令和４年度　一般選抜(後期)問題

英　　語

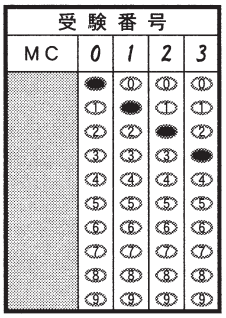
試験開始の指示があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない。

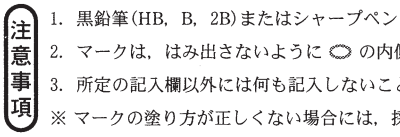
注　意　事　項

1. 試験時間は 70 分である。
2. 試験開始の指示があるまで，筆記用具を持ってはならない。
3. 試験開始後に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明，ページの落丁等の不備，解答用紙の汚れ等を確認しなさい。これらがある場合には手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
4. 解答番号は［ 1 ］～［ 44 ］である。
5. 解答は指示された解答番号に従って解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
6. 解答用紙に正しく記入・マークしていない場合には，正しく採点されないことがある。
7. 指定された以外の個数をマークした場合には誤りとなる。
8. 下書きや計算は問題冊子の余白を利用すること。
9. 質問等がある場合には手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
10. 試験終了の指示があったら直ちに筆記用具を机の上に置くこと。
11. 試験終了の指示の後に受験番号，氏名の記入漏れに気づいた場合には，手を高く挙げて監督者の許可を得てから記入すること。許可なく筆記用具を持つと不正行為とみなされる。
12. 試験終了後，問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

解答用紙記入要領

例：受験番号が「０１２３」番の「日本花子」さんの場合





1. 受験番号の空欄に受験番号を記入し，さらにその下のマーク欄にマークする。次に，氏名を書き，フリガナをカタカナで記入する。
2. 受験番号欄と解答欄では，⓪ の位置が異なるので注意する。
3. マークは黒鉛筆(HB，B，2B)またはシャープペンシル(2 B)を使い，はみ出さないように ○ の内側を ● のように丁寧に塗りつぶす。
4. マークを消す場合には，消しゴムで跡が残らないように完全に消す。
5. 解答用紙は折り曲げたり，汚したりしない。
6. 所定の欄以外には何も記入しない。

問題訂正

1 【B】

問9 9 においてただ1つの選択肢を選ぶことを想定していましたが,別解も存在しますので,正答選択肢が2つとなり得ます。

英　　語

1 下の問い(問1～10)に答えよ。

【A】 (　　)に入る語句として最も適切なものを，下の①～④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問 1 I hear that he (1) three times in three months. I can't believe it.

① had his bicycle stolen　② had someone stolen his bicycle

③ has been stolen his bicycle　④ was stolen his bicycle

問 2 What (2) you think that you would apply for this job?

① make　② to make　③ making　④ made

問 3 For the games (3) safely in summer, we have to take appropriate measures to get prepared.

① hold　② to hold　③ holding　④ to be held

問 4 In introducing the rule, the company will be obliged to keep the people (4) about the details of the rule.

① inform　② to inform　③ informed　④ have informed

問 5 Was it you (5) were jogging early in the morning yesterday?

① which　② that　③ what　④ when

問 6 You should not leave your house with (6), even if the weather is good.

① the windows open　② the windows opening

③ open the windows　④ opening the windows

問 7 I came across a word (7) meaning I couldn't understand.

① whose　② that　③ what　④ which

問 8 It remains (8) whether he will accept our offer.

① to have seen　② see　③ to be seen　④ seeing

【B】 それぞれ下の①～⑥の語句を並べかえて(　　)を補い，最も適当な文を完成させよ。解答は [9] ～ [12] に入るものの番号のみを答えよ。

問 9 All (　　) ([9]) (　　) ([10]) taken to (　　) the whole truth (　　) the mystery.

① possible　② must　③ behind
④ measures　⑤ uncover　⑥ be

問10 It is not easy to improve the employment situation at a (　　) ([11]) the pandemic (　　) (　　) ([12]) (　　) companies to continue their business.

