

令和2年度 金沢医科大学医学部入学試験問題
一般入学試験（後期）【英語】

- 1 Read the passage below and answer the questions [1] - [11] about it. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

When we think of sport, we tend to think first of sports stars—the world-class athletes and professionals we see on television. It is easy to forget that sport is closely linked to everyday life for ordinary people as both [1] and participants. Many of us spend money on sporting gear, read newspapers and web pages on sport, go to sports games and competitions, join a gym, belong to sports clubs that double as community clubs [2] social networks are built, and spend a lot of time talking about sport with friends and colleagues.

Sport affects life for a <1> substantial proportion of the population. One way to begin to <2> grasp the scale of sport's influence is to look at some basic statistics. In 2011/12, some 95,000 people had their main job specifically in a sports and recreation occupation (e.g. as a coach, trainer or athlete). This figure excludes others such as cooks, cleaners, ticket collectors and bookmakers at sports and leisure locations—people working in the sports industries but not doing a specifically 'sporty' job. Some 2.3 million people volunteered in a sports and physical recreation environment. Australia exported \$285 million in sporting goods. Nearly 12 million Australians participated in sports and physical recreation in 2011/12.

Australian participation in various sports is shown in Table 1. [<3>] is the most popular activity for both genders, followed by [<4>]. Other activities such as cycling, [<5>] and swimming follow. It is notable that female participation in fitness activities is higher than that of men. This runs against prevalent mass media and popular culture images showing the fit male as [3] Australian. The truth would seem to be that women care more about exercise than men. It is also interesting to reflect that the activities that people do themselves often are not, as a general rule, the same as the ones that they pay to watch. People watch events that are expensive to participate in, are complex to organize, perhaps involve some physical risk, and require competent teams (e.g. rugby league, motor racing). By contrast, they tend to participate in activities that they can do by themselves <6> at the drop of a hat or that require only one or two other people to be available at the same moment in time. This reflects busy lifestyles and ordinary budgets. Soccer, tennis and cricket, it should [4], are minor exceptions to this rule—between 1 and 5 percent of Australians attend such sporting events and a roughly similar number participate in them.

Table 1: Participants in selected sports and physical recreation activities, by gender, 2011/12

Participation rates	Males (%)	Females (%)	Participation rates	Males (%)	Females (%)
① Cricket	3.0	0.2	⑤ Soccer	4.1	0.3
② Cycling	9.8	5.4	⑥ Swimming	7.5	8.0
③ Fitness workouts	15.1	19.1	⑦ Tennis	4.9	3.4
④ Running	8.7	6.4	⑧ Walking	16.5	30.4

1. For [1] - [4] in the passage, choose the most appropriate answer from each list.

1	① sponsors	② players	③ spectators	④ organizations	⑤ producers
2	① where	② when	③ which	④ to whom	⑤ of which
3	① mostly	② friendly	③ timely	④ typically	⑤ apparently
4	① note	② be noted	③ remember	④ be forgotten	⑤ never forget

2. For <1> substantial and <2> grasp, choose ONE answer that is closest in meaning from each list.

5	<1> <u>substantial</u>	① inferior	② satisfactory	③ complicated	④ underestimated	⑤ considerable
6	<2> <u>grasp</u>	① observe	② conduct	③ comprehend	④ hold onto	⑤ take over

3. For [<3>] - [<5>] in paragraph 3, use the data in Table 1 to choose the most appropriate answers from ① - ⑧.

7	[<3>]
8	[<4>]
9	[<5>]

4. [10] What does <6> at the drop of a hat mean in this context? Choose ONE answer.

① easily	② frankly	③ by chance
④ in casual clothes	⑤ without appointment	⑥ without a helmet

5. [11] Approximately how many people are working in the sports industry in Australia? Choose ONE answer.

