

平成 29 年度
一般入学試験問題
英語 (60分)

I 注意事項

- 1 配布された問題冊子・解答用紙は、試験開始の指示があるまで開かないでください。
- 2 この問題冊子は9ページあります。(ページ番号のないページは含みません)
試験開始の合図とともにすべてのページが揃っているかどうか確認してください。
- 3 ページの脱落や重複、印刷の不鮮明な箇所があった場合には、直ちに監督者に申し出てください。
- 4 受験番号および解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の欄に記入・マークしてください。
- 5 この問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してもかまいません。
- 6 質問、中途退室など用件のある場合は、手を挙げて申し出てください。
- 7 退室時は、問題冊子は閉じ、解答用紙は裏返しにしてください。
- 8 試験に関わるすべての用紙は、持ち帰ることはできません。

II 解答上の注意

- 1 「解答上の注意」が、裏表紙に記載してあるので、この問題冊子を裏返して必ず読みなさい。ただし、問題冊子を開いてはいけません。

第1問 次の英文の [1] ~ [10] に入れるのに最も適当なものを、下の①~⑩から1つずつ選べ。

In 1838, Matthias Schleiden, a botanist, and Theodor Schwann, a physiologist, [1] working in Germany, had claimed that all living organisms were built out of [2] building blocks called cells. Borrowing and extending this [3], Virchow set out to create a “cellular theory” of human biology, basing it on two fundamental tenets. First, that human bodies (like the bodies of all animals and plants) were made up of cells. Second, that cells only arose from other cells—*omnis cellula e cellula*, as he [4] it.

The two tenets might have seemed simplistic, but they [5] Virchow to propose a crucially important hypothesis about the nature of human growth. If cells only arose from other cells, then growth could occur in only two ways: [6] by increasing cell numbers or by increasing cell size. Virchow called these two modes hyperplasia and hypertrophy. In hypertrophy, the *number* of cells did not change; [7], each individual cell merely grew in size—like a balloon being blown up. *Hyperplasia*, in contrast, was growth [8] virtue of cells increasing in *number*. Every growing human tissue could be described in [9] of hypertrophy and hyperplasia. In adult animals, fat and muscle usually grow by hypertrophy. In contrast, the liver, blood, the gut, and the skin all grow through hyperplasia—cells becoming more cells, *omnis cellula e cellula e cellula*.

That explanation was persuasive, and it provoked a new understanding not just of [10] growth, but of pathological growth as well.

(出典 Siddhartha Mukherjee. *The Emperor of All Maladies*. Scribner, 2010.)

(注) Virchow, フィルヒョウ (人名); tenet, 原則; tissue, 組織; pathological, 病的な

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| ① allowed | ② both | ③ by | ④ either | ⑤ fundamental |
| ⑥ idea | ⑦ instead | ⑧ normal | ⑨ put | ⑩ terms |

第2問 次に与えられた語について、1～3 (～) は下線部の発音と同じ発音を含むものを、4～6 (～) は第1アクセント (第1強勢) の位置が同じものを、それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選べ。

1. change
① gain ② care ③ health ④ fear
2. ough
① proud ② bought ③ allow ④ flood
3. though
① path ② breathe ③ throat ④ thick
4. mes · sage
① ac · cept ② po · lice ③ re · cent ④ ad · vice
5. au · to · mat · ic
① ex · per · i · ment ② trans · por · ta · tion
③ i · den · ti · ty ④ com · fort · a · ble
6. per · mis · sion
① con · tin · ue ② cir · cum · stance
③ in · di · cate ④ vol · un · teer

第3問 次の1～10の文の ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、
それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選べ。

1. The phrase "fair play" is said by Shakespeare.
① being invented ② having invented
③ to have invented ④ to have been invented
2. The Nobel Prize in Literature for 2015 was to a Belarusian author.
① awarded ② received ③ sent ④ decided
3. The footballer the pain and kept playing until the end of the match.
① gave in to ② set out for ③ put up with ④ made up for
4. One in seven Americans is unable to get enough to eat and with hunger.
① maintaining ② struggling ③ reminding ④ threatening
5. It's a good idea to have an extra battery your main battery runs out while you're out.
① so that ② in case ③ even though ④ because of
6. The World Cup has been held four years since 1930, except during the Second World War.
① every ② each ③ all ④ other
7. Apollo 11 succeeded on the moon in 1969.
① to land ② to landing ③ in landing ④ in land
8. Not with the service at the restaurant, he complained to the manager.
① satisfy ② satisfied ③ satisfying ④ satisfaction
9. for the publication of her diary, Anne Frank's intelligence and generous nature would have been hidden from the world.
① Were it ② Having been
③ Not having been ④ Had it not been
10. When I woke up this morning, the TV was on. I to turn it off.
① would forget ② could forget
③ must have forgotten ④ ought to have forgotten

第5問 次の1～3の文において、それぞれ下の①～⑦の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、最も適当な英文を完成させよ。ただし、文頭にくるべき語も小文字で始められている。解答は ～ に入れるものの番号のみを答えよ。

1. I
said in class.

- ① impossible ② everything ③ write down ④ it
⑤ the teacher ⑥ to ⑦ found

2. In America the percentage of young people
 in 1976. In other words, young
Americans are not getting more education than their parents.

