

日本大学 医学部 一般

英 語

1 ～ 13 ページ

注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始後、ただちにページ数を確認し、落丁や印刷の不鮮明なものなどがあれば申し出なさい。
3. 解答は、別に配られる解答用紙（1 ～ 2 ページ）の所定の場所に記入しなさい。
4. 解答時間は 75 分間です。
5. 受験番号を解答用紙の所定欄に記入しなさい。
6. 試験終了後、解答用紙のみを提出しなさい。問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

SECTION 1

以下の英文（1～5）の（ ）に入る最も自然で適切な語句を選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙の記号（a, b, c, d または e）を鉛筆で塗りつぶしなさい。

- 1 You should look () your report for mistakes before submitting it.
(a) after
(b) away
(c) out
(d) through
(e) up
- 2 The smoking rate among women is increasing, () the one among men is decreasing.
(a) contrary
(b) opposite
(c) unequal
(d) unlike
(e) whereas
- 3 The most effective way to prevent common infectious diseases in children is () with a combination vaccine.
(a) being vaccinating
(b) having been vaccinating
(c) vaccinate
(d) vaccinated
(e) vaccination
- 4 On a scale of one to ten, () you can imagine, how severe is the pain?
(a) being ten the worst pain
(b) should ten the worst pain be
(c) ten being the worst pain
(d) the worst pain ten should be
(e) the worst pain should be ten
- 5 The patient's platelet count was fifteen () per liter.
(a) multiplied ten to the nine power
(b) multiplied ten to the ninth power
(c) multiplied by ten to the nine power
(d) times ten to the nine power
(e) times ten to the ninth power

SECTION 2

以下の英文（1～5）には文法・語法的な誤りが一つだけ含まれている。

その誤りを含む下線部を選び、それぞれ解答用紙の記号（a, b, c, d または e）を鉛筆で塗りつぶしなさい。

- 1 Increase amounts of greenhouse gases lead to an increase in the surface temperature on earth.
(a) Increase
(b) amounts
(c) greenhouse
(d) to an
(e) increase in the
- 2 A baby is considered underweight if the birth weight after 9 months of pregnancy is less than 2.5 kilogram.
(a) considered underweight
(b) after 9
(c) of
(d) less than
(e) kilogram
- 3 The tissues infected with influenza become swollen, causing symptoms such as a cough, a sore throat, and having runny nose.
(a) infected with
(b) become swollen
(c) causing
(d) such as
(e) having runny
- 4 Over the past 10 years, hospitalization rates have dramatically increased, resulting in substantially health care costs for both institutions and patients.
(a) the past
(b) rates have
(c) resulting in
(d) substantially
(e) costs
- 5 Inviting experts with multicultural points of view would deepen understanding of foreign cultures and for increasing sensitivity to patients with different backgrounds.
(a) Inviting
(b) view would
(c) understanding
(d) and for increasing
(e) patients with

SECTION 3

以下の英文（1～5）の（ ）に入る最も自然で適切な語句を選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙の記号（㉑, ㉒, ㉓, ㉔ または ㉕）を鉛筆で塗りつぶしなさい。

- 1 I don't want anyone to know who I vote for so I'd prefer a vote on paper rather than ().
- ㉑ a show of fingers
 - ㉒ a show of arms
 - ㉓ a show of heads
 - ㉔ a show of hands
 - ㉕ a show of people
- 2 (), the prince ends up marrying the princess.
- ㉑ To make a long story short
 - ㉒ To shrink a big story small
 - ㉓ To finish a slow story slower
 - ㉔ To turn a story into a poem
 - ㉕ To say a bad story well
- 3 *Short conversation*
- Jim: Mum! Uncle just gave me \$100! Can I buy some new shoes with the money?
- Jenny: I think you should ().
- Jim: You're probably right.
- ㉑ save it for a rainy day
 - ㉒ save it for a cloudy day
 - ㉓ save it for a windy day
 - ㉔ save it for a snowy day
 - ㉕ save it for a stormy day
- 4 Wow! This car is so cheap. Sounds too good to be true. (), I wonder?
- ㉑ What's the catch
 - ㉒ What's the slip
 - ㉓ What's the drop
 - ㉔ What's the grab
 - ㉕ What's the throw
- 5 He may be (), but he was a standout at school and has a great attitude.
- ㉑ wet behind the belly
 - ㉒ wet behind the neck
 - ㉓ wet behind the knees
 - ㉔ wet behind the ears
 - ㉕ wet behind the lips

SECTION 4

以下の会話文を読み、設問（1～5）に対する最も自然で適切なものを選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙の記号（㉑, ㉒, ㉓, ㉔ または ㉕）を鉛筆で塗りつぶしなさい。

Dialogue 1

Frank: So I heard you like hockey.
Tanya: Yeah, I've been playing for about 5 years now.
Frank: Wow! That's so cool. How often do you go?
Tanya: About twice a week. What do you like to do?
Frank: Well, I'm really into cooking. I've been taking a course for about 4 months now.

