医学部予備校アイメディカ
正月特訓・直前合宿

正月特訓

医学部予備校アイメディカでは入試直前対策、年末年始スペシャルとして12月31日～1月1日、2日の3日間、2018年度入試医学部合格を目指すみなさまを対象に正月特訓をいたします。集団と個別を組み合わせて最高の効率、パフォーマンスを狙います。

日　程	12 月 31 日、1 月 1 日、2 日 (3 日間連続で通学していただきます)
時　間	A. 9：30 ～ 16：30　B. 13：00 ～ 21：00　C. 9：30 ～ 21：00 ※いずれか 1 つお選びください。応相談。
教　科	数学・化学・英語・生物・物理 ※その他教科も対応可。ご相談ください。
場　所	医学部受験予備校アイメディカ 渋谷本校舎
メイン講師	数学科主任：金田講師　英語科・直前対策：佐野祐子講師、他

直前合宿

12 月 20 日～ 12 月 26 日のおよそ一週間、2018 年度入試で医学部合格を目指す受験生を対象に『めざせ完全合格！ 直前合宿』を開講します！計画的な勉強、仕上げは合格への重要な要素です。集団と個別を組み合わせることで効率を高め、直前期の学力アップを狙います。今のうちから強化したい科目や項目をぜひご相談ください。詳細についてはお問い合わせください。

申し込み・詳細について

電話、メールにてお気軽にお問い合わせください。

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医学部予備校アイメディカ
大学別直前対策（個別授業）

大学別直前対策

入試本番まで残りわずかとなりました。

大学受験の中でも最難関の医学部を目指すみなさんにとって、限られた時間の中で合格を勝ち取るために、志望校の出題傾向をしっかりと把握し、その対策を効率よく行うことが必要不可欠です。

＜大学別直前対策＞では、各教科1回（120分）の授業で受験校の出題傾向や最新の入試問題の演習と攻略法、受験までの勉強法などをプロ講師がマンツーマンで指導・解説します。

対象大学

国立・公立・私立大学の医学部　※他学部をご希望の場合はご相談ください。

対象教科

英語・数学・物理・化学・生物・現代文・古文・漢文・日本史・世界史・倫理・政治経済・地理
※各科目1回のみの受講となります。追加をご希望の場合はご相談ください。
※対象となる大学は、1大学とさせていただきます。複数の大学を希望される場合はご相談ください。

授業内容

1対1の個別授業で受験大学の出題傾向を解説し、本人の学力に合わせた攻略法や過去問・類題などを使った演習と対策授業を実施します。各教科1回120分です。また集団での直前講習も行っております。

授業日程

受講可能な日程をお伺いした上で、調整させていただきます。
※授業設定に数日いただく場合がございます。予めご了承ください。

実施期間

10月下旬～受験終了まで

申し込み・詳細について

電話、メールにてお気軽にお問い合わせください。

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受験番号					氏名	

2016年度

英　　語

注　意　事　項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで，この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は15頁ある。試験開始後，頁の落丁・乱丁及び印刷不鮮明，また解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は，手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. **監督者の指示にしたがって解答用紙の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し，マークせよ。**

① **受験番号欄**

受験番号を4ケタで記入し，さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する4ケタをマークせよ。　（例）受験番号0025番→ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | と記入。

② **氏名欄　氏名・フリガナを記入せよ。**

4. 受験番号が**正しくマークされていない場合は，採点できないことがある。**
5. 解答は，解答用紙の**解答欄にＨＢ鉛筆**で正確に**マークせよ。**

例えば | 30 | と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は，次の(例)のように**解答番号30の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークせよ。薄いもの，不完全なものは解答したことにはならない。**

(例)

