

平成 30 年度 入学試験問題

医学部 (Ⅰ期)

英語・数学

注意事項

1. 試験時間 平成 30 年 1 月 26 日、午前 9 時 30 分から 11 時 50 分まで
2. 配付した試験問題(冊子)、解答用紙の種類はつぎのとおりです。
 - (1) 試験問題(冊子、左折り)(表紙・下書き用紙付)
英語
数学(その 1、その 2)
 - (2) 解答用紙
英語 1 枚(上端黄色)(右肩落し)
数学(その 1) 1 枚(上端茶色)(右肩落し)
" (その 2) 1 枚(上端茶色)(左肩落し)
3. 下書きが下書き用紙で足りなかつたときは、試験問題(冊子)の余白を使用して下さい。
4. 試験開始 2 時間以降は退場を許可します。但し、試験終了 10 分前からの退場は許可しません。
5. 受験中にやむなく途中退室(手洗い等)を望むものは挙手し、監督者の指示に従って下さい。
6. 休憩のための途中退室は認めません。
7. 退場の際は、この試験問題(冊子)を一番上にのせ、挙手し、監督者の許可を得てから、試験問題(冊子)、受験票、下書き用紙および所持品を携行の上、退場して下さい。
8. 試験終了のチャイムが鳴つたら、直ちに筆記をやめ、おもてのまま上から解答用紙(英語、数学(その 1)、数学(その 2))、試験問題(冊子)の順にそろえて確認して下さい。確認が終つても、指示があるまでは席を立たないで下さい。
9. 試験問題(冊子)はお持ち帰り下さい。
10. 監督者退場後、試験場で昼食をとることは差支えありません。ゴミ入れは場外に設置してあります。
11. 午後の集合は 1 時です。

英 語

1 次の各組の単語について、(1)～(3)は一番強いアクセントの位置が他と異なるものを、(4)～(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. en-coun-ter	B. sub-se-quent	C. en-cour-age
D. re-sist-ance	E. com-mit-ment	
(2) A. ac-cept-a-ble	B. ne-ces-si-ty	C. en-thu-si-asrn
D. pre-vi-ous-ly	E. par-tic-i-pate	
(3) A. sur-round-ing	B. trans-par-ent	C. de-pend-ent
D. can-di-date	E. per-spec-tive	
(4) A. <u>se</u> cret	B. <u>compe</u> titive	C. <u>shie</u> ld
D. <u>concre</u> te	E. <u>conceal</u>	
(5) A. <u>engag</u> e	B. <u>edge</u>	C. <u>justice</u>
D. <u>procedur</u> e	E. <u>leisur</u> e	

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) According to this map, the hotel is () a stone's throw from here.
A. in B. for C. of D. by E. within

(2) () on time, she would have had dinner with us.
A. If Jane were to leave her office
B. Would Jane be able to leave her office
C. If Jane is able to leave her office
D. Had Jane been able to leave her office
E. If Jane could have left her office

(3) No explanation was offered, () an apology.
A. still more B. as much as C. much less
D. hardly ever E. yet again

(4) The mayor had to resign after he ().

- A. was charged with getting involved in the scandal
- B. was charged with involving in the scandal
- C. was charged of being involved in the scandal
- D. charged of getting himself involved in the scandal
- E. charged with getting involved in the scandal

(5) () think of it, he did mention seeing you.

- A. Having to
- B. Come to
- C. What for
- D. Even if
- E. As to

(6) The use of fire distinguishes humans () other animals.

- A. in
- B. from
- C. of
- D. among
- E. between

(7) It was proposed that the president () for a period of four years.

- A. elected
- B. should elect
- C. be elected
- D. would be elected
- E. would have elected

(8) He looked rather disappointed after being turned () for ten jobs.

- A. around
- B. down
- C. over
- D. out
- E. back

(9) () decision he made I would support it.

- A. Which
- B. Whatever
- C. That
- D. Even if
- E. Whose

(10) We put some money () every month for our retirement.

- A. on
- B. together
- C. forward
- D. down
- E. aside

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) 夫を亡くしてから彼女はずいぶん大変だったようだが、すべてを考え合わせると、よく明るくやっていると思う。

She has had a lot of problems since her husband died but she seems quite cheerful, (a) (i) considered.

(2) 彼は家を売却するために塗装をしている。

He is painting the house with a (u) to selling it.

(3) 彼は頭脳明晰だが、私は彼には名医になるために必要な何かが欠けているように思える。

He is intelligent, but it seems to me that he does not have what (e) takes to be a good doctor.

(4) 議論となつたら誰も彼女にはかなわない。

No one can get (o) (k) of her in an argument.