- 1 Which of the following is true about this conversation?
- ㉑ Tanya and Frank are hockey teammates
 - ㉒ Tanya loves cooking
 - ㉓ Frank loves cooking
 - ㉔ Frank is learning how to play hockey
 - ㉕ Tanya has been going to cooking classes two times every week

Dialogue 2

Marlon: Hey Orville, do you feel like coming with me to do some grocery shopping?
Orville: Mmm... Not really.
Marlon: Oh come on! It'll be fun.
Orville: So what do you want to get?
Marlon: Well, I've got to pick up a few things for the party tonight.
Orville: Like what?
Marlon: Okay... I want to get a dozen eggs, about a kilo of bacon, a couple of turkeys, a keg of beer, and a few other things.
Orville: Sounds like your plate's pretty full... I get to come to the party if I give you a hand, right?
Marlon: Um...

- 2 Which of the following is true about this conversation?
- ㉑ Orville is very enthusiastic about going shopping with Marlon
 - ㉒ Orville doesn't really want to go shopping unless Marlon invites him to the party
 - ㉓ Orville is going to have a little party and he wants Marlon to come
 - ㉔ Orville sees that Marlon has a lot of food on his plate
 - ㉕ Orville will buy a dozen eggs, about a kilo of bacon, a couple of turkeys, a keg of beer, and a few other things for the party

Dialogue 3*(on the telephone)*

- Cynthia: I've got some big news I want to tell you. What are you doing?
 Malcolm: Well, I'm just sitting on the dock of the bay.
 Cynthia: Sounds nice. Can I come and join you?
 Malcolm: Sure. I can't wait to hear the news.

- 3 Which of the following is true about this conversation?
- (a) Malcolm is very busy and he's not interested in Cynthia's news
 - (b) Cynthia invites Malcolm to come sit on the dock of the bay together
 - (c) Malcolm is excited to find out what Cynthia has to say
 - (d) Cynthia wants Malcolm to tell her the news on the telephone
 - (e) Cynthia would like Malcolm to come to meet her at work

Dialogue 4*(after practicing soccer for 2 hours)*

- Shannon: Wow! Keith, that was a lot of fun.
 Keith: Yeah. We should play soccer more often.
 Shannon: Sounds great. So have you finished your break yet?
 Keith: What?!? Do you want to keep going?
 Shannon: Of course... You aren't heading back already, are you?
 Keith: Er... No. I can keep going if you want.
 Shannon: Great! I'm not done yet so let's carry on.
 Keith: Alright...

- 4 Which of the following is true about this conversation?
- (a) Keith thought they were finished with soccer training
 - (b) Shannon wants Keith to help her bring her bag home
 - (c) Shannon is wondering why Keith wants to head the ball back into the net
 - (d) Keith agrees with Shannon that they should continue resting
 - (e) Keith is full of energy and is excited about resuming practice

Dialogue 5

- Brandon: I've been having these wicked headaches on and off for about a week now.
 Kelly: Oh, that's a drag. You should probably see someone about it.
 Brandon: Nah, not my style. I'll just sleep it off.
 Kelly: That's probably not the smartest thing to do.
 Brandon: Get off my back! I'm drowning here with everything I've got to do.

- 5 Which of the following is true about this conversation?
- (a) Brandon's headaches are mild and constant
 - (b) Kelly thinks that the headache is causing Brandon to drag his feet
 - (c) Kelly thinks Brandon should go to the doctor's office
 - (d) Brandon thinks that the smartest thing is to stop swimming because he is drowning
 - (e) At the end, Brandon is angry because Kelly has climbed onto his back and he wants her to get off

SECTION 5

以下の英文を読み、設問 (1 ~ 5) に対する最も自然で適切なものを選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙の記号 (a, b, c, d または e) を鉛筆で塗りつぶしなさい。

Vocabulary Preview:

oncologist: a doctor who treats cancer

plump: slightly overweight

E.R.: Emergency Room

sprained: twisted

physician: a doctor that treats patients without performing operations

scurry: move quickly

"I'll be all right," she said. "I will. Really. I can take care of myself." The woman in the bed nodded for emphasis. Her brown eyes darted across the faces of the doctors arrayed before her. Her fingers pulled at a graying blond strand that had escaped the large barrette that held her hair. The oncologist pulled a chair close and took her hand. His voice was low, his words softened by a Dutch accent. "I think you will be all right," he said. "We'd like to help you."

The patient, a plump woman in her 50s, had been taken to the emergency room several days earlier. She had fallen at home. A neighbor found her and called for help. She explained to the E.R. doctor that it had all started a month earlier: "I was getting on the bus and suddenly got this pain in my back. Like a knife. I think I sprained something back there."

Since then the pain had been awful. She hadn't been able to get to work at the local community college where she taught French and Spanish. For the previous few days, she wasn't even able to get out of bed. When she tried that morning, she fell. "I must be getting old," she said, laughing nervously.

