

英 語

2022 年度（令和 4 年度）

入 学 試 験 問 題

受 験 番 号	
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1. 注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- (2) この問題冊子は 14 ページあります。
試験中に、問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (3) 問題冊子の表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入してください。
- (4) 解答用紙には、氏名、受験番号の記入欄および受験番号のマーク欄があります。それぞれに正しく記入し、マークしてください。
- (5) 問題冊子のどのページも切り離してはいけません。
- (6) 辞書機能や計算機能、通信機能などをもつ機器等の使用は禁止します。使用している場合は不正行為とみなします。
- (7) 試験終了後、解答用紙はもちろん、問題冊子も持ち帰ってはいけません。

2. 解答上の注意

- (1) 解答用紙の左下に記載している「注意事項」を読んでください。
- (2) 問題は **I**，**II**，**III** の 3 つの大問があります。

I 問1～問18について、(①)～(⑱)に入れるのに最も適当なものを
a～dのうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 To (①) a long story short, he gave up doing research for the
company.

- (a) tell (b) speak (c) make (d) ask

問2 He is trusted by many people because he is a person (②) likely to
tell a lie.

- (a) latest (b) least (c) none (d) that

問3 My brother and I took (③) driving because our destination was so
far away.

- (a) a turn (b) turn (c) turning (d) turns

問4 Which method do you think would be (④) greater help to us?

- (a) of (b) by (c) to (d) in

問5 I used to live in a small apartment with (⑤) when I was young.

- (a) a few furniture (b) little furniture
(c) a lot of furnitures (d) several piece of furniture

問6 The results of our research will be detailed in the February (⑥) of
the journal.

- (a) editor (b) publish (c) issue (d) deliver

問7 These two medical cases are similar in (⑦) they both require
urgent care.

- (a) what (b) which (c) as (d) that

問 8 We want (⑧) to be no dispute over the matter.

- (a) people (b) there (c) one (d) for

問 9 When we say that people live from (⑨) to mouth, it means that they only earn enough money for their basic needs.

- (a) hand (b) foot (c) mouth (d) head

問10 As he is very interested in politics, he is going to (⑩) in the upcoming election.

- (a) run (b) take (c) make (d) see

問11 The word “ (⑪) ” is defined as the extra money that you must pay back when you borrow money or that you can receive when you keep money in a bank account.

- (a) fund (b) loan (c) finance (d) interest

問12 The situation is getting worse, so you might as (⑫) be honest and tell him immediately where the problem lies.

- (a) good (b) to (c) well (d) better

問13 One of the biggest payoff scandals has just been brought to (⑬) by a world-famous journalist.

- (a) space (b) light (c) sound (d) name

問14 “I feel very sick today, Mike.”

“It serves you (⑭), Tom. You overate at the party last night, didn't you?”

- (a) right (b) much (c) wrong (d) little

問15 Dad shouted at me in anger, “Be a good boy! Why are you being so (⑮) to your little brother?”

- Ⓐ eager Ⓑ decent Ⓒ generous Ⓓ mean

問16 She was at her wits’ (⑯) trying to solve the tough problem.

- Ⓐ arm Ⓑ way Ⓒ end Ⓓ break

問17 This amazing book fully describes what freedom is (⑰) about.

- Ⓐ like Ⓑ every Ⓒ alike Ⓓ all

問18 For (⑱) inquiries, please feel free to contact us during business hours.

- Ⓐ further Ⓑ farther Ⓒ moreover Ⓓ rather

II 問 19～問 31 について、次の英文を読み、最も適当なものを(a)～(d)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

On his final day, I finally had the opportunity to meet his daughter, since my attending*¹ thought it would be valuable for me to observe the final family meeting, how comfort measures were put into action, and the role of palliative*² care and social work. During the family meeting,⁽²⁰⁾ the attending surgeon was so beautifully eloquent and thoughtful; I was unprepared to be so moved; I felt my own lips tremble, luckily hidden by the mask, and tears rush to my eyes, which I quickly tried to blink away.

