

英 語

(医 学 部)

— 2 月 2 日 —

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入して提出しなさい。

1 次の英文を読み、問1～問9は文を完成させ、問10は問いに答えなさい。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11は指示に従ってTかFを選びなさい。

Charles Spencer Chaplin was born in London, England, on April 16th, 1889. He is one of the best-known artists in the history of the motion picture industry and has consistently ranked among the most influential, as well. Although fame and longevity are two characteristics of his successful career, his ability to overcome a range of challenges emerged from a tenacity that enabled him to not only survive but thrive in the make-or-break world of cinema.
(A)

Chaplin faced obstacles early in life. His father was a popular English music hall singer, and his mother was a singer, actress, and piano player. Unfortunately, his parents separated; his father left the family, offering no financial support, and his mother spent a lot of time in psychiatric hospitals. Consequently, Chaplin was forced to provide for himself from the age of seven, doing jobs that included newsboy, toymaker, and printer. His ambition, however, was to be an entertainer. His mother praised his talent for performing, and when he was ten, his father helped him get work as a performer with a British clog-dancing group. He joined a *vaudeville troupe at the age of 18 and toured the U.S. with them in 1910. He was offered his first movie contract at the age of 24 with the New York Motion Picture Company's Keystone Studios for a lucrative \$150 a week. It was a character he played at Keystone called the Little Tramp that made him a household name.

The inspiration for the Little Tramp came from Chaplin's childhood memories. Certain of the Little Tramp's mannerisms, such as placing his hand on his hip, were patterned after Chaplin's father's poses. Similarly, covering his mouth with his hand when laughing was characteristic of his mother. These gestures made this persona charismatic and endeared him to the movie-viewing public. The Little Tramp series is an example of the physical style of comedy known as slapstick.
(B)

This term comes from the Italian *bataccio*, a kind of stick with which some actors in European comedy theater slapped each other. The action-based nature of Chaplin's slapstick comedies gave them universal appeal.

In 1917, seeking more autonomy over his movies, Chaplin established Charlie Chaplin Studios. The following year, he signed an agreement with newly-formed film production and distribution company, First National Exhibitors' Circuit. Chaplin's movies began to reflect the social issues of the day. He addressed poverty and inner city life in movies like *A Dog's Life*. *The Bond* was used by the U.S. government to promote the purchase of war bonds during World War I. These films did well at the box office, but he was still seeking further artistic latitude.
(C)

His aim was for actors to gain greater control of creative decisions, salaries, and film distribution than established Hollywood producers offered. To this end, Chaplin, along with fellow actors Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks and director, writer, and producer D.W. Griffith formed the film studio United Artists Corporation in 1919. The studio's system for producing and distributing films is still used as a template today.

In the late 1920s, the movie industry experienced a major change with the advent of sound movies, or "talkies." Chaplin, however, resisted the trend of talkies, making silent movies well into the 1930s. One of his greatest achievements, *Modern Times*, was a silent film released in 1936. He felt silent movies' pantomime style of acting was at the core of any kind of dramatic effort because of its ability to convey meaning and feelings without spoken

words. From his perspective, the use of a particular spoken language limited talking pictures' ability to communicate messages to people from a variety of cultures.

Chaplin did not make his first true sound movie until *The Great Dictator* was released in 1940. It was a political satire on the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy and became one of his biggest triumphs in both the U.S. and the U.K. A silent film might not have had the same impact as this sound movie with its voiced dialogues about peace and integrity. Reflecting on his career, it is clear that Chaplin's influence went beyond the art of acting. His ability to rise above his challenges to triumph in the film industry earned him a vital role in the history of movies.

*vaudeville troupe 寄席演芸の一座

問1 In the first paragraph, tenacity is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A)
ア. circumstance イ. recognition ウ. persistence エ. admiration

問2 According to the second paragraph, it can be inferred that Chaplin's _____.

- ア. parents' marital status influenced his initial job choices
イ. father founded a British clog-dancing group
ウ. mother disapproved of his vaudeville act at first
エ. job as a music hall manager took him to America

問3 According to the second paragraph, Chaplin's income for the first three months of his initial film commitment would most likely have been _____.

- ア. \$800 イ. \$1,800 ウ. \$2,800 エ. \$3,800

問4 In the third paragraph, charismatic is closest in meaning to _____.

