

# 英 語

(医 学 部)

— 2 月 3 日 —

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入して提出しなさい。

1 次の英文を読み、問1～5は文を完成させ、問6～9は問いに答えなさい。答えは最も適切なものを、それぞれA～Eの中から一つ選びなさい。問10は指示に従ってTかFを選びなさい。

People usually think of hospitals as being quite strict environments. They believe there is little room for loud laughter in the serious business of making people well. Imagine entering a hospital and seeing a group of very sick patients, some in wheelchairs, laughing as hard as they can. This is precisely what you can see in hospitals around the world, in such diverse locations as India, Israel, Malaysia, the UK, and the USA. Laughter is being prescribed as good medicine.

The origin of laughter therapy is somewhat unexpected. It started with the American writer Norman Cousins' book, *Anatomy of an Illness as Perceived by the Patient*. Cousins found from his personal experience that 10 minutes of watching TV comedy allowed him two hours of pain-free sleep. Cousins' description of this in his book, which became hugely popular in the 1980s, was new and sensational for people to talk about. Following this groundbreaking book, a large amount of research began on the effects of emotion on health.

Since then, laughter therapy has been popularized and expanded. Inspired in part by Cousins' book, Dr. Madan Kataria introduced laughter yoga in Mumbai, India, in 1995. This form of yoga is based on the concept that a pretend laugh is just as good as a real laugh. It has proven very popular and has rapidly spread beyond Mumbai. [ 1 ], laughter therapy clubs now cover the Indian subcontinent, and laughter therapy is practiced in over 70 countries around the world.

Supporters of laughter therapy believe that it helps the body in many ways. The aims of therapy are to temporarily help the patients forget they are sick while giving their lungs and muscles an alternative way to exercise. Many medical practitioners also believe that laughter may increase the speed of recovery. The secret healing property of laughter is thought to be its ability to make the patient relax: the muscles relax, the patient's mind moves away from negative thoughts of pain, and endorphins<sup>\*1</sup> are released into the brain. The body, in this state, is better positioned to heal.

However, the science behind the benefits of laughter is less well understood. It seems that laughter does trigger changes in the body. Some studies have shown that humor can lead to an increase in antibodies<sup>\*2</sup> that fight infection and boost the immune system<sup>\*3</sup>. Other studies indicate that laughter may help control blood sugar levels among diabetics<sup>\*4</sup> and help blood flow through the relaxation of blood vessels. Researchers are less sure, however, if it is actually the physical act of laughing that creates the health benefits or the mental activity of processing humor. Furthermore, it is unclear how laughter compares to other vocal acts such as shouting. It is recognized that some effect is taking place, but what? The proof that science demands is still missing.

While not everyone may agree that laughter is an effective cure for disease, it is difficult to see how bringing a little fun into a patient's life is a bad thing. Since laughter research is still in its relatively early stages, it is quite likely we shall see more variations on this therapy in the years ahead.

\*1 endorphin エンドルフィン(鎮痛作用がある神経伝達物質)

\*2 antibody 抗体

\*3 immune system 免疫システム

\*4 diabetic 糖尿病患者

問1 The purpose of the second paragraph is to explain \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. who Norman Cousins was
- イ. what Norman Cousins watched on TV
- ウ. when laughter is most helpful and appropriate
- エ. how the idea of laughter therapy began

問2 The main idea of the third paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. Dr. Kataria is a famous yoga instructor
- イ. laughing for health is now global
- ウ. India is famous for yoga
- エ. real laughter is important

問3 The purpose of the fourth paragraph is to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. the importance of exercise
- イ. that patients can be forgetful
- ウ. the health benefits of laughing
- エ. that pain is temporary

問4 In the second paragraph, the word \_\_\_\_\_ best replaces the term “groundbreaking.”

- ア. innovative      イ. futuristic      ウ. ceremonial      エ. unusual

問5 In the last paragraph, “its” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. an effective cure
- イ. a patient's life
- ウ. laughter research
- エ. scientific proof

問6 Which word best replaces [ 1 ] in the passage?

- ア. Sadly      イ. However      ウ. In fact      エ. In contrast

問7 In which of the following ways is laughter **NOT** mentioned as helping the body?

- ア. fighting disease      イ. improving blood circulation
- ウ. increasing body flexibility      エ. relaxing muscles

問8 What can be understood from the fifth paragraph?

- ア. Loud laughter can cause pain.
- イ. More laughter research is needed.
- ウ. People do not heal well without medicine.
- エ. The body will become diseased without laughter.

問9 Which is the best title for this passage?

- ア. The Way to Start a New Therapy
- イ. Fun Exercises Around the World
- ウ. The History of Yoga
- エ. A Healthy Laugh

問10 Based on the passage, which of the following is true or false? Mark "T" if the answer is true, and mark "F" if the answer is false.

1. Hospitals do not allow laughing patients.
2. Ten minutes of watching TV comedy provided Cousins two hours of sleep without pain.
3. Many doctors and nurses think that laughter may help patients heal more quickly.
4. Laughing is known to have the same effects as shouting.
5. New kinds of laughter therapy are probable.