① almost 95,000	② more than 95,000	③ about 2.3 million
④ just under 12 million	⑤ around 12 million	

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- 2 Read the passage below and answer the questions 12 - 18 about it. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

Dust is usually a subtle problem for most city residents, a reminder of neglect and lazy housekeeping. Living in islands of asphalt and concrete, most urban residents see little bare soil, let alone clouds of blowing dust in the sky. Yet in late spring of 1934, a massive dust storm covered the U.S. cities of Chicago and New York in a dark fog 12 before by their residents. People choked on the dust, and it burned their eyes. Twelve million tons of dust fell on Chicago—4 pounds for each resident—and an estimated 350 million tons of dust were carried by the storm to the Atlantic Ocean. As frightening as this event was to city residents, farmers in the southern Great Plains had suffered through multiple years of frequent severe dust storms throughout the 1930s. During this period, many people in that region, known as the Dust Bowl, suffered from an often fatal dust-induced pneumonia similar to the black lung disease that was killing coal miners.

Beijing, China, has experienced similar dust storms since the mid-1990s, associated with widespread storms that 13 China, South Korea, and Japan. An April 2006 storm dropped more than 300,000 tons of dust on Beijing. Residents were encouraged to stay indoors to avoid breathing in the dust and getting it in their eyes. Many of those brave enough to venture out wore surgical face masks to protect their lungs. Some residents lined their windows and doors with rags in an attempt to keep the dust out of their houses and apartments. More intense and frequent dust storms have occurred in the Middle East in the past decade. One storm in August 2015 was so bad that ports and airports throughout the region had to close. The dust was 14 responsible for several deaths and thousands of injuries.

Large dust storms in urban areas are perceived as rare events, potentially linked to unsustainable land use practices such as overeating of grass by cattle or farming on marginal lands*. In the examples mentioned above, farming and cattle feeding on grass in dry areas had increased prior to the dust storms. There is evidence, however, that massive dust storms occur at regular, but infrequent, intervals regardless of human activities, moving large amounts of soil across whole continents. Over the past century, these events have been associated with prolonged droughts and water shortages. The urban dust storms in the United States during the 1930s were associated with a decade-long water shortage in the Dust Bowl. Similarly, the Beijing dust storms of the past two decades have been associated with water shortages in Mongolia. The climate change and diversion of rivers for agriculture are claimed to have been the primary cause of the increase in the Middle East dust storm frequency.

<< ① >> Dust in the atmosphere is made up of soil particles blown from regions that lack vegetative cover to protect their soils from the wind. << ② >> Soils are important as sources of nutrients, determinants of moisture availability on earth, and habitat for organisms. << ③ >> How widespread are these ecological effects? << ④ >> What role have humans played in the dust storms of the past century? << ⑤ >> The movement of dust is an important component in the movement of elements at the global scale. << ⑥ >>

<<NOTES*>>

marginal lands = lands that have little or no potential for profit (such as poor soil)

1. For 12 - 14 in the passage, choose the most appropriate answer from each list.

12	① have never seen	② had never seen	③ never be seen	④ never saw	⑤ never seen
13	① run	② swing	③ attract	④ break	⑤ affect
14	① said	② blamed	③ taken	④ held	⑤ played

2. 15 The following sentence was taken from the passage. Which location was it taken from? Choose ONE answer from << ① >> - << ⑥ >>.

<< Therefore, the redistribution of soils from one area to another has the potential to cause ecological change. >>

3. 16 What does the author say about the dust storm in Chicago? Choose ONE answer.

- ① Most residents in the city remove house dust through regular housecleaning.
- ② There is not much uncovered soil in Chicago, so dust storms are infrequent.
- ③ A lot of the 350 million tons of dust fell on Chicago, and the rest fell in the ocean.
- ④ The dust storm was a very scary experience for the residents of the city.
- ⑤ The dust caused many urban residents to die of a dust-induced lung disease.

4. 17 What does the author NOT mention Beijing residents did during the 2006 dust storm? Choose TWO answers.

- ① They remained inside their homes.
- ② They used masks if they went outside.
- ③ They wore glasses to keep the dust out of their eyes.
- ④ They sealed up the gaps around doors and windows.
- ⑤ They closed ports and airports.

5. 18 What does the author suggest as the most likely cause of the dust storms in the U.S. and China? Choose ONE answer.

