

① A 2017年度 英 語

[医療・保健系統(医学部医学科受験者用)]

問 題 冊 子 (1～8ページ)

注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見ないこと。
- (2) 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。
- (3) 解答は別に配付する解答用紙の該当欄に正しく記入すること。ただし、解答に関係のない語句・記号・落書き等は解答用紙に書かないこと。
- (4) 解答用紙上部に印刷してある受験系統コード、受験番号、氏名(カタカナ)を確認し、氏名欄に氏名(漢字)を記入すること。もし、印刷に間違いがあった場合は、手を挙げて監督者に申し出ること。

[解答用紙記入例(選択式の場合)]

例 1. [語群]が二桁で 11 大阪 12 佐賀 13 長崎 14 東京 とある場合

	A		B		C	
問 X	16 /	17 2	18 /	19 4	20 /	21 /

Aの解答が佐賀の場合 → (17)
 Bの解答が東京の場合 → (19)
 Cの解答が大阪の場合 → (21)

例 2. [語群]が一桁で 1 大学 2 中学校 3 高校 4 小学校 とある場合

	a	b	c
問 X	51 /	52 4	53 2

aの解答が大学の場合 → (51)
 bの解答が小学校の場合 → (53)
 cの解答が中学校の場合 → (52)

〔 I 〕 次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

Once there was a national debate over whether to move certain national holidays to the nearest Monday, to create three-day weekends. I found it hard to believe there was even a debate: What could be the possible argument against the chance of a proper break? And yet I remember being told by a colleague that he was opposed. "It's nice to have two days off but after three days you get out of the routine of work," he said. In Japan, I rarely hear anyone say they like their work and yet people seem to take a sort of odd pride in being subject to long hours. Beneath the complaint, I detect a sense that people see it as some sort of endurance test they are passing.

— Colin Joyce の文章に基づく —

〔 II 〕 次の英文の内容と合致するものを下の 11～20 の中から四つ選び、その番号を記入せよ

Elizabeth Coleman, more famously known as Bessie Coleman, was the tenth of thirteen children. She was born into a time and place with terrible social inequality. In many parts of the United States, such as her home state of Texas, African Americans like her couldn't use the same railway cars, hotels, or public toilets as white Americans. When Bessie was a little girl, her school was a six-kilometer walk from her home. Often there wasn't paper to write on or pencils to write with. Even so, by great effort, Bessie Coleman became the first African-American woman pilot, and also the first black American — man or woman — to hold an international pilot's license.

In 1916, when Coleman turned twenty-three, she went to Chicago to live with two of her older brothers, but even in Chicago she found little opportunity to follow her dreams. In addition to running a small restaurant, she worked in

a barbershop, where she heard stories from pilots returning from Europe, where the First World War was being fought. Coleman decided she wanted to learn to fly, but flight schools in America did not allow women or black people to become students, so she was encouraged by the wealthy African-American newspaper owner Robert Abbot to go to Europe to learn to fly. After taking French language lessons in Chicago, she went to France in 1920, after the end of the war, to follow her dream.

It took Coleman only seven months to learn how to fly. Airplanes had been invented only seventeen years earlier, and she trained in a tiny, dangerous airplane with primitive controls, and accidents were common. During her training, Coleman witnessed a fellow student die in such a plane crash, which she described as a "terrible shock." But she didn't give up, and in June, 1921, she earned an international pilot's license.

When Coleman returned to the U.S.A. in September, 1921, dozens of reporters came to meet her. She became famous even among white Americans, and she was a hero to black Americans. She made speeches and even had a street named after her in Orlando, Florida. However, the days of airline companies for passengers were still years in the future, so in order to earn money she had to perform in flying shows featuring dangerous stunts. Over the next five years Coleman performed at numerous air shows. The first took place on September 3, 1922, in New York. The newspapers announced the event by saying the "wonderful little woman" Bessie Coleman would do "heart-thrilling stunts," and they called her "Queen Bess." According to a reporter from Kansas, as many as 3,000 people attended, and they were amazed at her courage and skill.

Coleman used her fame to encourage other African Americans and women to learn to fly, and she inspired people to challenge prejudice. She also refused to perform at locations that wouldn't allow black people to join the audience. She risked her life: in 1923 she broke several bones when her plane crashed. But she kept flying.

Coleman took her tragic last flight on April 30, 1926, in Jacksonville, Florida. Together with a young man named William Wills, Coleman was practicing for an air show. Her airplane was in poor condition. With Wills at the controls, a tool somehow got caught in the control gears and the plane unexpectedly began spinning. Coleman fell out of the plane and died when she hit the ground. Wills died moments later when the plane crashed.

