

英 語

(医 学 部)

— 2月8日 —

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入して提出しなさい。

次の英文を読み、問1、問2、問4～問8は文を完成させ、問3、問9は問い合わせに答えなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つ選びなさい。問10は指示に従ってTかFを選びなさい。

When we hear the term “big cities,” animals are likely to be low on the list of things that might spring to mind. However, humans are not the only animals that thrive in urban environments. Modern cities, with their tall buildings, hidden spaces, abundant food sources, and not many predators are thriving habitats for all sorts of opportunistic creatures. Many of the species in our cities are common sights, and at times their co-existence with us is welcomed and even mutually beneficial; however, this meeting of different species can also cause conflict.

One species that has been welcomed into U.K. cities, for example, is the peregrine falcon, the world’s fastest bird, able to reach airspeeds of 320km/h. The peregrine falcon is a powerful predator that specializes in hunting pigeons, another bird capable of extremely high airspeeds. Due to their success in urban areas, pigeon numbers have become so large in some cities that many people consider them pests, and when pigeons are in large concentrations, they are prone to disease and malnutrition. In London, the sight of a peregrine falcon flashing past skyscrapers in pursuit of its next meal has been welcomed and celebrated, not only for its beauty, but also because it is helping to keep pigeon numbers healthy. [1], peregrine falcons at Trafalgar Square in the heart of the city have had the dramatic effect of bringing its world-famous pigeon population down from 5,000 to a more sustainable 1,000 birds in the area.

It is not only birds that are making their homes in our cities; much larger creatures often stray into urban areas, too, and their interactions with humans are not always harmonious. In Cape Town, South Africa, for example, baboons began their urban adventure by entering people’s gardens at the edges of the city and eating citrus fruit from their trees. Over time, they became more brazen, breaking into downtown homes and raiding cupboards and refrigerators. Cape Town’s baboons are now the city’s most infamous animal residents, stealing food and menacing innocent passers-by. Such problems have led the city to train, hire, and pay special “baboon monitors” whose responsibility is to track down metropolitan baboons and relocate them safely to the wild.

A mixed response to animal coexistence is also evident in Berlin, where wild boars wander around town eating flowers and plants in parks and gardens. Some people encourage these porcine visitors and offer them food and water. Perhaps thanks to this benevolent interaction, the urban population of wild pigs in Berlin is now estimated to be around 3,000. Such large numbers of powerful wild creatures in close proximity to humans have not been without controversy. Four people were injured, including a policeman, when a 130-kilogram wild boar attacked them in the neighborhood of Charlottenburg in October, 2012. In an effort to deter the feeding of wild boars in Berlin, it has now been made illegal, and offenders face fines of up to 6,000 euros.

Fortunately, urban coexistence does not always lead to conflict. In Moscow, Russia, there are 35,000 feral dogs that live in large packs throughout the city’s parks, abandoned houses, empty markets, and train stations. It may surprise many of us outside that city, but these urban animals are largely met with sympathy and acceptance. It is forbidden to kill stray animals in Moscow, and the local government and some residents even offer the dogs shelter in the harshest winter months, when temperatures are well below freezing. Some of the dogs gained world renown in 2016, when it was reported that roughly two dozen “metro dogs” were able to accurately navigate the Moscow

subway system, habitually traveling from station to station alongside indifferent commuters on their way to and from work in the city.

As natural habitats disappear and cities grow, animals and humans are increasingly coming into close contact. When animals make cities their home, encounters can lead to contention. Some of those affected argue that policymakers need to find ways of deterring animals from dwelling in our cities, and urban planners have adopted numerous successful techniques to achieve this goal. Others feel that animals have admirably learned to cope with an environment drastically altered by human activity and that we should learn to peacefully coexist with them.

問 1 According to the first paragraph, animals in cities are faced with _____.

- ア. nowhere to live
- イ. few hunters
- ウ. little nourishment
- エ. no opportunity

問 2 According to the second paragraph, pigeons are _____.

