

令和5年度 金沢医科大学医学部入学者選抜試験問題
一般選抜（前期）【英語】1日目

- 1 Read the passage below and then answer the questions about it. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage. Boxes () in the passage indicate missing information.

In 2006, Tiger Woods and Roger Federer met for the first time, when both were at the peak of their powers. Tiger flew in on his private jet to watch the final match of the U.S. Open. It made Roger especially nervous, but he still won, for the third year <1>in a row. Tiger joined him in the locker room to celebrate with drinks. They connected as only they could. "I've never spoken with anybody who was so familiar with the feeling of being invincible*," Roger would later describe it. The two quickly became friends, as well as the focus of a debate over who was the most dominant athlete in the world.

Still, the contrast was not lost on Roger. "His story is completely different from mine," he told a reporter in 2006. "Even as a kid, his goal was to break the record for winning the most major golf championships. I was dreaming of just once meeting Boris Becker or being able to play at Wimbledon stadium some time." It seems pretty unusual for a child who first took his sport lightly to grow into a man who now dominates it like no one before him. Unlike Tiger, thousands of kids had <2>a head start on Roger.

Tiger's incredible childhood has been at <3>the heart of many bestselling books on the development of expertise*. One such book was a parenting manual written by Tiger's father, Earl. Tiger was not merely playing golf. He was engaging in "deliberate practice," the only kind that counts in the ten-thousand-hours rule to expertise. This "rule" represents the idea that the number of total hours of highly specialized training is the sole factor in skill development, 5 the area.

Deliberate practice, 6 the study of thirty violinists that produced the rule, occurs when learners are given clear instructions about the best method, individually supervised by an instructor, supplied with immediate informative feedback and knowledge of the results of their performance, and repeatedly perform the same or similar tasks. Study after study on expertise development shows that elite athletes spend more time doing highly technical, deliberate practice each week than those who stay in the lower levels. Tiger has come to symbolize not only the idea that the quantity of deliberate practice determines success, but also the cost of such achievement: practice must start as early as possible.

The push to focus early and narrowly extends well beyond sports. We are often taught that the more competitive and complicated the world gets, the more specialized we all must become (and the earlier we must start) in order to get through it. Our best-known <4>figures of success are elevated for their abilities and their head starts—Mozart at the keyboard, Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg at the other kind of keyboard. The response, in every field, to the growing library of human knowledge and an interconnected world has been to promote an increasingly narrow focus. For example, cancer specialists no longer specialize in cancer, but rather in cancer related to a single organ, and this trend advances each year.

In the ten-thousand-hours-themed bestseller *Bounce*, British journalist Matthew Syed suggested that the British government was failing for a lack of following the Tiger Woods path of committed specialization. Moving high-ranking government officials between departments, he wrote, "is no less <5>ridiculous than rotating Tiger Woods from golf to baseball to football to hockey." Despite this, Great Britain's massive success at the 2016 Summer Olympics, after decades of average performances, was supported by programs set up specifically to recruit adults to try new sports and to create a pipeline for late developers. Apparently, the idea of an athlete, even one who wants to become elite, following a Roger path and trying different sports is not so ridiculous.

Elite athletes at the peak of their abilities do spend more time on focused, deliberate practice in adulthood than near-elite athletes. However, when scientists examine the entire developmental path of athletes, from early childhood, they see something interesting. Eventual elites typically devote less time early on to deliberate practice in the activity in which they will eventually become experts. Instead, they undergo what researchers call a "sampling period." They play a variety of sports, usually in an unstructured or lightly structured environment. During this time, they gain a range of physical skills from which they can draw, and they learn about their own abilities and preferences. It is only later on that they focus in and increase technical practice in one area. The title of one study of athletes in individual sports declared "Late Specialization" as "the Key to Success." Another study reported "Making It to the Top in Team Sports: Start Later, Intensify, and Be Determined."