Elizabeth Coleman has not been forgotten in the years since her death. Every year on April 30, African-American pilots from all over the United States fly over her grave together, to honor her for her courage and her efforts on behalf of equality. "Because of Bessie Coleman," wrote William J. Powell in a 1934 book about black pilots, "we have overcome that which was worse than racial barriers. We have overcome the barriers within ourselves and dared to dream."

— Nick Swedberg の文章に基づく —

注 inequality 不平等

stunt 曲芸(飛行)

11. Bessie Coleman was born in Texas in the late 19th century, when many black Americans had a difficult time getting an education.
12. She was working as a newspaper reporter in Chicago when she decided she wanted to become an airplane pilot.
13. She took French lessons and went to France to learn how to fly during World War I.
14. During her training, another student-pilot died in an accident because the airplanes were not safe.
15. Although she dreamed of being an airline pilot taking passengers all over the world, she had to be an entertainer because she was black.

16. Many people attended Bessie Coleman's thrilling air shows to see her daring stunts.
17. She was a very hard worker, and would perform her air stunts for any group of people at any time.
18. Coleman was flying the plane when it crashed, killing her and William Wills.
19. Pilots fly over Coleman's grave in a ceremony every year on the anniversary of her death.
20. According to one writer, the most important barriers that African Americans had to overcome were the racial barriers.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の(a)~(h)の各文の空欄に入れるのに適していないものを1~4の中から一つずつ選び、その番号を記入せよ。ただし、すべて適している場合は5を記入せよ。

(a) She didn't say whether or not she () France next year.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. tended to tour | 2. was touring |
| 3. was going to tour | 4. would tour |

(b) In 1863 during the American Civil War, Gettysburg was the scene where a large battle ().

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. was fought | 2. had fought | 3. happened | 4. took place |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|

(c) They decided to go to that restaurant because their friends told them () there.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. what the food was like | 2. the food was good |
| 3. how good the food was | 4. how was the good food |

(d) A lack of understanding differences in customs () communication problems between people from different cultures.

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|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. could create | 2. might cause |
| 3. sometimes results in | 4. can do |

(e) The number of children born in Japan has () throughout the last two decades.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. gradually fallen | 2. steadily declined |
| 3. gone down | 4. decreased steadily |

(f) When I hear that song, () when I was in junior high school.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. it reminds me of | 2. it takes me back to |
| 3. it seems | 4. I remember |

(g) It was reported on the news that the percentage of Chinese tourists who visit Japan this year will be higher () last year.

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|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. to compare than | 2. compared with |
| 3. in comparison to | 4. if compared to |

(h) A cold winter's day is the perfect time () hot springs.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. for enjoying | 2. to go to |
| 3. go into | 4. for relaxing in |

〔IV〕 次の(a)~(f)の各組の語について、最も強く発音する音節の母音がA欄と同じものをB欄の中から一つ選んで、その番号を記入せよ。

A 欄	B 欄	
(a) in-ter-fere	1. neigh-bor 3. rare-ly	2. sin-cere-ly 4. veg-e-ta-ble
(b) ar-chi-tect	1. north-ern 3. guard	2. thirst-y 4. search
(c) fan-tas-tic	1. cham-ber 3. trans-por-ta-tion	2. phi-los-o-phy 4. fash-ion
(d) ex-am-ine	1. e-nough 3. ev-i-dence	2. at-trac-tive 4. di-men-sion
(e) fun-da-men-tal	1. pleas-ure 3. ov-en	2. fea-ture 4. fe-male
(f) pref-er-ence	1. per-ceive 3. breath	2. cease 4. re-cent-ly

〔V〕 次の日本語の意味を伝えるように英文の(a)~(f)の空欄を1~7の語(句)で埋め、その番号を記入せよ。なお、使わない語(句)が各問に一つずつある。

A. エアコンのお陰で、私たちは仕事をしている間快適だった。

The air conditioner (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
(f).

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| 1. during | 2. worked | 3. kept | 4. we |
| 5. us | 6. while | 7. comfortable | |

B. その映画は、続編というより、まったく新しい物語だ。

The film is (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) an
entirely new story.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|
| 1. as | 2. much | 3. a |
| 4. continued story | 5. so | 6. not |
| 7. but | | |

C. その会社は、どうして玩具メーカーにもなったのですか。

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) to make toys,
too?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------------|-------|
| 1. does | 2. how | 3. the company | 4. it |
| 5. is | 6. came | 7. that | |

D. 僕の友人の多くは、スペイン語を読むことさえ出来ない。まして流暢に話したりすることなど出来はしない。

Most of my friends cannot even read Spanish, (a) (b) (c)
(d) (e) (f).

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. than | 2. fluency | 3. it | 4. speak |
| 5. less | 6. much | 7. with | |

