

英 語

(医 学 部)

— 2 月 3 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7は文を完成させ、問8～問10は問いに答えなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エ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。

A 2014 United Nations report stated that the global urban population had exceeded the global rural population for the first time in 2007. The report also noted that 54 percent of the world's population was urban; it has remained predominantly so ever since. Demographic statistics for Japan in 2017, for example, showed that the largest growth rate for any prefecture in the country, 0.73 percent, was achieved by Tokyo. Furthermore, over two-thirds of the people on Earth are projected to live in cities by 2050. Although, in the past, many viewed cities as breeding grounds for diseases and crime, there are a number of champions of urbanization these days. They ^(A) have identified reasons why Americans, in particular, are returning to the cities, as well as benefits of this trend to both urbanites themselves and to the planet.

In 2013, urban designer Jeff Speck noted that when incomes rose in the second half of the last century, many people in the U.S. moved from city apartments to more spacious houses in suburban areas where they depended more on cars for transportation. As they looked to increasingly distant places to find affordable residences, however, a phenomenon known as "drive till you qualify," they ended up commuting for hours every day. ^(B) According to Speck, the U.S. had doubled the number of roads since the 1970s, and Americans were now spending one-fifth of their income on transportation. Unfortunately, places like the Central Valley of California were hit hard when the housing market collapsed and the price of gas went up, leading to many half-empty communities of families with unpaid home mortgages.

One of the most successful alternatives to commuting by car has been seen in Portland, Oregon. In the 1970s, while most American cities were growing and spreading, Portland invested in facilities such as "bikeways" and promoted bicycles as a smarter option to cars. A 1994 study showed that 88 percent of Portlanders still felt that a lack of bikeways prevented more frequent cycling. It was also found that people in the region increasingly supported government funding to install bikeways. In 2011, Portland's past and planned investments in bicycling infrastructure were assessed in terms of health and other benefits, and they ^(C) were declared cost-effective. In fact, more people bicycling meant that, by 2013, Portland's average car commutes had dropped by four miles or 11 minutes since the 1996 peak.

"Walkability" has also been recognized as key to the well-being of urban populations; it describes how easy a place is to walk around. Speck notes that services such as "Walk Score" may help city dwellers keep their weight down. Walk Score, a private company founded in 2007, is headquartered in Seattle, Washington. Its flagship product is the Walk Score, a large-scale, web-based public-access index that assigns a numerical walkability score to any address in the United States, Canada, or Australia. In San Diego, California, it was found that, by using Walk Score, people were less likely to be overweight if they identified, then lived in a more walkable neighborhood.

Cities may be gradually becoming more liveable, but there is still a common misconception that city dwellers are the ones to blame for our planet's environmental crises. In fact, cities tend to produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions than scattered suburbs, partly because city apartments are smaller and use less energy and partly because city people do not drive as much. Although the environmental movement in America has historically been

anti-city, it can be argued that people living in cities have less impact per capita on the environment. According to Speck, when CO₂ per household is measured and CO₂ density is depicted on a map, levels are shown to be lowest in city centers, higher in suburbs, and highest in exurban communities. Areas with higher population densities, like Manhattan, New York, perform the best. He argues that the average Manhattanite's consumption of gasoline has not changed since the 1920s, and Manhattan actually uses just half the electricity that Dallas does.

These and other factors are the subjects of studies on life in and the impact of U.S. cities. For example, the 2017 Mercer Survey ranked hundreds of nations worldwide based on ten quality-of-life criteria, including health, economics, education, and housing. The highest-ranking American city was San Francisco, followed by Boston, Honolulu, New York, and Seattle; [1], these all are walkable cities. Cities' limited space promotes the flow of goods, people, and ideas, making them more productive and attracting professionals who have higher wages. In addition, planners are working on making suburbs denser by creating walkable town centers, building high-rise apartments, and improving public transportation. As Speck points out, more and more city planners around the world are now following these American trends on urban ecology with an eye to securing the future of the planet.

