

英 語

(医 学 部)

— 2 月 6 日 —

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入し提出しなさい。

EVERYBODY hates it, but everyone does it. A recent poll has shown that 40% of Americans, the world's most generous tippers, hate the custom. It seems so arbitrary, after all. Why do waitresses get a tip, but not fast-food workers or doctors who save lives?

In America alone, tipping is now a \$16 billion-a-year industry — all the more surprising since it is strange behavior. Consumers acting rationally should not pay more than they have to for a given service. Tips, which are voluntary, represent an additional charge to the customer and should NOT exist. So why do they? The conventional wisdom is that tips both reward the efforts of good service and reduce the uncomfortable feelings of inequality between the customer and the service provider. Thus, ( 1 ).

The origin of the word “tip” is thought to come from the 16<sup>th</sup> century when boxes in English pubs carried the phrase “To Insure Promptitude\*<sup>1</sup>” (later just “TIP”). ( 2 ), according to recent research from Cornell University, tipping no longer serves any useful function. Their report analyzes data from 2,547 groups dining at 20 different restaurants. The connection between larger tips and better service was very weak: only a small number of the tips had anything to do with the quality of service. For example, customers who rated a meal as “excellent” tipped anywhere between 8% and 37% of the meal price.

Tipping is better explained by culture rather than by economics. In America, the custom has become institutionalized; it is regarded as part of the accepted cost of a service. In a New York restaurant, failing to tip at least 15% could mean your waiter might become upset. Hairdressers can expect to get 15-20%, and the man who delivers your groceries expects five dollars. In Europe, tipping is less common. In many restaurants, discretionary tipping is being replaced by a standard service charge. In many Asian countries, tipping has never really caught on at all.

Why are there so many differences in custom when it comes to tipping? Perhaps the answer is mostly psychological. According to Michael Lynn, a Cornell University researcher and co-author of a research paper on the subject of tipping, people who are generally more outgoing, social, or compulsive tend to tip more. Tipping also relieves stress about being served by ( 3 ). And, says Lynn, “In America, where people are outgoing and expressive, tipping is about social approval. If you tip badly, people think less of you. Tipping well is a chance to show off.” Icelanders, by contrast, do not usually tip. Perhaps this reflects their shyness and/or lack of neuroses.\*<sup>2</sup>

( 4 ) explaining the causes behind the custom of tipping is difficult, one thing is clear: tipping does not improve service. Tipping does not, in the case of a restaurant, necessarily motivate a waiter to provide better service. Nor does tipping help a restaurant manager monitor and assess their staff. In fact, many dissatisfied customers believe that to improve service, service workers should first be paid a better salary.

\*<sup>1</sup> promptitude 敏速

\*<sup>2</sup> neuroses ノイローゼ

問1 本文中の下線部(A)～(F)について、次の(1)～(6)の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)または文を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) The word “It” refers to ( ).

- ア. the poll      イ. the world      ウ. the custom      エ. the price

(2) The word “arbitrary,” as it is used in the passage, is closest in meaning to ( ).

- ア. traditional      イ. unfair      ウ. much      エ. unpopular

(3) The word “they” refers to ( ).

- ア. tips      イ. consumers      ウ. services      エ. customers

(4) According to a Cornell University research report, “The connection between larger tips and better service was very weak” because ( ).

- ア. some of the customers who were satisfied with their meals paid larger tips  
イ. some of the customers who were satisfied with their meals paid smaller tips  
ウ. all the customers who were satisfied with their meals paid larger tips  
エ. all the customers who were satisfied with their meals paid smaller tips

(5) The word “institutionalized,” as it is used in the passage, is closest in meaning to ( ).

- ア. pleased      イ. governed      ウ. expensive      エ. normal

(6) The word “discretionary,” as it is used in the passage, is closest in meaning to ( ).