① when　② for　③ has made
④ it　⑤ time　⑥ difficult

2 Read the passage and the letter, and answer the questions (**問 1 ～ 8**).

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3 次の英文を読み，下の問い(**問 1 ～ 8**)に答えよ。

Interstellar clouds do not last for the lifetime of the universe. Instead, they are like clouds on Earth, constantly shifting, merging with each other, growing, or dispersing. Some become dense and massive enough to collapse under their own gravity, forming new stars. When stars die, they, in turn, eject some of their material into interstellar space. This material can then form new clouds and begin the cycle (ア) over again.

About 99% of the material between the stars is in the form of a *gas*— that is, it consists of individual atoms or molecules. The most abundant elements in this gas are hydrogen and helium (which we saw are also the most abundant elements in the stars), but the gas also includes other elements. Some of the gas is in the form of molecules — combinations of atoms. The remaining 1% of the (23) material is solid — frozen particles consisting of many atoms and molecules that are called *interstellar grains* or *interstellar dust*. A typical dust grain consists of a core of rocklike material or graphite surrounded by a mantle of ices; water, methane, and ammonia are probably the most abundant ices.

If all the interstellar gas within the Milky Way Galaxy were spread out smoothly, there would be only about one atom of gas per cm^3 in interstellar space. The dust grains are even scarcer. A km^3 of space would contain only a few hundred to a few thousand tiny grains, each typically less than one ten-thousandth of a millimeter in diameter. These numbers are just averages, however, because the gas and dust are distributed in a patchy and irregular way, much as water vapor in Earth's atmosphere is often concentrated into clouds.

In some interstellar clouds, the density of gas and dust may exceed the average by as much as a thousand times or more, but even this density is more nearly a vacuum than any we can make on Earth. To show what we mean, let's imagine a vertical tube of air reaching from the ground to the top of Earth's atmosphere with a cross-section of 1 m^2. Now let us extend the same-size tube from the top of the atmosphere all the way to the edge of the observable universe — over 10 billion *1light-years away. Long though it is, the second tube (イ) would still contain fewer atoms than the one in our planet's atmosphere.

While the (25) of interstellar matter is very low, the volume of space in which such matter is found is huge, and so its total mass is substantial. To see why, we must bear in mind that stars occupy (26) fraction of the volume of the Milky Way Galaxy. For example, it takes light only about four seconds to travel a distance equal to the diameter of the Sun, but more than four years to travel from the Sun to the nearest star. Even though the spaces among the stars are sparsely populated, there's a lot of space out there!

Astronomers estimate that the total mass of gas and dust in the Milky Way Galaxy is equal to about 15% of the mass contained in stars. This means that the mass of the interstellar matter in our Galaxy amounts to about 10 billion times the mass of the Sun. There is plenty of raw material in the Galaxy to make generations of new stars and planets.

(Adapted from *Astronomy*, by Andrew Fraknoi, David Morrison, and Sidney C. Wolff, OpenStax Rice University, 2018)

注) *1light-year(s) : 光年

問 1 星間雲が地球上の雲と似ている点で本文の内容と**合っていないもの**を，次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選べ。 21

① 雲と雲が融合する点　② 雲が成長する点
③ 雲が長期に停留する点　④ 雲が消散する点

問 2 下線部 the cycle（ア）とは何の一生を指しているか。次の①～④のうちから最も適切なものを 1 つ選べ。 22

① 地球上の雲　② 星間雲　③ 宇宙　④ 原子

問 3 (23) に入る最も適切なものを，次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選べ。

① stellar　② solar　③ universal　④ interstellar

問 4 下線部 the second tube（イ）の長さに関する記述として最も適切なものを，次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選べ。 24

① 地球の地上から大気圏の頂上まで
② 地球の地上から観測可能な宇宙の果てまで
③ 地球の大気圏の頂上から観測可能な宇宙の果てまで
④ 地球の大気圏の頂上から隣接する天体まで

問 5 (25) に入る最も適切なものを，次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選べ。

① density　② weight　③ amount　④ extent

問 6 (26) に入る最も適切なものを，次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選べ。

① a huge　② a decent　③ a substantial　④ only a tiny

問 7 天の川銀河の構成成分について本文の内容と合っているものを，次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選べ。 27