As we walked to her father's room, I got over my nerves and introduced myself to her as the student who had been following her father as a patient.⁽²¹⁾ I learned that she is also an only child, like me, and she had had a difficult time feeling confident she was making the right decisions for her dad, with no siblings to whom she could talk. In her father's room, she pulled out a big manila envelope full of old pictures, many of them large 5 × 7 or 8 × 10 prints. I stepped outside as she began to hold up each picture in front of her father's open, but still,⁽²³⁾ eyes and describe the memories attached to each photo. I came back into the room when they were getting ready to discontinue the first of many vital-organ-supporting interventions. The photos were in a stack at the foot of the bed, with the top picture one of her father sporting a full mustache and a big smile, standing next to a car.

I could not stop looking at his face in the photo. I wished I could save that picture in my mind; I wish I could remember him standing confidently, with the crinkles of his eyes, and the laughter I could hear through the picture. I took two deep breaths and then asked his daughter if I could look at the pictures with her. The hour or so that followed had some of the most meaningful moments of my clinical year. I learned about how much he loved being a father, and how he taught his daughter to be handy and fix cars; how

he subsequently spoiled his only granddaughter and always made sure she had a new outfit for the first day of school, even if it meant he had to wear shoes with holes for a while. I felt incredibly honored to have been able to experience these memories with his daughter, because it allowed me to ⁽²⁶⁾ remember him as the person he was in life, rather than as the body in proximity*³ to death.

I wonder what she will remember most about her father's final 107 days. It was no doubt overall an upsetting and frustrating experience, but when she looks back, what will she value? Perhaps it will be that one surgeon's listening, compassion, and competence when she did not have anyone else to talk to. Or the palliative care doctor's (27) that her father would not experience pain, even if it looked like it, in his final moments. Maybe it will be the social worker who offered her Bluetooth speaker so that her daughter could play her dad's favorite music in the room. There were so many intangible things that for me, boil down to time and thought.

Our current health care system, unfortunately, does not adequately attribute value to those aspects of exceptional care. Where the money lies in medicine is in tests and procedures, and not in diagnostic problem-solving skills, patient counseling, and end-of-life comfort.

This pandemic has forced us to confront necessary changes in our health care delivery and will hopefully inform its future evolution. The uptake of telehealth and its reimbursement has not only improved access of care, but also highlighted the importance of a patient-physician conversation, and how it can ⁽²⁸⁾ mitigate unnecessary tests and lower overall health care spending. The staggering number of people this past year who had to die alone in their hospital bed illuminates the need for high-quality end-of-life care, both for the patient's comfort, and the loved ones' (29) of mind.

And for me personally, I have been reflecting on how invaluable time is. I'm learning the art of establishing rapport quickly — made [your / a mask / ⁽³⁰⁾

with / hiding / even harder] smile — and then engaging in a way that elicits*4 the most important information and makes the patient feel heard. I realize I cannot just snap my fingers or propose a policy that will add more hours to my day, but I am constantly learning how to stretch each minute.

[<https://blog.petrieflom.law.harvard.edu/2021/03/31/medical-student-time-patient-care-covid/>より抜粋]

(Notes) *1 attending: attending surgeon

*2 palliative: decreasing pain without curing its cause

*3 proximity: the state of being near

*4 elicit: to draw out

問19 According to the passage, when did the writer eventually meet the daughter of the patient? (19)

- (a) On the day after the patient's discharge from hospital
- (b) On the day the patient was hospitalized
- (c) On the day before the patient's surgery
- (d) On the day the patient was to pass away

問20 According to the passage, which of the following is correct about the family meeting? (20)

- (a) The attending surgeon unexpectedly requested the writer to provide palliative care.
- (b) The writer felt inclined to move back due to lack of preparation.
- (c) Trembling all over, the writer couldn't control the steady flow of tears.
- (d) The attending surgeon spoke in a very heartfelt and caring manner.