- ア. struggling to adapt to life in cities
- イ. faster than the peregrine falcon
- ウ. victims of their own urban success
- エ. increasing in number in Trafalgar Square

問 3 Which of the following best replaces [1] in the second paragraph?

- ア. However
- イ. By all means
- ウ. In fact
- エ. On the other hand

問 4 According to the third paragraph, over time, urban baboons have _____.

- ア. become accustomed to city living
- イ. moved into their trainers' homes
- ウ. grown cautious of human beings
- エ. managed to avoid attracting attention

問 5 According to the third paragraph, "baboon monitors" _____.

- ア. capture and remove baboons
- イ. feed the urban baboons fruit
- ウ. harass Cape Town residents
- エ. feel safer in the countryside

問6 According to the fourth paragraph, Berlin's government _____.

- ア. has tried to welcome more boars into the city
- イ. rewards residents for attacking boars
- ウ. has introduced a new law to address boar numbers
- エ. employs policemen to feed the wild boars

問7 According to the fifth paragraph, Moscow dogs _____.

- ア. are mistreated by the local government
- イ. get assistance when the weather is cold
- ウ. live solitary lives among the buildings
- エ. are dealt with harshly by most residents

問8 According to the fifth paragraph, about 25 dogs in Moscow have _____.

- ア. traveled the world
- イ. gotten jobs in the city
- ウ. been bought by people
- エ. learned to ride on trains

問9 Which would be the best title for the passage?

- ア. The Impact of Human Activity on our World
- イ. The City Life of European Animals
- ウ. The Animals We Live With in Our Cities
- エ. Controlling African Wildlife Populations

問10 According to the passage, mark "T" if the statement is true and mark "F" if the statement is false.

1. Trafalgar Square's pigeons are well-known.
2. Cape Town residents volunteer to search for city baboons.
3. Some Berlin residents supplement the diet of the wild pigs.
4. Outside of Moscow, "metro dogs" have not appeared in the media.
5. There is some debate among policymakers regarding how to handle animals in our cities.

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A~Eの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. Let's go to the travel agency this weekend. We need to have our trip to India ().

A. arranged イ. arrange ウ. to arrange エ. be arranged

2. We would appreciate it if you considered () in the conference as a guest speaker next year.

A. to participate イ. participating ウ. participate エ. to participating

3. Temporary employees at my company are generally paid by ().

A. weekly イ. a weekly ウ. the week エ. weeks

4. World Academy Press has remained () in the publishing industry over the last fifty years.

A. competition イ. competitive ウ. compete エ. competitor

5. The background music () from the speakers has lifted the spirits of our patients.

A. had come イ. came ウ. is coming エ. coming

6. Developing a private rocket and going into space is my dream, () may surprise you.

A. whom イ. what ウ. who エ. which

7. The monkey that ran away from the Columbus Zoo is certain to () in a few days.

A. be catching イ. caught ウ. be caught エ. catching

8. How come () anything in the meeting? I expected you to support me.

A. you didn't say イ. didn't you say ウ. you did say エ. did you say

9. We were looking for a local coffee shop, but that street did not have ().

A. any イ. none ウ. more エ. neither

10. () our tight financial circumstances, we should not eat out for a while.

A. Gave イ. Give ウ. Giving エ. Given

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A～Eの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. Ten students were arbitrarily selected to form a group.

