

2016 年度入学試験問題(後期)

英 語 (問 題)

注 意

- 1) 英語の問題冊子は 12 ページあり，問題は 5 問である。白紙・空白の部分は下書きに使用してよい。
- 2) 別に解答用紙 1 枚があり，解答はすべてこの解答用紙の指定欄に記入すること。指定欄以外への記入はすべて無効である。
- 3) 解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入せよ。氏名を記入してはならない。また，*印の欄には何も記入してはならない。
- 4) 問題冊子，解答用紙とともに持ち出してはならない。
- 5) 途中退場または試験終了時には，解答が他の受験生の目に触れないよう，解答用紙の上に問題冊子を重ねるなど十分配慮の上，監督者の許可を得た後に退出しなさい。

I

Fill in the blanks below with the most suitable English word so that each pair of the following Japanese sentences and their English equivalents represents the same meaning.

Notes: If a certain letter is written in parentheses, the answer starts with that particular letter.

1 健康に注意しなかったので、彼女は病気になった。

Not () careful of her health, she fell ill.

2 その小児科の医師は過酷な仕事量を負担させられている。

The pediatric doctor is burdened (w) a heavy workload.

3 医者は彼に禁煙するように言い、彼はその助言に従った。

He (f) the doctor's advice to stop smoking.

4 悲しい経験を味わって初めて文学で読んだことが心に思い当たる。

Passages in literature will come (h) to your heart through sad experiences.

5 抜き打ち試験は不意にくるからなおさら恐ろしい。

Surprise tests are all the () frightening because they are unexpected.

III

Select the most suitable equivalent of each of the following proverbs from the choices that follow and answer by the letter 'A' through 'J'.

- 1 Where there is a will, there is a way.
- 2 The shortest way round is the longest way home.
- 3 No pain, no gain.
- 4 It is no use crying over spilt milk.
- 5 Let sleeping dogs lie.
- 6 After a storm comes a calm.
- 7 Garbage in, garbage out.
- 8 Distance lends enchantment to the view.
- 9 Many hands make light work.
- 10 There is a tide in the affairs of men.

- A. Ask a silly question and you get a silly answer.
- B. Everything is good in its season.
- C. Faith will move mountains.
- D. Far from Jupiter, far from thunder.
- E. Friendship cemented by quarrels.
- F. Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains.
- G. He who would climb the ladder must begin at the bottom.
- H. The bigger, the better.
- I. The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.
- J. What is done cannot be undone.

IV

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

French lawmakers' move to ban ultra-skinny models is the right mission, but the wrong approach, say advocates in the fight against eating disorders.

France's lower house of parliament Friday passed a measure that would forbid anyone with a body mass index (BMI) below a certain level to work as a model. "In the bill, I suggest that from now on, a model must go through a medical visit before she is hired, which would evaluate the body mass index, which is calculated by dividing the weight over the height squared," said ^①Olivier Veran, the Socialist parliament member behind the legislation. "I suggest that the medical certificate for work ability cannot be delivered to people who are undernourished and who, therefore, are putting their life and health in danger," he said.

Fashion houses and modeling agencies could face a fine up to \$85,000 and six months in prison if they defy the ban and continue to employ models deemed too thin.

It is unclear what BMI would become the French standard. A similar measure regulating models in Israel mandates a BMI of 18.5 or higher. In 2006, Madrid Fashion Week organizers banned any model with a BMI below 18, after a 22-year-old model from Uruguay died of a heart attack attributed to anorexia.

More than a number

But Claire Mysko, Director of Programs for the U.S. National Eating Disorders Association, told VOA BMI is not an accurate measure of health. "Just because someone is at a very low BMI doesn't mean that they have an eating disorder, and just because someone's in the normal range or even in the high range of BMI doesn't mean that they don't have an eating disorder either," she said.

Mysko said the intentions behind such legislation are "good," but what is

^②

really needed is a holistic screening process that includes an assessment of attitudes and behaviors toward food, weight and body image. She said the National Eating Disorders Association wants to see models screened for eating disorders and is also pushing for tests to be carried out in schools. “I think it’s really important that we take eating disorders seriously,” she said. “I am happy to see worldwide that there is a shift in that direction. I think we just need to be very careful and look at the effectiveness of these solutions.”