問21 What does the phrase following her father as a patient refer to? (㉑)

- (a) Accepting advice from her father
- (b) Watching or observing her father
- (c) Pursuing or chasing her father
- (d) Doing the same thing as her father did

問22 Which of the following best describes the patient's daughter? (㉒)

- (a) She had been absolutely confident in making the right decisions by herself.
- (b) She was only a child who had had difficulty making critical decisions by herself.
- (c) She had felt uneasy about the wisdom of her own choices regarding her father.
- (d) She had barely talked with her siblings about their father's medical treatment.

問23 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word still in this context? (㉓)

- (a) motionless
- (b) restless
- (c) sensitive
- (d) sparkling

問24 What did the writer notice about the photos after returning to the patient's room? (㉔)

- (a) The photos were scattered on the floor under the patient's bed.
- (b) A photo of the patient driving a car with a big smile was left in his bed.
- (c) The photos were piled on top of one another at the end of the patient's bed.
- (d) The photo on the top showed how much the patient had loved doing sports.

問25 What did the writer learn from spending time with the patient's daughter? (25)

- (a) Fatherhood for the patient involved painful sacrifices to be made beyond imagination.
- (b) The patient was so devoted to his family that he generously gave them his time and affection.
- (c) The patient spoiled his granddaughter so much that he avoided wearing ragged clothes.
- (d) The daughter gained considerable knowledge about cars and knew how to teach mechanics.

問26 What does the phrase to remember him as the person he was in life imply? (26)

- (a) To grasp the full details of the patient's illness
- (b) To have the opportunity to witness the patient's death
- (c) To remind the daughter of the patient
- (d) To see the patient as he once was

問27 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (27). (27)

- (a) reassurance
- (b) warning
- (c) anxiety
- (d) irritation

問28 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word mitigate? (28)

- (a) worsen
- (b) maintain
- (c) reduce
- (d) boost

問29 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (29). (29)

- (a) distraction
- (b) peace
- (c) absence
- (d) development

問30 Choose the most appropriate combination of (X) and (Y) when you complete the phrase by arranging the words and phrases in brackets: [your / a mask / with / hiding / even harder] (30)

⁽³⁰⁾
[(X) () () (Y) ()]

- (a) (X) a mask (Y) even harder
- (b) (X) with (Y) a mask
- (c) (X) hiding (Y) with
- (d) (X) even harder (Y) hiding

問31 According to the passage, which of the following is correct about the writer? (31)

- (a) The writer has been taught by an attending surgeon to make unlimited use of time and thought when it comes to dealing with a patient.
- (b) The writer is very keen to introduce innovative ideas in order to create more time for a better work-life balance.
- (c) The writer is committed to mastering how to develop a good understanding of and a trusting relationship with a patient.
- (d) The writer is continually learning how to get as much irrelevant information as possible from a patient.

III 問 32～問 41 について、次の英文を読み、最も適当なものを㉠～㉤のうちから一つずつ選べ。

People who chronically procrastinate tend to have higher levels of stress, poor sleep patterns ⁽³²⁾ and worse job prospects, particularly when it comes to advancing into roles where autonomy and decision making are required. On the mental health front, procrastination is also linked to depression and anxiety. It can similarly undermine relationships, because when we procrastinate, we end up (㉢) commitments with others.

It's easy to understand why we procrastinate on big tasks; they can be daunting or mentally draining and require loads of time, energy and commitment. (㉣), small tasks can lead to a particularly pesky*¹ form of procrastination. Sirois*² says we don't procrastinate on them because they slip our mind; rather, we make a conscious and intentional choice to put off something that might arouse doubt, insecurity, fear or feelings of incompetence.