ア. eventually イ. forcibly ウ. quickly エ. randomly

2. Toshi usually plays video games for hours on end.

ア. continuously イ. decisively ウ. enthusiastically エ. mechanically

3. Japanese pitcher Kenji Uehara has been consistent in his performance for the last two months.

ア. incredible イ. steady ウ. parallel エ. outrageous

4. That species has been domesticated and many are kept as pets.

ア. endangered イ. fed ウ. removed エ. tamed

5. It is difficult to find English equivalents for some Japanese expressions.

ア. accents イ. counterparts ウ. dictionaries エ. regions

6. Peter claimed that the things we had discussed were just speculation.

ア. advertisements イ. examples ウ. guesses エ. facts

7. You must register for your classes by October 10th.

ア. wake up イ. make up ウ. sign up エ. line up

8. The ambassador has succeeded in initiating diplomatic talks.

ア. celebrating イ. starting ウ. hearing エ. publicizing

9. Workers were no longer able to tolerate the terrible working conditions.

ア. comprehend イ. forget ウ. reform エ. stand

10. Many refugees coming from conflict zones are in need of water and shelter.

ア. accommodation イ. food ウ. medicine エ. immigration

4

次の2つの会話文を読み、1, 4, 7, 8はその意味・内容に合うように文を完成させ、2, 3, 5, 6, 9は問い合わせに答えなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つ選びなさい。

Terry: Can you believe those kids at the next table? They finished their drinks before we even got here, but they're still sitting around chatting! How inappropriate! When I think about young people these days, I really despair.

Rick: Everybody hangs out in coffee shops, Dad.

Terry: What about courtesy? What if someone else wants to take a seat? What have they been teaching you in that school of yours? I pay good money for your education. Sounds like it's being wasted!

Rick: I held the door open for that old woman earlier.

Terry: I saw that. Well done. Maybe you do listen to me sometimes, after all.

Rick: But she didn't even thank me; she just walked out. Maybe I should have let the door hit her.

Terry: You wouldn't dare! In any case, you should show respect to your elders. And even if someone is rude to you, it doesn't mean you should be rude back.

Rick: I see your point, Dad.

Terry: And another thing: when we stopped at Arnold's house on the way here, you shouldn't have walked in without knocking first. You can't just open doors and walk in like that.

Rick: But I texted Arnold before we left and told him we were coming to pick up the DVDs. Arnold didn't care.

Terry: I think Arnold's parents probably didn't say anything because you have a close relationship with them, but when they gave you the movies, I could see they weren't too happy about it. If Arnold ever comes to our place, I want him to knock first.

Rick: Fine. Any other complaints you want to share with me before I eat my sandwich?

Terry: Yeah, don't act like those kids over there. You see the lady with the baby? Those kids should be giving up their seats for her. I'd get up myself if we hadn't ordered all this food.

Rick: Dad, I get that. But things are changing. For example, these days, you can hang out at a coffee shop for as long as you like.

Terry: Loitering, or staying in one place without permission, is against the law.

Rick: But they all bought coffee.

Terry: I can't put a time limit on it, but the store likely has the right to ask them to leave.

Rick: Hey, maybe you're right. That's the manager. He's walking towards those kids. Looks like he isn't happy with them.

1. The father complains about the kids at the next table because they are _____.
Ⓐ. chatting about inappropriate topics
Ⓑ. too young to be drinking coffee
Ⓒ. not giving up their table quickly enough
Ⓓ. at the coffee shop every day

2. According to the dialogue, how does Terry feel about his son Rick?
Ⓐ. pleased that Rick is learning good manners at school
Ⓑ. happy that Rick showed courtesy to an older person
Ⓒ. angry that Rick hit an old woman with a door
Ⓓ. worried that Rick keeps wasting his money

3. Why did Rick neglect to knock on Arnold's door?
Ⓐ. Arnold did the same at Rick's house.
Ⓑ. The door to the house was already open.
Ⓒ. Arnold's parents told him not to.
Ⓓ. Rick had contacted Arnold in advance.

4. According to the dialogue, _____.
Ⓐ. the father and son have different views about appropriate behavior
Ⓑ. the son thinks his father is always wrong about courtesy
Ⓒ. the father thinks a coffee shop is a good place for teenagers to hang out
Ⓓ. the son wants his father to be better-behaved from now on

5. According to the dialogue, what is likely to happen next?
Ⓐ. The father and son will offer their seat to the lady.
Ⓑ. The kids at the next table will finish their drinks.
Ⓒ. The father and son will order some drinks and food.
Ⓓ. The kids at the next table will be asked to leave.