When I began to write about these studies, I was 7 with thoughtful criticism, but also denial. "Maybe in some other sport," fans often said, "but that's not true of *our* sport." The community of the world's most popular sport, soccer, was the loudest. Then, in late 2014, a team of German scientists published a study showing that members of the German national team, which had just won the World Cup, were typically late specialists who didn't play more organized soccer than amateur-league players until age twenty-two or later. <6>They spent more of their childhood and teens playing nonorganized soccer and other sports. Another soccer study published two years later matched players for skill at age eleven and tracked them for two years. Those who participated in more kinds of sports and nonorganized soccer, but not more organized soccer training, improved more by age thirteen. Findings like these have now been echoed in a huge range of sports, from hockey to volleyball.

* Vocabulary

invincible = too strong to be defeated
expertise = high levels of knowledge and skills

1. Choose ONE answer that is closest in meaning.

1	<1> <u>in a row</u>	① by arrangement	② accurately	③ afterwards	④ one by one	⑤ in succession
2	<2> <u>a head start</u>	① recommendation	② advantage	③ younger age	④ strength	⑤ quickness
3	<3> <u>the heart</u>	① the mind	② an organ in the chest	③ the core		
		④ effectiveness	⑤ a strong feeling			
4	<4> <u>figures</u>	① numbers	② shapes	③ individuals	④ places	⑤ stories

2. Choose the most appropriate answers.

5	① regarding	② except	③ rather than	④ therefore	⑤ no matter
6	① due to	② according to	③ just like	④ in spite of	⑤ because of
7	① met	② convinced	③ dealt	④ spoken	⑤ graded

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3. Which is the most stressed syllable in the following word?

8 <5>ridiculous ri-dic-u-lous
① ② ③ ④

4. 9 What does <6>They refer to? Choose ONE answer.

- ① community of the world's most popular sport ② German scientists ③ members of the German national team
④ the World Cup ⑤ late specialists ⑥ amateur-league players

5. 10 According to paragraph 2, which ONE of the following is mentioned as a difference between the childhoods of Tiger and Roger?

- ① Tiger won many competitions, but Roger did not.
② Tiger was more devoted to his sport than Roger.
③ Tiger broke more records than Roger.
④ Tiger was taller and heavier than Roger.

6. 11 According to paragraphs 3 and 4, which THREE of the following are TRUE of "deliberate practice"?

- ① It was created by Tiger's father.
② It is a style of playing golf.
③ It involves one-on-one coaching.
④ It requires repetition of a task.
⑤ It is often used by elite athletes.
⑥ It needs to be done earlier in the day.

