

受験番号							氏名	
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東京女子医科大学 医学部

令和 8 年度 一般選抜

英 語 （60分）

I 注意事項

- 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見たり、問題冊子や解答用紙に記入してはいけません。
- 問題は I から IV まで、表紙を含めず全部で 14 ページあります。
- 解答用紙は記述方式とマークシート方式の 2 枚あります。
- 試験開始直後に問題冊子および解答用紙の、印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁、汚れなどがないか確認し、問題がある場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせなさい。また、後で気づいた場合も同様にすること。
- 試験開始後、次に指定する事項を記入しなさい。
 - この問題冊子の表紙の上部の受験番号・氏名欄に 6 けたの受験番号及び氏名を記入しなさい。
 - それぞれの解答用紙には、解答の他に次の事項を記入しなさい。

記述方式解答用紙

- ① 受験番号欄に受験番号を 6 けたで記入すること。
- ② 氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。

マークシート方式解答用紙

- ① 受験番号欄に受験番号を 6 けたで記入すること。また、その下のマーク欄に受験番号をマークすること。
- ② 氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。

6 この問題冊子は試験終了後回収します。

II 解答に際しての注意事項

記述方式解答用紙

ページ 5 の問題[1]、[2]の解答は、記述方式解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。

マークシート方式解答用紙

問 1. から問 35. まですべて、マークシート方式解答用紙の所定の欄へのマークによって行う。すべての問題で、それぞれ **1 箇所のみ** マークすること。

I. Read the following article and answer the questions (1-10).

[1] The Mayan civilization, along with the Aztec and Inca, was one of the dominant civilizations of the Americas before the arrival of Europeans in the 16th century. The Maya lived in what is now Mexico and Central America: the civilization was at its peak from AD 250 to AD 900. The Maya built impressive stone structures, including the pyramids for which they are well known, and they grew crops, primarily corn. They made advancements in mathematics, they had a system of writing, and they invented a calendar based on the sun. The Mayan civilization fell into decline around AD 900 and rapidly disappeared, for reasons that remain unclear. The collapse of the civilization might have been caused by war, by volcanic activity, or by drought.

[2] Now, researchers are learning more about the Maya through investigations in Mexico and Guatemala. Some surprising finds have been made, which have given us information about this lost civilization. The tool making these discoveries possible is LiDAR.

[3] LiDAR stands for Light Detection and Ranging. This technology makes use of lasers to create 3-D pictures. LiDAR has many uses, including in map making, weather forecasting, space exploration, and self-driving cars. When used to investigate lost civilizations, LiDAR devices are put on planes, which fly over the region. These devices transmit laser beams to the ground below. When the light bounces back, it provides a “high-tech treasure map.” The layout of the natural and human-made features below—buildings, roads, waterways—appear on the computer screen, even if they are hidden under dense vegetation. As National Geographic Explorer Thomas Garrison says, **(A)** “You could walk over the top of a major ruin and miss it. But LiDAR picks up the patterns and makes the features pop out with astounding clarity.”

[4] Results have been impressive. At the Aguada Fénix site in Mexico, the use of LiDAR has revealed the full size of a 1.4-kilometer platform, which was made of earth and includes several buildings on top. This platform is now recognized as the oldest and largest structure in the Mayan region—larger than the biggest pyramid in Egypt. It is thought to have been built 3,000 years ago, long before the peak of the Mayan civilization. Researcher Takeshi Inomata has calculated that it must have taken 5,000 people more than 6 years to build it. Inomata believes the structure might have been used for ceremonies, “a place of gathering, possibly involving processions and other rituals we can only imagine.” This is supported by the discovery of a network of roads leading to the site.

[5] Since no houses have been found near the structure, researchers conclude that users of the site might not have lived nearby. However, the large size of the structure suggests that the Maya were in the process of leaving their hunter-gatherer way of life at the time of construction. Perhaps this was the foundation for a large city with more permanent homes. The size of the structure also suggests the ability of different people to collaborate on a project. Researcher Verónica Vázquez López has noted that some of the layers of soil used to build the platform were laid down in a systematic pattern of different soil colors. These may have symbolized the contribution of different groups to the building project.

[6] Equally interesting discoveries have been made in Guatemala. The PACUNAM LiDAR Initiative, a survey from the air of 2,100 square kilometers, has shown the ruins of a civilization that was more complex and advanced than previously believed. As Thomas Garrison, one of the researchers on the PACUNAM project, says, “It’s almost like we’re looking at **(B)** them for the first time again.”

