

令和3年度 入学試験問題

医学部 (I期)

英語

数学・国語 (選択科目)

注意事項

1. 試験時間 令和3年2月5日、午前9時30分から11時50分まで
2. 配付した試験問題(冊子)、解答用紙の種類はつぎのとおりです。

(1) 試験問題(冊子、左折り)(表紙・下書き用紙付)

英語

数学(その1, その2)

国語(その1, その2)

(2) 解答用紙

英語 1枚(上端黄色)(右肩落し)

数学(その1) 1枚(上端茶色)(右肩落し)

〃 (その2) 1枚(上端茶色)(左肩落し)

国語(その1) 1枚(上端紫色)(右肩落し)

〃 (その2) 1枚(上端紫色)(左肩落し)

数学、国語は選択した1科目(受験票に表示されている)が配布されています。

3. 下書きが下書き用紙で足りなかったときは、試験問題(冊子)の余白を使用して下さい。
4. 試験開始2時間以降は退場を許可します。但し、試験終了10分前からの退場は許可しません。
5. 受験中にやむなく途中退室(手洗い等)を望むものは挙手し、監督者の指示に従って下さい。
6. 休憩のための途中退室は認めません。
7. 退場の際は、この試験問題(冊子)を一番上へのせ、挙手し、監督者の許可を得てから、試験問題(冊子)、受験票、下書き用紙および所持品を携行の上、退場して下さい。
8. 試験終了のチャイムが鳴ったら、直ちに筆記をやめ、おもてのまま上から解答用紙(英語、数学(その1)、数学(その2)、または、国語(その1)、国語(その2)、計3枚)、試験問題(冊子)の順にそろえて確認して下さい。確認が終っても、指示があるまでは席を立たないで下さい。
9. 試験問題(冊子)はお持ち帰り下さい。
10. 監督者退場後、試験場で昼食をとることは差支えありません。ゴミ入れは場外に設置してあります。
11. 試験会場内では、昼食以外は、常にマスクを着用して下さい。
12. 休憩時間や昼食時等における他者との接触、会話を原則禁止します。
13. 午後の集合は1時です。

令和3年度医学部選抜I期入学試験

英語

1 7.の問題は、削除します

2

文章を読んで、後の問題に答えなさい。

Why does happiness matter?

[1] Does happiness matter? People react to this question in surprisingly different ways. Some suggest that there are far more significant things to worry about; others see happiness as vitally important and something that every human being ultimately wants in life. To explore this conundrum, we need to start by looking at what happiness actually means. ⁽¹⁾

[2] Happiness relates to how we feel, but it is more than just a passing mood. We are (ア) beings and experience a wide range of feelings on a daily basis. Negative emotions—such as fear and anger—help us to get away from danger or defend ourselves. And positive emotions—such as enjoyment and hope—help us to connect with others and build our capacity to cope when things go wrong.

[3] Trying to live a happy life is not about denying negative emotions or pretending to feel joyful all the time. We all encounter adversity and it's completely natural for us to feel anger, sadness, frustration and other negative emotions as a result. To suggest (イ) would be to deny part of the human condition.

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(I)

[4] Happiness is about being able to make the most of the good times — but also to cope effectively with the inevitable bad times, in order to experience the best possible life overall. Or, in the words of the biochemist turned Buddhist monk* Matthieu Ricard: “Happiness is a deep sense of flourishing*, not a mere pleasurable feeling or fleeting* emotion but an optimal* state of being.”

[5] One popular misconception* about happiness is that happy people are somehow more likely to be lazy or ineffective. In fact, research shows the (ウ) is true: happiness doesn't just feel good, it actually leads to a wide range of benefits for our performance, health, relationships and more.

(II)

[6] For example, doctors who are happy have been found to make faster and more accurate diagnoses*, even when this happiness was induced* simply by giving them the small gift

of a sugary sweet. In education, schools that focus on children's social and emotional wellbeing experience significant gains in academic attainment* as well as improvements in pupil behavior. Happiness has also been linked to better decision-making and improved creativity.