- (B)
ア. arrogant イ. attractive ウ. tolerant エ. talkative

問5 According to the third paragraph, it can be inferred that slapstick comedy was _____.

- ア. inspired by certain English musicals
イ. similar to Italian action movies
ウ. enjoyed by people from various cultures
エ. indigenous to the city of London

問6 In the fourth paragraph, latitude is closest in meaning to the _____.

- (C)
ア. process of acceptance
イ. freedom of choice
ウ. management of wages
エ. development of talent

問7 According to the fourth paragraph, the First National Exhibitors' Circuit _____.

- ア. promoted United Artists for D.W. Griffith
- イ. built movie studios in Hollywood, California
- ウ. distributed war bonds from the U.S. government
- エ. was in business with Chaplin from 1918

問8 According to the fifth paragraph, Chaplin first avoided making talkies because he thought that _____.

- ア. talkies' potential for distribution was limited
- イ. talkies' use of pantomime diminished their impact
- ウ. silent movies were a more modern trend
- エ. silent movies were more culturally universal

問9 According to the final paragraph, it can be inferred that Chaplin decided *The Great Dictator* should be different from the format of his previous movies because _____.

- ア. a talkie would more effectively transmit the film's message
- イ. some aspects of the film closely mirrored his life experiences
- ウ. in the U.K., films featuring political satire were common
- エ. he wanted to support the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy

問10 Which would be the best title for the passage?

- ア. What Made *Modern Times* Famous
- イ. The Life of a Cinematic Icon
- ウ. How Talkies Changed Movies
- エ. Labor Issues in the Film Business

問11 According to the passage, mark "T" if the statement is true and mark "F" if the statement is false.

- 1. Young Chaplin was compelled to make a living by playing the piano.
- 2. The Little Tramp was inspired by people from Chaplin's earliest years.
- 3. United Artists was an individual endeavor by Chaplin.
- 4. *The Great Dictator* ridicules oppressive regimes.

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. A greater emphasis () on employee education in the city office last year.
 ア. placed イ. was being placed ウ. places エ. has been placed
2. In the modern world, media literacy is as () language and math are.
 ア. a skill crucial as イ. a crucial skill as ウ. crucial as a skill エ. crucial a skill as
3. () setting up a tent, check out our guide to avoid the common mistakes campers make.
 ア. When イ. Who ウ. Why エ. How
4. () the research on this new medicine taking longer than expected, we may have to wait a few more years for a conclusion.
 ア. With イ. In ウ. For エ. Under
5. The family benefits my sister is receiving at her company are better than () I was getting at my old workplace.
 ア. this イ. that ウ. those エ. them
6. Can you see the small cottage over there? We are () at the top of the mountain!
 ア. near イ. nearly ウ. neared エ. nearness
7. The pictures displayed at the entrance of this building () over a century ago.
 ア. are drawn イ. drawn ウ. draw エ. were drawn
8. Bob looked at all the sweatshirts in the store, only one of () was his style.
 ア. whatever イ. what ウ. which エ. whichever
9. () at home, she could change the light bulb in that ceiling lamp.
 ア. Had my daughter been イ. Were my daughter
 ウ. Could my daughter be エ. Would my daughter be
10. Taro's mother was happy to see her son () for his volunteer work in the community.
 ア. praised イ. be praising ウ. to praise エ. praise

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. Mrs. Anderson has always been benevolent, giving food to people in need.
ア. awkward イ. deceptive ウ. familiar エ. generous
2. It is good to remember that laughter is contagious and often helps to create a cheerful atmosphere.
ア. obvious イ. dubious ウ. religious エ. infectious
3. Do you think having a cat will really deter mice from coming in?
ア. capture イ. neglect ウ. discourage エ. regret
4. Although the overall crime rate increased slightly, the number of grievous crimes decreased significantly.
ア. serious イ. juvenile ウ. organized エ. recent
5. Unlike her siblings, Rose has an innate love for art.
ア. intelligent イ. inspired ウ. instinctive エ. international
6. Travel itineraries will be distributed to all tour members soon.
ア. costs イ. tickets ウ. schedules エ. visas
7. Shaun worked very hard trying to live up to his coach's expectations.
ア. characterize イ. fulfill ウ. impose エ. remember
8. Feminist movements contributed to suffrage and more job opportunities for women.
ア. the right to know イ. the right to life
ウ. the right to privacy エ. the right to vote
9. The trees around the house are bent now because of the strong wind.
ア. attacked イ. curved ウ. propped エ. restrained
10. My parents told me to stop hanging out with those boys.
ア. associating イ. parting ウ. sympathizing エ. quarreling

