

英 語

[法文学部・教育学部・医学部・歯学部・共同獣医学部]

注 意 事 項

1. 「解答始め」の合図があるまでこの冊子は開かないこと。
2. この冊子は表紙を除いて11ページである。
3. 「解答始め」の合図があったら、まず、黒板等に掲示又は板書してある問題冊子ページ数・解答用紙枚数・下書き用紙枚数が、自分に配付された数と合っているか確認し、もし数が合わない場合は手を高く挙げ申し出ること。次に、学部名・受験番号・氏名を必ずすべての解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入してから、解答を始めること。
4. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定された所に記入すること。

1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Recent studies have shown that rapid improvements in food allergies can be achieved through “eating therapy,” in which the culprit — such as eggs, milk and wheat — is not completely removed but taken in small amounts under a doctor’s guidance. Is it possible to drastically reduce the number of children suffering from food allergies?

In many cases, food allergies cause symptoms immediately after eating. According to a survey conducted by Japan’s Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology on public elementary, junior high and high schools in fiscal 2013, 4 to 5% of these students are said to have food allergies.

In some cases, even a (A) amount of food can cause life-threatening symptoms such as breathing difficulties and drops in blood pressure, and in the past, the common method of dealing with food allergies was to “completely eliminate” the allergy-triggering food from the diet.

However, in 2007, a theory was presented at an academic conference in Japan that ⁽¹⁾ allergic reactions can be suppressed by taking small amounts of food under the supervision of a specialized doctor. This “oral immunotherapy” applies the human body’s mechanism of forming immune cells that suppress allergic reactions when people continue to eat the food that causes allergies.

At present, clinical studies are mainly conducted to confirm the safety and efficacy of this therapy method. In recent years, the effectiveness of treatment and preventive measures based on this mechanism has been scientifically confirmed, and evidence for its efficacy is accumulating.

For example, in a study reported in January 2021 in an international journal of pediatrics by Japan’s National Center for Child Health and Development, 43 children who had tested positive for egg allergies by the age of 2 were observed at age 6. Of the 13 children who had completely eliminated eggs from their diet, 12 continued to be allergic, but of the (B) children who had not completely eliminated the allergy-causing food, 16 had improved.

In addition, a research team from Juntendo University announced in August 2020 the detailed mechanism by which oral immunotherapy suppresses the occurrence of food allergy symptoms through experiments on mice. They found that the group of cells that have the characteristic of suppressing immunity increased in the whole body.

Meanwhile, in April 2018, Cochrane, an international private academic organization based in the U.K., evaluated oral immunotherapy for an egg allergy using multiple studies and found it to be “effective,” but also pointed out that there were cases of severe allergic reactions and cases in which people stopped participating in the studies, presenting challenges to safety.

Results of a survey on about 300 medical institutions across Japan released by the Japanese Society of Pediatric Allergy and Clinical Immunology in 2017 also showed that nine children who received this therapy had severe symptoms such as difficulty breathing on their own.

Kiwako Yamamoto, head of the general allergy division of the National Center for Child Health and Development, said, “There is a possibility that the children were fed more than the permissible amount found in the oral food challenge test and other means. It’s been proven that allergies can be suppressed even when the amount (of the causative food) is much smaller than the allowable amount, and if safe treatment methods are established, the risk of severe symptoms will be considerably reduced.”

(*Mainichi Japan*, May 31, 2021, <https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20210531/p2a/00m/0sc/010000c>)

(注) culprit : 原因	immunotherapy : 免疫療法
efficacy : 効き目	accumulate : 蓄積する
pediatrics : 小児科	permissible : 許容される
causative : 原因となる	

設 問

(1) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄(A)に入る最も適切な単語を、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) considerable

(イ) huge

(ウ) necessary

(エ) small

(2) 下線部(1)について、2007年に発表された理論とはどのようなものか、日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

(3) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄(B)に入る最も適切な数字を答えなさい。

(4) 下線部(2)の a research team が、食物アレルギーの発症を抑える免疫療法の詳細な仕組みに関して発見したことは何か、日本語で答えなさい。

(5) 下線部(3)の Results of a survey で明らかになったことは何か、日本語で答えなさい。

(6) 下線部(4)の国立成育医療研究センター、総合アレルギー科の科長が述べていることを、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) アレルギーの原因となる食品をどれくらい摂取するとアレルギーが引き起こされるかは、子供によって異なる。

