

医 学 科
(一 般 入 試)

1 次の英文を読んで、下記の問いに答えよ。

People have attempted to *simulate human voices in machines for quite some time. In the late 1700s, Hungarian scientist Wolfgang von Kempelen used whistles, resonance chambers, and other objects to create voice sounds for his "speaking machine." With the rise of computers, scientists were able to create artificial voices by storing and digitally (ア) real voice sounds. By the 1970s, these computer-generated voices were widely used. Although these early voices were understandable, they had a distinct mechanical or "robotic" sound to them.

Coming up with more natural-sounding voices has been a challenge due to the complex nature of language. To produce a natural-sounding voice, scientists need to simulate not only the individual sounds of language, but also the volume, pitch, rhythm, and tones that help to express (イ). Natural-sounding computer voices are now used to provide information to people in a variety of applications, from automated phone lines to language learning programs. Many systems are also able to listen to users' questions and statements and respond to them.

One good example of this comes from the BMW car company. BMW has programmed cars to both listen and speak to the driver. The car can give directions, provide warnings and information about traffic and safety conditions, and even control certain functions such as raising or lowering the windows or playing music. When BMW first released cars with a computer-generated voice, many drivers had a negative reaction to it because drivers (ウ) the voice as female. German drivers were uncomfortable with a "female" voice giving directions. As a result, BMW recalled the cars and gave them "male" voices.

The reaction to the female voice was emotional. It had no reasoning behind it. Common sense says that the "gender" of the voice in the car shouldn't matter because drivers know that they are listening to a computer, not a person. But even without a (エ) representation of the voice, such as a male or a female face, people reacted with the same stereotypes they would apply to a person. Studies have also shown that people react similarly to other aspects of computer voices, such as the "personality" of the voice or its level of "politeness."

Researchers now know that voice interfaces are actually social interfaces; that is, people will react to a computer using the same rules and (オ) that they would apply to people. As a result, designers of these systems consider not only the sounds of the voices they use, but also their psychological effects on users.

*simulate to imitate the appearance or character of

英 語 (全6の2)

(1) 本文の空所(ア)～(オ)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、下記の(a)～(d)からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (ア) (a) regressing | (b) processing | (c) suppressing | (d) digressing |
| (イ) (a) waves | (b) humanity | (c) balance | (d) meaning |
| (ウ) (a) perfected | (b) personified | (c) perceived | (d) perpetuated |
| (エ) (a) gradual | (b) visual | (c) sensual | (d) usual |
| (オ) (a) expectations | (b) frustrations | (c) manifestations | (d) computations |

(2) 本文の内容と最もよく適合するものを下記の(a)～(h)から4つ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (a) The usefulness of computers is enhanced by whistles and resonance chambers.
- (b) The use of automated voice systems is not limited to the automotive industry.
- (c) Studies suggest that people may respond irrationally to a voice produced by a computer.
- (d) Drivers' initial response to a 'female' voice was logical and understandable.
- (e) It is yet impossible for machines to produce sounds that accurately resemble the human voice.
- (f) Some applications enable people to engage in short dialogues with machines.
- (g) Computers have allowed us to tell cars how fast to drive for many years.
- (h) The quest to invent a machine that sounds like a human is not a recent one.

英 語 (全6の3)

- 2 次の英文が完成した文章になるように、その文意に沿って、(1)～(3)の(a)から(f)をそれぞれ並べ替えよ。そして、1番目、3番目、6番目にくるものを1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

The cloning of humans is outlawed in many countries, but there are some in which such research and experimentation may be conducted. However, the likelihood (1) ((a) successfully implanted (b) being (c) embryo (d) in (e) of (f) a cloned) a womb and brought to term probably remains a long way off. Still, it is important to consider some of the issues that would be raised were such an event to happen.

One of the key issues with human cloning is the right of cloned individuals to lead their own lives and have their own genetic identity. It raises many questions: What sort of life would such a baby have? Would the child be owned by the clinic? If a famous person were to be cloned, would people expect the clone to grow up to be exactly like that famous person? The same problem would exist for a child who was a clone of his or her parent. The child would look like the father or the mother. But there (2) ((a) would have (b) the same personality (c) that (d) a clone (e) guarantee (f) is no) as the original individual.

Although clones are genetically identical, studies have shown that a person's personality and intelligence are affected by the environment. A clone many (3) ((a) a different time (b) original would (c) years younger (d) in (e) than the (f) be living), in different surroundings, eating food, and getting a different education. All of these factors would surely affect personality development. So, although the clones would look identical, they would most likely behave very differently. Laws would need to be written to protect the rights of these individuals so as to prevent their exploitation. However, the laws would also have to be flexible enough to accommodate future scientific developments.