(5) 他人を傷つければ、必ず自分も傷つくことになる。

You can never hurt another (k) hurting yourself.

(6) バスには空席がなかつたので、私たちはずっと立ち通しだった。

There (b) (k) no vacant seats in the bus, we kept (k) all the way.

(7) この豆腐には遺伝子組み換え大豆は使われていない。

This *tofu* is free of genetically (c) soybeans.

(8) AI とは人工知能を略したものである。

AI is short for (s) intelligence.

(9) 彼女は若いが、教師として経験不足では決してない。

Although she is young, she is by (s) (s) an inexperienced teacher.

(10) 水の分子は二個の水素原子と一個の酸素原子とでできている。

A (s) of water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of (o).

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次の各対話中の(あ)～(お)に入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]

Mark: So, how was your trip to Singapore?

Tomoko: Amazing. I really had a good time.

Mark: Great. Did you have any culture shock?

Tomoko: Not really, but I couldn't get used to the heat.

Mark: Yeah, (あ). How about using English?

Tomoko: That was no problem. It was good practice.

Mark: Hmm, Singapore sure sounds interesting.

Tomoko: Yeah. (い).

(あ)

- A. it's not as bad as it looks
- B. I know what you mean
- C. I'd rather not say
- D. I know how it is used
- E. it's out of the question

(い)

- A. I'd be very interested in that
- B. I'd like that
- C. I can't wait to go back
- D. I'll be in touch
- E. That could be interesting

[対話 2]

Woman 1: Hello, this is Jane. I called to tell you that I will arrive at the airport around noon tomorrow. (う) you would be able to come and pick me up at the airport. I have a lot of luggage with me and it would be hard to come into the city by bus.

Woman 2: Well, (え). But I have a meeting to attend tomorrow afternoon. Do you mind if I asked you to take a taxi?

Woman 1: (お). I understand. Let's have dinner together tomorrow evening then. I will book a table for us at the restaurant in my hotel.

Woman 2: Sounds good to me. I will call you when I leave the office.

(う)

- A. Supposedly,
- B. I don't think
- C. I was wondering if
- D. I am asking for
- E. Please let me know

(え)

- A. I wish I could
- B. that's quite enough
- C. my pleasure
- D. certainly not
- E. I don't need to do so

(お)

- A. That's for sure
- B. No problem
- C. You must be kidding
- D. You're welcome
- E. Don't mention it

5 以下の文章を読んで、下の問題に答えなさい。

[1] Americans believe that obesity is tied* with cancer as the biggest health threat in the nation today. But though scientific research shows that diet and exercise are insufficient solutions, a large majority say fat people should be able to summon* the willpower to lose weight on their own.

[2] The findings are from a nationally representative survey of 1,509 adults released on Tuesday by NORC* at the University of Chicago, an independent research institution. The study, funded by the American Society for Metabolic and Bariatric* Surgery, found that concerns about obesity have risen. Just a few years ago, in a more limited survey, cancer was seen as the most serious health threat.

[3] The lead researcher, Jennifer Benz of the survey group at the University of Chicago, said that to her () no other survey has provided so comprehensive a view of ¹⁾ Americans' beliefs about obesity, including how to treat it, whether people are personally responsible for it and whether it is a disease.

[4] Researchers say obesity, which affects one-third of Americans, is caused by interactions between the environment and genetics* and has little to do with sloth* or gluttony*. There are hundreds of genes that can predispose* to obesity in an environment where food is cheap and portions are abundant.

[5] Yet three-quarters of survey participants said obesity resulted from a lack of willpower. The best treatment, they said, is to take responsibility for yourself, () () a ²⁾ diet and exercise. Obesity specialists said the survey painted an alarming picture. They said the findings showed that outdated notions about obesity persisted, to the detriment* of those affected. ³⁾

[6] "It's frustrating to see doctors and the general public stigmatize* patients with obesity and blame these patients, ascribing* attributes of laziness or lack of willpower," said Dr. Donna Ryan, an obesity researcher and professor emerita* at the Pennington Biomedical Research Center in Baton Rouge, La., who was not involved with the study. "We would never treat patients with alcoholism or any chronic disease this way. It's so revealing of a ⁴⁾ real lack of education and knowledge."

[7] The self-help route has not been successful for most. Ninety-four percent of the survey participants who were obese had tried to lose weight with diet or exercise, to no avail. A ⁵⁾ quarter of those people said they had tried five to nine times, and 15 percent said they had tried more than 20 times.

[8] Obesity specialists said there were several reasons for obese people to seek medical help. There are factors, like side effects of certain medicines, that cause people to gain weight. There are also prescription drugs* that help some people lose weight and keep it off. And for those with extreme obesity, there is surgery.