It is a position echoed by Katrina Mason, Policy Director at the Washington, D.C.-based Eating Disorders Coalition, which advocates recognizing eating disorders as a public health priority. “We know that there are a lot of different factors, and just measuring BMI isn’t necessarily a good factor in determining whether someone is or is (③) having a disordered eating lifestyle,” she said. “I think we would say that there are other factors that should potentially be taken into account.”

A health initiative the Council of Fashion Designers of America formed in 2007 to address concerns about underweight models says it also does not recommend using BMI to determine whether a model should be allowed to work. “Eating disorders are emotional disorders that have psychological, behavioral, social, and physical manifestations of which body weight is only one,” reads a mission statement on the committee’s web page.

Public health effects

It is not just the health of the models that is at stake. The move to put limits on the fashion industry is part of a broader crackdown in France, where [④ : estimated / are / people / to / to / up / 40,000] be suffering from anorexia.

Earlier this week, French lawmakers approved a measure targeting websites that promote excessive thinness. Another amendment would require publications to let readers and viewers know when photos have been retouched.

Mason says models’ appearances and false advertising have “a profound

effect on body image dissatisfaction” with research showing media exposure can be a contributing factor to disordered eating.

Dr. Tania Heller, Medical Director of the Washington Center for Eating Disorders and Adolescent Obesity, said there has been much concern that the fashion industry has promoted “unhealthy and potentially dangerous behaviors.” “Young women, and sometimes men, may try to emulate these dangerously-thin models and view them (⑤) an ideal—one which is for the most part unrealistic,” she wrote in an email to VOA.

The National Eating Disorders Association, or NEDA, says 90 to 95 percent of anorexia sufferers are girls and women. In the U.S., an estimated 30 million people—20 million of them women—will struggle with an eating disorder at some point in their lives.

Dr. Heller said the move to put legislation in place that may prevent the promotion of unhealthy ideals is a step in the right direction. But NEDA programs director Mysko said screening is only one part of addressing the epidemic. “We want to make sure that once we identify that there is a problem, that people actually have good places to go to get specialized treatment.”

(Voice of America, April 3, 2015. “Banning Too-Thin Models: Right Move, Wrong Approach, Say Experts” by Alex Villarreal)

1 *In accordance with the passage, put the letter “O” if each of the following sentences is true, and “X” if it is not on your answer sheet.*

- (1) In France, if a model continues to work against the BMI regulation, the model him/herself would be fined or imprisoned, too.
- (2) The French models’ criterion value of their BMI is going to be 18.
- (3) Some specialists say that there is no absolute correlation between BMI and eating disorders.

- (4) Some specialists argue that the BMI regulation should be abolished and that we should only conduct the test measuring the models' way of thinking toward food and body weight.
- (5) From now on, the advertisement featuring modified pictures of models without notice will be banned in France.
- (6) According to some research, it is due to mass media that people have lost their confidence in their body shape.
- (7) In the United States, men are twice as likely as women to suffer from eating disorders over their lifetime.
- (8) Some specialists believe that it is also important for people suffering from eating disorders to be informed about where to go to be treated.

2 *Translate the underlined section marked ① into Japanese.*

3 *Translate the underlined word marked ② into Japanese.*

4 *Fill in the blanks marked ③ and ⑤ with the most suitable English word to complete each sentence.*

5 *Rearrange the words in the bracket marked ④ to make a correct sentence.*

*On your answer sheet, write the word which comes to the * position below.*

[④ : estimated / are / people / to / to / up / 40,000]

[_____ * _____]

V

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

As adults age, vision deteriorates. One common type of decline is in contrast sensitivity, the ability [① : dark / distinguish / gradations / light / of / to / to], making it possible to discern where one object ends and another begins.

When an older adult descends a flight of stairs, for example, she may not tell the edge of one step from (②), so she stumbles. At night, an older driver may squint to see the edge of white road stripes on blacktop. Caught in the glare of headlights, he swerves.