- ア. regular      イ. mandatory      ウ. common      エ. voluntary

問2 本文中の空所( 1 )～( 4 )に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) ア. the better the restaurant, the higher the price

イ. the better the service, the bigger the tip

ウ. it is not widely accepted behavior

エ. it generates new businesses

(2) ア. Also      イ. However      ウ. Therefore      エ. Again

(3) ア. researchers      イ. relatives      ウ. strangers      エ. parents

(4) ア. After      イ. When      ウ. For      エ. While

問3 本文の第5段落で、なぜ著者は以下の下線部を引用しているか、最も適切な説明を、ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

“In America, where people are outgoing and expressive, tipping is about social approval. If you tip badly, people think less of you. Tipping well is a chance to show off.”

- ア. to provide a reason why some people tend to tip well
- イ. to demonstrate how rich people are more likely to tip generously
- ウ. to provide a reason why some people tend to tip badly
- エ. to demonstrate how poor people are less likely to tip generously

問4 次の1～5の英文を読み、本文の内容と一致していればアを、一致していなければイを選びなさい。

- 1. Most people in America hate tipping.
- 2. Good tips guarantee good service.
- 3. Tipping can be better explained by people's psychological needs rather than by its effect on improving service.
- 4. Tipping is a popular custom in Asian countries.
- 5. Many dissatisfied customers believe that if service providers were paid a higher wage, customers would receive better service.

## 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. The boy (        ) father is a pianist can play the piano well.  
ア. that        イ. whose        ウ. whom        エ. who
2. Recycling is becoming (        ) important.  
ア. more and more        イ. superior to        ウ. worse and worse        エ. better than
3. I don't remember (        ) the letter, but perhaps I read it.  
ア. to seeing        イ. see        ウ. seeing        エ. to see
4. I saw something (        ) on TV last night.  
ア. interested        イ. interesting        ウ. interest        エ. interests
5. We (        ) for two hours in the rain yesterday trying to get tickets.  
ア. have stood        イ. are standing        ウ. stood        エ. stand
6. He usually goes to work (        ) foot.  
ア. for        イ. by        ウ. on        エ. of
7. The population of Yokohama is larger than (        ) of Sapporo.  
ア. some        イ. these        ウ. those        エ. that
8. The students were (        ) the test results.  
ア. motivated by        イ. motivating        ウ. to motivate        エ. motivated to
9. Kaoru likes ice cream, and (        ).  
ア. Tadashi likes, too        イ. Tadashi, too, likes        ウ. so Tadashi does        エ. so does Tadashi
10. If you had studied harder, you (        ) the class.  
ア. would have passed        イ. would pass        ウ. will be passed        エ. will pass

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. Money available for ocean exploration is limited.

ア. proper      イ. changeable      ウ. specific      エ. obtainable

2. Miki has kept a diary ever since she entered high school.

ア. journal      イ. cheese      ウ. farm      エ. newspaper

3. I have 1950 yen. That's almost 2000 yen.

ア. close to      イ. exactly      ウ. a lot more than      エ. a little more than

4. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you need more information.

ア. call      イ. wait      ウ. look      エ. run

5. Excessive amounts of lead in the air can lower a child's intelligence.

ア. sharpen      イ. diminish      ウ. smooth      エ. save

6. The plan to clean the beach was carried out.

ア. considered      イ. neglected      ウ. realized      エ. suspended

7. I couldn't figure out what she was trying to say.

ア. draw      イ. support      ウ. understand      エ. count

8. The room does not have adequate lighting.

ア. efficient      イ. modern      ウ. stormy      エ. sufficient

9. The government is having second thoughts about its economic policy.

ア. reconsidering      イ. deciding      ウ. agreeing      エ. defending

10. Living in a new city has been hard work for him.

ア. an amusement      イ. a waste of time      ウ. a struggle      エ. a mystery

次の問1と問2に答えなさい。

問1 次の2つの会話文を読み、1～4の質問にそれぞれ答えなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

Professor: Hello, Maria. I wonder if you can help me. I need this short story translated from Spanish into English. You speak Spanish, don't you?

Student: Well, my native language is Italian, but I studied Spanish and French in high school.

Professor: Oh, that's good. So can you help? It's only a page, and the English Department will pay you for your time. There's no hurry.