Ana: That was amazing! We were upside down in those loops six times! I guess that's why it's called the Pink Typhoon. Can you get my hat out of the locker? My hair is all over the place because of that tunnel. I was expecting water, though. I'm glad there wasn't any!

James: Yeah, I won't forget that one. This is the best part of our high school graduation week: a trip to Coaster World on a sunny day, while the lower grades are still in class. How many roller coasters are there here, anyway?

Ana: At least five giant ones. I love this place! The theme park's characters here aren't as cute as the ones at some other parks like Big Animal World. I mean, look at that pick-up truck character! World's worst! What a sight! But the rides are way more exciting!

James: That's for sure. The last ride really knocked my socks off! Every time we hit a sharp turn, we were basically sideways. But somehow, it was awesome! To be honest, if I'd known how scary it was going to be, I wouldn't have gotten on.

Ana: I know; I heard you screaming. You know, that one was pretty tame.

James: They get worse?

Ana: Don't worry, worse in a good way. On the last one, we sat in a car riding on the tracks. On the next one, you lie on your stomach and the car is suspended from the track, so it swings back and forth. Look out for the giant octopus at the first drop, because it sprays water at you from its mouth! It doesn't invert like the Pink Typhoon, but there's a total of eight drops, and the initial one is supposedly the world's biggest. It's kind of like flying in an acrobatic airplane. That's why it's called the Mega Jaw Dropper.

James: Cool! I'm scared of flying, though. That's why I'm applying for universities close to home!

6. Who are James and Ana?

- Ⓐ. employees at a theme park
- Ⓑ. students in their final year of high school
- Ⓒ. employees of an airline
- Ⓓ. students in their first year at university

7. When James says "knocked my socks off," he most likely means he _____.

- Ⓐ. was thrilled
- Ⓑ. was disappointed
- Ⓒ. could not keep his balance
- Ⓓ. could not find his shoes

8. The Pink Typhoon _____.

- Ⓐ. goes upside down six times and sprays water
- Ⓑ. has suspended cars and has sharp turns
- Ⓒ. goes upside down six times and has sharp turns
- Ⓓ. has suspended cars and sprays water

9. What is NOT true of the Mega Jaw Dropper?

- ア. The first drop is the biggest.
- イ. The riders sit upright.
- ウ. The car moves a lot.
- エ. The riders will get wet.

5

次の問1～問3の英文を読み、話の流れに沿って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A～Eの中から一つ選びなさい。

問1 1. They share videos of themselves online, climbing or jumping over a series of obstacles in their path.

2. Videos like these are extremely popular, with some PK participants gaining huge numbers of fans.

3. Parkour (PK) is a physical discipline originally developed in France.

4. It has risen in popularity outside this country, and there are PK athletes all over the world.

ア. 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

イ. 3 → 4 → 1 → 2

ウ. 3 → 2 → 4 → 1

エ. 3 → 4 → 2 → 1

問2 1. However, if you observe one closely, you will notice customers behaving in a very systematic manner.

2. They line up, choose which items to order from overhead menus, pay for their order, and wait quietly for their food.

3. When their meal is finished, they calmly deposit empty cups and wrappers into garbage cans.

4. A fast food restaurant is designed to be as convenient as possible, so we generally do not think about rules of conduct when we are in one.

ア. 4 → 1 → 2 → 3

イ. 4 → 2 → 1 → 3

ウ. 4 → 1 → 3 → 2

エ. 4 → 2 → 3 → 1

問3 1. The academic study of mythology can be divided into two areas of specialization.

