

I 次の(ア)～(コ)の空欄に入る最も適切な語句を、それぞれの①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(7) ( ) being free in this sense I mean not being interfered with by others.

① Along                      ② As                      ③ By                      ④ For

(1) Here are a few examples of interesting discoveries that this way of thinking has led me ( ).

① after                      ② before                      ③ for                      ④ to

(ウ) In ( ) to the cost, we must consider the time needed to achieve a result.

① addition      ② calculation      ③ combination      ④ rejection

(I) Such vitamins are generally good for you, except ( ) they prevent you from sleeping.

① for                      ② so                      ③ that                      ④ though

(才) You may have noticed that I don't have ( ) experience in this field.

① little                      ② many                      ③ much                      ④ none

(力) My main part-time job was at a pharmacy, but ( ) time, I was working at a zoo.

① all of the      ② almost any      ③ no more      ④ some of the

(✱) I didn't realize that you had this special talent (        ) you joined the team.

① against                      ② since                      ③ until                      ④ without

(ク) You don't know the extent ( ) you depend on your colleagues.

① for that      ② so that      ③ on which      ④ to which

(ケ) On no account (        ) touch this very hot surface.

① have you to      ② must you      ③ you have to      ④ you must

(コ) “Mitaka Station, please. I have to be there by 11:30.”

"I think we can (        ) if the traffic isn't too heavy."

① arrive at      ② get to      ③ make it      ④ reach

Ⅱ 次のA～Eの文の意味が通るように、それぞれの下にある①～⑤を適切に並べ替え、それぞれ(ア)～(コ)に入るものを選びなさい。

A A good diet ( ) (ア) ( ) (イ) ( ) your body and mind.  
① for              ② great              ③ importance    ④ is              ⑤ of

B Do ( ) (ウ) ( ) water (エ) ( ) 32°Fahrenheit?  
① at              ② freezes              ③ know              ④ why              ⑤ you

C “Tell me about this photograph.”  
“It ( ) (オ) ( ) (カ) ( ) special memories for me.”  
① has              ② is              ③ one              ④ that              ⑤ very

D “My company is going to give me a car.”  
“I ( ) (キ) ( ) (ク) ( ) be.”  
① it              ② make              ③ what              ④ will              ⑤ wonder

E “How can I avoid carrying a heavy suitcase?”  
“Pack only ( ) (ケ) ( ) (コ) ( ) .”  
① cannot              ② do              ③ things              ④ without              ⑤ you

Ⅲ 次のA～Cの文章，D～Eの対話が自然な順序になるように，それぞれの下にある①～⑤を適切に並べ替え，それぞれ( ア )～( コ )に入るものを選びなさい。

A Medical care systems differ from country to country. For example, in the UK, the taxes that people pay ( ). In the USA, however, people have to ( ア ). For most Americans, the only way to ( ) is to ( イ ). Unfortunately, this tends to ( ).

- ① be very expensive
- ② do this
- ③ pay for their own medical care
- ④ support free medical care for everyone
- ⑤ take out medical insurance

B The only spoken reports about tiny young children are given by adults observing them. ( ) ( ウ ) ( ) ( エ ) ( )

- ① Adults, therefore, play an important role in recording what little children do.
- ② In that respect, they act like anthropologists.
- ③ Neither can they remember those times.
- ④ Their memories begin to form only later, once they have become able to talk reasonably well.
- ⑤ This is because in their early years, children cannot talk.

C Several years ago, I started a free society devoted to appreciating clouds.

( ) ( オ ) ( ) ( カ ) ( )

- ① A few months after that, my members demanded a website for our society.
- ② Eventually, I had to introduce a membership fee, since so many members joined online.
- ③ I called it the Cloud Appreciation Society and launched it after a lecture I gave about the beauty of clouds.
- ④ In case anyone at the talk might be interested, I had made a few badges for future members to wear.
- ⑤ It surprised me how quickly they were all taken.

D “You look very serious.” (       ) ( キ ) (       ) ( ク ) (       )

① “Actually, I was just thinking about my plans for the weekend.”

② “Do I?”

③ “No, I’m fine.”

④ “So it’s nothing serious, then?”

⑤ “Yes, is something troubling you?”

E “Excuse me!” (       ) ( ケ ) (       ) ( コ ) (       )

① “Do you live near here?”