- ① farming on dry land
- ② cattle feeding
- ③ human activities
- ④ water shortages
- ⑤ weather forecasts

- 3 Read the passage below and answer the questions [19] - [32] about it. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

The engineering design process <1> calls for the testing and evaluating of the design proposal using design specifications. Some of the design specifications will be concerned with mechanical, <2> electronic, or other operational capabilities, but most designs must also be evaluated against human factors principles. The following section shows how a new product or an existing product can be evaluated for the safe and productive use by an intended audience.

COMPUTER WORKSTATION

The computer is a very important tool used by millions of people daily. [22] the common view may be that the computer is a very safe tool to use, businesses and the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration are concerned about the growing number of health-related issues. Of increasing concern are the number of teenagers and younger children who are developing computer-related <3> injuries such as eye strain, wrist injuries, and neck stiffness.

All computer users should consider human factors principles including posture or position, component placement, and environmental issues in designing their computer workstation both at home and at work (see Figure 1).

[Establish a Neutral Body Position]

Have you ever had an arm or leg “fall asleep”? If so, the problem was most likely due to a lack of blood flow caused by some improper body position. The body is a complex musculoskeletal* structure. If the muscles and bones are not properly positioned, stress and strain result. Serious and prolonged stress and strain can result in musculoskeletal disorder (MSD). Health-related problems can be avoided by achieving and maintaining a neutral body position. For a computer workstation, a neutral body position is achieved by keeping:

- the monitor [23] or below eye level.
- your hands, wrists, and your forearms straight and parallel to the floor.
- your head level or bent slightly forward and balanced.
- your shoulders relaxed and your upper arms hanging relaxed beside your body.
- your [24] close to your body and bent between 90 and 120 degrees.
- your feet flat on the floor (or footrest).
- your back fully supported and positioned vertically or bent slightly back in the chair.
- your thighs and hips supported and knees lined up with your hips.

Figure 1



A well-designed chair is essential for maintaining a neutral body position. A computer chair with rollers should have a natural spine curve's shape, a five-leg base for stability, and be adjustable for different body sizes and shapes. Arm rests are [25], but if provided, they should be soft and allow arms to be in a neutral position. A footrest should be provided for anyone who cannot have their feet flat on the floor when the chair height is placed in the proper position.

As you know from personal experience, prolonged work at a computer even with good posture will cause some stress and strain. If you plan to work at the computer for an extended period of time, make small adjustments in your posture, stretch frequently, and stand up and walk around for a few minutes periodically—go get a glass of water!

[Establishing Component Placement]

Computer components usually consist of a monitor, keyboard, and mouse. Placing these components in the proper position and proper environment < [26] > and strain due to glare. If the computer workstation does not allow for the proper positioning of monitor, keyboard, or mouse, changes should be made in the workstation rather than using the components in a stressful position. Many types of monitors and keyboards < [27] >. Flat-panel displays will take up less space on the workstation. Do not place the monitor on top of the computer if it < [28] > too high. Arrange the workstation to avoid glare from overhead or desk lights and windows. A glare screen can be added to the monitor to reduce eye strain caused by ambient light glare. There should be adequate air circulation but < [29] >.

Rest your arms and especially your wrists periodically. Stretch your fingers and < [30] > muscles. Rest your eyes periodically by looking away from the screen and focusing on a distant object for a short period of time. If you wear glasses, especially bifocals*, be sure to not move your head back to achieve screen focus. Adjust the height of the screen, if necessary.

<<NOTES*>>

musculoskeletal = concerning or involving both the muscles and the bones

bifocals = 遠近両用メガネ

1. For <1> calls for, choose ONE answer that is closest in meaning from the list.

[19] <1> calls for ① reveals ② creates ③ demands ④ acquires ⑤ yields

2. For <2> electronic and <3> injuries, identify the most stressed vowel in each word, and choose ONE word that has the same vowel pronunciation as each word from the list below.

[20] <2> electronic

[21] <3> injuries

- ① meet ② sit ③ pet ④ sat ⑤ hot ⑥ cut ⑦ cool ⑧ book ⑨ stay ⑩ nice ⑪ bird ⑫ tour

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3. For [22] - [25] in the passage, choose the most appropriate answer from each list.

