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慶應義塾大学入学試験問題 一般

医 学 部

外 国 語 (英 語)

注 意 事 項

1. 受験番号と氏名は解答用紙の所定の記入欄にそれぞれ記入してください。
2. 受験番号は所定欄の枠の中に 1 字 1 字記入してください。
3. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. この問題冊子の総ページ数は12ページです。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。ページの脱落や重複があったら直ちに監督者に申し出てください。
5. 若干の語句（*のついたもの）については NOTESで取り上げられていますので参考にしてください。
6. この問題冊子は、試験終了後に持ち帰ってください。

— 下書き用 —

- [I] 次の英文の中の日本文①～④の内容を表すように、与えられた語句を並び替えて英文を完成させ、3番目と6番目に来る語句（二重下線の箇所）の番号を解答欄に記しなさい。すべての語句の最初の文字は小文字に揃えてある。

“Mottainai” was famously uttered by Nobel Peace Prize laureate Wangari Maathai when she came to Japan last year to promote environmental causes. The three “R” s that Ms. Maathai referred to when speaking to her Japanese audience (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse) eventually became the government’s rallying cry. ① その後彼女は、そのリストに「修理」を加え、裕福な国民に不要なものを買って控えて過剰な消費主義を抑えることを促した。[…] ② 毎年の交通事故による死傷者の数を思えば、なぜ政治家が車でなく中古の冷蔵庫に目を向けているのかを疑問に思わざるをえない。[…] ③ 保障期間が切れるときに故障する家電製品を定価で購入するか、平均して数年は使える製品を格安で購入するかを選べるなら、迷うことはない。[…] The manufacturers who will benefit in the short term by this unjust law have only themselves to blame for slumping sales. ④ 製造業者らは、無駄で望まれない商品を生産し続けて我慢するよりも、マータイ女史の4つのRを生産過程に含むようにすることで消費意欲を高めることができよう。

- ① She has since added “Repair” to the list, ()→()→()→()→()→()→() unnecessary purchases.

[語句]

- 1 by
- 2 citizens in wealthy nations
- 3 cutting back on
- 4 rein in
- 5 their rampant consumerism
- 6 to
- 7 urging

- ② When ()→()→()→(), →()→()→()→(), rather than automobiles.

[語句]

- 1 by traffic accidents
- 2 caused each year
- 3 lawmakers are focusing on
- 4 you consider
- 5 you have to wonder
- 6 the number of deaths and injuries
- 7 used refrigerators
- 8 why

③ ()→()→()→()→(), →()→()→(), the decision is obvious.

[語句]

- 1 a choice
- 2 between
- 3 given
- 4 or
- 5 paying a significantly reduced price for items
- 6 paying full retail price for appliances
- 7 that break down the moment their guarantee expires
- 8 that will last on average a few years

④ Rather than limiting ()→()→(), →() →()→()→() Ms. Maathai's four "R"s.

[語句]

- 1 by expanding their operations
- 2 inspire consumer confidence
- 3 the endless production of wasteful and unwanted commodities
- 4 themselves
- 5 they could
- 6 to
- 7 to include

[Ⅱ] 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

I admit I was wary when I was approached, late in 2008, about working on a movie with the director Steven Soderbergh about a flulike pandemic*. It seemed that every few years a filmmaker imagined a world in which a virus transformed humans into flesh-eating zombies*, or scientists discovered and delivered the cure for a lethal infectious disease in an impossibly short period of time.

(1) Moviegoers might find fantasies like these entertaining, but for a microbe* hunter like me, who spends his days trying to identify the viruses that cause dangerous diseases, the truth about the potential of global outbreaks is gripping enough.

Then I discovered that Mr. Soderbergh and the screenwriter on the project, Scott Z. Burns, agreed (あ) me. They were determined to make a movie — "Contagion," which opened this weekend — that didn't distort reality but did (A) the risks that we all face from emerging infectious diseases.

Those risks are very real — and are increasing drastically. (2) More than three-quarters of all emerging infectious diseases originate when microbes jump from wildlife to humans. Our vulnerability (い) such diseases has been heightened by the growth in international travel and the globalization of

food production. In addition, deforestation and urbanization continue to displace wildlife, increasing the probability that wild creatures will come in contact with domesticated animals and humans.