次の2つの会話文を読み、1～3、7～10は問いに答え、4～6はその意味・内容に合うように文を完成させなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- Salesperson: Good afternoon! How may I help you?
- Tim: Good afternoon. I'm Tim, and this is my wife Linda. We're looking to trade in our car. We're expecting our first child in a couple of months, so we need a larger one.
- Salesperson: Okay, what do you have now?
- Linda: A Cobra S-290.
- Salesperson: Oh, right, the two-door coupe. Navigation system?
- Tim: Yes, we installed it ourselves. We bought it brand-new when it first came out in 2008, the year we got married. We've barely driven it because we have reliable public transportation in our area, but it's had some mechanical problems recently. Also, I've heard a rumor that some models have been recalled; is that true?
- Salesperson: Only the 2010 model. Any particular one you're thinking of?
- Tim: The four-door SV-5000; it has plenty of room for luggage.
- Salesperson: Good choice. However, the Econo-Van 6000 seats six or eight if you use the two pop-up seats in the back. It has ample luggage capacity, and it's a four-wheel drive, unlike the Cobra S-290.
- Linda: The Econo-Van sounds better. More room for passengers and extra storage; that's most important for me.
- Tim: My co-worker Sam Miller uses his SV for work and recreation. He highly recommends it because of the great gas mileage. He also says the Econo-Van is a bit of a gas guzzler, but we can certainly take a look. There it is.
- Linda: Wow! The Econo-Van does have tons of space and seems really comfortable, too. Does it come in gold?
- Salesperson: Yes, it comes in gold, silver, and white.
- Tim: But I like the sporty look of the SV, and the Econo-Van sounds more expensive.
- Linda: How much can we get for our Cobra on a trade-in?
- Salesperson: It depends on the condition it's in.
- Tim: I see, but could you give us a rough estimate on a trade-in price for both cars?
- Salesperson: If you get the SV, it could be as much as \$5,000, but I'd be willing to double that if you decide on the Econo-Van.
- Tim: Why?
- Salesperson: Our dealers all over the U.S. are promoting it for the upcoming 2018 summer camping season starting next month.
- Linda: That sounds like a good deal. I think we should consider the Econo-Van, even though we aren't much for camping.
- Tim: Okay, maybe we should talk this over at home.
- Salesperson: Sure. Ask for Fred Cruz when you return.

1. Why do Tim and Linda want a trade-in?
 - ア. They are into outdoor activities.
 - イ. Their car has a lot of mileage.
 - ウ. Their family is growing.
 - エ. They are getting married.

2. According to the dialogue, what is **NOT** true about their Cobra S-290?
 - ア. It was released ten years ago.
 - イ. It came with navigation.
 - ウ. It is seldom used.
 - エ. It has two doors.

3. What feature of the Econo-Van is crucial for Linda?
 - ア. its great fuel economy
 - イ. its spacious interior
 - ウ. its flashy body lines
 - エ. its four-wheel drive

4. According to the dialogue, the SV-5000 has been _____.
 - ア. recalled by the makers
 - イ. endorsed by Sam Miller
 - ウ. promoted by Fred Cruz
 - エ. troubled by engine problems

5. Tim and Linda could get up to _____ for a trade-in on the Econo-Van.
 - ア. \$5,000
 - イ. \$6,000
 - ウ. \$10,000
 - エ. \$20,000

Judy: Hi, Amelia! I haven't seen you here for a while.

Amelia: Yeah, I'm working international flights now, so I've been spending the last month on the European route.

Judy: Wow! Sounds great.

Amelia: Yeah, I like it far more than the domestic route. But because I'm new to it, my timetable is on-again, off-again. It's a bit inconvenient, but now I have time to get back into shape.

Judy: Have you managed to exercise at all, recently?

Amelia: Not really. I need to get back to working out again. So how's your business doing? Do you have time to take on another client?

Judy: The business is doing well. I'm really busy. I can fit you in here at the gym every Wednesday, though.

Amelia: Great!

Loretta: Hi, Amelia! Long time no see.

Mandy: Amelia! Welcome back. Are you joining us again?