22	① Unless	② Despite	③ Although	④ Since	⑤ Due to
23	① at	② of	③ above	④ beyond	⑤ set
24	① neck	② shoulders	③ forearms	④ elbows	⑤ wrists
25	① optional	② required	③ lacking	④ hard	⑤ significant

4. For < [26] >, < [27] >, < [28] >, < [29] >, and < [30] >, choose the most appropriate answers to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① avoids direct connections | ② are supporting legs | ③ move your wrists to relax |
| ④ reduces awkward body positions | ⑤ avoid direct contact with air vents | ⑥ are available |
| ⑦ raises the top of the monitor | ⑧ rotate our arms for relaxation | |

5. [31] Why should a product design be evaluated for human factors? Choose ONE answer.

- ① Principles have not been used in the design of most products.
- ② Manufacturers should make sure that new products are better than existing products.
- ③ Humans often work in factories and operate complex machinery.
- ④ Designers need to check that products can be used safely and efficiently by humans.
- ⑤ Companies need to know if the product will make employees more productive.

6. [32] Why does the author most likely suggest that people get something to drink? Choose ONE answer.

- ① Thirst is a common problem when using a computer for a long time.
- ② There might not be enough time to get a drink after you start to work.
- ③ It is often said that we should drink at least 2 liters of water a day.
- ④ It is usually not safe to put a glass of water on a computer workstation.
- ⑤ It provides a good reason to step away from the computer and take a break.

4 Read the passage below and answer the questions [33] - [44] about it. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

People study sociology mainly because it helps them to understand the social world around them and how it is changing. There are patterns to the ways we <1> relate to each other that are difficult to see and understand without looking at them closely over a period of time and experimenting with different possible explanations. Many dimensions of the world around you cannot be explained simply <2> in terms of individual behavior or personal choices. This means you need concepts and ways of thinking that can capture those aspects of the world around you, concepts such as 'society', 'culture', 'modernity' and 'globalization'. <3> At the very least, you need to gather information (data) about what people do, how they think and feel about it, and how their relationships with each other are shaped, in order to come to an informed understanding of any problem or issue. This is what sociological research is concerned with.

[The sociological imagination]

The classic statement of what it means to 'think like a sociologist', and still one of the best, is the sociologist Wright Mills' argument for a sociological imagination. In Western societies, with the high value placed on ideas of individual autonomy* and freedom, we tend towards a psychological orientation in our understanding of what happens to ourselves and others. There is a strong tendency in liberal democracies towards seeing human behavior in terms of individual characteristics, abilities, choices and preferences. Often, people think it is too conclusive to talk about restrictions placed on individual choices. People frequently experience whatever happens in their own lives as unique and private, interpreting what happens to other people as unique and private to them.

Sociologists, in contrast, are more interested in establishing the relationship between what happens to individuals in their lives and the larger processes of social, economic and political change that might lie underneath or behind those happenings. The discipline of sociology encourages you to look for the social processes and structures that give a generalized pattern to those private troubles and thus turn them into public issues. Mills gave the example of unemployment: when one person is unemployed, that is a private trouble; when three million people are unemployed, that is a public issue. Another example is birth rate: when one couple never has a baby, that is a private issue. When ever-increasing numbers of couples are in this situation, it is a public issue known as the [36] birth rate. Sociologists are responsive to the times when it is useful to step outside of our individual experience and see ourselves 'from the outside', as social creatures, part of groups and larger institutions. The sociological imagination, wrote Mills, "enables us to grasp history and biography and the relations between the two in society".

Anthony Giddens argues that the sociological imagination is [37] three distinct kinds of sensibility. First, there is a historical sensibility, an appreciation of how the world we live in today is the product of a number of historical processes of social transformation that we need to understand if we are to grasp how and why social life takes the form that it does today. Second, there is anthropological insight, which refers to a sensitivity to what is culturally specific about the social world in which any individual lives, and the significant variability in what humans value, how they see the world and how they do things in everyday life. Third, sociology encourages the capacity for critical thought, which is supported by both of these sensibilities and involves questioning everyday thinking and commonsense assumptions about human behavior and social life.