[参考文献]

- ・ Speck, Jeff. "The Walkable City." TED Talk. Retrieved September 12, 2018, from https://www.ted.com/talks/jeff_speck_the_walkable_city/transcript
- ・ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision. Retrieved September 12, 2018, from <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/publications/files/wup2014-report.pdf>
- ・ Vienna tops Mercer's 19th Quality of Living Ranking. (2017). Retrieved September 12, 2018, from <https://www.mercer.com/newsroom/2017-quality-of-living-survey.html>

問1 In the first paragraph, breeding grounds is closest in meaning to places that _____.

- (A)
- ア. serve as models of significant demographic change
 - イ. prevent particular types of creatures from multiplying
 - ウ. demonstrate differences between the past and the present
 - エ. promote the growth and development of certain conditions

問2 According to the first paragraph, it can be inferred that _____.

- ア. urban areas will be smaller and offer fewer benefits by the mid-21st century
- イ. the world is likely to continue to urbanize over the next decades
- ウ. urbanization has historically been understood in positive terms
- エ. Tokyo's population growth rate trails behind that of Japan's other urban areas

問3 In the second paragraph, "drive till you qualify" is closest in meaning to _____.

(B)

- ア. commute from your home in the city to your workplace in the suburbs
- イ. travel by car, rather than spend too much on your public transportation
- ウ. practice sufficiently before you attempt to begin driving in a crowded city
- エ. look farther outside the city limits until you find a house within your budget

問4 According to the second paragraph, _____.

- ア. few people in California's Central Valley took out mortgages in the 1970s
- イ. Jeff Speck supports higher gas prices in suburban and urban areas
- ウ. higher wages led to increased migration to residential areas outside cities
- エ. automobiles play a more major role in cities than they do in the suburbs

問5 According to the third paragraph, most U.S. cities in the 1970s were _____.

- ア. expanding their physical boundaries
- イ. limiting the use of bike lanes to commuters
- ウ. assessing the cost of surface infrastructure
- エ. offering alternative transportation ideas

問6 In the third paragraph, they refers to Portlanders' _____.

(C)

- ア. health and other benefits of infrastructure
- イ. opinions about public funding for automobile facilities
- ウ. average daily commute miles and minutes
- エ. past and planned investments in bicycling

問7 According to the fourth paragraph, people in _____.

- ア. Australia and Canada are not able to access the Walk Score application
- イ. Washington founded an online walkability service for the obese in 1970
- ウ. San Diego can do an online housing search that helps them stay healthy
- エ. Seattle suffered from less severe obesity in the 1980s than previously

問8 According to the fifth paragraph, which of the following is NOT true about American cities?

- ア. The method of measuring CO₂ emissions affects the carbon mapping of an area.
- イ. People living in cities are often held responsible for the state of the environment.
- ウ. Dense cities produce less greenhouse gas per person than scattered suburbs.
- エ. Americans moved away from cities to take advantage of public transportation.

問9 Which of the following best replaces [1] in the final paragraph?

- ア. incidentally
- イ. unfortunately
- ウ. drastically
- エ. practically

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

- ア. Building High-rises: Problems and Solutions
- イ. Urban Sprawl: Trends and Responses
- ウ. Sustainability: Past and Present
- エ. Walkability: Pros and Cons

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

- 1. Less than half of all people worldwide live in urban areas.
- 2. It has been found that bicycling results in economic benefits for Portlanders.
- 3. The city of Dallas uses more electrical power, overall, than the island of Manhattan does.
- 4. Jeff Speck thinks that Americans are alone in considering ecological perspectives when planning cities.

