

クラス		受験番号	
出席番号		氏 名	

2012年度

# 全統医進模試問題

## 英 語

2012年11月実施

(200点・100分)

試験開始の合図があるまで、この「問題」冊子を開かず、下記の注意事項をよく読むこと。

### 注 意 事 項

1. この「問題」冊子は、16ページである。
2. 解答用紙(2枚)は問題冊子に挟み込まれているので抜き出して解答すること。
3. 本冊子に脱落や印刷不鮮明の箇所および解答用紙の汚れ等があれば試験監督者に申し出ること。
4. 試験開始の合図で解答用紙の下段の所定欄に **氏名** (漢字及びフリガナ), **在・卒高校名**, **クラス名**, **出席番号**, **受験番号** (受験票の発行を受けている場合のみ) を明確に記入すること。
5. 解答には、必ず黒色鉛筆を使用し、解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。
6. 試験終了の合図で上記4.の事項を再度確認し、試験監督者の指示に従って解答用紙を提出すること。



英語の問題は次ページから始まる。

**1** 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えよ。(配点 40点)

Think for a few moments about a very special machine, your brain — an organ of just 1.2 kg, containing one hundred billion nerve cells, none of which alone has any idea who or what you are. In fact the very idea that a cell can have an idea seems silly. A single cell after all is far too simple an entity. However, 5 conscious awareness of one's self comes from just that: nerve cells communicating with one another by a hundred trillion interconnections. When you think about it, this is a deeply puzzling fact of life. It may not be entirely unreasonable therefore to suppose that such a machine must be endowed with miraculous properties. But <sup>(1)</sup>while the world is full of mystery, science has no place for 10 miracles, and the 21st century's most challenging scientific problem is nothing short of explaining how the brain works in purely material terms.

Thinking about your brain is itself something of a \*conundrum because you can only think about your brain *with* your brain. You'll appreciate <sup>(2)</sup>the curious circularity of this riddle if you consider the consequence of concluding, as you 15 might, that your brain is the most exquisitely complex and extraordinary machine in the known universe. Clearly this is, and may be nothing more than, the opinion of your brain about *itself*: the brain's way of thinking about the brain. So it seems we are caught in the logical paradox of a self-referencing, and in this case also a self-obsessed, system. Perhaps the only reliable conclusion from this 20 thought experiment is that the brain is about as conceited as it is possible to be!

Notwithstanding the brain's well-developed personal vanity, we must grant that it provides you with some very distinctive abilities. It operates in the background of your every action, sensation, and thought. <sup>(3)</sup>It allows you to reflect vividly on the past, to make informed judgements about the present, and to plan 25 rational courses of action into the future. It endows you with the seemingly effortless ability to form pictures in your mind, to perceive music in noise, to dream, to dance, to fall in love, cry, and laugh. <sup>(4)</sup>Perhaps most remarkable of

all, however, is the brain's ability to generate conscious awareness, which convinces you that you are *free to choose* what you will do next.

(注) conundrum : 難問

問 1 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

問 2 下線部(2)が表す内容を、本文に即して具体的に20～30字の日本語で説明せよ。ただし、句読点も字数に含む。

問 3 下線部(3)を和訳せよ。ただし、文頭の It が指すものがわかるように訳すこと。

問 4 下線部(4)を和訳せよ。

**2** 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えよ。(配点 60点)

Eating disorders continue to be on the increase in today's society and not just among teenage girls. Many people believe that eating disorders affect only teenage girls, but that could not be further from the truth. Women are under just as much pressure to be thin as teenagers are. We are seeing more and more women developing eating disorders in their twenties, thirties, forties and beyond. The onset of \*anorexia, \*bulimia and \*compulsive eating can occur at any time in a person's life.

Even though the reasons for the development of an eating disorder may vary, <sup>(1)</sup>the feelings about oneself are usually the same. The women suffer with feelings of self-hate, worthlessness, and low self-esteem, and they usually feel that in order to be happy, they must be thin. Some may feel their lives are out of control, and they turn to the one area of their lives that they can control, their weight. Others may believe that once they attain the "ideal" body image, then their lives will be perfect.

