

平成 21 年度  
医学部医学科選抜・学士入学試験問題  
(英 語)

注意事項

- I. この科目は問題用紙が 15 ページ，解答用紙(マークカード)が 1 枚である。
- II. 解答用紙(マークカード)記入上の注意をよく読み，誤りのないように記入すること。
- III. 問題用紙は解答用紙(マークカード)とともに机上において退出すること。持ち帰ってはいいない。

I 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Organ transplantation is both a life-extending and life-saving medical procedure in which a whole or partial organ from a deceased<sup>1)</sup> or living person is transplanted into another individual, ( 1 ) the recipient's nonfunctioning organ with the donor's functioning organ. Advances in the science of organ transplantation since the 1980s have significantly broadened the range of transplantable organs and improved transplant outcomes. Since the first kidney transplant in 1954, the increasing success of and ( 2 ) transplantation have created a demand for organs that greatly exceeds the supply in most countries.

The scarcity of organs is a major reason behind the continuing search for and development of alternative ways to expand the pool of organs ( 3 ) transplantation. A major development is the procurement<sup>2)</sup> of organs from family members, and most recently, from friends and even from strangers. We are also witnessing desperate patients soliciting organs on the Internet, the compensation<sup>3)</sup> of living donors for related expenses or even the granting of financial rewards for donation, and the experimental use of organs from animals, known as xenotransplantation. These recent trends are at the forefront of current ethical debate on transplantation, and they are gaining varying levels of acceptance in different countries.

Organ transplantation presents several ethical challenges. Among these are issues related to the determination of death, organ procurement, and organ allocation<sup>4)</sup>. Definitions of death attempt to establish the point ( 4 ) which a person's loss of critical bodily functions alters his or her status from living to dead and therefore when, in the context of transplantation, it is morally acceptable to procure organs from the deceased. There is now widespread acceptance of brain death criteria for determining death. Some cultures do not accept these criteria, preferring instead the traditional definition of death as the ( 5 ) of cardiorespiratory<sup>5)</sup> functions. These different perspectives obviously influence the formulation of legal and medical criteria for the posthumous<sup>6)</sup> procurement of organs.

Organ procurement from the living is more accepted in some parts of the world than others. Donation is assessed by weighing the benefit to the recipient ( 6 ) the physical harm and psychological benefit to the donor. Many people agree that a donation between relatives is ethical because the familial relationship appears to justify the risks involved. Some, however, have expressed reservations about the propriety<sup>7)</sup> of living donation from non-family members, and especially from strangers. However, altruism<sup>8)</sup> is an acceptable basis for a living donor's gift since others argue that altruism is best expressed through organ donation to non-relatives and strangers rather than to relatives. They further contend that, because a stranger's offer to donate is altruistically motivated, there is a greater chance that he or she is acting autonomously

in the absence of undue external pressure to donate.

The laws enacted to regulate organ transplantation ( 7 ) with jurisdictions<sup>9)</sup> around the world. They generally handle definitions of death, donor consent, and, often, the banning of the commercial trade in organs. Many countries have enacted legislation against commerce in organs. Partly as a result of these ( 8 ), the phenomenon of transplant tourism has emerged. In India, for example, the sale of organs is illegal but the legislation established to prevent it has proven ineffective, so the practice apparently ( 9 ), with many foreigners traveling to India to buy kidneys for transplantation. China has recently pledged to outlaw the sale of organs from executed prisoners in an attempt to eliminate a widely criticized market in human organs.

Unlike payment for organs, the compensation for expenses brought on by donation is considered fully justified. Compensation for the actual cost of donating is allowed in most countries. For example, the US law ( 10 ) a 30-day paid leave of absence to federal employees for organ transplantation. However, so far, the only country that has openly institutionalized the formal payment of donors is Iran. The Iranian model, which gives money to kidney donors as a social reward, is still evolving. Although it has been criticized, the model has resulted in Iran eliminating its kidney transplant waiting list.