Critical thought in sociology is an invitation to look beyond everyday perspectives so that we see the world in a different light, [38] we had come from another culture, another period in history or even another planet. It involves challenging what is taken for granted in order to create new insights and understandings of our experiences. By standing outside our cultural and historical <4> 'skin', we can make new, often unexpected, connections between social phenomena.

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This can lead to new and deeper interpretations of social life that have the potential of contributing to changes in the way we relate to the world around us.

This does not mean that sociologists are just aiming to expose flaws and contradictions in commonsense ideas; the relationship between sociological knowledge and our commonsense beliefs about the social world is more complex than that. You could probably say that everyone is an amateur sociologist, and people go through most of their lives at least partially conscious of the rules and structures within which they are embedded, such as their sense of time, their experience of masculinity and femininity, and their adherence to manners and etiquette. There is a great deal of sociological imagination embedded in popular television series like *Seinfeld*, *Modern Family* and *The Simpsons*. <5> Much of their humor stems from the exposure of unwritten rules and patterns of behavior and social interaction that are usually simply assumed and left unspoken. At the same time, when people do consciously reflect on social processes—say, the relationship between changing economic forces and family life—sociology has also contributed to and even formed that everyday knowledge. The information and knowledge gathered in social research and the associated analyses of social change often filter through society to become part of the common sense of most of <6> its members.

<<NOTES*>>

autonomy = the ability of individuals to make their own decisions and act independently

1. For <1> relate to, <2> in terms of, and <3> At the very least, choose ONE answer that is closest in meaning from each list.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 33 | <1> relate to | ① invite to | ② take hold of | ③ connect with |
| | | ④ make friends with | ⑤ hang out | |
| 34 | <2> in terms of | ① objecting to | ② being subject to | ③ putting into words |
| | | ④ associating | ⑤ regarding | |
| 35 | <3> At the very least | ① At any rate | ② By chance | ③ Sooner or later |
| | | ④ Once and for all | ⑤ Little by little | |

2. For [36] - [38] in the passage, choose the most appropriate answer from each list.

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 36 | ① undergoing | ② declining | ③ less | ④ shrunk | ⑤ descended |
| 37 | ① made up | ② separated by | ③ seen by | ④ consist in | ⑤ composed of |
| 38 | ① such that | ② whenever | ③ unless | ④ as if | ⑤ even though |

3. [39] What does the author mean by <4> 'skin'? Choose ONE answer.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ① a thin leather | ② the bottom layer | ③ a social container |
| ④ the clothing | ⑤ the body structure | |

4. For the underlined sentence <5> Much of their..., find the MAIN VERB of the sentence. Choose ONE answer from the list.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 40 | ① stems | ② exposure | ③ unwritten | ④ rules | ⑤ patterns |
| | ⑥ interaction | ⑦ are | ⑧ assumed | ⑨ left | ⑩ unspoken |

5. [41] What does <6> its refer to? Choose ONE answer.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| ① relationship | ② changing economic forces | ③ family life | ④ sociology | ⑤ everyday knowledge |
| ⑥ information | ⑦ knowledge | ⑧ social research | ⑨ social change | ⑩ society |
| ⑪ common sense | | | | |

6. [42] How is a sociological orientation different from a psychological orientation? Choose ONE answer.

- ① It considers Western societies to be better at imagining the causes of individual actions.
- ② It places higher value on seeing human behavior as an individual experience.
- ③ It attempts to explain individual behavior in relation to larger social processes.
- ④ It tries to find ways for people to keep private issues from becoming public.
- ⑤ It thinks of humans as social creatures that do not do actions on their own, only in groups.

7. [43] Which of the following is NOT included in Anthony Giddens' explanation of anthropological insight? Choose ONE answer.

- ① cultural characteristics
- ② differences in human values
- ③ variance in world views
- ④ different ways of doing daily activities
- ⑤ questioning commonsense assumptions

8. [44] In the final paragraph, why does the author say that 'everyone is an amateur sociologist'? Choose ONE answer.

- ① Everyone has commonsense beliefs about the world.
- ② Everyone is somewhat aware of the rules and structures of their societies.
- ③ Everyone enjoys watching humorous television shows.
- ④ Everyone understands that economic forces affect family life.
- ⑤ Everyone knows that sociology has formed their everyday knowledge.