2018 年度

昭和大学(医学部)模擬問題

英　　語

1　次の各組の単語について，(1)～(2)は一番強いアクセントの位置が他と異なるものを，(3)～(5)は下線部の発音が他と異なるものを，それぞれ１つずつ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(1)　A. con-cise　B. ef-fect　C. po-lice　D. ol-ive　E. hu-mane

(2)　A. em-pha-sis　B. mar-ke-teer　C. in-tro-duce
D. un-der-go　E. rep-re-sent

(3)　A. g<u>oo</u>se　B. h<u>oo</u>d　C. w<u>oo</u>l　D. h<u>oo</u>k　E. g<u>oo</u>ds

(4)　A. sl<u>y</u>　B. rh<u>y</u>me　C. h<u>y</u>phen　D. c<u>y</u>nical　E. d<u>y</u>namism

(5)　A. <u>c</u>eiling　B. o<u>c</u>ean　C. pro<u>c</u>eed　D. bi<u>c</u>ycle　E. accura<u>c</u>y

2　次の各文の(　　)の中に入れるのに最も適切な表現を１つずつ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(1)　The doctor was accused of supplying a 25-year-old woman with a (　　) dose of drugs.
A. badly　B. fatally　C. unjustly　D. wrongly　E. deadly

(2)　You ought (　　) mathematics harder when you were a high school student.
A. study　B. to study　C. have studied
D. have to study　E. to have studied

(3)　I wonder what has (　　) on this change.
A. brought　B. become　C. based　D. betrayed　E. blamed

(4)　We haven't seen the origin of the idea that long, probably (　　) the 1990s.
A. for　B. while　C. no earlier than
D. only in recent　E. as soon as

(5)　(　　) we appreciate your financial support, we cannot agree with you.
A. Even although　B. Insofar as　C. As much as
D. On condition that　E. For fear that

(6)　Even (　　) time to stop, it would be impossible to solve this problem.
A. if　B. were　C. should　D. when　E. though

(7)　You'll soon get used to being in front of a (　　) audience.
A. much　B. large　C. few　D. lot of　E. many of

(8)　We saw some men in the ship catching a (　　) of tuna.

A. herd　　B. flock　　C. pride　　D. school　　E. game

(9)　Whenever you (　　), you will find him sleeping in his room.

A. phone up him　　B. see off him　　C. ask him after

D. call on him　　E. drop in him

(10)　I (　　) a book for half an hour when he came in.

A. had been reading　　B. had hardly read　　C. have been reading

D. will have read　　E. was about to read

3　次の各和文を英訳するとき，(　あ　)～(　そ　)の中に入れるべき単語１語をそれぞれ正しい形で答えなさい。ただし，(　　)内にアルファベットが示されている場合は，そのアルファベットで始まる単語を答えること。

(1)　このチームの選手はほとんど誰も知られていないが，そのチームの選手にも知られていない選手がいる。

(　あ　) no players on this team are known, and neither are (　い　) on that team.

(2)　私たちに求められているのはそれだけだ。つまり心せよということなのだ。

That is (　う　) that is asked of us: that we (b　え　) prepared.

(3)　隠されていた宝箱の，床を挟んで真上で彼は寝ていた。

He was (l　お　) on the floor (　か　) which the treasure box was hidden.

(4)　発売後２時間も経たないうちにチケットは完売した。

All the tickets were sold out (l　き　) (　く　) two hours (　け　) the sale began.

(5)　飢えていたからこそ，私は成功することができた。

Hunger is (　こ　) (e　さ　) me to succeed.

(6)　証拠はないが，彼らはトムが犯人だと信じている。

In spite of (　し　) (b　す　) no evidence, they believe that Tom committed the crime.

(7)　これはたいした問題ではない。

This is not that big (　せ　) problem.

(8)　私たちの友情は永遠に。

(　そ　) our friendship last forever.

4　次の各対話中の(　あ　)～(　お　)に入れる表現として最も適切なものをそれぞれ選択肢から１つずつ選び，記号で答えなさい。

［対話１］

Man 1:　Do you know how to get this machine to work? I read the instructions, but (　あ　) how to do it.

Man 2:　Let's see. Did you put the batteries in?

Man 1:　Yeah. But, it won't work.

Man 2:　Oh! Well, did you plug it in? Oh, yeah (　い　) That's OK. Hmm. Oh, wait! You need to hook up another cable! Do you know where the green cable is?

(　あ　)

A.　I struggled to make out

B.　I have taken in

C.　I can't figure out

D.　I managed to catch on to

E.　I couldn't make more of

(　い　)

A.　don't you?

B.　you never have.

C.　you did.

D.　I had.

E.　who knows?

［対話２］

Woman 1: Would you like to go skiing tomorrow?

Woman 2: (　う　) I haven't gone skiing in a long time. But wait a minute! Isn't it supposed to be very warm tomorrow?

Woman 1: Gee. I haven't heard that.

Woman 2: (　え　) it's supposed to be. I heard it on the radio.

Woman 1: In that case, going skiing probably wouldn't be a very good idea.

(　う　)

A. Well, I'd rather not.
B. Sorry, I can't make it.
C. If only you did!
D. That sounds great.
E. How about you?

(　え　)

A. I doubt
B. I'm not afraid
C. I hope
D. I don't suspect
E. I'm pretty sure

［対話 3］

Woman 1: It' nice to see you again! Are you still going to college?