Notes: deceased<sup>1)</sup> = dead    procurement<sup>2)</sup> 「獲得、調達」(動詞=procure)  
compensation<sup>3)</sup> 「補償(金)」    allocation<sup>4)</sup> 「分配」  
cardiorespiratory<sup>5)</sup> 「心肺の」    posthumous<sup>6)</sup> 「死後の」  
propriety<sup>7)</sup> 「妥当性」    altruism<sup>8)</sup> 「利他主義」    jurisdiction<sup>9)</sup> 「司法組織」

問 1 本文中の(1)～(10)の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- |                       |                     |        |      |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|------|
| (1) ① representing    | ② replacing         |        |      |
| ③ replying            | ④ reproaching       |        |      |
| (2) ① innovations in  | ② by-products of    |        |      |
| ③ symptoms of         | ④ distinctions from |        |      |
| (3) ① attributable to | ② responsible for   |        |      |
| ③ proficient in       | ④ available for     |        |      |
| (4) ① to              | ② in                | ③ with | ④ at |

- (5) ① eternal dysfunction                      ② curable disorder  
       ③ irreversible cessation                    ④ untreatable condition
- (6) ① for                      ② against                      ③ about                      ④ throughout
- (7) ① various                      ② variety                      ③ vary                      ④ variously
- (8) ① legal prohibitions                      ② illegal actions  
       ③ legal aids                      ④ illegal advice
- (9) ① ceases to increase                      ② keeps declining  
       ③ stops thriving                      ④ continues to flourish
- (10) ① refuses                      ② hinders                      ③ grants                      ④ reckons

問 2 下記の(11)～(16)の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (11) Which of the following best defines the term “xenotransplantation”?
- ① A transplant of organs from one species to another  
 ② A transplant of organs from one animal to another of the same species  
 ③ A transplant of organs from one racial group to another  
 ④ A transplant of organs from humans to animals
- (12) Which of the following could NOT be an example of the risks involved to related donors mentioned in the fourth paragraph?
- ① There is a possibility for a recipient to acquire HIV from transplantation which evades disease screening processes.  
 ② In the process of an operation to cut out an organ, bleeding beyond the normal amount may occur.  
 ③ A surgical incision to the donor creates a significant opportunity for infection to enter the body.  
 ④ In case of a living donor, there is a possibility of experiencing decline in health in the post-transplant situation.

- (13) Which of the following is opposite to the meaning of autonomously in the fourth paragraph?
- ① on his/her own                      ② in an other-directed way  
③ independently                      ④ in a self-governing way
- (14) Concerning the fourth paragraph, which of the following does NOT match its content?
- ① Living related donors give an organ to a family member with the expectation of a worthwhile result.  
② In case of living donation, the risk of surgery is offset by the psychological benefits of not losing someone related to the donor.  
③ Altruistic donation is praiseworthy so it should become obligatory in some cases.  
④ Altruistic donation of organs from living donors is largely accepted as a virtue.
- (15) Which of the following is NOT appropriate as a description for the practice of organ transplantations in China?
- ① In China, organs from executed prisoners were used for transplantation.  
② People in other countries have accused China of taking organs from executed criminals.  
③ The practice of harvesting organs from convicted criminals used to be prohibited in China for a long time.  
④ In response to international pressure, China agreed to ban commercial harvesting from prisoners under the death penalty.
- (16) Which of the following is NOT consistent with the content of the sixth paragraph?
- ① In compensated donation, donors can get money in exchange for their organs.  
② In Iran, it is lawful for citizens to be paid for donating their kidney for transplantation.  
③ Paying living donors' expenses caused by their organ donation is recognized as acceptable compensation.  
④ In compensated donation programs, donors are not in the position to give free consent to remove their organs.

## II 次のTVニュースのスク립トを読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

**Anchor:** Last night, we introduced you to a remarkable woman, Katy Caplan. She has autism<sup>1)</sup>. She can't speak ( 17 ) the way that most people can. But she certainly has a lot to say. ( 18 ) a device that synthesizes words as she types on a keyboard, we would not be able to communicate with her at all. She actually types 120 words per minute. Tonight, our reporter continues Katy's story. Joining us tonight in the studio is Professor Larry Brown, a cognitive psychologist.

**Reporter:** ( 19 ) most people with autism, since childhood, Katy ( 20 ) by her difficulties relating to others. At fourteen, she was formally diagnosed with autism. But there were signs from the very beginning. Even as a baby, she had to be taught to nurse<sup>2)</sup>.

