

2019年度一般入学試験問題A

外国語（英語）

【注意事項】

1. この問題冊子には答案用紙が挟み込まれています。試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始後、問題冊子と答案用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入してください。
3. 問題冊子には計5問の問題が英1～英7ページに記載されています。落丁、乱丁および印刷不鮮明な箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に知らせください。
4. 答案には、必ず鉛筆（黒「HB」「B」程度）またはシャープペンシル（黒「HB」「B」程度）を使用してください。
5. 解答は答案用紙の指定された場所に記入してください。ただし、解答に関係のないことが書かれた答案は無効にすることがあります。
6. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに利用しても構いません。
7. 問題冊子および答案用紙はどのページも切り離してはいけません。
8. 問題冊子および答案用紙を持ち帰ってはいけません。

受験番号	
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〔問 1〕 次の英文を和訳しなさい。

It can be daunting for a family to discuss bad news. Sometimes, if the bad news is broken only to the patient, or only to a family member, that individual can find themselves with the burden of knowing a truth they dare not speak. This can lead to a whole conspiracy of silence that isolates people from each other at the very time they need to draw upon each other's strength and support. It is possible to be lonely despite being surrounded by a loving family, as each person guards their secret knowledge for the love and protection of another.

出典 : Kathryn Mannix, *With the End in Mind: Dying, Death and Wisdom in an Age of Denial*.
London: William Collins, 2017. Page 135.

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〔問2〕 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

If in the White House on a typical afternoon sometime around 1804 or 1805, you might have noticed a perky bird in a pearl-gray coat ascending the steps behind Thomas Jefferson, hop by hop, as for a siesta.

This was Dick.

Although the president didn't dignify his pet mockingbird with one of the fancy Celtic or Gallic names he gave his horses and sheepdogs—Cucullin, Fingal, Bergère—still .

“I sincerely congratulate you on the arrival of the Mocking bird,” Jefferson wrote to his son-in-law, who had informed him of the advent of the first resident mockingbird. “Learn all the children to venerate it as a superior being in the form of a bird.”

Dick may well have been one of the two mockingbirds Jefferson bought in 1803. These were pricier than most pet birds (\$10 or \$15 then—around \$125 now) because their serenades included not only renditions of all the birds of the local woods, but also popular American, Scottish, and French songs.

Not everyone would pick this bird for a friend. Wordsworth called him the “merry mockingbird.” Brash, yes. Saucy and animated. But merry? His most common call is a bruising *tschak!*—a kind of unlovely avian expletive that between a snort of disgust and a hawking of phlegm. But Jefferson adored Dick for his uncommon intelligence, his musicality, and his remarkable ability to mimic. As the president's friend Margaret Bayard Smith wrote, “Whenever he was alone, .

After flitting for a while from one object to another, it would alight on his table and regale him with its sweetest notes, or perch on his shoulder and take its food from his lips.” When the president napped, Dick would sit on his couch and serenade him with both bird and human tunes.

Jefferson knew Dick was smart. He knew he could mimic other birds in his neighborhood, popular songs of the day, even the creak of the ship's timbers on a crossing to Paris. But what Jefferson could never imagine was how science would come to view the nature of Dick's ability. How rare and risky it is, the brainpower it requires, and how it offers a window into a most mysterious and complex form of learning: imitation, the wellspring for so much of human language and culture.

出典：Jennifer Ackerman, *The Genius of Birds*. London: Corsair, 2016. Pages 159-160.

(1) 空所 ～ に入る最も適当なものを①～⑤から選び、意味の通る英文を完成させなさい。

- ① it was a favorite pet
- ② one naturalist described as a cross
- ③ the president retired to his chambers
- ④ you happened to find yourself at the foot of the stairs
- ⑤ he opened the cage and let the bird fly about the room

(2) 下線部を和訳しなさい。

〔問3〕 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Psychosomatic disorders are not neurological disorders. They belong to the fields of psychology and psychiatry. I am not a psychiatrist, I am a neurologist. At first my interest in, and ^(正)exposure to, psychosomatic disorders may seem to make little sense. Until, that is, you realize that it is precisely because I am not a psychiatrist that I have come to see so many patients who suffer in this way. After all, if you collapsed or suffered a severe headache, why would you ask a psychiatrist for help? Psychosomatic disorders are physical symptoms that mask emotional distress. ⁽³⁾The very nature of the physical presentation of the symptoms hides the distress at its root, so it is natural that those affected will automatically seek a medical disease to explain their suffering. They turn to medical doctors, not to psychiatrists, to provide a diagnosis. Those with abdominal pain see a gastroenterologist, those with palpitations a cardiologist, those with visual blurring an ophthalmologist, and so on. And because every type of specialist sees a different form of psychosomatic illness, and labels and treats it differently, it can be very difficult to fully appreciate the ^(オ)extent of the problem.