- ① a degree today ② have ③ it was ④ as
⑤ who ⑥ about the same ⑦ is

3. *The Tale of Genji* was written in an ancient court language.

translated into modern Japanese by Akiko Yosano.

- ① was ② that ③ the early 20th century
④ it ⑤ the novel ⑥ wasn't ⑦ until

第6問 次の英文を読み、下の問い（問1・問2）に答えよ。

Vaccination's immediate benefit is individual immunity. It provides long-term, sometimes lifelong protection against a disease. The vaccines recommended in the early childhood immunization schedule protect children from measles, chicken pox, pneumococcal disease, and other illnesses. As children grow older, additional vaccines protect them from diseases that affect adolescents and adults, as well as for diseases they may encounter during travel to other regions. Travelers to certain parts of South America and Africa, for example, are required to receive the yellow fever vaccine, as the disease is still prevalent there.

The secondary benefit of vaccination, however, is herd immunity, also known as community immunity. Herd immunity refers to the protection offered to everyone in a community by high vaccination rates. (1)With enough people immunized against a given disease, it's difficult for the disease to gain a foothold in the community. This offers some protection to those who are unable to receive vaccinations—including newborns and individuals with chronic illnesses—by reducing the likelihood of an outbreak that could expose (2)them to the disease. It also protects vaccinated individuals who may not have been fully immunized against a disease (no vaccine is 100% effective).

When community vaccination rates drop below the threshold of herd immunity, widespread disease outbreaks can occur. The threshold of herd

immunity against measles. In response, the number of cases began to rise: while only 56 cases were confirmed in Wales and England in 1998, 1,348 were confirmed by 2008. (3)A disease whose spread in the country had been halted more than a decade prior was once again endemic.

Vaccination does more than just protect (B); it protects (C). Sufficient vaccination levels can provide protection against disease for members of the community who would otherwise be left vulnerable.

(出典 *The History of Vaccines*. Retrieved from<<http://www.historyofvaccines.org/content/articles/why-vaccinate>>Accessed 20 Jun. 2016.)

(注) vaccination, ワクチン接種; measles, はしか; chicken pox, 水ぼうそう;
pneumococcal, 肺炎球菌の; yellow fever, 黄熱病; foothold, 足がかり;
chronic, 慢性の; outbreak, 集団発生; threshold, 閾値 (限界値);
polio, ポリオ、小児まひ; mumps, おたふくかぜ; rubella, 風疹;
endemic, 風土病の

問1 次の1～5の文について、 ～ の答えとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選べ。

1. Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part (1)?

- ① If the vaccination rate against a specific disease is high enough
- ② When people are healthy enough to be immunized against a certain disease
- ③ As more and more people fight against a particular disease
- ④ Although a number of people are immunized against a given disease together

2. What does the underlined part (2) refer to?

- ① individuals with chronic illnesses
- ② everyone in a community
- ③ vaccinations
- ④ those who are unable to receive vaccinations

3. Which expression best fits in the blank (A)?

- ① lower ② higher ③ lowest ④ highest

4. Which is consistent with the underlined sentence (3)?

- ① People who got measles had not been able to enter England before 2008.
- ② People who had suffered from measles began to get it once again after 1998.
- ③ Measles had been uncommon in England for more than ten years before 1998.
- ④ Measles had been spreading in England for more than a century until 2008.

5. Which is the best combination of expressions to fill in the blanks (B) and (C)?

- ① (B) children (C) adolescents and adults
- ② (B) citizens of the country (C) travelers from abroad
- ③ (B) polio (C) measles
- ④ (B) an individual (C) entire communities

問2 本文の内容に合うように、次の1～3の文の ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～④から1つずつ選べ。

1. The primary benefit of vaccination is that .
- ① it protects infants from adults who have some diseases
 - ② it protects adolescents and adults from diseases
 - ③ it prevents travelers from getting sick in foreign countries
 - ④ it protects people who are vaccinated from certain diseases
2. The secondary benefit of vaccination is that .
- ① everyone in a community is offered to receive vaccines
 - ② people get additional vaccines when they get older
 - ③ it protects everyone in a community under certain conditions
 - ④ it is provided for everyone even though the cost is high
3. In order to prevent polio from spreading, .
- ① vaccine which is 100% effective should be developed
 - ② the age at which people can receive polio vaccination should be lowered
 - ③ we should make sure there is enough vaccine to go around
 - ④ more than 80% of the people in a community should be vaccinated