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. My article on bees (), next I had to submit it.
ア. be writing イ. has been written ウ. having been written エ. was writing
2. The mayor, Mr. Sato, is the () of our city at the national conference.
ア. representating イ. representative ウ. represent エ. representatively
3. Yamato University has succeeded in eel farming, thanks to the researchers' () in the field.
ア. skill イ. skilled ウ. skillfully エ. skillful
4. In our town, a Japanese garden () in the Muromachi Period is now a popular spot with foreign visitors.
ア. designed イ. was designed ウ. is designing エ. designing
5. Do you see the secret compartment in the back of the box? That's () the magician did that trick!
ア. who イ. what ウ. which エ. how
6. () replaced my cell phone, I would still have all the pictures I had taken before.
ア. Had I not イ. Had not I ウ. Not had I エ. I had not
7. The sign we saw on the way to the natural hot spring () "Beware of bears."
ア. is reading イ. reading ウ. to read エ. reads
8. The new multivitamin supplement () well with middle-aged people.
ア. has sold イ. has been sold ウ. is sold エ. is being sold
9. My son Ken's homeroom teacher requested that he () his candy with everyone.
ア. shares イ. share ウ. will share エ. has shared
10. He recommended a useful reference website () I cannot remember now.
ア. of which the title イ. the title which of ウ. the title of which エ. which of the title

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. All our efforts to find the missing documents were to no avail.
ア. endless イ. ineffective ウ. costly エ. voluntary
2. It is generally difficult for people to recognize their own biases.
ア. characters イ. habits ウ. prejudices エ. enemies
3. As we started filming him, Ted's behavior became more and more bizarre.
ア. cheerful イ. naive ウ. polite エ. abnormal
4. The two countries made a reciprocal agreement on preferential tax treatment.
ア. confidential イ. mutual ウ. fundamental エ. partial
5. After seeing the disagreement between the two men settled, people started to go about their routines.
ア. change イ. end ウ. forget エ. perform
6. The policy of providing married couples with a financial incentive to have more children seems to have failed.
ア. achievement イ. encouragement ウ. management エ. development
7. The position vacated by the former manager is going to be filled soon.
ア. given up イ. brought up ウ. taken up エ. wrapped up
8. Pat became quieter and more introverted as she got older.
ア. optimistic イ. patient ウ. reserved エ. selfish
9. Any unexpected scandal would jeopardize his political career.
ア. distort イ. endanger ウ. maintain エ. reconcile
10. George is still whining about not being invited to the party.
ア. complaining イ. inquiring ウ. joking エ. thinking

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

- Vicki: Hi, guys! It's been a long, long time! When did we all last see each other? Was it at Pam and Jim's wedding?
Oh, wait a minute! You were in London then, weren't you, Terry?
- Terry: That's right. I should've flown back here for that weekend, but I was a scholarship student and didn't have enough time or money.
- Donna: Right. You haven't come back since you received your psychology degree and got married in Brighton. But I still remember the wonderful birthday dinner with your husband and daughters when I was visiting you there with my daughter Cora. How are things?
- Terry: Everything is okay. Our daughters are grown, and I quit my counseling job last month. No more work for me! So I can stay here after this event to spend some time with my mother at her nursing home.
- Ron: Hey, you two, can you stop talking? We're here, too! I guess people don't change, even after more than three decades.
- Vicki: Sorry, I'm just so excited to see Terry again!
- Dave: Vicki, that's okay. We all feel the same... By the way, won't it be exciting to have the Summer Olympic Games here in Los Angeles again in 2028? My daughter's a talented swimmer; she's already setting her sights on those games.
- Terry: Sure! Let's see... ten years from now, how old will we all be? Around 62? Gosh, we'll be retired by then. Well, what's new with you, Ron and Dave?
- Ron: I'm now the principal at Santa Monica Middle School, but administration is not my thing. I prefer teaching and regret getting that master's degree in school counseling; it pushed me into my current position. One of my sons, Alex, seems interested in becoming a math teacher, though.
- Dave: Luckily, I have a decent job at a paper product company. I'm a salesperson handling accounts for pharmaceutical and moving companies.
- Donna: I've been a salesperson for over 20 years now; I dream of retiring! Do you know what you're going to do after you retire, Dave?
- Dave: I'm not sure yet, but I may stay with my company part-time to make a little money after I retire at 60. I'm also up for volunteering at the 2028 Olympics.
- Terry: I'd be interested in going on a two-week cruise to South Africa from Southampton.
- Vicki: Wow, fantastic! It's good that I'm single with no children and retiring in five years from my current job in New York. I could go directly to England from the States and join you.
- Donna: Good idea! Why don't we have our next get-together on the ship? Oh, look, it's Pam and Jim! I guess it's time to go to the auditorium for the opening ceremony.