① 天の川銀河に含まれる星全部の総質量は，天の川銀河全体の総質量の約 15 % と推測されている。

② 星間物質の総質量は太陽の質量の約 1000 万倍と推測されている。

③ 星間物質の総質量は太陽の質量の約 10 億倍と推測されている。

④ 星間ガスと星間塵(じん)の総質量は，天の川銀河に含まれる星全部の総質量の約 15 % と推測されている。

問 8 天の川銀河中の星間物質について本文の内容と合っているものを，次の①～④のうちから 1 つ選べ。 28

① 星間ガスの密度は平均 1 平方キロメートルあたり 1 原子である。

② 星間ガスと星間塵は均一に存在している。

③ 典型的な星間塵の直径は 1 ミリメートルの 1 万分の 1 未満である。

④ 星間物質の 99 % は星間塵で構成される。

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4 次の英文を読み，下の問い(**問 1 ～ 8**)に答えよ。

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(Adapted from *The Case for Animal Rights*, by Tom Regan, University of California Press, 2004)

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5 次の英文を読み，下の問い(**問 1 ～ 8**)に答えよ。

I always ask clients about their first job as a doctor. I don't specifically ask about the first day of that first job — but sometimes, as with Hilary, that's the story I am told.

Hilary, a qualified *1GP, came to see me because she was thinking about leaving medicine.

"I've reached the end of the road with general practice," she explained in our initial phone conversation.

"The only thing that I like about it is that provides a regular income," she continued.

Like other GPs who have come to see me, Hilary told me how she felt that contemporary general practice pulls doctors in opposing directions. On the one hand, she lived in fear of incorrectly reassuring a patient that a particular symptom didn't warrant a *2referral to a specialist for further investigation. On the other hand, she was afraid of being singled out by her clinical managers as having an inappropriately high referral rate to specialist services. Damned if you do and damned if you don't, with no room in between.

ア

It was five years since she had first qualified as a GP, but even before she finished her GP training, she had started to doubt whether it was the right career for her.

"I'm not a natural doctor," she said. "I constantly feel like a square peg in a round hole."

イ

But leaving wasn't easy either. Neither of her parents had been to university, and her mother's father had worked as a gardener for the local doctor.

"My mother is so proud of me, and everything that I've achieved. She really doesn't want me to change career."

I asked Hilary to tell me about her first job as a doctor and she described how her heart sank when she saw from her rotating schedule that she'd been placed on the *3on-call team on her first day. What this meant was that in addition to her responsibilities on the surgical *4ward to which she had been attached, she also had to assess new patients as they were admitted to the hospital for surgery. It's a bit like trying to be in two places at once; nobody wants to be on call on her first day.

On her first morning as she walked on to the surgical ward she was immediately informed by the senior nurse that, following surgery, one of the patients was extremely sick and urgently needed to be seen by a doctor. Naïvely, Hilary asked which other doctors were (39).

"Mr Baker the surgical *5consultant is on a course, Mr Shah the *6registrar is on annual leave and Dr Glover is off having worked a bunch of nights. It's just you," said the nurse.

Hurriedly, the nurse led Hilary to the patient's bedside. The first thing that Hilary noted

was the patient's strange, grey and pale face. With extreme difficulty the patient opened her eyes and whispered, "Doctor, am I going to die?" Then, a second later, a barely audible request: "Doctor, please call my family."

Hilary didn't have a clue (A) the patient was at death's door, or (A) she should urgently summon the family. More importantly, she also didn't know (A) there were medical interventions she should be making, to save the patient's life. Moving away from the patient's bedside in order to confer with the nurse, Hilary asked for help.

"You're going to have to get used to this," said the nurse. "Mr Baker never turns down an opportunity to operate — he'll operate on anybody. With some of the patients on this ward (ウ) it might have been better if they had escaped the knife. They're often even sicker when they come out of *7theatre."

A junior nursing assistant called the senior nurse away. Left on her own and unsure what to do next, Hilary decided to review the patient's notes. There were no clues there either. With mounting anxiety, she wondered whether she should call the registrar from another team, or ask the senior nurse to return to the bedside. Nothing that she had learnt in medical school had prepared her for this situation.

By chance Fiona, a young doctor attached to another ward, walked down the corridor and out of the corner of her eye caught sight of a panic-stricken Hilary. Realising that all was not well with her colleague, Fiona slipped away from her own clinical team, and walked on to Hilary's ward:

"Are you OK?" asked Fiona.