The two most common psychosomatic symptoms are fatigue and pain. They are difficult symptoms to assess because they cannot be objectively measured, they can only be described. Psychosomatic illness for a neurologist, however, will often ^(カ)manifest as a loss of function, such as paralysis or hearing loss. These sorts of deficits are subjectively experienced by the patient, but there are ways in which they can be objectively verified and quantified, at least in part. The neurologist can fairly reliably ^(キ)differentiate disability due to organic physical disease from that which has a psychological cause. As a result, the neurologist is faced (ア) a diagnosis of psychosomatic illness more often than other specialists, and that is how my interest arose.

Up (イ) one-third of people seen in an average general neurology clinic have neurological symptoms that cannot be explained and, in those people, an emotional cause is often suspected. It is very difficult for a patient to be given the news that their physical illness may have a psychological cause. It is a difficult diagnosis to understand, let alone accept. And doctors can be ^(ク)reluctant to offer it up, partly for fear of angering their patients but also for fear of what they might have missed. Patients often find themselves trapped in a zone between the worlds of medicine and psychiatry, with neither community taking full responsibility. Those who struggle with the diagnosis may seek the opinion of doctor after doctor in the hope (ウ) finding a different explanation—and ^(ケ)validation of their suffering. Repeatedly normal test results begin to seem a disappointment, so desperate is the patients' search for another answer. Some find themselves pushed into a corner where they accept the role of the undiagnosed, someone who cannot be helped, because anything is better than the humiliation of a psychological disorder. Society is ^(コ)judgemental about psychological illness and patients know that.

出典 : Suzanne O'Sullivan, *It's All in Your Head*. London: Vintage, 2015. Pages 8-10.

(1) 英文の意味が通るように、空所(ア)～(ウ)に入る最も適当なものを①～④からそれぞれ1つ選び、数字で答えなさい。

- (ア) ① about ② down ③ out ④ with
(イ) ① after ② by ③ than ④ to
(ウ) ① from ② of ③ on ④ since

(2) 下線部(エ)～(コ)の意味に最も近いものを①～④からそれぞれ1つ選び、数字で答えなさい。

(エ) exposure to
① demand for ② experience of ③ meaning in ④ question about

(オ) extent
① obscurity ② pain ③ scale ④ shame

(カ) manifest
① appear ② expand ③ predict ④ transcend

(キ) differentiate
① distinguish ② evolve ③ modify ④ reach

(ク) reluctant
① comforting ② enduring ③ supporting ④ unwilling

(ケ) validation
① deprivation ② limit ③ proof ④ urgency

(コ) judgemental
① critical ② favorable ③ obedient ④ secure

(3) 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

〔問 4〕 下線部(ア)～(コ)に入るように各語群にある語句を最も適当な順に並べ替えて、意味の通る英文を完成させなさい。

Spend some time reading medical case studies—a great way to ruin a pleasant morning, by the way—and you’ll be shocked at the unlikely ^(ア)() () () () () themselves. Focus on sneeze-related accidents, and you’ll notice a trend: Bad things happen when people hold in their sneezes. A fractured larynx, acute cervical pain and facial nerve injuries ^(イ)() () () () () the documented mishaps caused by a stifled *achoo*.

“I’ve seen patients with a ruptured eardrum or pulled back muscles, and you hear about cracked ribs,” says Dr. Michael Benninger, an otolaryngologist—that’s an ear, nose and throat doctor—and chairman of the Head and Neck Institute at Cleveland Clinic.

While sneezes (and the schnozes that expel them) come in many sizes, a whopper sneeze can blast air ^(ウ)() () () () () 500 miles per hour, Benninger says. If you redirect that force inward, your suppressed sneeze can send waves of force rippling through your head and body.

Usually that’s not a big deal. After all, most of us have bottled a sneeze here or there without issue. But Benninger says a preexisting musculoskeletal injury or weakness, odd ear or throat physiology or some other anatomical quirk could ^(エ)() () () () () a held-in sneeze.

While such reactions are unlikely, Benninger says sneezes aren’t meant to be caged. “Sneezing probably cleanses the nose of irritants, viruses and those types of things,” he explains. He uses the word “probably” because ^(オ)() () () () () sneezing might perform other functions, from signaling to people that you’re sick to resetting the homeostatic environment in your nose.

“I’ve read reports that people sneeze differently in different cultures—almost like a learned behavior,” he says. He adds that everything from your lung capacity to the structure of your face and nose ^(カ)() () () () () forcefully you sneeze, and the potential of your sneeze to cause or exacerbate an injury.