② “I’ll be happy to, if I can.”

③ “Not far away.”

④ “Then maybe you can help me.”

⑤ “Yes?”

Ⅳ 次の2つの文章を読み、それぞれに続く設問に答えなさい。

「著作権の都合で開示できません」

(ア) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part them?  
(ア)

- ① everybody
- ② graphs
- ③ few people
- ④ calculus

(イ) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part a gold mine?  
(イ)

- ① the chance of a development
- ② the likelihood of a high cost
- ③ the opportunity for a big success
- ④ the risk of no success

(ウ) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part an uphill battle?  
(ウ)

- ① a great challenge
- ② a piece of cake
- ③ a short delay
- ④ a victory

(エ) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Fry's invention of Post-it notes was as much innovative as Oresme's invention of graphs.
- ② An invention that looks natural and even obvious today often takes a long time before wide reception.
- ③ People in medieval times didn't accept the idea of graphs quickly because they didn't really need them.
- ④ Few people use graphs because they don't know who invented them.

(オ) In what way were Nicholas Oresme and Art Fry similar?

- ① Galileo knew both of their inventions.
- ② Their inventions changed the ways people had previously thought.
- ③ They both invented something that everybody had been waiting for.
- ④ They were both active at about the same time.

(英文2)

There is evidence that men and women may practice medicine differently. ( 1 ) Literature has shown that female physicians may be more likely to adhere to clinical guidelines, provide preventive care more often, use more patient-centered communication, perform as well or better on standardized examinations, and provide more psychosocial counseling to their patients than do their male peers. Although studies suggest differences in practice patterns and process measures of quality between male and female physicians, these studies have not examined patient outcomes, what we arguably care about the most. ( 2 )

(力)

Female physicians now account for approximately one-third of the US physician workforce and comprise half of all US medical school graduates. Despite evidence suggesting that female physicians may provide higher-quality care, some have argued that career interruptions for childrearing, higher rates of part-time employment, and greater tradeoffs between home and work responsibilities may compromise the quality of care provided by female physicians and justify higher salaries among male physicians. Therefore, empirical evidence on whether patient outcomes differ between male and female physicians is warranted. ( 3 )

In this context, using a national sample of Medicare beneficiaries hospitalized with medical conditions, we sought to investigate 3 key questions. First, are there important differences in clinical outcomes for hospitalized patients cared for by female internists compared with those treated by male internists? ( 4 ) Second, does the influence of a physician's sex on patient outcomes differ across a variety of conditions for which patients are commonly hospitalized? Finally, do these differences in outcomes vary with the underlying severity of a patient's illness?

(Comparison of Hospital Mortality and Readmission Rates for Medicare Patients Treated by Male vs Female Physicians by Yusuke Tsugawa, Anupam B. Jena, Jose F. Figueroa, E. John Orav, Daniel M. Blumenthal, Ashish K. Jha. Reproduced with permission from JAMA Internal Medicine, 2017, Vol.177, No.2, p.207. Copyright © 2017, American Medical Association. All rights reserved.)

(力) Which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part patient outcomes?  
(力)

- ① patients' questionnaire results
- ② predictions of the course of a disease
- ③ the number of hospitalized people
- ④ treatment results

(キ) According to the passage, which physicians are likely to be good at risk reduction?

- ① male physicians
- ② female physicians
- ③ not so different — both male and female physicians
- ④ no meaning in gender distinction — neither male nor female physicians

(ク) Why are the three questions in the last paragraph important in this article?

- ① To accept all kinds of values among health care professionals in the US.
- ② To place a doctor in the right place in order to treat patients successfully.
- ③ To evaluate the differences mentioned in this passage between male and female physicians.
- ④ To prepare a lot of options for patients to choose in their medical treatment.

(ケ) Where is the most logically appropriate place to put the sentence below?

**In fact, whether patient outcomes differ between male and female physicians is largely unknown.**

- ① ( 1 )
- ② ( 2 )
- ③ ( 3 )
- ④ ( 4 )

(コ) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① All available data shows that male doctors are paid more and give better treatment than female doctors.
- ② More data is necessary to decide whether female doctors give better treatment than male doctors.
- ③ No information is necessary to prove that male doctors give better treatment than female doctors.
- ④ We have enough information to know that female doctors give better treatment than male doctors.