解答番号	解　　答　　欄
30	① ② ③ ● ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

6. 解答を**修正**する場合は必ず「消しゴム」で**あとが残らないように**完全に消すこと。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり， のような消し方などをした場合は，**修正**したことにならない。
7. 解答をそれぞれの問題に指定された数と異なる数を**マーク**した場合は**無解答**とする。
8. 問題冊子の余白等は，適宜利用してよいが，どの頁も切り離してはならない。
9. 試験終了後，**問題冊子**および**解答用紙**を**机上**に置き，試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

第１問　次の［ 1 ］～［ 5 ］の各群の単語①～⑤のうちから，下線部の発音が冒頭に示された単語の下線部と同じであるものを１つずつ選びなさい。

［ 1 ］

owe　① cost　② crouch　③ flour　④ ghost　⑤ ought

［ 2 ］

gigantic　① amazing　② distinguish　③ examine　④ injured　⑤ possess

［ 3 ］

worship　① broadcast　② corporation　③ purple　④ source　⑤ warning

［ 4 ］

issue　① dazzling　② deficiency　③ eccentric　④ fascinate　⑤ persuade

［ 5 ］

theme　① authority　② breathe　③ clothes　④ smooth　⑤ though

第２問 次のａ～ｅの各英文の空欄 [6] ～ [10] に入れるのに最も適当なものを，それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから１つずつ選びなさい。

ａ．Kumiko knows that her father will not allow her to go to Europe with her friends, but she is determined to [6] .

① give herself up　② look through him　③ put him up
④ show herself off　⑤ talk him into it

ｂ．When Carole came home, she found her husband [7] on the floor, unconscious.

① layed　② laying　③ lie
④ lied　⑤ lying

ｃ．Jim said he wasn't in the office that day, but he was seen by many people [8] the office.

① enter　② in entering　③ to enter
④ when to enter　⑤ when he enter

ｄ．I'm sorry, but you'll have to pay a fine. You [9] those books back to the library last week.

① had better bring　② had better not bring
③ ought to bring　④ ought to be bringing
⑤ ought to have brought

ｅ．James liked his classes in high school, but he enjoyed his art class [10] .

① all over　② at the most　③ highly likely
④ in particular　⑤ on the whole

第３問　次のａ～ｅの各英文の空欄を，それぞれ下の①～⑥の語または語句で埋めて最適な英文にするとき，［ 11 ］～［ 20 ］に入る語または語句を示しなさい。

a．The Prime Minister told the press that the government would _____ ［ 11 ］ for _____ _____ ［ 12 ］ _____.

① find jobs　② help　③ those
④ want to　⑤ who　⑥ work

b．The old man was ［ 13 ］ _____ _____ ［ 14 ］ _____ when it came _____.

① able　② the better　③ his wife
④ of　⑤ to arguments　⑥ to get

c．Some people can make _____ ［ 15 ］ _____ _____ ［ 16 ］ _____ can in a lifetime.

① in three years　② money　③ more
④ most　⑤ people　⑥ than

d．In this city, buildings that _____ ［ 17 ］ _____ _____ ［ 18 ］ _____ the earthquake.

① constructed　② materials　③ more substantial
④ of　⑤ survived　⑥ were

e．Some universities have their students _____ ［ 19 ］ _____ _____ ［ 20 ］ _____ and talk with current students.

① from　② graduated　③ the high schools
④ they　⑤ to meet　⑥ visit

第４問　次の英文を読み，下記の問いに答えなさい。

注：gerotranscendence：老年的超越　／　respondents：回答者

Aging — no one can avoid it. A recent survey of people aged over 100 has found that people beyond 85 can increase their sense of happiness by accepting aging and fulfilling their inner contentment, even as the body's functions decline and [21]. Called "gerotranscendence," this approach is drawing increasing attention.

"I want to live naturally. Nature is the way. I would remember and then forget things, over and over again, and now I seem to forget things [22]. I don't want to get older, but it's all part of nature."

So said Jiroemon Kimura of Tango, Kyoto Prefecture, at the time the world's oldest man, emphasizing the importance of a "natural attitude" as [23]. Kimura died in June last year at the age of 116.