His advice? Don’t hold in a sneeze. “If ^(キ)() () () () () and you want to stop it, rubbing your nose can help,” he says. For patients ^(ク)() () () () () sneezing—those who’ve recently undergone surgery or broken a bone—Benninger advises opening your mouth wide to minimize a sneeze’s strength. “It’s like forcing water through a pipe,” he says. “If the air can escape through your nose and mouth, that creates less pressure than forcing it through a smaller opening.”

Just make sure that when you sneeze, you’re doing it into the crook of your arm, not your hand. “We know sneezing can project smaller particles 10 to 12 feet, so it’s ^(ケ)() () () () (),” Benninger says. “But if you sneeze into your hand, everything you touch ^(コ)() () () () ().” Your clothes help absorb particles, and you probably won’t be touching much with the inside of your arm, he adds. *Gesundheit!* And safe sneezing, everyone.

出典 : Markham Heid, “You Asked: Is It Bad to Hold in a Sneeze?” *TIME*, July 29, 2015.
<http://time.com/3975363/sneezing/>

(ア) 語群 : hurt / manage / people / to / ways

(イ) 語群 : a / are / few / just / of

(ウ) 語群 : at / nose / of / out / your

(エ) 語群 : an adverse / lead / reaction / to / to

(オ) 語群 : is / research / suggest / there / to

(カ) 語群 : a role / can / how / in / play

(キ) 語群 : coming / feel / on / one / you

(ク) 語群 : feel / may / pain / when / who

(ケ) 語群 : cover / important / mouth / to / your

(コ) 語群 : be / contagious / going / is / to

〔問 5〕 次の和文を英訳しなさい。

背筋を伸ばし、足の裏を床にしっかりつけてまっすぐ立ちます。次に、左足の裏を右足のひざの内側あたりに押し当てて、片足でバランスを取ります。下半身が安定したら、胸の前で両手を合わせます。両手を合わせたまま、ひじを伸ばし両手を頭の上へあげます。肩の力を抜いて、腕を伸ばした状態でゆっくりと深呼吸を繰り返します。反対側も同じようにしましょう。

Windom

2019年度一般入学試験問題 B

英語

【注意事項】

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2. 試験開始後、問題冊子と答案用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。
3. 問題冊子には計 3 問の問題が英 1～英 4 ページに記載されています。落丁、乱丁および印刷不鮮明な箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. 答案には、必ず鉛筆（黒、「HB」「B」程度）またはシャープペンシル（黒、「HB」「B」程度）を使用しなさい。
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7. 問題冊子および答案用紙はどのページも切り離してはいけません。
8. 問題冊子を持ち帰ってはいけません。

受験番号	
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〔問 1〕 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Dr. Monica Peek had been telling her patients (ア) years that food can be medicine, but it wasn't until she started scribbling down actual prescriptions on paper—"I recommend the following nutrition for this patient"—that they started taking her seriously.

Over time, her advice gained enough traction that those diet prescriptions are now at the heart of a ^(エ)novel study supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) that's challenging the status quo of Type 2 diabetes prevention and treatment.

Peek is a primary-care physician and lead researcher of the South Side Diabetes Project in Chicago. That's why, at 10 o'clock on a Saturday morning, she's here, munching on a banana, as 15 people are being guided around a grocery store, being taught which foods are diabetes-friendly and which are best left on the shelf. Led by a nutritionist, the group stops (イ) front of a cold case full of nondairy milk. "^(オ)I guarantee, if you give the body what it wants, it's going to do what it's supposed to do," says Bridgette Adams, the nutritionist leading the tour. "And you will get better. You will get better. You will get better."

When it comes to preventing Type 2 diabetes, ^(カ)that mantra may be more than wishful thinking—which is good news, because the stakes are high. One out (ウ) three Americans will be diagnosed with diabetes by 2050, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and 29 million people already have the disease.

出典 : Mandy Oaklander, "The Diet Prescription: A deceptively simple approach to Type 2 diabetes is showing promise." *TIME*, January 25, 2016.

- (1) 空所(ア)～(ウ)に入る最も適当な前置詞を、それぞれ答えなさい。
- (2) 下線部(エ)の意味に最も近いものを①～④から 1 つ選び、数字で答えなさい。
① academic ② new ③ popular ④ scientific
- (3) 下線部(オ)を和訳しなさい。
- (4) 下線部(カ)が指す一文を本文から抜き出しなさい。

〔問2〕 下線部(ア)～(コ)のうち、誤っている箇所を2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Given the challenges facing modern parents, it is no wonder that we feel so ^(ア)stressed and ^(イ)is driven to nagging, threatening, criticizing and shouting to try to make sure everything ^(ウ)gets done that needs to get done every day. It's unlikely that any of these stressors will be going away, so it's up ^(エ)to us to find ways to reduce family stress and to guide our children to become more cooperative so that parenting can be calmer, easier and happier.