Amelia: Hello, you two! Yes, I'm going to do a fitness consultation with Judy on Wednesdays. Do both of you still work out during the week?

Loretta: No, these days I'm only here on weekends. My kids, part-time waitressing, and volunteering at the senior center keep me pretty busy during the week.

Mandy: I don't have much free time, either. I spend most of my time during the week hitting the books in the library.

Amelia: Too bad. I guess I won't see too much of you guys if I'm only here during the week.

Loretta: Maybe we can get together sometime at that Italian restaurant for our favorite pasta and pizza. Judy, you should join us! Oops! Time to head home to start dinner. Are you coming, Mandy?

Mandy: Yeah, I have a ton of homework to do tonight. I have three classes tomorrow. I don't like Mondays!

Amelia: I should go, too; I need to stop at the grocery store on my way home.

Judy: Right, your refrigerator must be empty since you've been away for so long.

6. When Amelia says "on-again, off-again," she most likely means _____.
- ア. quite reasonable
 - イ. very flexible
 - ウ. not rewarding
 - エ. not continuous
7. According to the dialogue, how often will Amelia most likely meet with Judy at the gym?
- ア. once a month
 - イ. twice a month
 - ウ. once a week
 - エ. twice a week
8. According to the dialogue, what do Amelia, Mandy, and Loretta most likely have in common?
- ア. They each do volunteer work.
 - イ. They all love Italian food.
 - ウ. They each own a business.
 - エ. They all work out on Wednesdays.
9. What is NOT keeping Loretta busy during the week?
- ア. doing a part-time job
 - イ. studying in the library
 - ウ. caring for her children
 - エ. working with the elderly
10. What is Amelia most likely going to do after this dialogue?
- ア. tackle her homework
 - イ. meet with Mandy
 - ウ. stock up on food
 - エ. train with Loretta

- 5 次の問1～問4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。それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- 問1 1. Huge numbers of Irish and Germans moved to the U.S. during this period of time.
2. For the first century after the formation of the U.S., Congress did not place any federal limits on immigration.
3. Many people also came from China.
4. These three immigrant groups had hoped to find gold in California, but, failing that, they chose to stay anyway.

ア. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4 イ. 2 → 4 → 1 → 3
ウ. 2 → 1 → 4 → 3 エ. 2 → 4 → 3 → 1

- 問2 1. Our sensory systems, such as our eyes and ears, are windows and doors to the world.
2. Thankfully, advances in engineering allow us to replace damaged systems with man-made sensors.
3. When a system fails, we no longer have access to part of that world.
4. Doctors can integrate these sensors with our body's own nervous system, allowing us, for example, to see or hear again.

ア. 1 → 3 → 2 → 4 イ. 1 → 4 → 2 → 3
ウ. 1 → 3 → 4 → 2 エ. 1 → 4 → 3 → 2

- 問3 1. Because of the invasion, Aethelred fled England, only returning after Sweyn's death.
2. As he was never able to organize resistance against the Danes, he is still referred to as "Aethelred the Unready."
3. Aethelred II became King of England in A.D. 978 when he was still a child.
4. Less than 20 years later, Sweyn Forkbeard, the King of the Danes, invaded England.

ア. 3 → 1 → 2 → 4 イ. 3 → 4 → 1 → 2
ウ. 3 → 1 → 4 → 2 エ. 3 → 4 → 2 → 1

- 問4 1. Among these was Ernst Mayr, who was born in Germany and honored for his work in systemic biology and taxonomy in 1994.
2. It is granted by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.
3. Since 1985, in the field of biology, the most prestigious award has been the International Prize of Biology.
4. Fifteen Americans have won it since its inception, four of whom were immigrants to the U.S.