(イ) 特定の食品を過剰に摂取することは、食物アレルギーを引き起こす原因となりうる。

(ウ) アレルギーの原因となる食物を許容量より少なく摂取しても、アレルギーが抑制されうる。

(エ) 免疫療法は、安全な治療法の一つとして確立されたものである。

試験問題は次に続く。

2 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

著作権保護の観点から，公表していません。

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(Excerpted and adapted from *Critical Thinking: Think clearly in a world of agendas, bad science, and information overload* by Ian Tuhovsky, independently published, 2020, pp. 15-16)

(注) genetically modified food：遺伝子組み換え食品

cons：反対論

pros：賛成論

painstakingly：労を惜しまずに

stock exchange：証券取引所

depiction：描写，叙述

設 問

- (1) 下線部(1)のアプローチで結論を導き出すとき、遺伝子組み換え食品について、まず初めにするであろうことは何か、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (2) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄(A)に入る最も適切な語句を、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (ア) as soon as | (イ) even during |
| (ウ) however | (エ) otherwise |
- (3) 下線部(2)の A study によれば、26 の主要な証券取引所での取引に影響を与えていたのは何であると述べられているか、日本語で答えなさい。
- (4) 前後の文脈から判断して、空欄(B)に入る最も適切な語句を、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (ア) away from | (イ) from within |
| (ウ) in opposition to | (エ) outside of |
- (5) 下線部(3)の essentialism の考えとは、この後の部分でどのように説明されているか、日本語で答えなさい。
- (6) 本文の結論として最も適切な内容はどれか、以下の選択肢から選んで記号で答えなさい。
- | |
|--|
| (ア) All humans have the same emotions and experience them in the same way. |
| (イ) Ancient thinkers had a better understanding of humans than modern thinkers do. |
| (ウ) Emotions are complex and influenced by people's mind and culture. |
| (エ) Humans are entirely rational when they make decisions. |

試験問題は次に続く。

3 次の各文の()に入る最も適切な語句を一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) A: Do you know Tomoko decided to resign her post as team captain?
B: Unfortunately I do. She mentioned it to me () last night.
(ア) in association (イ) in favor
(ウ) in person (エ) in return
- (2) A: I think the spelling of this street name is correct because I used to live nearby.
B: I know. But (), check it out by using Google Maps.
(ア) because of this (イ) for instance
(ウ) just in case (エ) thanks to
- (3) To avoid errors, I make it a rule to review () my research.
(ア) all aspect of (イ) each aspects of
(ウ) every aspect of (エ) much aspects of
- (4) It's courage () you need.
(ア) on (イ) so that
(ウ) that (エ) what
- (5) My father asked me () my sister while he was out.
(ア) if I take care of (イ) taking care of
(ウ) to take care of (エ) to taking care of
- (6) She wants to borrow some books () they are interesting.
(ア) as for (イ) as long as
(ウ) if not for (エ) so long to

(7) It is our collective responsibility to () harm to the environment and preserve the Earth for future generations.

(ア) minimal

(イ) minimalist

(ウ) minimize

(エ) minimum

(8) AI, or artificial intelligence, is () as a system of intelligent computer programs.

(ア) define

(イ) defined

(ウ) defining

(エ) definition

(9) Do you usually take part () the Obon festival?

(ア) by

(イ) for

(ウ) in

(エ) with

(10) I would () to express my sincere gratitude for your assistance.

(ア) enjoy

(イ) happy

(ウ) like

(エ) please

4 次の対話の下線部(1)~(4)の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

A: You look tired. Are you getting enough sleep?

B: Actually, I stayed up playing video games last night.

A: You should get enough sleep for your health.

B: I guess you're right, but tonight I'll catch up on my sleep. So, it's no problem.

A: No! You can't make up for a lack of sleep by sleeping more on the next day. 規則的
(1) に十分な睡眠をとることを習慣づけることが大事だよ。

B: I see. You may be right, but it's hard to stop playing video games.

A: I know, but, according to all the health experts, 睡眠不足はさまざまな病気を引
(2) き起こす可能性があるんだよ。

B: Is that true? I guess I really should change my sleeping habits then.

A: このことは君だけではなく、日本人全員に当てはまるよ。 And an OECD
(3) survey shows that 日本における平均的な睡眠時間は、OECD加盟国の中で最
(4) 悪なんだ。

5 以下の A, B のいずれかの質問を選び、あなたの考えまたは意見を、100 語から 120 語の英語で書きなさい。(解答用紙の A, B のいずれかを丸で囲むこと。)

A: What have been two positive events or happenings in your life over the past few years?

B: Geography will become a subject all students must take in high school in 2022. Why is it important to learn geography? Explain your view and give two reasons to support it.