**Katy:** (through voice synthesizer) I remember just ( 21 ) angry that I was different before I knew I was specifically autistic. But that's kind of what happens when you grow up in a society where you learn that: if you are different, then being different is the problem.

**Reporter:** But she still tried to ( 22 ). She learned to read, even ( 23 ) regular elementary school. It was manageable for a few years, but then she began to lose her abilities. ( 24 ) she found comfort not with other kids but with her pets.

**Reporter:** Did you find it easier to relate to animals?

**Katy:** Yes, I slept with a cat when I was a baby. I never was away from cats. I didn't really get to know dogs until I was older.

**Reporter:** What about the body language and the communication?

**Katy:** Well, dogs are a bit more in your face. Dogs also expect more body language, more of the standard kind. With her, I learned to wag my tail a bit. (shaking her left arm)

**Reporter:** Do you believe that people with autism live in a different world?

**Katy:** I think everyone lives in the same world. And the idea that autistic people live in their own world is kind of backwards.

**Reporter:** Parents may hear that their child has autism, and they may take that as devastating news. What kind of hope can you give them?

**Katy:** Generally, what I tell parents is not to believe most of what they read, particularly the stuff that says we have no understanding and no connection to our families and are empty shells and stolen fairy children or whatever.

- Reporter:** Just nonsense?
- Katy:** Yes, a lot of it is just people reading us wrong and ( 25 ) us.
- Reporter:** Katy told me that because she doesn't communicate with conventional spoken words, she is written off, discarded and thought of as mentally retarded.  
[ ア ] As I sat with her in her apartment, I couldn't help but wonder how many more people like Katy are out there, hidden, but reachable, ( 26 ). For Channel 6 News, this is Ann Gregory reporting.
- Anchor:** Professor Brown, is it a good idea to expose autistic people to others who are also autistic?
- Prof. Brown:** Absolutely. Getting to know other autistic individuals helps parents understand who their children might be like.
- Anchor:** Someone once wrote Katy a question: "How do you think an island populated only by autistic persons such as yourself would function?"  
Katy's response was: "I don't think I would want to live on an island with people of only one neurological problem." That's a pretty interesting answer.
- Prof. Brown:** Absolutely. You know, Katy and many other autistic self-advocates<sup>3)</sup> are truly strong voices for the importance of diversity. They don't want to be excluded. They don't want to be separated. [ イ ] And the critical piece is acceptance and appreciation of that diversity.

Notes: autism<sup>1)</sup> 「自閉症」 nurse<sup>2)</sup> 「乳を飲む」 self-advocate<sup>3)</sup> 「自立を主張する人」

問 1 本文中の(17)～(26)の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(17) ① with                      ② for                      ③ on                      ④ in                      ⑤ from

(18) ① By virtue of                      ② As for                      ③ But for  
④ On account of                      ⑤ In behalf of

(19) ① Unlike                      ② Like                      ③ In case                      ④ Besides                      ⑤ Owing to

(20) ① has been frustrated                      ② was frustrating                      ③ has frustration  
④ frustrated                      ⑤ has been frustrating





問 3 下記の(29)～(31)の①～⑤の文の中から本文の内容と一致しないものを、それぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

(29)

- ① Katy feels cats rely less on body language than dogs.
- ② Katy wants to live in a society where both handicapped and non-handicapped can live together.
- ③ Katy shows that certain populations of autistic people can communicate what they are thinking with a sophisticated communication device.
- ④ In the news program, the anchor wrapped up the story of a woman with autism with the comments from a physician.
- ⑤ Katy speaks for the basic human rights of the autistic.

(30)

- ① A reporter was able to visit Katy in person.
- ② In her childhood, Katy felt more comfortable with animals than with humans.
- ③ In the early years of her life, Katy didn't show any signs of being unusual.
- ④ Katy relies heavily on a voice synthesizer linked to a keyboard to interact with people.
- ⑤ A TV program focusing on Katy, an autistic woman, was broadcast two nights in a row.

(31)

- ① Doctors identified the clinical nature of Katy's medical condition during her adolescence.
- ② Professor Brown believes there is a lot of importance in having and accepting diversity in society.
- ③ Katy describes her experience as an autistic person with the help of a high-tech device.
- ④ Many autistic people are likely to have trouble in establishing human relationships.
- ⑤ Katy totally lost her verbal communication abilities although she is not mentally disabled.