"Thank you. I continue to breathe thanks to everyone's support." Even in advanced age, Kimura always had a good sense of humor and didn't forget to express his gratitude to [24]. When he was in high spirits, he would entertain listeners with his skills in English, saying, "Thank you very much!"

Nobuyoshi Hirose of Keio University, who conducted the survey of more than 800 people over age 100, said: "Many of the [　ニ　] maintain a feeling of gratitude, are always positive and accept the process of aging as natural. Mr. Kimura was the epitome of that idea."

This phenomenon — in which the aged are freed from a strictly rational, self-centered viewpoint, and feel connected with nature and come to accept aging — was named "gerotranscendence" by Swedish sociologist Lars Tornstam, who said it leads to feelings of well-being イ for the elderly.

A survey was conducted by the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology to gauge degrees of gerotranscendence through 27 questions, asking whether

participants agreed with statements such as "I feel grateful to others," "I don't mind being alone," "My life has been meaningful," and "I'm not troubled over small things anymore." There were 2,200 participants in the survey, [25].

The older the respondents, [26], the survey found. Also, women were found to have higher levels of gerotranscendence, irrespective of physical health.

Those who agreed with statements like "I can focus on the positive aspects of being alone," "I'm not vain," and "I don't try too hard" were able to maintain higher levels of happiness despite [27].

"The personalities of the respondents partially influenced the survey results," Masui said. "But perhaps 'gerotranscendence' is a psychological process that all elderly people experience, and it may serve as preparation for accepting the reality of aging."

Until now, mainstream thinking mainly in the United States and Europe has been that maintaining one's health and continuing to make social [亦] would lead to happiness in old age.

However, Masui said, "Isn't the happiness of a healthy person in their 60s or 70s different from [28] in their 80s and 90s?"

"With the increasing number of elderly people [29], it's important not to impress on parents in their 90s that they have to be 'active' all their life and make them try too hard. It's also important to give them time to think deeply and collect their thoughts," Masui said.

The surveys by Hirose and Masui described a number of episodes that hint at gerotranscendence.

A 105-year-old woman in Tokyo required nursing care, but she identified her own role and value in society, saying she would become a companion to her daughter. A 113-year-old woman in Hiroshima said: "Aging is a natural thing. I see no point in [30] than when I was younger."

A 108-year-old woman in Okayama said, "Children have their own ways of thinking about what happiness is, just as parents have what makes them happy."

And a 111-year-old woman from Tokyo said, "Even if something might worry me or be [　へ　], I pay no attention to it."

(*The Japan News*, November 22, 2014) 〔一部改変〕

A．本文中の [21] ～ [30] に入る最も適当な語句を下の①～⑱の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

① all in their 70s to 90s
② asked for help at night
③ even more
④ the faster it transformed to an aged society
⑤ the higher the level of gerotranscendence
⑥ in addition to the reported conditions
⑦ pointing out that a daily visit was necessary
⑧ promoting commercial activity
⑨ the secret to long life
⑩ social connections fade
⑪ taking care of other elderly people
⑫ that of a person
⑬ those around him
⑭ those who were standing up and sitting down repeatedly
⑮ weakened body functions
⑯ whether it matters or not
⑰ wondering whether I am happier
⑱ yet to come

B．本文中の下線部イ～ハの語に意味が最も近いものを，それぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

イ 31

① compassion　② excitement
③ happiness　④ loneliness

ロ 32

① too anxious　② too desperate
③ too proud　④ too timid

ハ 33

① characters　② moods
③ prejudices　④ tempers

C．本文中の[ニ]～[ヘ]に入る，最も適当な語を，それぞれ下の①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

[ニ] 34

① consumers　② monitors
③ observers　④ subjects

[ホ] 35

① advancement　② contributions
③ demand　④ offer

[ヘ] 36

① by my head　② cross my heart
③ on my mind　④ to my sense

D．本文の内容と合っていないと思われる文章を下の①～⑥から３つ選びなさい。

37

① Despite the decline in their physical functions, the aged can feel a sense of contentment with the strengthening of their social connections.