"Not really," Hilary replied. "I'm the only doctor on this ward, all the others are away today, and there's a really sick patient who looks like she is going to die."

She led Fiona to the patient's bedside; neither of them spoke as they peered down at the sickly looking patient, who had fallen asleep again.

"I'll call my mum," (エ) Fiona whispered.

For a second, Hilary thought that Fiona was joking. Even though she would love to magic her own mum on to the ward, she couldn't see how the appearance of Fiona's mum was going to improve the situation.

"Mum's a nurse on the Rapid Response Team," Fiona explained. "She'll know what to do, and I am sure she will come if I ask."

So that's what they did. Fiona's mum was summoned and five minutes later appeared. She took one look at the patient, realised she was desperately unwell, and called the consultant *8anaesthetist. A couple of minutes later the anaesthetist appeared, agreed with his nursing colleague's opinion and less than ten minutes after that, the patient was transferred to the

High Dependency Unit, for urgent medical treatment.

The patient survived. And Hilary's first day continued.

(Adapted from *Also Human: The Inner Lives of Doctors*, by Caroline Elton, Windmill Books, 2018)

注) *1GP：general practitioner　一般・総合診療医(イギリスにおいて専門医に紹介される前に診てもらう医師), *2referral：紹介, *3on-call：当直の, 待機している, *4ward：病棟, 病室, *5consultant：コンサルタント(イギリスにおいて医長の立場にある医師), *6registrar：レジストラ(イギリスにおいてコンサルタントの下位にある医師), *7theatre：手術室, *8anaesthetist：麻酔医

問 1 Which of the following best explains the underlined, ア Damned if you do and damned if you don't? 37

① You cannot earn money regularly if you don't send patients to a specialist.

② You are criticized by a clinical manager if you cannot have a high referral rate to specialist services.

③ You are sent to a specialist if you don't appropriately report to your clinical managers.

④ You are condemned whether you send patients to a specialist too often or you send them too little.

問 2 Which of the following best explains the meaning of the phrase, イ a square peg in a round hole? 38

① feeling uncomfortable in a situation or not suitable for it

② enjoying yourself under a difficult situation

③ being positive to overcome a challenging situation

④ being curious about unfamiliar surroundings

問 3 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (39)?

① proficient　② available　③ successful　④ troublesome

問 4 Which of the following is the most appropriate for the THREE brackets labelled (A) in the passage? 40

① why　② where　③ what　④ whether

問 5 Which of the following best explains the meaning of the sentence, With some of the patients on this ward it might have been better if they had escaped the knife?（ウ） 41

① Some of the patients didn't get better or even got worse after the operation.

② Some of the patients got a chance to have a better operation at another hospital.

③ Some of the patients avoided an operation though they became worse.

④ Some of the patients didn't want to undergo an operation at this hospital.

問 6 Which of the following best explains the relationship between Hilary and Fiona? 42

① Fiona was a veteran doctor who was on the same ward as Hilary was attached to.

② Fiona was a senior nurse on the ward where Hilary was on call on her first day.

③ Fiona was a young doctor who was assigned to a different ward from Hilary's.

④ Fiona was a junior doctor Hilary used to learn with at the same medical school.

問 7 Why did Fiona say, I'll call my mum?（エ） 43

① Because she tried to tell a joke to make Hilary relax in the difficult situation.

② Because she believed in the power of her mother's love that could improve the situation.

③ Because she tried to help Hilary with the patient, leaving her own patients to her mother.

④ Because she thought her mother would know what should be done to the patient.

問 8 Which of the following is true about the passage? 44

① The author describes how much trouble one of her clients had in the career as a doctor.

② The author describes her experience in a hospital with the memories of her early days as a doctor.

③ This is an essay written by a young doctor who has a lot of trouble and stress in her job.

④ This is a passage from a diary written by a psychologist who has asked a doctor for some advice.

◇ 一般入学試験（後期）英語　出典許諾一覧

＃1（大問 3）

Astronomy by Andrew Fraknoi, David Morrison, Sidney Wolff, from OpenStax, Chapter 20 Between the Stars: Gas and Dust in Space, 20.1 The Interstellar Medium. https://openstax.org

＃2（大問 4）

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＃3（大問 5）

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