[7] One of the largest investigation sites in Guatemala is the ancient city of Tikal. Researchers once believed they had discovered every building in Tikal, but LiDAR revealed otherwise. LiDAR mapping showed that a pyramid-shaped object, previously thought to be a small hill, was actually a building. It may have been a ceremonial structure, and may even have contained the tomb of a king. In the same region, a key development was the discovery of a large fortress between Tikal and nearby El Zotz.

[8] The use of LiDAR to investigate Mayan ruins is not only an intellectual pursuit; it also has economic benefits. In Guatemala, the government has been supportive of the use of LiDAR because the Guatemalan tourist industry, a significant source of revenue for the country, is largely based on the appeal of ancient ruins. The more ruins LiDAR finds, the more possibilities for tourist attractions. In addition, LiDAR mapping helps in the creation of a database, which keeps records of cultural items. Vandalism and theft are often problems at Mayan sites. LiDAR helps track the damage.

[9] However, it is worth keeping in mind that LiDAR is limited in what it can do. It cannot, for example, allow researchers to see below the ground, so tunnels and ruins now covered by earth cannot be seen. **(C)** Neither does it take away the need for physical labor. National Geographic Explorer Francisco Estrada-Belli says, “We still need to dig and hack our way through the jungle.” However, the use of LiDAR is making the process much faster and more efficient. As Estrada-

Belli says, “Now we have a very accurate map to guide us.” There is still much that remains unknown about the Mayan civilization, but LiDAR looks certain to be a useful tool in future investigations. In the words of PACUNAM director Marianne Hernandez, “This is a beginning, a doorway that opens to decades of further research.”

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1. According to paragraph [1], which of the following is true about the Mayan civilization?
 - a. It went out of existence due to the arrival of peoples from Europe.
 - b. It developed greatly prior to AD 250, after which it declined rapidly.
 - c. It receded before finally collapsing, possibly due to natural disasters or human conflict.
 - d. It was the most populous civilization in the Americas, at one time.
2. Why is the LiDAR system referred to as a “high-tech treasure map” in paragraph [3]?
 - a. LiDAR laser technology creates precise images of things not normally visible to the naked eye.
 - b. The laser beams from the LiDAR can be used to extract buried artifacts from the ground.
 - c. LiDAR was originally invented for archeology, specifically to detect Mayan ruins.
 - d. LiDAR lasers are so accurate and clear that they can be used to alter physical features on Earth.
3. What is the main purpose of paragraph [4]?
 - a. To describe the biggest platform in the Mayan region 3,000 years ago.
 - b. To provide an example of the usefulness of the LiDAR technology.
 - c. To detail the dimensions, age, and importance of a Mayan structure.
 - d. To explain how the LiDAR can locate roads, in addition to bigger structures.
4. Why does the author include the reference to roads leading to Aguada Fénix in paragraph [4]?
 - a. To emphasize that the platform functioned as part of a transportation network.
 - b. To highlight the differences between Mayan and Egyptian engineering.
 - c. To show that the Maya had extensive trade with neighboring civilizations.
 - d. To support the idea that the site might have been used for parade-like events.

5. What can be inferred from the size of the platform at Aguada Fénix?
- a. The Maya had not yet fully transitioned to permanent settlements, though they may have been making steps toward urban life.
 - b. The Maya built a large platform so that they could see it from their homes, which were very far away.
 - c. The Maya already had permanent urban centers elsewhere, so the platform was built as a remote outpost.
 - d. The platform was left unfinished because the Maya may have suddenly abandoned the site.
6. What does the underlined word **(B)** them refer to in paragraph [6]?
- a. The PACUNAM project's mappings
 - b. The 2,100 square kilometers of land surveyed
 - c. The remains of a surprisingly developed civilization
 - d. The group of discoveries in Guatemala, including in Tikal
7. According to paragraph [7], which of the following did NOT happen when researchers investigated the area of Tikal?
- a. LiDAR mapping contradicted what the researchers believed about the buildings in Tikal.
 - b. It was revealed from LiDAR that researchers had already discovered a small hill in Tikal.
 - c. Researchers spotted a building, possibly used for ceremonies, which was once thought to be a hill.
 - d. In addition to a pyramid-shaped object, LiDAR uncovered other structures in the area close to Tikal.