Ⅲ 次の(32)～(35)の各組の単語の中で、最も強いアクセントのある音節の位置が他と異なるものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(32) ① mech-a-nism                      ② dem-o-cratic                      ③ in-fa-mous

④ do-mes-tic                      ⑤ in-dus-try

(33) ① dis-tinc-tive                      ② an-nounc-er                      ③ oc-cur-rence

④ per-cent-age                      ⑤ dil-i-gent

(34) ① dec-o-ra-tion                      ② ha-bit-u-al                      ③ fa-cil-i-tate

④ ac-com-mo-date                      ⑤ am-big-u-ous

(35) ① def-i-nite-ly                      ② il-lu-mi-nate                      ③ i-so-lat-ed

④ mo-men-tar-y                      ⑤ del-i-ca-cy

Ⅳ 次の(36)～(40)の各英文中の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選  
びなさい。

- (36) The nine symphonies of Beethoven are touchstones of orchestral music, \_\_\_\_\_ and rose to classical status almost as soon as they were first performed.
- ① gaining widespread popularity  
② widespread popularity they gained  
③ which gained widespread popularity  
④ to gain widespread popularity  
⑤ they gained widespread popularity
- (37) \_\_\_\_\_ all rainwater falling from a cloud reaches the ground; some of it is lost through evaporation.
- ① No  
② Not  
③ None  
④ Nowhere  
⑤ Not any
- (38) On the wall of the study \_\_\_\_\_ was among the first settlers to come to this area more than three centuries ago.
- ① of the mayor's portrait hanging  
② a portrait hung of whom the mayor  
③ hung a portrait of the mayor who  
④ with hanging the mayor's portrait  
⑤ hanging the mayor's portrait
- (39) No matter \_\_\_\_\_ quality of food is, it can still become a danger to health if it is not properly handled.
- ① the higher  
② how highest the  
③ the highest  
④ how high the  
⑤ what high the
- (40) I would have applied, \_\_\_\_\_ known yesterday was the deadline.
- ① would I  
② because I have  
③ I have  
④ so have I  
⑤ had I

V 次の(41)～(45)の各英文の①～⑤の下線部の中で誤っているものを、それぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

- (41) Despite of coming from a rather small country, Flemish composers exerted  
① ② ③  
tremendous influence on their counterparts throughout Europe.  
④ ⑤
- (42) The Southwest Law which regulated the sale and settlement of land between the Rocky  
① ②  
Mountains and the Nevada Desert, territories still occupied by the native population.  
③ ④ ⑤
- (43) Our teacher once said that economics called useful if its development tends to highlight  
① ② ③ ④  
the existing inequalities in the distribution of wealth.  
⑤
- (44) The results of the experiment were almost complete the opposite of what the  
① ② ③ ④  
researchers had expected.  
⑤
- (45) No one who has seen him work in the laboratory can deny that Michael has an interest  
① ② ③ ④  
for chemical experimentation.  
⑤

**Ⅵ** 次の(ア)～(エ)の各会話が成立するように、(46)～(54)の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) Bill: I'm quitting smoking.

Ted: Oh, how come?

Bill: Well, it's really bad for the health. ( 46 ), I can save some money.

Ted: That's true.

- (46) ① Strictly speaking  
② To make matters worse  
③ At the mercy of that  
④ On the contrary  
⑤ In addition to that

(イ) Emily: Susie, how are you doing? I haven't seen you in ages.

Susie: I just got back yesterday from overseas. I've been working in London for the past year.

Emily: Really? ( 47 )?

Susie: To be honest, I'm glad to be back. I enjoyed my job, and the people are very friendly, but the prices are outrageous.

- (47) ① How did you like it there  
② What will you like about there  
③ Why do you like it  
④ Where did you like  
⑤ Which do you like there

(ウ) Mary: I think I'll buy this blouse. What do you think of this color?

John: Sorry, but I can't stand it. Why don't you get that blue one instead?

Mary: ( 48 )?

John: The color reminds me of spinach, and, as you know, I hate spinach.