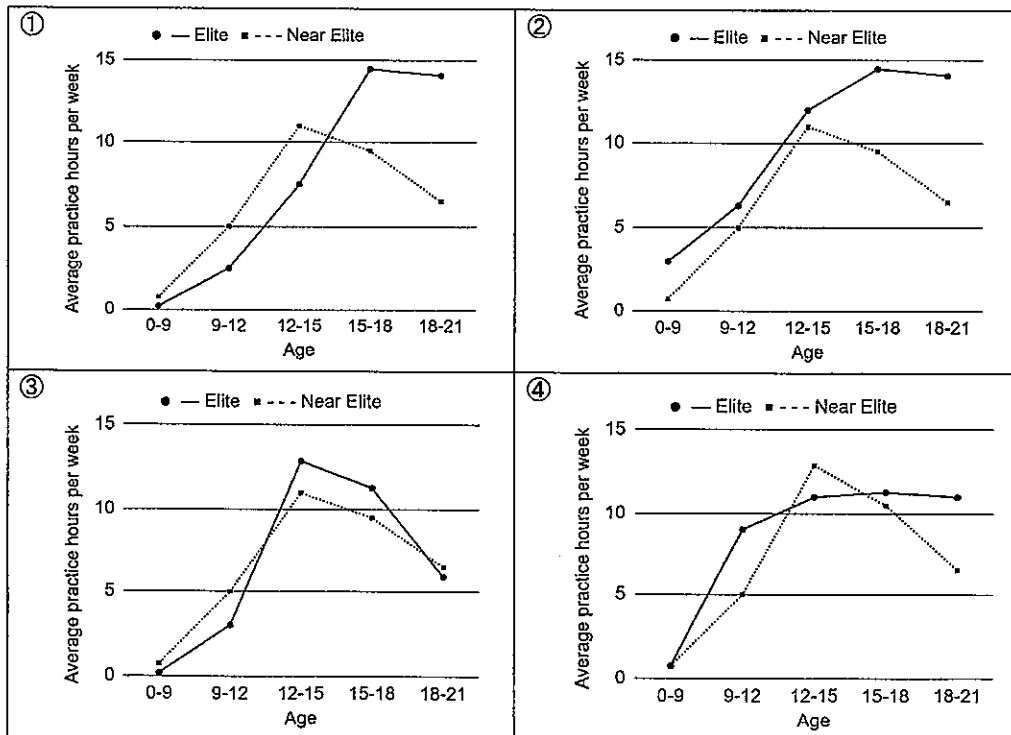
7. 12 According to paragraph 5, which ONE of the following best explains why the need to specialize is increasing?

- ① Children need to compete more to get into good schools.
② The Internet is making the world more complicated.
③ The amount of human knowledge is continuing to grow.
④ The kinds of cancers that humans suffer from are expanding.

8. 13 According to paragraph 6, what is ONE reason given for Great Britain's success at the 2016 Summer Olympics?

- ① Most of its athletes followed the path of committed specialization, like Tiger Woods.
② The government officials involved in preparing for the Olympics often changed jobs.
③ Many of its winning athletes began to specialize in their sports at a younger age.
④ Its sports programs encouraged adult athletes to try new sports more than previously.

9. 14 According to paragraph 7, which ONE of the graphs (①-④) correctly represents the time spent on deliberate practice by elite athletes compared to near-elite athletes?



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- 2 Read the passage below and then answer the questions about it. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage. Boxes () in the passage indicate missing information.

著作権の都合上、省略します。

1. Choose the most appropriate answers.

15	① at	② over	③ with	④ to	⑤ in
16	① has	② had	③ is	④ was	⑤ been
17	① or	② nor	③ not	④ either	⑤ so

2. 18 Choose ONE cause of death from ①-⑩ listed in Table 1 in the passage to complete the sentence.

3. Choose ONE answer that is closest in meaning.

19	<1>persist	① occur	② continue	③ complicate	④ conquer	⑤ worsen
20	<2>prominent	① significant	② objective	③ realistic	④ committed	⑤ recommended
21	<3>engage	① arrest	② participate	③ launch	④ promise	⑤ succeed

4. Identify the most stressed vowel. Then choose ONE word that has the same vowel pronunciation.

22 <4>constitutes

① heat ② sit ③ wet ④ cat ⑤ bird ⑥ cut ⑦ food ⑧ book ⑨ stop ⑩ stay ⑪ sky ⑫ old

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5. [23] The following sentence was taken from the passage. Which location indicated by [①] - [⑤] was it taken from?

[Thus, to reduce the damage from this risk factor, early treatment is most effective.]

6. [24] What does <5>they refer to? Choose ONE answer.

- ① other risk factors ② genetics ③ age ④ important roles
⑤ chronic diseases ⑥ health recommendations

7. [25] For <6>For the two..., find the MAIN VERB of the sentence.

- ① out ② do not ③ smoke or drink ④ alcohol ⑤ excessively ⑥ choice
⑦ influence ⑧ long-term ⑨ health ⑩ prospects ⑪ other ⑫ is

8. [26] According to paragraph 1, how has research into nutrition changed? Choose ONE answer.