1. According to the dialogue, Terry missed Pam and Jim's wedding because she was _____.
 - ア. raising her two young children
 - イ. studying psychology at school
 - ウ. volunteering at the Olympic Games
 - エ. visiting her mother's nursing home

2. According to the dialogue, "this event" most likely refers to a _____.
 - ア. birthday party
 - イ. wedding ceremony
 - ウ. holiday cruise
 - エ. school reunion

3. When Ron says "We're here, too!" he is most likely implying that _____.
 - ア. he agrees with what Terry has said
 - イ. he and Dave are being ignored
 - ウ. he is surprised at their location
 - エ. he and Dave are arriving soon

4. According to the dialogue, which of the following is NOT true?
 - ア. Vicki is unmarried and working for a company in the U.S.
 - イ. Donna has met Terry, her spouse, and children in Brighton before.
 - ウ. Ron is content with his promotion and current position at his work.
 - エ. Dave is a salesperson and will possibly continue working after 60.

5. According to the dialogue, which of the following is NOT true about the speakers?
 - ア. All five are in their late fifties.
 - イ. Four of them have children.
 - ウ. Four of them are working.
 - エ. Two of them are salespeople.

Sally: I'm home! Annie's with me... Oh, Grandma, I didn't know you were visiting tonight. Did you help Mom cook dinner?

Toshiko: Yes, of course!

Annie: Hello, Mrs. Watanabe. I always love your cooking.

Toshiko: Thank you, Annie. I try to remember my Kyoto roots by making homemade dishes. I learned how to cook from my mother when I was growing up there, so I've taught Cathy here in America, as well.

Annie: I see. I should learn how to make Greek moussaka from my mom. It's the Greek food I like best!

Cathy: Dinner's ready! Rick, are you finished with your homework?

Rick: All done for tomorrow *and* the day after tomorrow, which is the day of our big soccer game.

Cathy: Oh, right! I forgot the game is this Saturday... Hello, Annie. How are you?

Annie: Fine, Mrs. Smith. Thanks for today. I didn't want to stay home by myself as my parents are having a parent-teacher conference at my sister's school at 6:00. Wednesday was taken, so they couldn't go yesterday and tonight was the only option for my dad, since he's a manager at Global Electronic Center on the north side of town. They'll come and get me around 8:00 after they pick up my sister from her friend's house.

Cathy: No problem!

Rick: Hi, Annie. What's for dinner, Grandma? Is this teriyaki salmon? No! You know I don't like fish.

Sally: But it's delicious—just smell that!

Rick: No thanks. I'll just have a peanut butter sandwich.

Sally: No more peanut butter for dinner! You really need to eat better if you want to grow up strong. That's why mom doesn't serve you pizza for dinner like your friends' families do.

Rick: Okay, okay... Mom, where's Baby? I want to show her to Annie!

Annie: Baby? I didn't know there was a baby in the family.

Rick: No, no, Annie. She's a puppy.

Toshiko: Annie, didn't Sally tell you? They've just gotten a Japanese dog. I go to a book club on Tuesday nights for fun. One of the members had several Shiba Inu puppies to give away last month, so they decided to take one. Baby must be hiding somewhere.

Sally: Oh, Rick! Grandma! That was supposed to be a surprise for Annie after dinner!

Toshiko: Oops! Sorry... Cathy, that reminds me; I want to talk with you about getting pet insurance before I go home tonight.

Cathy: Sure, that's what I was thinking, too. Okay, everyone, let's start.

Sally: Mom, where's Dad?