But new research suggests that contrast sensitivity can be improved with brain-training exercises. In a study published last month in *Psychological Science*, researchers at the University of California, Riverside, and Brown University showed that after just five sessions of behavioral exercises, the vision of 16 people in their 60s and 70s significantly improved.

After the training, the adults could make out edges far better. And when given a standard eye chart, a task that differed from the one they were trained on, they could correctly identify (③) letters.

“There’s an idea out there (④) everything falls apart as we get older, but even older brains are growing new cells,” said Allison B. Sekuler, a professor of psychology, neuroscience and behavior at McMaster University in Ontario, who was not involved in the new study. “You can teach an older brain new tricks.”

The training improved contrast sensitivity in 16 young adults in the study as well, although the older subjects showed greater gains. That is partly because the younger ones, college students, already had reasonably healthy vision and there was not as much room for improvement.

Before the training, the vision of each adult, young and older, was assessed. The exercises were fine-tuned at the beginning for each individual so

researchers could measure improvements, said Dr. G. John Andersen, the project's senior adviser and a psychology professor at the University of California, Riverside.

During each session, the subjects watched 750 striped images that were rapidly presented on a computer screen with (⑧) changes in the visual "noise" surrounding them — like snow on a television. The viewer indicated whether the images were rotating clockwise or (⑩). The subject would hear a beep for every correct response.

Each session took an hour and a half. The exercises were taxing, although the subjects took frequent breaks. But after five sessions, the subjects had learned to home in more precisely (⑪) the images and to filter out the distracting visual noise. After the training, the older adults performed as well as those 40 years younger, before their own training.

The older participants were also better able to make out letters on an eye chart at reading distance, [⑫ : although / away / feet / not / one / 10]. The younger students were better able to see the distant eye chart, but not the closer one.

"We think that a behavioral intervention where learning is going (⑬) changes brain structure in older adults," Dr. Andersen said.

In the absence of a disease like glaucoma or changes in the retina and optic nerve, contrast sensitivity is processed by the brain's visual cortex. This study suggests that certain areas of the brain can be strengthened. "It means the visual system has a high degree of plasticity, even in old age," Dr. Andersen said. ⑭

Dr. Andersen and his colleagues, including Denton DeLoss, a graduate student and the paper's lead author, say they do not know (⑮) the effects of this modest intervention will last. But an earlier study in which older adults received training to sharpen their ability to discern texture showed that the improvement was sustained for at least three months.

Dr. Andersen said that as people aged, the random firing of neurons in the brain's visual system increased, creating a kind of internal noise. At the same time, the aging brain struggles harder with (⑩) visual noise, such as snowflakes in a blizzard that obscure words on a road sign.

The latest study's exercises were designed to train adults to filter such (⑪) visual noise so they could better discern edges of contrast. "It's possible that the brain might simultaneously have been trained to reduce internalized noise," Dr. Andersen said.

Researchers are increasingly focused on perceptual learning, the brain's ability to discriminate among stimuli—training the ear, for example, to distinguish between Shostakovich and Bartok; or the palate to discern a cabernet sauvignon from a pinot noir. There is also much research on the aging brain. But until now, few scientists have thought to examine the possibilities for improving perceptual learning in older adults. "These researchers are leading the charge," Dr. Sekuler said.

(NEW YORK TIMES, April 6, 2015. "Focusing the Brain on Better Vision" by Jan Hoffman)

1 *Rearrange the words in the brackets marked ① and ⑫ to make correct sentences. On your answer sheet, write the word which comes to the * positions below.*

[① : dark / distinguish / gradations / light / of / to / to]

[_____ * _____]

[⑫ : although / away / feet / not / one / 10]

[_____ * _____]

2 *Fill in the blanks marked ② and ⑬ with the most suitable two English words to complete the sentence.*

3 Select the best word to fill in the blanks marked ③ and ⑨ from the choices below.

clear great long more precise skillfully subtle tremendous

4 Fill in the blanks marked ④ and ⑩ with the most suitable English word to complete each sentence.

5 Fill in the blanks marked ⑪ and ⑬ with the same English word. Also, fill in the blanks marked ⑯ and ⑰ with the same English word.

6 Translate the underlined words and phrases marked ⑤, ⑥, ⑦, ⑧ and ⑭ into Japanese.