This could be something as simple as filing unfamiliar paperwork or changing an ink cartridge when you don't know how to, or something a bit more loaded, such as writing a short email to a colleague when you're dreading their response. And although many believe that procrastinating on tasks like this has to do with poor time management, Sirois says it's actually about (㉥) management.

“Procrastinators are not these happy-go-lucky lazy people that just kind of go ‘what the heck, (㉦)’,” she says. “They're actually really self-critical and they worry a lot about their procrastination.”

That worry sits in their minds and drains their cognitive resources, reducing their ability to problem-solve. It makes them think: what's wrong with me? Why can't I just get on with doing this little thing? And then they begin to ruminate*³ on the task, increasing their negative feelings about it and hampering*⁴ their ability to view it rationally for what it is.

“So, you’ve got this little thing, where you had a bit of uncertainty, and now it’s growing into this big thing with all this fear and uncertainty and dread,” says Sirois. “It just becomes this (39) thing — a molehill that’s now a mountain.”

Another reason small tasks can pile up is that they often lack the same kinds of hard deadlines and structures that bigger tasks entail; you figure you can just slip them in somewhere during the day. So, it’s easier to have (40) because, unlike the big tasks, which we set aside a chunk of time to tackle, there’s nothing driving you to do small tasks right away.

So, how do we motivate ourselves to tackle a task we’re dreading? Timothy Pychyl, a psychology professor at Carleton University in Ottawa and author of *Solving the Procrastination Puzzle*, says motivation often follows action. So, if you just do something right away, without first stopping to think about why you don’t want to do it, you may be better off in the long run.

“Next time you feel that your whole body is screaming, ‘I don’t want to, I don’t feel like it’, ask yourself: what’s the next action I need to take on this little task if I *was* going to do it,” he explains. “What happens then is that you’re moving your attention off your (A) and on to your (B).”

[<https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20210310-why-we-procrastinate-on-the-tiniest-of-tasks> より抜粋]

(Notes) *¹pesky: annoying

*²Sirois: Fuschia Sirois, professor of psychology at the University of Sheffield in England

*³ruminate: to think carefully and deeply

*⁴hamper: to stop someone from doing something easily

問32 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word chronically?
(32) (32)

- (a) intentionally
- (b) habitually
- (c) acutely
- (d) carelessly

問33 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (33). (33)

- (a) breaking
- (b) keeping
- (c) including
- (d) requiring

問34 Choose the most appropriate phrase to fill in (34). (34)

- (a) In short
- (b) For instance
- (c) As a consequence
- (d) On the other hand

問35 Which of the following best represents the idea of Sirois on those who procrastinate on small tasks? (35)

- (a) They take small tasks seriously at first, but soon regret having done so.
- (b) They postpone small tasks on purpose out of fear and uncertainty.
- (c) They doubt that small tasks cause excessive fear and much trouble.
- (d) They make sure that small tasks immediately slip their mind day after day.

問36 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (36). (36)

- (a) space
- (b) schedule
- (c) mood
- (d) team

問37 Choose the most appropriate expression to fill in (37). (37)

- (a) I don't really care
- (b) I'm quite at a loss
- (c) I'm very nervous
- (d) I don't feel so happy

問38 According to the passage, which of the following best describes people whose cognitive resources are drained? (38)

- (a) People who have nothing wrong in mind
- (b) People who think about everything objectively
- (c) People who are unable to think clearly and reasonably
- (d) People who lose negative feelings about things

問39 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (39). (39)

- (a) worthwhile
- (b) monstrous
- (c) common
- (d) tiny

問40 Choose the most appropriate phrase to fill in (㉔). (㉔)

- ㉔ a panic reaction
- ㉔ an emergency reaction
- ㉔ a chain reaction
- ㉔ an avoidance reaction

問41 Choose the most appropriate combination of (A) and (B).

(㉔)

- ㉔ (A) task (B) emotions
- ㉔ (A) action (B) motivation
- ㉔ (A) emotions (B) action
- ㉔ (A) motivation (B) thoughts