When I was a kid, the launching of Sputnik made us aware that the United States was falling behind the Soviet Union in the race for space. Now all of us are in a battle that is potentially devastating, only it is not against another country, but against microbes. Could a movie like "Contagion" be an effective vehicle for (B) the alarm?

In the hope that it would, I signed on as a paid technical consultant on the film. The first order of business was a casting call for the virus itself. Together with my team at the Center for Infection and Immunity at Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health, I devised the imaginary virus that wreaks havoc in the film. We used as our inspiration the Nipah virus, which in Malaysia in the late 1990s jumped from bats to pigs to humans, causing respiratory disease and encephalitis* and resulting (5) more than 100 deaths before it was (C) by quarantine*.

My team built a 3-D model of our virus and then worked out how it would spread and evolve, how it would be discovered, how the public health and medical communities and governments would respond regionally and internationally, how vaccines would be developed and distributed. In the film, it (D) the lives of millions of people.

Is this fiction? Yes. Is it real? Absolutely. During the SARS* outbreak of 2003, the first pandemic of the 21st century, I flew to Beijing (8) the invitation of the Chinese government to help (E) the situation there. My memories of deserted streets, food and supply shortages, and political instability are reflected in scenes in "Contagion." I hope the public and our lawmakers will see the movie as a cautionary tale. Pandemics have happened before. And they will happen again.

What can we do to prepare ourselves? A presidential directive in 2007 led to the establishment of the National Biosurveillance Advisory Subcommittee, at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to assess our biosurveillance capabilities and make recommendations (9) improving detection, prevention and management of biohazards. The subcommittee, which includes representatives from federal, state and local agencies, academia and industry (and on which I serve as co-chairman), has (F) reports that provide a road map for steps we have to take to protect our future.

First, we need to recognize that ⁽³⁾our public health system is underfinanced and overwhelmed. We must invest in sensitive, inexpensive diagnostic tests and

better ways of manufacturing and distributing drugs and vaccines. Although new technology now allows us to design many vaccines in days, manufacturing strategies for influenza vaccines have not changed in decades. Some experts will say that the time frame within which “Contagion” introduces the film’s MEV-1 vaccine is unrealistically short; however, it need not be so. We can and must reduce the several months required to create and test a vaccine before beginning large-scale production and distribution.

Second, more and better coordination is needed among many local, federal and international agencies. Joint effort is required to monitor human, animal and environmental health, optimize electronic health records, mine nontraditional data sources like the Internet for early signs of outbreaks and invest in a state-of-the-art* work force.

“Contagion” makes the case that scientists and public health professionals who put themselves on the line to fight infectious diseases are heroes. ⁽⁴⁾I hope that, like Sputnik, it will inspire young people to pursue these careers and help the rest of the country understand the importance of these efforts. It is what the world urgently needs.

設問

- 1 下線部分（1）を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 2 （あ）～（お）に入れるのにふさわしい語を選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。
（あ） 1 about 2 on 3 with
（い） 1 in 2 of 3 to
（う） 1 at 2 from 3 in
（え） 1 at 2 for 3 to
（お） 1 for 2 from 3 of
- 3 （A）～（F）に入れるのにふさわしい語を選択肢から選び、必要があれば正しい語形に変えて、解答欄に書きなさい。同じ単語を複数回使用してはならない。
 選択肢 [address contain convey issue sound take]
- 4 下線部分（2）を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 5 下線部分（3）が抱えている問題を解決すべく、筆者はどのような提言を行っていますか。この段落の内容に即して、2点、それぞれ25字程度の日本語で書きなさい。
- 6 下線部分（4）の like Sputnik がどのようなことを指すのかを明らかにして、筆者の期待することを日本語70字程度でまとめなさい。

[Ⅲ] 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

As an applied linguist* with an interest in cross-cultural issues, I always keep an ear out for anecdotes in which someone is startled by the actions or utterances of a person from another culture. As a non-Japanese living in Japan, I find that I hear more of such accounts of bafflement* and mystification from other non-Japanese, usually those who have only been here a few years or less. This is most likely because these newcomers to Japan may be frequently faced with a (ア) of unexpected occurrences, sometimes even on a daily basis. At the same time, they may also feel more comfortable expressing their surprise to a fellow foreigner, anticipating a common take on the situation, compared to (1) how a Japanese person might feel when speaking to me about things that they find strange but which I may find customary.