There are many reasons why eating disorders develop later in one's life. With the high rate of divorce, many women are finding themselves back in the dating game in their forties and fifties. They begin to believe that in order to find another man, they must be thin. If they are in a marriage and find out that their husband has been having an affair, they may blame themselves for that. The woman might feel that her husband has strayed because he no longer finds her attractive. <sup>(2)</sup>She will then focus her attention on her weight and feel that if she had only been thin her husband would not have been unfaithful. Usually when affairs happen in a marriage, weight is not the problem; there are deeper problems in the marriage that probably caused the affair to happen. Women need to stop blaming themselves for their husbands' infidelity. In other situations, eating disorders may develop once the children are grown and out on their own. A woman who has dedicated her life to raising her children may all

of a sudden find herself alone and start to feel she has no real purpose anymore. She may start focusing on her weight, believing that she will be happy once she  
30 becomes thin. She may also turn to food for comfort to try and fill the void she feels inside.

Society also puts women under a lot of pressure to be thin. Women are constantly being told that we must have a perfect marriage, be a perfect mother and have the perfect career. We are given the message that in order to obtain  
35 all that, we must have the perfect body. (3) Growing older in today's society is very different for women than it is for men. If a man's body changes or his hair starts to turn gray, he is considered to be "distinguished." If a woman's body changes and her hair starts to turn gray, she is considered to be "letting herself go." Eating disorders become a woman's way of escaping the daily pressure of  
40 life. We no longer enjoy food or allow ourselves to provide our bodies with the nutrition they need and deserve because society and the media make us feel guilty for eating.

Women need to take a stand and stop trying to live up to the standards that society has set for us. We need to stop buying those fashion magazines and diet  
45 products. Instead, we need to focus on ourselves. Diets just don't work and losing weight will never bring you true happiness. (4) Be proud of yourself for who you are and for your accomplishments. Don't allow the bathroom scales to rule your life any more.

(注) anorexia : 拒食症    bulimia : 過食症    compulsive eating : 大食症

問1 下線部(1)が表す内容を、本文に即して具体的に60字以内の日本語で説明せよ。ただし、句読点も字数に含む。

問2 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。

問3 女性が摂食障害を発症する理由について具体的に3つ、本文に即してそれぞれ40字以内の日本語で説明せよ。ただし、句読点も字数に含む。

問 4 下線部(3)の理由を，本文に即して具体的に55～65字の日本語で説明せよ。ただし，句読点も字数に含む。

問 5 下線部(4)を和訳せよ。

問 6 この英文に表題をつけるとしたら，以下のどれが最も適切か。

1. Eating Disorders and Marriage
2. Childrearing, Husbands, and Diets
3. Teenagers and Elderly Women: Towards the Same Goal
4. Eating Disorders in Adult Women
5. How to Avoid Any Kind of Disorders



英語の問題は次ページに続く。

**③** 次の説明文(斜字体部分)と英文を読み、以下の設問に答えよ。(配点 40点)

*It is spring now. My wife and I are staying in \*idyllic countryside in Wales where we have a small house. We also have a very small \*tumbledown cottage called Hebron at the edge of our field. Although I don't have money to restore it, I feel attached to it. One day our neighbor Denzil, a farmer, showed me the*  
5 *ruins of a Roman castle in his field and an old Roman road that runs from the ruins, past Hebron, and on for hundreds of miles.*

I can't think why I went down to Hebron in the cool of the evening. I walked \*listlessly down the hill, becoming a little more cheerful when I found a \*wren's nest in the hedge. <sup>(1)</sup>There never was such a place for wrens. They sing all day  
10 shaking their absurd little bodies with urgent song. It was a good evening, cloudless and blue, the cool air \*tempering the earlier warmth. I began to whistle. At quiet peace with myself, aimless and relaxed, I approached the cottage. When a man pushed his head and shoulders through the \*gaping window I was totally startled.