Parenting is the most important job there is. But it's a job for which no training is generally ^(オ)given beyond childbirth classes. How can it be that a job as diverse and demanding as raising children can come without training? This isn't a management job we can just quit when it's hard and our employees are ^(カ)annoyed us! Parenting is a job we have to get up and go to every day without pay. Of course it's also a job that can be incredibly rewarding. And we find the job of parenting the most rewarding when we feel confident that the way we are parenting is positively ^(キ)impacting our children.

When we became parents, we were suddenly ^(ク)thrown into the role of educators. Most of us didn't go to school to become teachers, yet this is the job we perform every day with our children. In fact, teaching is our main job. I'm not talking about teaching academic subjects. I'm talking about teaching our children the habits, skills and values that we believe ^(ケ)are important and right. But how ^(コ)do we effectively teach and train our children in the habits that are important to us?

出典: Noël Janis-Norton, *Calmer, Easier, Happier Parenting*.

London: Hodder & Stoughton, 2012. Pages 12-13.

〔問3〕 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

If you want to see an example of chronic stress, study poverty. Being poor involves lots of physical stressors. Manual labor and a greater risk of work-related accidents. Maybe even two or three exhausting jobs, complete with chronic sleep deprivation. Maybe walking to work, walking to the laundromat, walking back from the market with the heavy bag of groceries, instead of driving an air-conditioned car. Maybe too little money to afford a new mattress that might help that aching back, or some more hot water in the shower for that arthritic throb; and, of course, maybe some hunger thrown in as well. . . . The list goes on and on.

Naturally, being poor brings disproportionate amounts of psychological stressors as well. Lack of control, lack of predictability: ⁽⁷⁾numbing work on an assembly line, an occupational career spent taking orders or going from one temporary stint to the next. The first one ⁽¹⁾laid off when economic times are bad—and studies show that the deleterious effects of unemployment on health begin not at the time the person is laid off, but when the mere threat of it first occurs. Wondering if the money will stretch to the end of the month. Wondering if the rickety car will get you to tomorrow's job interview on time. How's this for an implication of lack of control: one study of the working poor showed that they were less likely to ⁽⁷⁾comply with their doctors' orders to take antihypertensive diuretics (drugs that lower blood pressure by making you urinate) because they weren't allowed to go to the bathroom at work as often as they needed to when taking the drugs.

As a next factor, being poor means that you often can't cope with stressors very efficiently. Because you have no ⁽²⁾resources in reserve, you can never plan for the future, and can only respond to the present crisis. And when you do, your solutions in the present come with a whopping great price later on—metaphorically, or maybe not so metaphorically, you're always paying the rent with money from a loan shark. Everything has to be reactive, in the moment. Which increases the odds that you'll be in even worse shape to deal with the next stressor—growing strong from ⁽²⁾adversity is mostly a luxury for those who are better ().

Along with all of that stress and reduced means of coping, poverty brings with it a marked lack of outlets. Feeling a little stressed with life and considering a relaxing vacation, buying an exercycle, or taking some classical guitar lessons to get a little peace of mind? Probably not. Or how about quitting that stressful job and taking some time () at home to figure out what you're doing with your life? Not when there's an extended family ⁽²⁾counting on your paycheck and no money in the bank. Feeling like at least jogging regularly to get some exercise and let off some steam? Statistically, a poor person is far more likely to live in a crime-riddled neighborhood, and jogging may ^(*)wind up being a hair-raising stressor.

Finally, along with long hours of work and kids to take care of comes a serious lack of social support—if everyone you know is working two or three jobs, you and your loved ones, despite the best of intentions, aren't going to be having much time to sit around being supportive. ⁽⁷⁾Thus, poverty generally equals more stressors—and though the studies are mixed as to whether or not the poor have more major catastrophic stressors, they have plenty more chronic daily stressors.

出典 : Robert M. Sapolsky, *Why Zebras Don't Get Ulcers*. New York:
St. Martin's Griffin, 2004. Third Edition. Pages 364-365.

- (1) 空所()に共通して入る最も適当な英単語 1 語を答えなさい。
- (2) 下線部(ア)~(オ)を和訳しなさい。
- (3) 下線部(カ)、(キ)の意味に最も近いものを①~④からそれぞれ 1 つ選び、
数字で答えなさい。

(カ) counting on

- ① adding up ② holding to ③ relying on ④ working out

(キ) wind up

- ① end up ② roll up ③ turn up ④ wrap up

- (4) 下線部(ク)を和訳しなさい。
- (5) 次の問いに対して英文で答えなさい。所定の解答欄の範囲内に収めること。

In order to reduce chronic daily stressors for the poor, what do you think we should do? Write one paragraph on how to tackle this problem. Be sure to support your idea with at least two examples.