2. The other, called comparative mythology, refers to the study of relationships between myths from different cultures.

3. The first highlights myths from specific cultures such as Norse or Greek.

4. Academics around the world have devoted themselves to these two areas.

ア. 1 → 2 → 3 → 4

イ. 1 → 3 → 2 → 4

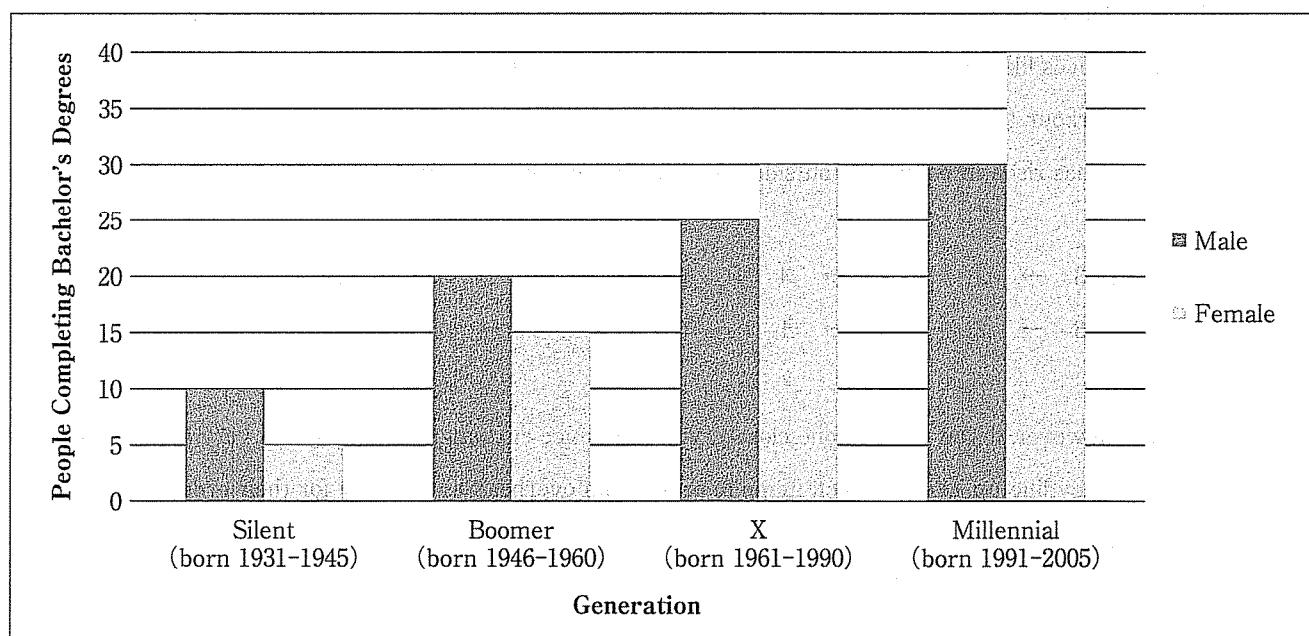
ウ. 1 → 2 → 4 → 3

エ. 1 → 3 → 4 → 2

6

次のグラフを見て、英文の空所(1)~(4)に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれA~Eの中から一つ選びなさい。

Educational Differences Among Generations in Ostdale City



—— 上記のグラフは架空のものです ——

The bar graph above shows the number of individuals surveyed in Ostdale City who graduated from university in each of four generations. The 85 male and 90 female respondents are categorized by generational label. Since the Silent Generation, the number of men earning a bachelor's degree has always (1). Silent Generation male graduates outnumbered female graduates in the same generation by (2) to one. In the generation that immediately followed, the number of female graduates was (3) the number of male graduates. (4) was the second generation studied that saw more women graduating than men. This generation, especially its women, has become the most highly-educated in Ostdale's history.

(1) A. increased	I. stayed the same	U. fluctuated	E. decreased
(2) A. two	I. four	U. six	E. eight
(3) A. half	I. less than	U. greater than	E. double
(4) A. The Silent Generation	I. The Boomer Generation		
U. Generation X	E. The Millennial Generation		