Cathy: Oh, Jack should be home soon. He had a meeting this afternoon at work, and it took longer than he had expected. He texted me an hour ago before he left. Poor Jack; it's such a long drive home. I guess that's the price we pay for living out here in Rolling Hills.

Sally: What time is it now? Six o'clock? This is rush hour on the freeway coming from the city... Oh, wait! Mom, I just heard the front door opening! That must be Dad.

6. Where is this dialogue most likely taking place?

- ア. the Smith family's house
- イ. Annie's sister's school
- ウ. the Watanabe's Kyoto home
- エ. Jack's place of employment

7. According to the dialogue, which of the following is true about Sally?

- ア. Her brother loves the puppy they got at the pet shop.
- イ. Her mother often makes homemade pizza for dinner.
- ウ. Her father is an electronics shop manager in the city.
- エ. Her grandmother is an immigrant from Japan.

8. According to the dialogue, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- ア. Annie knows how to cook her favorite Greek food.
- イ. Sally thinks that Rick needs to start having a healthier diet.
- ウ. Toshiko wants to discuss purchasing insurance for Baby.
- エ. Jack told his wife that he would be late coming home.

9. Which of the following will most likely happen a couple of hours after this dialogue?

- ア. Sally's brother will finish his homework.
- イ. Annie's parents will come and pick her up.
- ウ. Annie's sister will meet her teacher at school.
- エ. Sally's grandmother will go to a book club meeting.

10. On which day of the week is this dialogue most likely taking place?

- ア. Tuesday
- イ. Wednesday
- ウ. Thursday
- エ. Friday

- 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. The U.S. government is divided by the constitution into three branches.
2. The executive branch is embodied by the president.
3. The Congress and the Supreme Court represent the other two.
4. These are called the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

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

- 問2 1. Over the next two decades, individuals harnessing the power of the sun at home will make them unnecessary.
2. The world's biggest private bank has announced that Europe will start to phase out the use of large, centralized power stations.
3. Wind-power projects are also being planned by the governments of India and China.
4. Both these energy sources could help the world move toward a greener future.

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

- 問3 1. However, it also needs to be practical.
2. It is true that a building should appeal to our aesthetic sense.
3. For example, an architect must consider wheelchair access and fire safety.
4. Unlike painters and sculptors, architects seldom have complete autonomy.

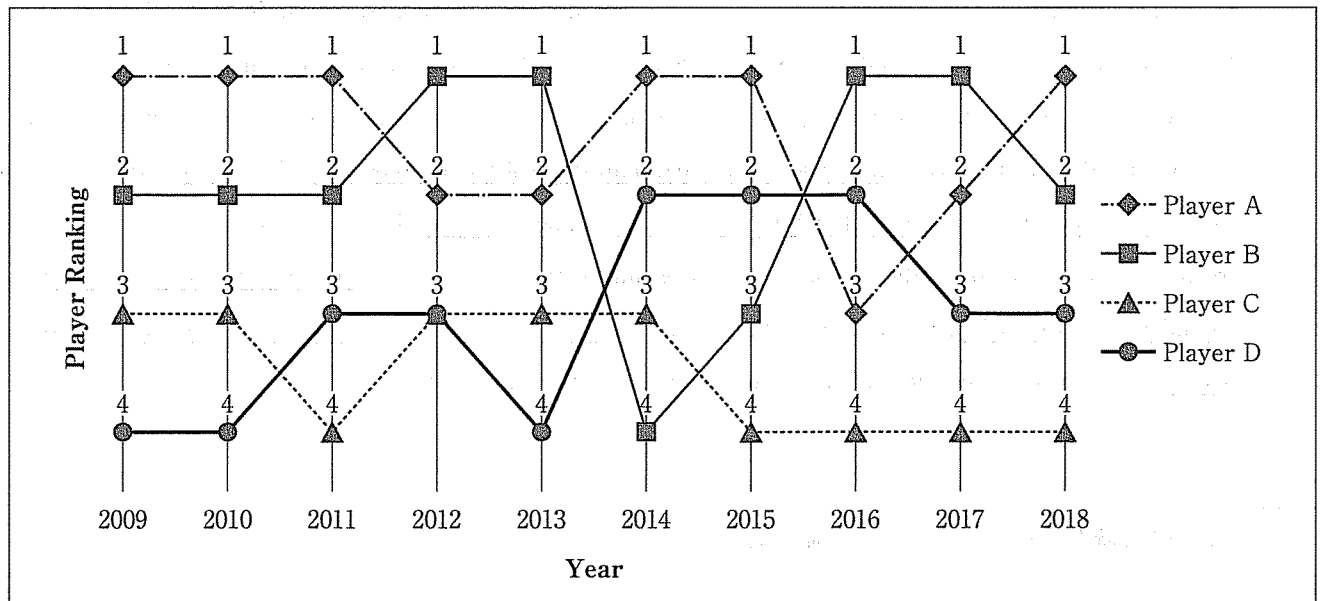
ア. 4 → 1 → 2 → 3 イ. 4 → 2 → 1 → 3
ウ. 4 → 1 → 3 → 2 エ. 4 → 2 → 3 → 1