Mary: ( 49 ). I won't wear it when we're together.

- (48) ① Wouldn't it be better not to talk about it now  
② Who would have thought of it  
③ How are you making up  
④ What's wrong with this one  
⑤ What's the use of praising it

- (49) ① Don't worry  
② That's up to you to decide  
③ Don't take all that trouble  
④ That sounds very tempting  
⑤ You got a lot of nerve

(ㄱ) Edward: Hi, Professor Scott. Could I talk with you for a few minutes?

Prof.: Oh, okay.

Edward: Well, I've never taken an open-book test, and I just don't know what to expect.

Does that mean I can use my book during the test as a reference?

Prof.: Exactly. And you can use your notes and the handouts. But I should warn you.

( 50 ).

Edward: Because?

Prof.: Because you don't have enough time to look up every answer and still finish the test.

Edward: So, how do I prepare for an open-book test?

Prof.: Well, the first thing to do is to organize your notes into subject categories,  
( 51 ) topics that might appear in the test questions. And then study your book,  
( 52 ) any other test.

Edward: I see. Thank you. Uh, Professor Scott, why are you making this test open-book? I mean, we have to study for it like always, so... ( 53 ). I'm just curious.

Prof.: Edward, I think an open-book test provides an opportunity for real learning. Too many of my students used to memorize small facts for a test and then forget all about broad concepts. I want you to study the concepts so you will leave my class  
( 54 ) that you won't forget.

Edward: Wow. I can relate to that.

Prof.: Most people can. But, the way I see it, this is a history class, not a memory class.

Edward: Thanks a lot for taking time to explain everything, Dr. Scott.

Prof.: You're welcome.

- (50) ① It's a little easier than it looks  
② It isn't as easy as it seems  
③ It's a little less difficult than other kinds of tests  
④ It's as easy as ever  
⑤ It isn't as difficult as it may appear

- (51) ① therefore you can depend easily on  
② thus you can long easily for  
③ so you can refer easily to  
④ then you can take easily over  
⑤ accordingly you can refrain easily from

- (52) ① unless you have done  
② till you finish up with  
③ as if you have  
④ just like you would for  
⑤ since you took

- (53) ① I wish you would mind what I asked  
② I hope you don't mind that I asked  
③ I convince you to ignore that I asked  
④ I demand you forget what I asked  
⑤ I suppose you would be indifferent to me

- (54) ① with a lot of good memory  
② with an excellent grade  
③ with a general perspective  
④ with detailed knowledge  
⑤ with a deep skepticism

Ⅶ 次の(ア)～(ウ)の日本語の文の意味を表すように、空欄にそれぞれ①～⑩の語(句)を入れて英文を完成させ、(55)～(60)に入るものを一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) 現在、通信システムの進化によって、他の文化についての情報に、より容易にアクセスすることが可能になってきた。

(イ) また、遠く離れた人々も、同じ情報を同時に共有することができる。

(ウ) このような情報共有の加速は続き、したがって、文化間の類似はより強くなっていくだろう。

(ア) Nowadays, (        ) (        ) (        ) ( 55 ) (        ) (        ) ( 56 ) (        ) (        ) (        ).

- |                 |                         |                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| ① us            | ② communication systems | ③ information about |
| ④ the evolution | ⑤ other cultures        | ⑥ access            |
| ⑦ of            | ⑧ has given             | ⑨ to                |
| ⑩ easier        |                         |                     |

(イ) Also people (        ) ( 57 ) (        ) (        ) can (        ) (        ) (        ) ( 58 ) the (        ) (        ).

- |                    |         |             |
|--------------------|---------|-------------|
| ① distances        | ② same  | ③ separated |
| ④ the              | ⑤ time  | ⑥ by        |
| ⑦ same information | ⑧ share | ⑨ at        |
| ⑩ great            |         |             |

(ウ) This (        ) (        ) (        ) ( 59 ) continue, and ( 60 ), (        ) (        ) (        ) will (        ) (        ).

- |                |            |                       |
|----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| ① become       | ② will     | ③ between             |
| ④ acceleration | ⑤ stronger | ⑥ information sharing |
| ⑦ cultures     | ⑧ thus     | ⑨ of                  |
| ⑩ similarities |            |                       |