2

次の1～10の英文の空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

1. The pants you bought for him ( ) look good.

ア. don't      イ. doesn't      ウ. aren't      エ. isn't

2. If I had been hungry, I ( ) something.

ア. eat      イ. ate      ウ. will have eaten      エ. would have eaten

3. That book is mainly for people ( ) first languages are not English.

ア. who      イ. whose      ウ. them      エ. their

4. In 1871, a reporter asked the famous Dr. Livingstone what ( ) doing in Africa.

ア. had he      イ. did he      ウ. he would      エ. he was

6. The chancellor announced today that the new library ( ) in three months.

ア. will have built      イ. is building      ウ. will be built      エ. was building

7. Much of the castle ( ) in the 16th century.

ア. destroyed      イ. was destroyed      ウ. has destroyed      エ. destroys

8. ( ) exactly what she wanted to buy, she didn't spend much time shopping.

ア. Know      イ. Knows      ウ. To knowing      エ. Knowing

9. I was really feeling tired ( ) the movie started.

ア. who      イ. when      ウ. what      エ. how

10. All the members shook hands ( ) the end of the meeting.

ア. at      イ. in      ウ. off      エ. out

Tom: Did you hear that someone brought his pet snake along on a campus tour last weekend? He was carrying it around the whole time. When they returned to the admissions office, the snake got loose and disappeared.

Linda: Unbelievable! Bring a snake on the tour?! How did it end?

Tom: They looked around for hours but couldn't find it anywhere. It was finally found in the dean's office.

Linda: Wow! She really hates animals. She must have been furious.

Tom: So you'd think, but she came out of her office with a smile, holding and petting the snake. She gave it back and said she'd like more free thinkers like him around, people not afraid to do things differently.

Linda: Or maybe she's just happy to have a lot fewer mice in that old building.

5. Linda most likely says, "Unbelievable!" because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. looking for a snake in the dean's office is not allowed
- イ. she does not believe the story about the snake
- ウ. she is happy that the snake got loose
- エ. taking a snake on a campus tour is not appropriate

6. The sentence, "She must have been furious," means that the dean \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. wanted to smile
- イ. wanted to talk
- ウ. was probably embarrassed
- エ. was probably angry

7. If the dean believes free thinkers are desirable, then she would probably like students on campus who \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. do not just follow everyone else
- イ. do not own any pets
- ウ. behave according to strict rules
- エ. accept everything they are told

8. The situation most likely happened at \_\_\_\_\_.

- ア. a factory
- イ. a college
- ウ. a company headquarters
- エ. an elementary school

- 5** 次の問1～4の英文を読み、話の流れに沿って意味が通るように並べ替えた場合、最も適切なものはどれか。それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

- 問1 1. Yesterday, I started at a private university.  
2. But for now, I am focusing on my classes.  
3. After graduating, I will work for my family business.  
4. Before that, I had attended a public high school.

ア. 4 → 1 → 2 → 3      イ. 1 → 4 → 3 → 2  
ウ. 4 → 3 → 1 → 2      エ. 1 → 2 → 4 → 3

- 問2 1. However, compared to water, tea is not quite as good.  
2. Although having said that, I do like all three.  
3. Thus in my opinion, water is the best drink.  
4. In comparison to coffee, I think tea is a better choice.

ア. 4 → 1 → 3 → 2      イ. 3 → 4 → 1 → 2  
ウ. 4 → 3 → 1 → 2      エ. 3 → 1 → 2 → 4

- 問3 1. It is possible to calculate how many words are in a newspaper article.  
2. That program will change the scanned image to individual words.  
3. Then any word-processing software can tell you how many individual words there are.  
4. You must first scan the article with special software on your computer.