Woman 2: No, I'm not. I'm working at a restaurant. I'm a chef!

Woman 1: No kidding. (　お　)

Woman 2: Very much!

(　お　)

A. How do you like it?
B. How long have you been?
C. How come you did?
D. What is it all about?
E. What would you say to it?

5　以下の文章を読んで，下の問題に答えなさい。

［1］　You may never have heard of diabetic retinopathy*, but this nasty condition is the fastest-growing cause of blindness in the world. It poses a risk to the 415 million people with diabetes — nearly 5 percent of the world's population. The condition occurs when chronically high blood sugar damages the tiny vessels (　あ　) provide blood to the retina. People who suffer from diabetic retinopathy can begin to experience distorted vision and ultimately go blind. And here's the even deeper tragedy: Diabetic retinopathy can be prevented; it just needs to be detected early.

［2］　With so many people at risk of this condition, the world simply doesn't have enough ophthalmologists* available to diagnose them, especially in developing countries. But a couple of years ago, a clever team at Google, using computers and code, decided to test the latest deep learning techniques to identify the condition. The results were inspiring. The deep learning algorithm was able to screen for the disease just as accurately as doctors in the field. What that means is we may eventually be able to put the ability to diagnose this disease in the hands of anybody with a smartphone — and save millions of people from going blind.

［3］　Arthur C. Clarke once said that "any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic." Technology is now on the cusp* of taking us into a magical age, in which machine learning can prevent blindness, translate any language with expert skill or even save endangered species from extinction. Machine learning is beginning to help us solve problems today that we simply couldn't solve on our own.

［4］　And the most exciting thing of all? These breakthroughs are just the start of this transformation. Just as the internet changed our world 20 years ago and smartphones did 10 years ago, we are now entering a decade in which machine learning will come to define how we interact with technology and the world around us — and how technology helps humanity thrive.

［5］　It's vital that we develop technology that's attentive to everyone's challenges, not just those of the wealthy or the empowered. That's why it's important to democratize the tools we build. Whether you're a student from Hyderabad, India, a scientist from the Research Triangle in North Carolina or a farmer in Japan, you'll have the opportunity to use the latest computational breakthroughs to help tackle the problems you want to solve.

［6］　Amid this hopeful picture, people have legitimate concerns about whether advances in technology like machine learning will worsen inequality. (　い　) many economies just

barely returning to the levels of prosperity they enjoyed before the Great Recession, the thought of anything that may point to renewed job losses is rightfully troubling.

［7］ But there is no reason advances in machine learning have to cost society more jobs than they create. History has actually shown us that technological progress tends to lead to greater prosperity, more jobs, safer workplaces and higher standards of living. That's what happened globally during the Industrial Revolution as people transitioned away from agriculture to industry — a process that is still occurring in developing countries. And it's what happened in the U.S. and Europe during the boom years immediately following World War II, (　う　) the spread of technologies like refrigeration, automatic telephone switches and airplane travel forever changed our economies and vastly improved the lives of nearly everyone. Although this meant fewer milkmen, phone operators and ocean liner crews, job growth actually accelerated during this time.

［8］ Still, there are steps we can take now to ensure our societies are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of technological growth rather than be disrupted by it. That includes supporting digital skills education and career retraining to prepare people for the jobs of the future. To ensure the gains from technology don't lead to greater inequality, all governments and businesses should strengthen social safety nets and expand corporate benefits like equal pay and family leave.

［9］ We are fortunate to be living in a time when technology has the potential to fundamentally improve the way people work, learn and live — no matter who they are, where they are or what they do. It can make us all smarter, happier and healthier, on a scale we've never seen before in history. But it's up to all of us — tech companies, governments, business, civil society — to work together to create the conditions that allow innovation to flourish. Only then will we see the progress our societies deserve, and demand. Only then will we see magic.

NOTES

diabetic retinopathy　糖尿病網膜症　　ophthalmologist　眼科医

cusp　境界線

(1)　（　あ　）～（　う　）に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を次から１つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

（　あ　）　A. and　　B. into　　C. that　　D. help　　E. except

（　い　）　A. With　　B. But　　C. Still　　D. Though　　E. Instead of

（　う　）　A. to　　B. in　　C. with　　D. when　　E. which

(2)　［３］の下線部を和訳しなさい。

(3)　［５］の下線部の意味に最も近いものを次から１つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

A. to inform each citizen about new technology

B. to decide which goods to sell through consumer choice

C. to encourage all people to learn the importance of science

D. to make our up-to-date products popular among the poor

E. to give everyone the chance to use newly developed devices

(4)　次の中から本文の内容に合っているものを３つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

A. More than four hundred million people suffer from diabetic retinopathy today.

B. Eye doctors are in very short supply, which makes it hard to discover diabetic retinopathy at an earlier stage.

C. Some experts argued that there should be some difference between technology and magic.

D. The author believes that machine learning can do almost everything like magic, such as reviving extinct species.

E. We shouldn't build technology so that rich people can overcome their challenges, because they are liable to abuse their power.

F. We can see from history that machine learning will not contribute to job losses but job creation.

G. All governments and businesses should take some measures to prevent new technology from causing new inequality.

H. It is not until people learn to make full use of machine learning that our technology can turn into magic.