Naturally, though, Japanese people are sometimes also taken aback by cultural differences when coming into contact with non-Japanese, and I am always eager to hear these narratives of confusion as well.

There is one cultural difference that appears to equally surprise Japanese and non-Japanese, which linguist Akio Kamio has termed “territory of information.”

Kamio posits that the Japanese language makes more distinctions about information and how it was obtained (イ) the English language, and that these distinctions are encoded in the spoken language. Information that the speaker does not have direct experience of must be marked as such. Examples are the expressions “...*rashii*,” “...*mitai*,” “...*no yo*,” “...*so*” and “...*tte*,” which relate to phrases like “apparently...,” “it seems that...” and “I hear that...”

In English, these phrases are typically employed when discussing second- or third-hand information, but they may be omitted from many situations (ウ) they are required when speaking Japanese.

The choice to use or not use these seemingly inconsequential tag-on expressions can have a hefty effect (エ) how English speakers perceive Japanese speakers, and vice versa. English speakers might view the use of these hearsay* evidentials* as the Japanese speaker pussyfooting* — deliberately, or even coyly, distancing themselves from the veracity* of the information imparted, and from the source of the knowledge. One American once commented in exasperation* that it seems as if (2) Japanese speakers, even in casual conversation, behave as if their remarks are being recorded in a deposition*.

On the other hand, native Japanese speakers may find the approach of English speakers toward things they don't have direct experience of as cavalier* and overconfident, or even presumptuous*.

“How can you be so certain? The use of hearsay evidentials by English-speaking learners of Japanese” is the title of ⁽³⁾ one research article published by applied linguist Kazuto Ishida, and it sums up the Japanese impression that English speakers underuse explicit phrases that demonstrate the information they are talking about is not based on firsthand knowledge.

Speaking with assurance about matters you don't really have an adequate understanding of is irksome* in any language. The problem is, what constitutes sufficient familiarity?

Ishida asked Japanese speakers and English speakers who were advanced learners of Japanese to fill in a questionnaire, in Japanese, that asked them how they would convey information obtained from an outside source to another person. The Japanese learners were then asked to fill in an English-language version of the questionnaire.

The results showed that native Japanese speakers used overt evidentials 90 percent of the time. Comparatively, English-speaking learners of Japanese only used them 59 percent of the time, and when doing the questionnaire in English used ⁽⁴⁾ equivalent expressions only 52 percent of the time.

Ishida also found that both native Japanese speakers and Japanese learners were least likely to use an overt evidential when speaking about information obtained from a family member, but that native Japanese speakers attached some kind of expression to indicate the news was secondhand 83 percent of the time, as opposed to 43 percent of the time with the Japanese learners.

With English speakers, the degree of intimacy and perceived reliability of the source of information appear to be factors in the often-unconscious decision whether to (オ) tag information as hearsay.

Ishida's questionnaire contained many scenarios in which the (カ) were asked to write down what they would say in situations like this: “You are studying abroad in Japan. You are checking your e-mail at home at night and find a message from your mother. Part of it says: ‘I saw President Clinton at a symphony concert yesterday.’ Next day, you go to school and see your friend Greg and tell him about your mother. How would you tell him?”

Many English speakers would say something like, “Guess what? My mom saw President Clinton at a symphony concert yesterday!” After all, she's your mom, you trust her, and feel you can speak for her.

For most Japanese speakers, however, to speak in this way would be to ⁽⁵⁾ overstep the boundaries in the territory of information. After all, she's your mom, not you. You didn't directly glimpse the president. It's hearsay and

should be marked as such.

As linguist Yoko Hasegawa notes, making such a firm cognitive distinction between oneself and others contradicts claims that Japanese are (キ) individualistic than Westerners. As she puts it, even small children know that it's strange to say, "Mom wants to go shopping."