② Jiroemon Kimura emphasized that a "natural attitude" was vital for longevity.

③ Jiroemon Kimura was the perfect example of this phenomenon called "gerotranscendence."

④ The term "gerotranscendence" was coined by a Swedish sociologist who was amazed to see how well Japanese old people deal with aging.

⑤ "Gerotranscendence" is a physical process that all elderly people experience.

⑥ In the Western World, it has been thought to be desirable for the elderly to stay healthy and do some good for society.

第5問 次の文章の内容と合っていると思われるものを，下に示した①～㉜のなかから8つ選びなさい。ただし，解答の順序は問いませんが，同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。 [38] ～ [45]

注：Center for Biological Diversity：生物多様性センター
United States Fish and Wildlife Service：合衆国魚類野生生物局
Endangered Species Act：絶滅危惧種保護法
poaching：密猟 ／ habitat：生息地
International Union for Conservation of Nature：国際自然保護連合
CITES：絶滅のおそれのある野生動植物の種の国際取引に関する条約(略称ワシントン条約)

More than two million years ago, mammoths and Asian elephants took different evolutionary paths — and around the same time, according to DNA research, so did their lumbering relatives in Africa. African elephants have long been thought of as a single species, but a critical mass of genetic studies now proves there are two.

You can tell the species — "forest" elephants and "savanna" elephants — are different just by looking at them carefully, but until 2010 there was no consensus on genetic evidence. Forest elephants are much smaller, weighing half what savanna elephants weigh, and evolved in Central and West Africa's rain forests; they have rounder ears than their cousins and straighter tusks. Savanna elephants, whose ears are more triangular and whose tusks are thick and curved, roam throughout the open, bushy terrain of other parts of the vast continent, from East Africa down to the south, where they're most abundant. The two species are about as distinct from each other, in genetic terms, as lions are from tigers.

Over the past decade a strong scientific consensus on the elephants' biology has emerged. So, in June, the Center for Biological Diversity, where I work, filed

a petition with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to reclassify African elephants as two separate species and protect them both as "endangered" under the federal Endangered Species Act.

It may seem odd that the United States gives any legal status at all to animals in other countries, but the truth is that American protection of "foreign" animals or plants under the powerful Endangered Species Act can bring actual benefits to those species, including preventing the animals' parts from being sold in the United States and providing funds for research and public education.

The question of one versus two species of African elephants is about life or death for these majestic, extraordinary creatures. Without elephants, Africa's landscape would be unrecognizable, yet these animals have fallen by the hundreds of thousands as a result of two enormous waves of poaching in this century — one in the 1970s and 1980s, the other, beginning around 2009, now underway. If the center's petition is granted, it could be a lifeline.

Here's how. Right now, the two elephant species are treated as one and protected under the Endangered Species Act only as "threatened" — a less protective status than "endangered." What "endangered" means for elephants, or any other animals or plants, is simple: There aren't many left, so the species is at risk of going extinct. Acknowledging the scientific fact that these are two different animals reveals the truly low numbers of each one. Instead of looking at about half a million individuals remaining in a species, we're likely looking at a maximum of 100,000 (and possibly as few as 50,000) forest elephants surviving in the world and an estimated 400,000 savanna elephants. It's important to understand, though, that the actual figures could be much lower, since elephants are notoriously hard to count.

Populations of both species are in free fall due to the brutal killing and butchering, for their tusks, of tens of thousands of elephants every year. The Central African forest elephants decreased by 62 percent in less than a decade,

because of a fatal mixture of illegal hunting, habitat loss and civil war, and are the more urgently at risk of the two. Savanna elephant populations have also significantly declined throughout their range, with particular devastation in Tanzania, where 109,000 elephants — one of the strongest populations of the species — dropped to about 43,000 in just five years, between 2009 and 2014.