8. According to paragraph [8], why is the Guatemalan government supportive of using LiDAR?
- a. LiDAR can help the Guatemalan government capture cultural vandals at its ancient Mayan sites.
 - b. Using LiDAR provides researchers and tourists alike with opportunities to expand their knowledge about Mayan culture and civilization.
 - c. LiDAR includes the use of a database for collecting information about possible new attractions for tourists.
 - d. Using LiDAR helps to bring in much-needed funds to the country and to keep track of their cultural artifacts.
9. What is the meaning of the underlined sentence **(C)** in paragraph [9]?
- a. Without LiDAR, it is necessary for researchers to work hard to look below the surface.
 - b. Even with LiDAR, researchers still have to put in the work of discovering and unearthing ruins.
 - c. There is still a need for hard physical work, because researchers get important information from LiDAR.
 - d. LiDAR eliminates the need for researchers to work physically hard to uncover ruins and tunnels.
10. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this article?
- a. The Untold Story of the Aguada Fénix Platform in the Ancient City of Tikal
 - b. Developing Technology to Reduce the Burden of Excavating Ancient Artifacts
 - c. The Power of Lasers: Shining New Light on Our Knowledge of Lost Civilizations
 - d. Discovering Economic Benefits Through Archaeological Innovation

次の問題 [1], [2] の解答は記述式解答用紙に記入しなさい。

[1] Translate the underlined part **(A)** in paragraph [3] into Japanese.

[2] Where would you like to see LiDAR used in the world? Why? Support your ideas with a clear explanation.

Write your ORIGINAL answer in English, using **between 30 to 40 words**.

Do NOT copy sentences or phrases from the article.

II. Read the following passage. There are **five blanks (11–15)** in the text. Choose the most appropriate sentence from the options **a) – e)** to fill in each blank. Each sentence is used only once.

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- a) Of course, students have been getting advice on their essays from counselors, parents and relatives for decades.
- b) And many lament the possible eventual elimination of something that can make the difference between acceptance or rejection to the university of their choice.
- c) Those same characteristics are arguably under threat from AI more broadly.
- d) He added: “If you use it to help you get ideas, that’s OK, but not to literally write part of the essay, I guess that’s not OK.”
- e) Now, that’s under threat.

III. Read the following article and refer to the visual information. Choose the most appropriate answer to fill in each blank **(16-25)**.

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- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 16. | a. 25.3% | b. 27.8% | c. 35.3% | d. 37.8% |
| 17. | a. increased | b. decreased | c. persisted | d. varied |
| 18. | a. three | b. four | c. five | d. six |
| 19. | a. fifty as many times | b. fifty times as many | c. ten as many times | d. ten times as many |
| 20. | a. assures | b. avoids | c. runs | d. promotes |
| 21. | a. as well as | b. instead of | c. due to | d. rather than |
| 22. | a. \$1.01 | b. \$1.4 | c. \$4.2 | d. \$5.2 |
| 23. | a. away | b. from | c. in | d. of |
| 24. | a. raising | b. ignoring | c. reducing | d. sharing |
| 25. | a. unavailable | b. unknown | c. unpredictable | d. unquestionable |

IV. Based on the following lecture, group discussion, and graphs on the next page, answer the questions (26-35).

Professor Anderson is giving a lecture to her class.

Professor Anderson: OK, before we get started, let me just check to make sure that everyone has downloaded the handouts for today's lecture. If you haven't, please **(A)** right now to do so. You'll need to refer to these handouts during the lecture, as well as during the discussion time that will follow afterwards.

All right, today I'd like to talk about a topic that's been in the news lately, and that is Space Tourism. Would you ever consider taking a vacation in space? Raise your hand. Looks like fewer than half of you. Well, **(B)** that's perfectly in line with what a survey found in the United States. As you can see from Handout 1, fewer than half of the people surveyed indicated that they would like to orbit the Earth in a spacecraft. According to the survey, cost and health issues were two of the main reasons people gave for their lack of interest in this kind of tour.

On the other hand, among the **(C)** percent of people who answered in the affirmative, in other words, those people who said that they are definitely or probably interested in travelling into space, most of them answered that they would be looking to have a unique experience.

Some further data, not written on the handout, show that interest in being a space tourist is higher among younger generations and men. A majority (63%) of Millennials (people born between 1981 and 1996) say they would definitely or probably be interested in space tourism. About half of men (51%) say they would be interested in orbiting the Earth in a spacecraft, compared **(D)** only one-third of women (33%).

Now, let's take a look at Handout 2. On this graph, I want to call your attention to the number of people who believe that space tourism will be routine within the next 50 years. As you can see, the results are **(E)**, between those who believe that space tourism will be routine and those who believe that it will not happen by 2068.