- ① Current research aims to find new ways to prevent diseases caused by lack of vitamins.
② Current research focuses on diseases related to taking in too much energy and nutrition.
③ Current research makes efforts to teach developing countries about diets rich in nutrition.
④ Current research uses new knowledge to improve life spans in wealthy countries.
⑤ Current research tries to discover how people develop lifestyle habits.

9. [27] In paragraph 4, which TWO of the following are NOT mentioned by the author?

- ① Statistical data is used to clearly show the causes of risk factors.
② Having a risk factor for a disease means you are more likely to get it.
③ Some people may have risk factors for a disease but never develop it.
④ You can develop a disease without having risk factors for it.
⑤ Having an average number of risk factors is a sign of good health.

- 3 Read the passage below and then answer the questions about it. Choose the most appropriate answers based on what is stated or implied in the passage. Boxes ([]) in the passage indicate missing information.

Of everything the pandemic has brought, perhaps the most visible and widespread trend is the increasing shift to working from home. The dispersion* of work has arrived. It's a double-edged sword, to be sure. Like so much else in the pandemic, <1>its greatest benefits are being enjoyed by the already wealthy, who have home office setups, childcare help, or other means of making money during lockdown days. In general, working-class people, on the other hand, can't do their jobs at home since <2>they are tied to a store, warehouse, factory, or other places of work. Even for those who can do it, it may free us from commuting* to work every day, but it also imposes burdens.

As a business owner, I've long been doubtful of work-from-home cultures. Ideas need to be shared and compared with one another, and that happens best in person. Just as some things are better said in a phone call than an email, meetings can be more productive and lead to more connection with colleagues than Zoom calls. Presence is also great for responsibility—non-verbal communication helps build trust. Also, nearness is key to developing good relationships, which are important to the culture of any organization.

However, presence is also expensive. Office space, commuting, dry cleaning, overpriced sandwiches—the costs add up. At the same time, the technology that [30] virtual interactions keeps getting better and less expensive. The trillion-dollar question is whether technology can allow our workforce to work from home without reducing a culture of innovation and productivity. Prior to the pandemic, I still thought it could not, but the virus didn't care about my management theories.

[31] the conventional image that working from home creates lazy workers, early data suggests productivity has increased, at least in some companies. According to a survey conducted in June 2020, 82% of corporate leaders plan to allow remote working at least some of the time, and 47% say they intend to allow full-time remote work going forward. We are still early in the work-from-home experiment. High stress levels, distractions from family, and instant technology aren't a great match. We all have Zoom tiredness, but new technology is emerging that can improve team interactions. It is a massive opportunity for innovation. Zoom, for instance, announced its first <3>dedicated at-home videoconferencing system, a 27-inch monitor with microphones and wide-angle cameras. As another example, the start-up company Sidekick offers an always-on tablet [32] at small teams that want constant and unplanned communication among coworkers, simulating sitting together all day long.

Personally, I think working from home in 2020 was initially harder, not easier, for most people—certainly for parents of young children—and the desired work-life balance seemed further away. The overwhelming reason for that was that we were also trying to do K-12 school (from kindergarten to 12th grade) from home, which was a difficult but short-term issue. Since K-12 went back to 100% in person in 2021, the benefits of working from home are now becoming more <4>obvious (no commuting, no morning rush, less time getting ready, working from several spots in your house).

This shift to working from home is an opportunity for employers to <5>come up with new ways to support employees. Companies in big cities could spend \$2,000 a month for office snacks. Now that we're not buying those, at my new company, we are giving employees monthly grocery debit cards. They can buy their own snacks. The options will depend on the size of your team and your budget. The important thing is to show awareness and support.

Second-order effects of the dispersion of work

Some retail shops stand to benefit. If I'll spend another 10-20% of my waking hours at home, I'll get that great sofa or invest in some nice speakers. Home improvement purchases were up 33% in March, even as much of the country went into lockdown—if people are going to be stuck in their homes and working from home, it gives them time to tackle those home improvement projects.