3 次の文章の下線部(A)の英訳と下線部(B)の和訳を解答欄に記入せよ。

Have you ever been given the same homework that your older family members or friends had years before? A common question asks, "Why reinvent the wheel?" This question suggests that すでに誰かによってなされたことならば、
(A) もう一度やる理由はない。 For college students with heavy course loads, the question may be a tempting excuse for using other people's work. After all, surely someone has already written an excellent argumentative essay that can be downloaded easily from the Internet. The problem is that doing so is dishonest and irresponsible from a social and an
(B) academic standpoint.

4 次の英文(1)～(5)の応答として最も適切なものを、それぞれ下記の(a)～(d)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

(1) Look, it's still raining outside!

- (a) Have you ever seen it?
- (b) Well, it may start again soon.
- (c) Yes, it's that time of year.
- (d) It will happen soon!

(2) Do you think we can go camping this weekend?

- (a) I doubt that it will ever end.
- (b) No, I've already played it.
- (c) Let's go camping anyway.
- (d) Sure, what should we bring?

(3) Thank you for cooking dinner last night.

- (a) I just ordered from the menu.
- (b) Not at all. You must come again.
- (c) I just didn't have the time.
- (d) My husband is going to do it.

(4) Did you hear that Kenta will go to a famous university next year?

- (a) Yes. It's great news, isn't it?
- (b) Yes, I listened to it earlier.
- (c) No, has he really?
- (d) No, I haven't told you.

(5) The view from our hotel room was spectacular!

- (a) Yes, I could have looked at it all evening!
- (b) Yes, I think we should ask for a refund.
- (c) Well, I'm sure you'll like it!
- (d) Obviously, the place needs renovating.

英 語 (全6の5)

- 5 次の英文(1)～(5)の下線部1～4の中で、英語の表現として最も不適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

- (1) One hot summer day I was wandering₁ aimlessly beside a little₂ creek when I come upon₃ a quiet₄ pool.
- (2) I was too young₁ at that time₂ to appreciate the special₃ problems what old age₄ brings.
- (3) I am convincing₁ you are₂ absolutely right to take₃ that action and should ignore₄ any opposition.
- (4) It would be a good idea₁ to mention by₂ your letter that you have worked in₃ that type of business previously₄.
- (5) When they₁ had both retired₂, they settled in₃ a small village in the sea₄.

英 語 (全6の6)

6 次の英文(1)～(10)の空欄を補充するのに最も適切なものを、下記の(a)～(d)の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その記号をマークせよ。

- (1) I am sure you made the right choice and I () support your decision.
 (a) fairly (b) rarely (c) considerably (d) wholly
- (2) You can () on me, have no fear about that!
 (a) trust (b) rely (c) hold (d) hang
- (3) No matter what happens, you must remember that I'm () you all the way.
 (a) in (b) from (c) with (d) by
- (4) The bank manager smiled and announced that the man's application for a loan had been ().
 (a) approved (b) improved (c) disproved (d) reprovved
- (5) They had to drive () down the hill because the road was very icy.
 (a) lately (b) slyly (c) prudently (d) sharply
- (6) He mumbled throughout his speech, so I could () understand a single word.
 (a) really (b) fully (c) hardly (d) hard
- (7) Most of the money () was donated to charity.
 (a) raised (b) copied (c) risen (d) spun
- (8) We are told there will be little economic () this year.
 (a) progress (b) forwards (c) movements (d) aggression
- (9) I'm afraid it's () we left.
 (a) occasion (b) time (c) opportunity (d) hour
- (10) His choice of a new wife () with his parents' approval.
 (a) struck (b) met (c) hit (d) fell

7 次のA～Eのそれぞれ4つの単語の中から、下線部の発音が他のものと異なるものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、その番号をマークせよ。

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| A. 1. <u>a</u> ncient | 2. fr <u>ei</u> ght | 3. h <u>ei</u> ght | 4. w <u>ei</u> gh |
| B. 1. f <u>oo</u> t | 2. h <u>oo</u> d | 3. s <u>oo</u> the | 4. w <u>oo</u> l |
| C. 1. b <u>ou</u> gh | 2. d <u>ou</u> gh | 3. dr <u>ou</u> ght | 4. pl <u>ou</u> gh |
| D. 1. p <u>sy</u> chotic | 2. c <u>yl</u> inder | 3. d <u>isc</u> iple | 4. s <u>ei</u> smic |
| E. 1. d <u>i</u> gestion | 2. r <u>igh</u> teous | 3. r <u>ati</u> o | 4. cent <u>u</u> ry |