきた。

メモ用紙

メモ用紙