ア. 1 → 2 → 3 → 4      イ. 2 → 4 → 1 → 3  
ウ. 1 → 4 → 2 → 3      エ. 2 → 1 → 4 → 3

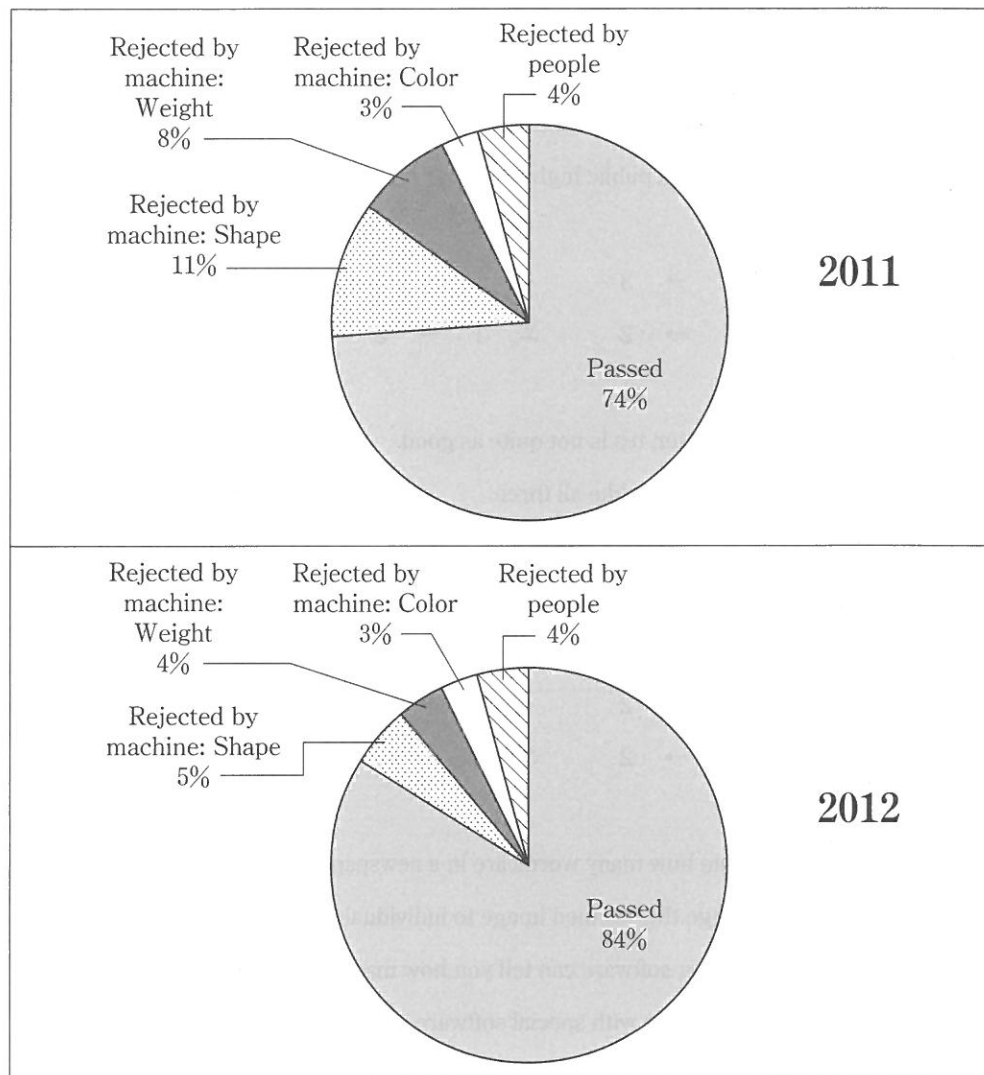
- 問4 1. More recently, the Red Cross started using them in the late 1800s, but still mainly around war zones.  
2. Several decades later, ambulances were first introduced in cities.  
3. A kind of ambulance was used by armies as early as 1,100 years ago.  
4. However, they only became common in urban areas after they became motorized.

ア. 3 → 2 → 4 → 1      イ. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4  
ウ. 3 → 1 → 2 → 4      エ. 2 → 3 → 1 → 4

6

次のグラフを見て、英文の空所( 1 )～( 4 )に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から一つ選びなさい。

### Quality Control at Ace Candy Company



—— 上記のグラフは架空のものです ——

Ace Candy Company has two main steps to its quality control: candy is checked first by machine and next by people. These pie charts show the results of candy ( 1 ) in 2011 and 2012 at Ace Candy Company. After 2011, a new candy machine was used at the factory, which resulted in important changes to quality results. For example, the pass rate in 2012, compared to 2011, was ( 2 ) percentage points. This improvement in the rejection rate for ( 3 ) can be attributed to the new machine. Rejections by people ( 4 ).

- (1) ア. sales      イ. imported      ウ. consumed      エ. inspections  
 (2) ア. higher by six      イ. higher by ten      ウ. lower by six      エ. lower by ten  
 (3) ア. both color and shape      イ. both shape and weight      ウ. weight and by people      エ. color and by people  
 (4) ア. halved      イ. fluctuated      ウ. doubled      エ. stayed the same



7

次の英文を読み、下線部(1)と(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

The giant panda is a large, black-and-white bear-like mammal, whose diet is 99% bamboo, and which is native to west and southwest China. It has been widely recognized as China's national emblem. In fact, the panda was used as one of the five mascots of the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing. It was also the panda bears which served as a symbol of Chinese-Japanese friendship when the Ueno Zoological Gardens welcomed Kan Kan and Ran Ran in 1972. However, the  
(1)  
panda is now on the endangered species list due to farming, the clearing of forests, and other development. According to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the most recent full panda census of 2004 estimated that there were just 1,600 pandas alive in the wild. Consequently, great on-going efforts, coordinated by the Chinese government, have been made to  
(2)  
preserve their native habitats.

8

次の文の下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳しなさい。

Mt. Fuji, geisha, and ninja are no longer the main symbols of Japanese culture, as they were in the past. Instead, Japan seems to have become a cultural superpower of pop music, animation, and cuisine, in addition to consumer electronics and architecture. In fact, 日本は現在 1980 年代に持っていた大きな経済力に匹敵するほどの文化的影響力  
(1)  
を獲得している。 This recent phenomenon is called "Cool Japan." In 2011, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) started to promote industries under the concept of Cool Japan. 日本政府は海外市場における製造、食  
(2)  
料品、ファッションの拡張を手助けするように努めている。