(III)

[7] But it doesn't just help us function better: happiness also brings substantial benefits for society as a whole. For example, a review of more than 160 studies found "clear and compelling evidence" that happier people have better overall health and live longer than their less happy peers. They are around half as likely to catch the cold virus and have a 50% lower risk of experiencing a cardiovascular* event such as a heart attack or stroke.

[8] Happier people are also less likely to engage in risky behavior — for example, they are more likely to wear seat belts and less likely to be involved in road accidents. Happier people are even more financially responsible, tending to save more and have more control over their expenditures.
(3)

(IV)

[9] But perhaps most importantly of all, people who are happier are more likely to make a positive contribution to society. In particular, they are more likely to vote, do voluntary work and participate in public activities. They also have a greater respect for law and order and offer more help to others.

[10] There is even evidence that happiness is contagious, so that happier people help others around them to become happier too. An extensive study in the *British Medical Journal* followed people over 20 years and found that their happiness affected others in their networks across "three degrees of separation". (工), how happy we are has a measurable impact on the mood of our friend's friend's friend.
(4)

(V)

[11] When it (才) to the happiness of society as a whole, however, the sad truth is that in recent decades we have become substantially richer but no happier. The positive benefits of higher incomes have been undermined by rising inequality and falling levels of trust and social cohesion. We've also reached the point where mental ill health is one of

our greatest social challenges — causing more of the suffering in our society than either unemployment or poverty.

[12] This is why increasing numbers of policymakers and leaders are now calling for measures of progress to be based on human wellbeing and happiness, not just economic factors such as growth in GDP. Here in the UK, the government has introduced a program to measure national wellbeing, and influential figures are calling for wellbeing to become the overall measure of prosperity and the main guide to public policy.

[13] This shift towards prioritizing* happiness is important because this also reflects what the majority of people want. In a poll commissioned by Action for Happiness, a majority (87%) of UK adults said they would prefer a society with the “greatest overall happiness and wellbeing”, rather than the “greatest overall wealth” (8%). The findings were consistent across all regions, age groups and social classes.

[14] So happiness does matter—the scientific evidence is compelling. The pursuit of happiness is about helping people to live better lives and creating a society that is more productive, healthy and cohesive. As Aristotle* said: “Happiness is the meaning and the purpose of life, the whole aim and end of human existence.”

[出典：“Why does happiness matter?”, *The Guardian*, November 3, 2014 (一部改編)]

NOTES

the biochemist turned Buddhist monk 生化学者から僧侶となった

flourishing 元気でいること

fleeting はかない, つかの間の

optimal 最善の, 最適の

misconception 思い違い, 誤った考え

diagnosis 診断(複数形 diagnoses)

induce 引き起こす

attainment 到達, 達成

cardiovascular 心(臓)血管の

prioritize 優先する

Aristotle アリストテレス

1. 下線部(1)~(5)の語の本文中の意味と最も近い意味を持つものを、1~4の中から1つずつ選び、その番号を書きなさい。

(1) conundrum

1. premise 2. tendency 3. circumstance 4. question

(2) adversity

1. hardship 2. prohibition 3. disagreement 4. misunderstanding

(3) expenditure

1. finance 2. saving 3. spending 4. responsibility

(4) contagious

1. communicable 2. helpful 3. generous 4. beneficial

(5) figure

1. number 2. person 3. estimate 4. cost

2. 本文中の(ア)~(オ)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ1~4の中から1つ選んで、番号で答えなさい。

(ア) 1. temporary 2. emotional 3. humane 4. typical

(イ) 1. otherwise 2. so 3. them 4. opposition

(ウ) 1. evidence 2. fact 3. opposite 4. thing

(エ) 1. However 2. In other words 3. In contrast 4. Similarly

(オ) 1. brings 2. leads 3. comes 4. seems

3. 下記の文は本文中の(I)から(V)のいずれかに入る。適切な位置を(I)~(V)の記号で答えなさい。

So, rather than success being the key to happiness, research shows that happiness could in fact be the key to success.

4. [4]の下線部(A)を和訳しなさい。

5. [13]の下線部(B)の具体的な内容を70字以内の日本語で述べなさい。ただし、句読点も字数に含めるものとする。

3 許諾不可の為、未掲載

(1)