[9] It's not that diet and exercise are useless, noted Penny Gordon-Larsen, a professor of nutrition at the University of North Carolina and the president of the Obesity Society, which studies obesity and its treatment. But lifestyle advice also depends on whether the issue is prevention or treatment and, if treatment, whether the person is extremely obese, obese or just overweight, she said.

[10] The study revealed that misconceptions about obesity treatment are pervasive*. Sixty percent of respondents said diet and exercise were more effective than weight-loss surgery, which is the only method that elicits* pronounced* and sustained weight loss in nearly everyone with extreme obesity. Sixty-eight percent said it was riskier to remain obese than to have weight loss surgery, which has a lower mortality rate than gall bladder* surgery or joint replacement*.

[11] One problem, though, is that medical professionals can be as misinformed as the public, said Dr. Scott Kahan, an obesity medicine specialist who is an assistant professor at George Washington University and directs the National Center for Weight and Wellness, an obesity clinic.

[12] Doctors, he said, learn nothing about obesity in medical school, which might be why only 12 percent of those in the survey with severe obesity said a doctor had suggested surgery to them. "We are talking about people who are 100 pounds* or even 200 pounds overweight," Dr. Kahan added. He noted that for most people that heavy, there was no other treatment that worked. 6)

[13] Dr. Caroline M. Apovian, the president-elect of the Obesity Society and director of the nutrition and weight management center at Boston University, echoed Dr. Kahan's concerns about the failure by doctors to mention the only effective course of treatment.

[14] "If I said that was the case for cardiovascular* disease and bypass surgery, you would say doctors are negligent," she said.

(Adapted from Gina Kolata. "Americans Blame Obesity on Willpower, Despite Evidence It's Genetic." *The New York Times*. November 1, 2016.一部改編)

NOTES

tie	…に匹敵する	summon	(力など)を奮い立たせる
NORC National Opinion Research Center の略で、社会調査を行っている研究機関の名称			
bariatric	肥満学の	genetics	遺伝的性質
sloth	怠惰	gluttony	暴飲暴食
predispose (人を病気などに)なりやすくする			
detriment	損害、不利	stigmatize	汚名を着せる
ascribe	(結果などを)…のせいにする	professor emerita	名誉教授
prescription drug	処方薬	pervasive	広まっている
elicit	引き出す	pronounced	顕著な
gall bladder	胆嚢	joint replacement	人工関節置換術
pound	ポンド(約 454 g)	cardiovascular	心臓血管の、循環器の

(1) [3]の下線部1)が「彼女の知る限りでは」という意味になるように、()の中に適切な英単語を1語入れなさい。

(2) [5]の下線部2)が「ダイエットする」という意味になるように、()の中に適切な英単語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

(3) [5]の下線部3)が指しているのはどのような人たちか。次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) researchers who conducted the survey
- (B) Americans in general
- (C) patients with obesity
- (D) obesity specialists
- (E) the general public

(4) [6]の下線部4)にある this way とは肥満した患者にどのように接することか。次から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) アルコール中毒者や慢性疾患の患者と同様に、治療不可能な患者として扱うこと。
- (B) 食生活やライフスタイルが乱れているから肥満したのだと、患者を叱ること。
- (C) 肥満の原因は意志の弱さや運動不足にあると、患者に説明すること。
- (D) 懈惰だから、あるいは意志が弱いから、太るのだと患者を責めること。
- (E) 患者の側に教育や知識が不足していることが肥満の原因であると考えること。

(5) [7]の下線部5)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) by themselves
- (B) successfully
- (C) without fail
- (D) in vain
- (E) as usual

(6) [12]の下線部6)を日本語に直しなさい。

(7) 次の中から本文の内容にあっているものを3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. A national survey conducted in the US showed that concerns about obesity had risen among Americans over the past ten years.
- B. It is widely known among the public that obesity is caused by interactions between environmental and genetic factors.
- C. More than 80% of the respondents of the survey answered that obesity is caused by lack of one's willpower and can be overcome by diet and exercise.
- D. Obesity specialists believe that the idea that any type of obesity can be overcome by the patients' willpower is old-fashioned and no longer valid.
- E. Penny Gordon-Larsen thinks that the treatment for obesity varies depending on the type of obesity patients suffer.
- F. The survey showed that about 70% of the respondents thought that it was riskier to undergo weight-loss surgery than to remain obese.
- G. The fact that twelve percent of the patients with severe obesity in the survey had been suggested to undergo surgery showed that medical professionals are well-informed as to the treatment for obesity.
- H. Dr. Apovian approves of Dr. Kahan's argument that weight-loss surgery is the only effective remedy for those with extreme obesity.