15 'How much for the house, then?' he said. He withdrew from the window and stepping carefully, reappeared at the door, closing it slowly behind him. He was a very small man. Despite the mildness of the evening, he wore his reefer jacket wrapped around him, and its collar high. He couldn't have been a couple of inches over five feet.

20 'It's not worth much,' I said. He pushed his tweed cap off his forehead and smiled at me, a sweet, wise smile, but incredibly remote.

'No,' he said, 'not now. Oh, but it was lovely sixty years ago.'

'Did you know it,' I asked, 'all that time ago?'

'Longer,' he said. 'More than sixty years ago. Since I first saw it, that is.'

25 He stood outside the house, his hands deep in his pockets. He stood very carefully, protectively, as if he carried something exceedingly fragile inside him.

His breathing was gentle and deliberate, a conscious act. It gave him a curious dignity.

‘Know it?’ he said. ‘For years I lived in this house. My brother, my mother,  
30 and me. We came here when I was five years old, after my father died, and I was fifteen when we left. I’m sixty-seven now.’ We turned together to walk down the hill. He moved slowly, economically. We had gone a little way up the lane on the thin asphalt, when we came to a couple of sticks, newly cut from the hedge. ‘I’ve been getting bean sticks,’ he explained. ‘I’ve left them along the  
35 lane where I cut them, so that I can pick them up as I go back.’

<sup>(5)</sup>We walked for a long time, and I warmed towards him. He was a great old man. We stood there, the evening darkening around us, and he told me of people who had lived along the lane in the days of his boyhood, of his work as a young man in the farms about us, of the idyllic time when he lived in Hebron with his  
40 mother and brother.

‘But there’s no water there,’ I said. ‘How did you manage for water?’

‘I used to go up to your place,’ he said. ‘To your well. <sup>(6)</sup>Times without number I’ve run up this road, a bucket in each hand, to get water from your well. We thought it was the best water in the world.’

45 Slowly we moved a few yards on, and the old man lifted the last of his bean sticks from where they lay. Then he turned, faced resolutely forward, and prepared to make his way back to the village, perhaps a mile away over the fields.

‘I’ve got to be careful,’ he said. ‘Take things very slowly, the doctor said. I’m  
50 very lucky to be alive.’ He placed his hand delicately on the \*lapel of his navy coat. <sup>(7)</sup>‘Big Ben has gone with me,’ he said. ‘Worn out. He doesn’t tick as strongly as he used to.’

‘Let me carry those sticks for you,’ I said, understanding now his deliberate slowness, his sweet tolerance, <sup>(8)</sup>his other-worldliness. He was a man who had  
55 faced his own death closely, for a long time, and he spoke to me from the other

side of knowledge I had yet to learn.

‘I’ll manage,’ he said. He bundled his sticks under one arm, opened the gate, and walked away. It was so dark that he vanished against the black hedge while I could still hear his footsteps.

- 60 In the morning I went into the field below Hebron. It’s not my field; Denzil rents it from an absentee landlord, and keeps a pony or two in it. There’s a steep bank below the hedge, below the old Roman road, that is, and Hebron’s garden is immediately above this bank. <sup>(9)</sup>As I had hoped, the ground there was spongy and wet, green with sopping mosses. I climbed back up and into the garden
- 65 \*hacking and pushing through invading bramble and blackthorn, through overgrown gooseberry bushes. In the corner of the garden which overhangs Denzil’s field, everything seemed to grow particularly well; the hedge grass was lush and \*rampant, the \*hazel bushes unusually tall. I took my hook and my saw, and cleared a patch of ground about two yards square. It took me most of
- 70 the morning. Afterwards I began to dig, and as I did so, I wondered why nobody had made life easier by doing this before.

(注) idyllic : のどかな    tumbledown : 荒れ果てた    listlessly : ぼんやりとした気分で  
wren : ミソサザイ (小鳥の一種)    tempering : 和らげる  
gaping window : ガラスが壊れて大きい穴のあいた窓    lapel : 襟の折り返し  
hacking : 叩き切りながら    rampant : (植物が) はびこる    hazel : ハシバミ (低木の一種)

問1 Which of the following best explains the underlined part (1)?