The normalization* of working from home may help create greater opportunities for women. Women under 30 who don't have children are narrowing the wage gap with their male counterparts. Once women have kids, they go to 77 cents

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on the dollar relative to their male counterparts. Part of our ability to create the same career path for women with kids is to create more options and flexibility around where and when they work.

Another part of working from home is the ability to work at different hours than the rest of your team, allowing for family needs like caretaking, side jobs, or hobbies that contribute to a work-life balance. It may be time to unroll the yoga mat or dust off the drum set in the garage, instead of spending 225 hours (9 full days) a year commuting.

However, there are risks to working from home. If a large company can move your technology-related job to another city across the country, there's a decent chance they can move it to a developing country. Also, as great as it is to work from home, we are an unequal society in which women still do more housework and caretaking than men. As a result, especially as schools are reluctant to reopen, if extended childcare or home-schooling is required, the more likely parent to drop out of work will be the woman. This is especially true for people with lower-paid jobs.

Career advancement is often the result of in-person, informal communications, like lunches and drinks after work. Presence has implications for who is top of mind for a promotion, or who an executive is most familiar and comfortable with. This calls for companies to make extra efforts to include employees working from home in meetings, informal communications, and advancement decisions. Employees need to be judged on performance, not on their work schedules.

* Vocabulary

dispersion = the process of spreading something over a wide area (a noun form of "disperse")

commuting = traveling regularly to and from work

normalization = bringing something to a normal state

1. What does <1>its refer to? Choose ONE answer.

- ① everything the pandemic has brought ② the most visible and widespread trend
③ the increasing shift ④ working from home
⑤ a double-edged sword ⑥ the pandemic

2. What does <2>they refer to? Choose ONE answer.

- ① benefits ② the already wealthy ③ home office setups ④ childcare help
⑤ other means ⑥ lockdown days ⑦ working-class people

3. Choose the most appropriate answers.

- ① enables ② advises ③ strikes ④ consumes ⑤ estimates
 ① Since ② Related to ③ While ④ Even though ⑤ Despite
 ① aim ② aims ③ is aiming ④ aimed ⑤ that aim

4. Identify the most stressed vowel. Then choose ONE word that has the same vowel pronunciation.

<3>dedicated

- ① heat ② sit ③ wet ④ cat ⑤ bird ⑥ cut ⑦ food ⑧ book ⑨ stop ⑩ stay ⑪ sky ⑫ old

5. Choose ONE answer that is closest in meaning.

- <4>obvious ① ordinary ② clean ③ appropriate ④ average ⑤ apparent
 <5>come up with ① create ② anticipate ③ appear ④ put up ⑤ look forward to

6. Before the pandemic began, the author thought working in an office was better than working from home. In paragraph 2, which ONE of the following reasons does he NOT mention to support his opinion?

- ① Ideas develop more easily when they are discussed in person.
② Meetings are likely to be more productive and sociable.
③ Access to office equipment and information resources is better.
④ People feel more responsible when they can clearly see each other.
⑤ Relationships improve when people are physically closer.

7. Complete the table based on the information in the passage.

Second-order effects of the dispersion of work

Changing to working from home	Possible advantages	Possible disadvantages
Retail shops	<input type="text" value="37"/>	
Women with kids	<input type="text" value="38"/>	<input type="text" value="39"/>
Developing countries	<input type="text" value="40"/>	
Employees		<input type="text" value="41"/>

- ① They might have to stop working to provide childcare or home-schooling.
② They might have to get a job that has a lower salary.
③ They might have more work options and flexibility with work schedules.
④ They might have to work late at night or on holidays more often.
⑤ They might have fewer opportunities for promotion because they are less visible.
⑥ They might make more money from home improvement purchases.
⑦ They might get more online jobs from larger companies.

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