OK, are there any questions about either of these graphs at this point? No? OK. Well, then, let's get into our usual discussion groups. In your group, I'd like you to discuss the following two questions:

- 1) Similar to my question at the beginning of the lecture, would you ever consider becoming a space tourist? Why or why not?
- 2) If space tourism were ever to become routine, would you be willing to live for a long time on another planet? Why or why not?

As always, please follow the discussion procedures that we have been studying, and if you have any questions during your discussion time, just raise your hand and I'll be there to help you.

Handout 1.

% of U.S. adults who say, personally, they would be interested or not in orbiting the Earth in a spacecraft

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Handout 2.

% of U.S. adults who say each of the following will or won't happen before 2068

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Students Tom, Anne, Sarah and Kevin are working together in their Discussion Group.

Tom: So, the first thing we need to do is to choose our discussion leader for today. According to the schedule, whose turn is it this time?

Anne: I don't have the schedule on me, but **(F)** if I'm not mistaken, I think it's my turn today. It's been a couple of weeks since I've done it.

Tom: OK, thanks, Anne.

Anne: Let's start with Question 1. I'll begin with Sarah. Sarah, would you ever consider becoming a tourist in space?

Sarah: Are you kidding?! No way!

Anne: How come?

Sarah: Just like those people in the survey, **(G)** percent of them, I would be way too afraid to go up into space. It's so cold and dark, and I don't think my stomach could take it.

Tom: Yeah, I think I'd be pretty scared, too. I don't even like amusement park rides!

Anne: OK. Kevin, what about you?

Kevin: I'm totally the opposite. I'd love to have the chance to fly into space. Ever since I was a kid, I've dreamed about becoming an astronaut. But that takes a lot of time and energy. **(H)** Being a space tourist would be the next best thing.

Anne: I'm with you, Kevin. I think it would be an amazing feeling to blast off into space!

Anne: All right, let's move on to the next question. I'll start with Tom this time. Tom, I know that you said that you don't want to be a space tourist, but if you had a chance to live on another planet for a while, would you be more interested in doing that?

Tom: Hmm...I guess I would have to say no. I still wouldn't like being in space, no matter how long I would be up there.

Anne: Sarah, how do you feel?

Sarah: **(I)** I'm studying to become a chemist, and having the opportunity to live and do research on another planet would be the chance of a lifetime! I would still be afraid, of course, but I would do my best to overcome my fear and make the most of the experience.

Anne: Next is Kevin. What's your opinion?

Kevin: Um ... I don't know. **(J)** It sounds good, but if I were going to be there for a long time, longer than a tourist, I would have to be there with my friends and family. And my dog!

Anne: I know what you mean. I would want to bring my cat with me, for sure. OK. That's the end of our discussion. Thank you all for your participation.

26. Choose the most appropriate expression to fill in **(A)**.

- a. take to task
- b. take it easy
- c. take a minute
- d. take your time

27. What does the statement **(B)** mean?

- a. The professor will explain the survey results in order, one by one.
- b. The professor found a survey from the United States to use in her lecture.
- c. Students in the United States are in line with the students in the professor's class.
- d. The students answered the professor's question in a way similar to the results of the survey.

28. Choose the correct number to fill in **(C)**.

- a. 29
- b. 42
- c. 45
- d. 58

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

- a. with
- b. from
- c. against
- d. between

30. Which of the following expressions CANNOT be used to fill in **(E)** ?

- a. consistently the same
- b. equally divided
- c. evenly distributed
- d. split down the middle

31. What does Anne mean by the underlined sentence (F)?
- a. She is willing to be the discussion leader today, instead of Tom.
 - b. She wants the chance to be the discussion leader for the first time.
 - c. She believes that the schedule for today's discussion leader is incorrect.
 - d. She suspects that it's her job to be the discussion leader today.
32. Choose the correct number to fill in (G).
- a. 16
 - b. 20
 - c. 28
 - d. 29
33. What does Kevin mean when he says the underlined statement (H)?
- In his opinion, becoming a space tourist would be
- a. better than becoming an astronaut.
 - b. cheaper than becoming an astronaut.
 - c. a good alternative to becoming an astronaut.
 - d. the best way to become an astronaut in the future.
34. Choose the most appropriate statement to fill in (I).
- a. I completely agree with Tom.
 - b. I have to disagree with Tom this time.
 - c. I'm not really sure how I feel, to be honest.
 - d. I'm afraid this question doesn't really apply to me.
35. What does the underlined word (J) refer to?
- a. conducting research
 - b. overcoming one's fears
 - c. studying to be a chemist
 - d. living on another planet

This is the end of the test.