Student: I'd like to help, but I have three tests this week. Would next week be OK?

1. What is the student going to do?

- ア. write a short story
- イ. take a test next week
- ウ. study Spanish and Italian
- エ. translate a story into English

2. Where is the student most likely from?

- ア. Italy      イ. Spain      ウ. France      エ. England

Sue: When I came to work this morning, I heard people from the manufacturing department talking about getting “pink slips” here.

Bill: Really? Is the situation that bad?

Sue: Unfortunately, yes. Some sections of the manufacturing department have already let people go. I saw Jack just now at the company cafeteria, and he said he was worried about losing his job, too, even though he only started as a computer programmer last summer. He's been working on the project with the local hospital.

Bill: That would be tough for him — he just bought a new house on the beach.

3. Where does this conversation most likely take place?

- ア. university      イ. hospital      ウ. workplace      エ. beach house

4. What is a “pink slip?”

- ア. an invitation to a party
- イ. a company ID card
- ウ. a notice ending employment
- エ. a list of computer products

問2 次の3つの英文を読み、その意味・内容に合うようにそれぞれの下線部に入る最も適切なものを、ア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. “I wish we didn’t have to listen to all these speeches every year, don’t you? However, I have to say I thought the principal’s speech was much better this year. It was much shorter, and he kept to the point. Last year it seemed to go on forever. I could hardly keep my eyes open.”

According to the speaker, the principal’s speech was \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. worse this year
- イ. longer last year
- ウ. more interesting last year
- エ. less focused this year

2. “Good morning. It’s 6:17 in the morning. We have just heard that the American Dragons have announced that their top pitcher, Jon Gordon, will be traded to the New York Tigers for two Tiger players plus an estimated fee of one million dollars. Gordon is a 35-year-old veteran and will be playing for his fourth Major League team. And now for the weather forecast....”

This announcement was most likely heard \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. on the radio
- イ. at a baseball stadium
- ウ. on the telephone
- エ. at a trade show

3. “I went to see that new action movie last Sunday with my friends. You wouldn’t believe how crowded the theater was! There was a long line just to get in. The story was easy to predict, and I thought I didn’t like it at first. But toward the end, there was a good twist. It’s well worth the price of the ticket.”

The speaker was probably \_\_\_\_\_ the movie.

- ア. indifferent about
- イ. embarrassed by
- ウ. frightened by
- エ. impressed with

5

次の問1～3の英文を読み、意味が通るように並べ替えた場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれア～エの中から一つ選ばさい。

問1 1. First, cook the meat with onions and garlic.

2. To make tacos, you must have some basic ingredients: tortillas (a type of Mexican flat bread), meat (chicken, beef, pork or fish), cheese, onions, garlic, lettuce, tomatoes, and taco sauce.

3. Tacos are a popular Mexican dish eaten by people all over the world.

4. Next, put the cooked meat on top of a tortilla, add cheese and vegetables and add taco sauce, if you wish.

ア. 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

イ. 3 → 4 → 2 → 1

ウ. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4

エ. 2 → 3 → 4 → 1

問2 1. In fact, in recent years, Japan's population has fallen by about 20,000 people each year.

2. Japan's population is declining at a very fast rate compared to other industrial nations.

3. Moreover, in order for a population to remain stable, statistically, women must have 2.1 children on average; however, the current rate is about 1.25.

4. At this rate, Japan's population will fall from its current 128 million to 100 million by 2050.

ア. 2 → 3 → 4 → 1

イ. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4

ウ. 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

エ. 3 → 4 → 2 → 1

問3 1. Yet, by middle-age, most adults can see themselves looking and acting similar to their parents.