- 問4 1. His goal was to design a new game that would be challenging for computers, though human children would find it easy.
2. He published the rules to the game and offered a \$10,000 prize for the first computer program to beat skilled human players.
3. The money remained unclaimed until a program called Sharp managed to defeat a top player.
4. A two-player board game called Arimaa was invented by an expert in artificial intelligence.

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

World Darts Rankings (2009-2018)



—— 上記のグラフは架空のものです ——

The above graph shows ten years of the world rankings of four darts players. Players were ranked at the end of each year, and the player with the highest number of points earned in tournaments throughout that year was ranked first. Over the first half of the decade, Players A and B were ranked first and second, respectively, for (1) consecutive years. In (2), a player was suspended for three months for pushing an opponent, leading to the biggest change in an individual player's ranking in a single year. At the end of 2018, Player (3) was declared "Player of the Decade" by *Darts Zone Magazine* for being top-ranked most frequently of the four players. Unlike the other three players, Player C was the only one never to be ranked (4) during the ten years preceding the 2019 season.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (1) ア. three | イ. four | ウ. five | エ. six |
| (2) ア. 2012 | イ. 2014 | ウ. 2016 | エ. 2018 |
| (3) ア. A | イ. B | ウ. C | エ. D |
| (4) ア. first | イ. second | ウ. third | エ. fourth |

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ないこと。

Water polo is an aquatic sport originally started in the U.K. and popular in many European countries. It resembles handball, soccer, and basketball, but it is very different from these sports in that it is played in a pool. There are goal posts at each end, and players advance the ball by passing it to a teammate or swimming with it between their arms. Other than the goalie, who is allowed to use both hands, players must handle the ball with only one hand at a time. A team is allowed to hold onto the ball for up to 30 seconds but must take a shot for the goal in that time; otherwise, the ball will be passed to the opposing team. ⁽¹⁾ Players must tread water at all times and are not permitted to touch the bottom of the pool during the whole game. It is because they do not have solid ground to stand on when attempting to throw the ball that this sport requires a tremendous amount of physical strength. ⁽²⁾ As such, it is considered one of the toughest sports in the world.

8

次の文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

In order to reduce the risk of getting a cold or flu virus in the dry winter, it is wise to equip your home with a humidifier and increase the moisture in the air around you. There are basically two types of humidifiers; one is the cool-mist type, and the other is the warm-mist type. やかんでお湯を沸かすのと同様の単純な原理で機能する前者は、水分をかなり速く作り出すことができる。 ⁽¹⁾ This is advantageous in that the humidity of the room increases evenly. さらに、熱されたお湯が、細菌やカビが機器内部で増殖するのを防ぐことができ、比較的きれいな蒸気を放出することを可能にする。 ⁽²⁾ As the steam may be quite hot, this type of humidifier is not recommended for families with babies or small children.

メモ