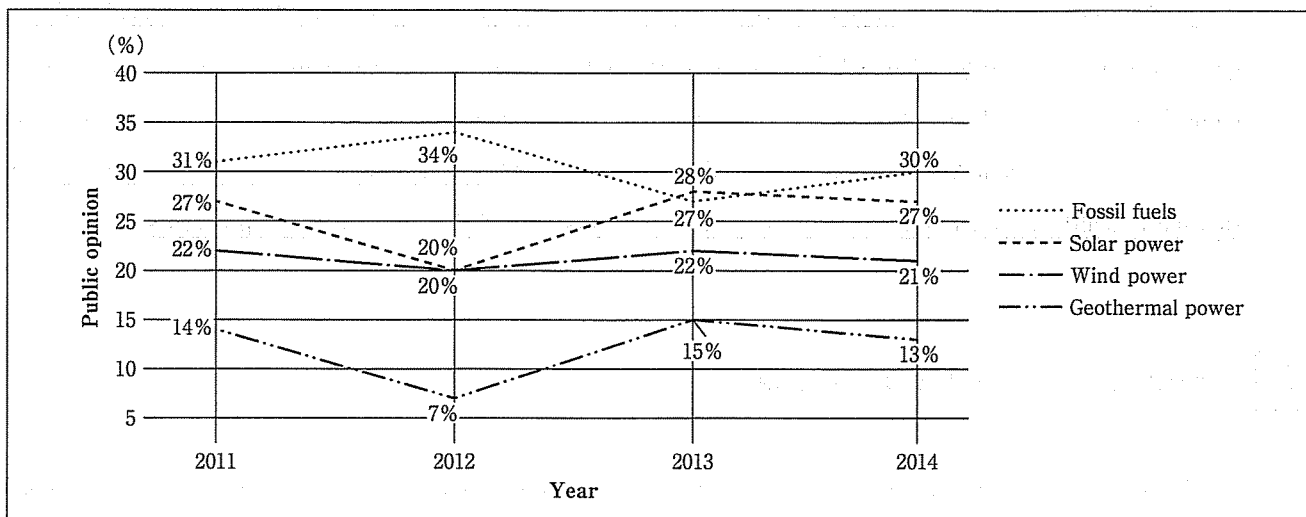
ア. 3 → 1 → 2 → 4 イ. 3 → 2 → 1 → 4

ウ. 3 → 1 → 4 → 2 エ. 3 → 2 → 4 → 1

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、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

Public Opinion of the Development of Four Energy Resources
in Heranguard (2011-2014)



—— 上記のグラフは架空のものです ——

The line graph above shows the opinions of citizens in the city of Heranguard toward the development of four energy resources from 2011 to 2014. The citizens were surveyed annually on their preferred choice from six options, and the results show that, overall, they favored the four shown here. These are fossil fuels and three green energy resources: solar, wind, and geothermal power. Among these four, the most stable level of public support has been for (1). In (2), however, the percentages of people supporting the above green energy resources dipped to their lowest points in the four-year period. For example, geothermal power recorded its lowest point, 7%, in that year, a full (3) percentage points below the previous year. Over the course of the 2011-2014 study, support for fossil fuel development (4) 30%. The researchers concluded that alternatives to fossil fuels were not viewed as positively by people in the region studied as expected.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| (1) ア. fossil fuels | イ. solar power | ウ. wind power | エ. geothermal power |
| (2) ア. 2011 | イ. 2012 | ウ. 2013 | エ. 2014 |
| (3) ア. 7 | イ. 8 | ウ. 9 | エ. 10 |
| (4) ア. remained at | イ. increased to | ウ. decreased to | エ. fluctuated around |

7

次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。英単語をそのまま転記したり、カタカナを使用したりしないこと。

Pink Himalayan salt is a pink-colored rock salt that comes from mines in the Punjab region of Pakistan. Believed to have been formed millions of years ago from evaporated water, this salt deposit is considered one of the⁽¹⁾most ancient in the world. Pink salt is typically extracted by hand and possesses many other minerals that are not found in other types of salt. Its pink color indicates its mineral content, and, depending on the variations and ratio of the minerals contained, it comes in slightly different colors. These trace minerals are often perceived as making⁽²⁾this salt a healthier alternative to regular table salt, which is refined through a series of processes.

8

次の文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

In Japan, it is customary to take off your shoes when entering somebody's home. Many Japanese people keep extra slippers and ask their guests to wear them in their home. In some Western countries such as the U.S., though, it is rare for guests to be requested to take off their shoes at the entrance, and they keep their shoes on when they are in their host's home. At the front door, there is usually a thick doormat, and 訪問者達は、靴につい⁽¹⁾た汚れや泥を持ち込まないように、家に入る前にその上で靴裏を拭くことが期待されている。 Many Japanese people, however, tend to consider this doormat only decoration. As a consequence, 彼らはそれをうまく利用せず、床の上を⁽²⁾歩くことによってそれらを汚し、家の主人を不快にさせてしまう。

メ