2. Teenagers and young adults are eager to try new ideas or live different lifestyles than their parents.

3. During this brief period of time, young people want to express themselves freely with their fashion and behavior.

4. As people become older, they often become more conservative and return to the values held by their parents.

ア. 3 → 1 → 2 → 4

イ. 3 → 2 → 4 → 1

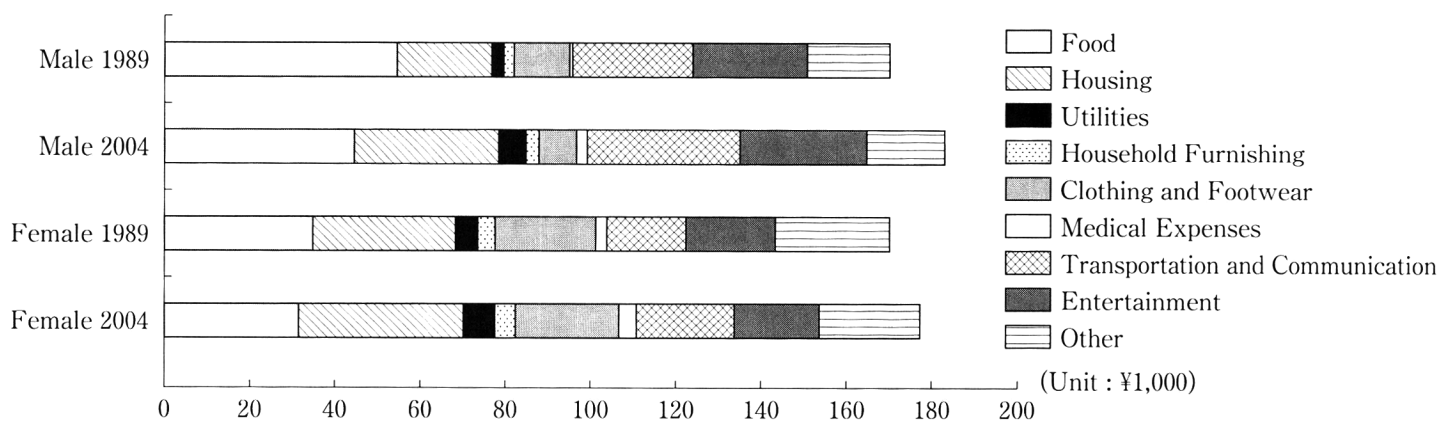
ウ. 2 → 4 → 3 → 1

エ. 2 → 3 → 1 → 4

6

次のグラフを見て、問1～4の下線部に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

Monthly Spending by Single Japanese Males and Females under the Age of 29



—2005年経済産業省「若年層の消費行動の変化」より抜粋し改写—

問1 The graph shows the average monthly \_\_\_\_\_ among young single people in Japan.

- ア. rise in income      イ. tax payments      ウ. level of savings      エ. expenditures

問2 In 1989, the average male spent the largest amount of money on \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. housing      イ. clothing and footwear  
ウ. food      エ. entertainment

問3 The average male decreased his spending on \_\_\_\_\_ in 2004 compared to 1989, whereas the average female spent about the same amount in both years.

- ア. housing      イ. clothing and footwear  
ウ. transportation and communication      エ. utilities

問4 In 2004, the amount of money spent on transportation and communication by males \_\_\_\_\_ compared to 1989.

- ア. decreased      イ. stayed the same      ウ. increased      エ. doubled

7

次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

True organic foods are foods which have been grown without the use of conventional non-organic pesticides or fertilizers.\*<sup>1</sup> Depending on location, however, some “certified” organic foods do contain small amounts of non-organic fertilizers. Many areas and countries strictly regulate organic farming to limit the use of dangerous chemicals. And while, as of April 2008, organic food sales only accounted for approximately 1-2% of worldwide food sales, this number<sup>(2)</sup> continues to rise as food shoppers choose to buy more organic food products out of health and social concerns.

\*<sup>1</sup> fertilizer 肥料

8

次の日本文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

騒音は、私たちの日常生活の中で、深刻な問題であるにもかかわらず、公の場でもっとも話し合われていない話題の一つである。<sup>(1)</sup> 科学問題をあつかうある著名な科学雑誌によると、大きなしかも継続的な音は、私たちの体と心に多大な影響をもたらしていることが分かった。例えば、それは私たちを怒り易くさせたり、多くのストレスを引き起こさせたり、また学習の効果にも悪影響をおよぼしている。<sup>(2)</sup>