Interesting cross-cultural territory indeed. Speaking strictly for myself, of course.

設問

- 1 (ア)～(キ)に入れるのにふさわしい語を選び、その番号を解答欄に書きなさい。

(ア)	1 variable	2 variations	3 variety
(イ)	1 about	2 from	3 than
(ウ)	1 in which	2 that	3 what
(エ)	1 from	2 of	3 on
(オ)	1 covertly	2 unambiguously	3 vaguely
(カ)	1 correspondents	2 respondents	3 sponsors
(キ)	1 less	2 more	3 much

- 2 下線部分(1)を、theyの指すものを明らかにして、解答欄に記されている表現につながるように、日本語に訳しなさい。

- 3 下線部分(2)で、日本人はどのようにふるまうと言っているのかを50字以内で説明しなさい。

- 4 下線部分(3)の主旨を60字程度で書きなさい。

- 5 下線部分(4)はどのようなことか、解答欄に記されている表現につながるように、20字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

- 6 下線部分(5)はどのような話し方をすることですか、30字程度の日本語で書きなさい。

[IV] What makes you feel confident? Explain it in English in about 80 words, using specific reasons and examples.

[NOTES]

applied linguist / *noun*

applied linguistics / *noun* [U] the scientific study of language as it relates to practical problems, in areas such as teaching and dealing with speech problems

bafflement / *noun* [U]

baffle / *verb* to confuse somebody completely; to be too difficult or strange for somebody to understand or explain

cavalier / *adjective* not caring enough about something important or about the feelings of other people : The government takes a cavalier attitude to the problems of prison overcrowding.

deposition / *noun* [C] (*law*) a formal statement, taken from somebody and used in court

encephalitis / *noun* [U] a condition in which the brain becomes swollen, caused by an infection or allergic reaction

evidential / *noun* [C] An evidential is the particular grammatical element that indicates evidentiality.

evidentiality In linguistics, evidentiality is, broadly, the indication of the nature of evidence for a given statement; that is, whether evidence exists for the statement and/or what kind of evidence exists.

exasperation / *noun* : He shook his head in exasperation. / a groan / look / sigh of exasperation

exasperate / *verb* [VN] to annoy or irritate somebody very much

hearsay / *noun* [U] things that you have heard from another person but do not (definitely) know to be true : We can't make a decision based on hearsay and guesswork. / hearsay evidence

irksome / *adjective* (formal) annoying or irritating SYNONYM tiresome : I found the restrictions irksome.

microbe / *noun* an extremely small living thing that you can only see under a microscope and that can cause disease

pandemic / *noun* a disease that spreads over a whole country or the whole world

presumptuous / *adjective* [not usually before noun] too confident, in a way that shows a lack of respect for other people

pussyfoot / *verb* [V] (about / around) (informal, usually disapproving) to be careful or anxious about expressing your opinion in case you upset somebody

quarantine / *noun* [U] a state, period, or place of isolation in which people or animals that have arrived from elsewhere or been exposed to infectious or contagious disease are placed : Many animals die in quarantine.

SARS / *noun* [U] the abbreviation for 'severe acute respiratory syndrome' (an illness that is easily spread from person to person, which affects the lungs and can sometimes cause death): No new SARS cases have been reported in the region.

state-of-the-art / *adjective* using the most modern or advanced techniques or methods; as good as it can be at the present time : The system was state of the art. / a state-of-the-art system

veracity / *noun* [U] (formal) the quality of being true; the habit of telling the truth SYNONYM truth, truthfulness : They questioned the veracity of her story.

zombie / *noun* (informal) a person who seems only partly alive, without any feeling or interest in what is happening

(Adapted from *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* 7th edition, *Oxford Dictionary of English* [2003], etc.)

[出典]

- [I] Jennifer Matsui, "What a waste!" *Shukan ST* 31 Mar. 2006.
- [II] W. Ian Lipkin, "The Real Threat of 'Contagion'," *The New York Times* 11 Sep. 2011.
- [III] Kate Elwood, "Cultural Conundrums / Cross-cultural boundaries of information," *Daily Yomiuri* 16 Aug. 2011.