- ア Wrens were seldom seen in the area in those days.
- イ The area was the most unsuitable place for wrens.
- ウ The area was the best kind of place for wrens.
- エ The wrens didn’t seem to like the area.

問2 In the first paragraph, what can you tell about the writer?

- ア He was anxious to see an old man at the cottage.
- イ He was enjoying a leisurely walk when he happened to find a cottage.
- ウ He wasn't happy about the wrens singing loudly near his cottage.
- エ He was enjoying a leisurely walk to the cottage, where he found a man.

問3 According to the second paragraph, which of the following best describes the man in the cottage?

- ア He was a small man in warm clothes who moved slowly.
- イ He was a small but aggressive man wrapped in a heavy jacket.
- ウ He was a businessman in a suit who was trying to buy the cottage.
- エ He was tall and had a heavy jacket on but looked very weak.

問4 In the dialogue, what did the two men agree on?

- ア The cottage was about sixty years old.
- イ The cottage was not known to anyone else apart from them.
- ウ The cottage didn't have much market value.
- エ The cottage lost its value sixty years ago.

問5 Which of the following best explains the underlined part (5)?

- ア While spending time with the man, the writer became friendly to him.
- イ While walking with the old man, the writer began to feel warmer.
- ウ While talking with the man, the writer came to realize he was a warm-hearted person.
- エ While watching the man walk, the writer noticed his jacket was too warm for him.

問6 Which of the following describes the meaning of the underlined part (6)?

- ア As a boy, the old man never had to run up the road to get water from the well.
- イ The old man remembered a little boy who managed to get water for him several times.
- ウ As a boy, the old man regularly had to go up and down the road to get water.
- エ The old man remembered exactly how many times he had run up to the well to get water.

問7 Which of the following correctly describes the underlined part (7)?

- ア The man compared his weakening heart to a famous clock.
- イ The man was sorry about an old clock tower that was not in use any longer.
- ウ The man was nostalgic about the time when he visited a clock tower.
- エ The man believed the toll of an old clock tower made his heart weaker.

問8 Which of the following quoted from the main text expresses the same aspect of the man as stated in the underlined part (8)?

- ア a sweet, wise smile, but incredibly remote
- イ His breathing was gentle and deliberate
- ウ Then he turned, faced resolutely forward
- エ he vanished against the black hedge

問9 In the underlined part (9), why was it that “the ground there was spongy and wet, green with sopping mosses”?

- ア Probably because there was a spring underground.
- イ Probably because the area hadn’t been maintained well.
- ウ Probably because the area was flooded when the Romans lived there.
- エ Probably because it had rained heavily the night before.

問10 Why do you think the writer dug?

ア To find Roman remains.

イ To plant some trees.

ウ To build a new cottage.

エ To make a well.

**4** 次の英文中の日本語の下線部(1)～(3)を英訳せよ。(配点 30点)

(1)よく、人は何時間眠らなくても平気かという実験が行われます。 The record for the longest period without sleep is 11 days, but the average person can go without sleep for no more than three days. (2)たいていは眠くなったら眠るのですが、現代人は必ずしも休みたいときに休めるわけではありません。 There are a number of symptoms caused by lack of sleep, such as drowsiness, headaches, or snoring, and if these symptoms persist, disorders like sleep apnea syndrome (SAS) or narcolepsy may sometimes develop. A survey carried out in 2000 revealed the reasons why a lot of people in Japan can't sleep. (3)男性の場合は仕事・勉強・通勤・通学で40.2%を占め、女性の場合は悩み・ストレスが30.4%を占めました。 30.5% of women aged 25 to 34 suffering from lack of sleep reported that it was due to childcare.



英語の問題は次ページに続く。

- 5 あなたが医師として10年働いた後で、自分が胃がんの末期の段階にあると知った時、あなたならばどのようにその病と向きあいたいと思うか、90～105語の英語で述べよ。その際、以下の語句を利用してもよい。なお、使用した語数を解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。(配点 30点)

化学療法 chemotherapy    入院保険 hospitalization insurance

放射線治療 radiation therapy    抗がん剤 anti-cancer agents