If the United States recognizes and protects the two species, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and CITES, the treaty that regulates global trade in endangered wildlife, may follow suit, bringing new and urgently needed help to the highest-risk elephant populations.

An endangered listing would also tighten restrictions on the import, export and sale of ivory products to, from and in the United States. After China, the United States is the world's second-largest market for ivory, with the legal trade in old ivory being used as a cover for illegal trade in new ivory. Last month, a senior Chinese wildlife official promised to end the ivory trade if the United States does, too.

That means American action on reclassifying African elephants now could lead to a transformation of the way the planet's two largest economies — which also happen to be its two largest ivory consumers — are handling the crisis of the animals' slaughter.

We should act now, before it's too late.

(*International New York Times* [distributed with *The Japan Times*], July 27, 2015)

〔一部改変〕

38 ~ 45

① According to DNA research, mammoths and Asian elephants evolved differently unlike the African elephants.

② African elephants had long been regarded as a close relative to Asian elephants before recent genetic studies said it was not the case.

③ After ample genetic research, researchers today regard African elephants as two different specimens.

④ The difference between the two species of African elephants could be observed but until 2010 there was no conclusive genetic evidence.

⑤ Forest elephants mainly live, as their name suggests, in rain forests in Central and East Africa.

⑥ Savanna elephants are about twice as heavy as forest elephants, and have thick and straighter tusks.

⑦ Forest elephants and savanna elephants inhabit different parts of Africa; moreover the former live in a much wider area than the latter.

⑧ In genetic terms the two species of African elephants are more akin to lions than to tigers.

⑨ The Center for Biological Diversity along with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service petitioned to reclassify African elephants as two independent species.

⑩ The Center for Biological Diversity officially requested the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to regroup African elephants as two separate species in order to save them from extinction.

⑪ It seems quite natural that the United States provides legal status on foreign animals and plants.

⑫ Even if the United States decides to protect African elephants under its law, it could not have much effect as those elephants inhabit foreign countries which have their own jurisdictions.

⑬ The Endangered Species Act encouraged animal parts to be sold in the United States.

⑭ The Endangered Species Act is very powerful and will be able to do many things to help protect African elephants, one of which is to raise awareness of the crisis that the African elephants face.

⑮ To reclassify the African elephant species is, in a way, a matter of life or death for these creatures.

⑯ The numbers of African elephants have fallen drastically due to poaching as well as to climate change.

⑰ The elephants have undergone extensive poaching twice within the last 100 years; once during the 1970s and 1980s, and again, from 2009, which is now fairly controlled.

⑱ "Endangered" means that the species is abundant and is at a high risk of extinction.

⑲ Under the Endangered Species Act, when animals or plants are labeled "threatened", it means they are very scarce and in a more dangerous state than "endangered."

⑳ By reclassifying the elephants, we are also made to realize the low numbers for each species.

㉑ There are more savanna elephants than forest elephants in Africa and the sum total is about one million.

㉒ The estimated minimum number for savanna elephants is 100,000 and for forest elephants 400,000.

㉓ Nobody knows exactly how many elephants live in Africa except a rough estimate, because each country has its own way of counting elephants.

㉔ Of the two species, the Central African forest elephants have decreased by 62 percent in less than five years.

㉕ The author cites Tanzania as a country where savanna elephants have been more or less preserved.

㉖ According to the author, if the United States makes a move to protect the two species of African elephants it would encourage other international conservation groups to tackle the problem.

㉗ If the United States protects the two species of African elephants, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and CITES will not do likewise.

㉘ The endangered status would reduce restrictions on the illegal ivory trade.

㉙ China is the world's largest market for ivory, but a senior official said that they are ready to stop it if the United States does the same.

㉚ China used to be the world's biggest market for ivory, but not now.

㉛ A senior Chinese wildlife official said that they would put an end to the ivory trade if the United States acknowledges the two species of African elephant.

㉜ The author warns that the American reclassification of African elephants might stimulate the ivory market and cause the animals' slaughter.