She had no other symptoms besides the knifelike pain in her back, which eased but didn't resolve when she was still. There was no weakness, no numbness. She wasn't taking any medicines. She neither smoked nor drank and had never been married. She gave as her home address a nearby motel. A quick exam seemed normal except for her very painful back. But an X-ray of her back sent the emergency-room physician scurrying to do a more thorough examination.

*An excerpt from "THE WAY WE LIVE NOW: 10-19-03: DIAGNOSIS; *Back pain; *Mottled vertebrae; *Anxiety" by Lisa Sanders, M.D.*
<http://www.nytimes.com/2003/10/19/magazine/the-way-we-live-now-10-19-03-diagnosis-back-pain-mottled-vertebrae-anxiety.html>

- 1 What started a month earlier?
 - (a) the patient's admission to the hospital
 - (b) the patient's accidents at home
 - (c) the patient's visits to the E.R. doctor
 - (d) the patient's pain in her back
 - (e) the patient's bus trips to work

- 2 Why did the neighbor call for help?
 - (a) because the patient had pain when she got on the bus
 - (b) because the patient wasn't at her local community college
 - (c) because the patient couldn't get out of bed
 - (d) because he discovered that the patient had fallen at her house
 - (e) because the patient was getting old

- 3 What is another way to say "knifelike pain"?
 - (a) dull pain
 - (b) burning pain
 - (c) frozen pain
 - (d) mild pain
 - (e) sharp pain

- 4 Why did the patient laugh nervously when she said, "I must be getting old" in the third paragraph?
 - (a) because she is worried about her condition
 - (b) because she thinks she isn't getting old
 - (c) because she doesn't like French or Spanish
 - (d) because she fell while getting off the bus
 - (e) because she has many other symptoms besides back pain

- 5 Which of the following is true?
 - (a) the patient had knifelike pain in her back because she wasn't taking any medicines
 - (b) the patient takes the bus to work
 - (c) the E.R. doctor has a Dutch accent
 - (d) the patient doesn't smoke or drink because she is not married
 - (e) the patient had trouble getting out of bed

SECTION 6

以下の英文を読み、設問（1～5）に対する最も自然で適切なものを選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙の記号（a, b, c, d または e）を鉛筆で塗りつぶしなさい。

Vocabulary Preview:

BMI: body mass index; a measure of someone's weight against height

obesity: a condition where someone is very overweight

sedentary: tending to sit or do little exercise

abdominal: relating to the stomach region

insulin: a hormone made in the pancreas that controls the amount of sugar in the blood

metabolic: relating to the chemical processes in the body for growth, energy, etc.

triglyceride: an important energy source that forms much of the fat in the body

glucose: a type of sugar found in plant and animal tissue

Dr. Yoni Freedhoff describes a new study in the *American Journal of Public Health* suggesting the amount of commercial television (TV with advertisements) children watch before the age of six, is associated with increased body weight five years later, even after adjustment for important variables like physical activity, socio-economic status, and the mothers' BMI. In contrast, watching non-commercial television (DVDs or TV without advertisements) showed no such association. Although the data was self-reported, the findings are interesting, and suggest that advertisements may be important in linking TV time with obesity risk.

The more commercial television a child watches, the more junk food advertisements they will be shown. And the whole point of junk food advertisements is to get kids to eat more junk food. So I agree with Yoni's conclusion that we need to keep food advertising away from children. This makes a lot of sense, but if we prevent children from seeing food advertising, will the relationship between television watching and health risk completely disappear? Probably not.

Sedentary time (e.g. TV time) is linked with a lot of health problems - from abdominal obesity to reduced insulin sensitivity, and even death. These relationships are usually found to be independent of physical activity. In other words, no matter how much time you spend doing physical activity, the more time you spend sitting, the greater your health risk.

One thing likely to link TV time (and overall sedentary time) with increased health risk, is the relationship between TV viewing and junk food advertisements that we discussed above. Research also suggests that eating while watching TV may result in greater food intake than eating when not watching TV, which may be another important thing linking TV time with health risk. But the focus is on the relationship between TV time and increased body weight, and does little to explain

the strong relationship between sedentary time with metabolic risk factors independent of body weight. Research shows the more time children spend being sedentary, the greater their risk of insulin resistance, even after control for both total and abdominal fat mass. So, how can sedentary time influence health risk independent of obesity?

It turns out that taking part in sedentary behaviours results in rapid and dramatic changes in skeletal muscle. For example, in rat models, it has been shown that just one day of complete rest results in dramatic reductions in muscle triglyceride uptake, as well as reductions in HDL cholesterol (good cholesterol). In healthy human subjects, just five days of bed rest has been shown to result in increased plasma triglycerides, LDL cholesterol, and insulin resistance - all very bad things. And these weren't small changes - triglyceride levels increased by 35%, and insulin resistance by 50%!

These negative changes may be related to reductions in the activity of lipoprotein lipase, an enzyme allowing muscle to take in fat, thereby reducing levels of fat in the blood (it also strongly influences cholesterol levels). Animal research shows that this enzyme's activity reduces a lot after just six hours of sedentary behaviour - like a work day for many people. Sedentary behaviour may also reduce glucose transporter protein in the muscle, making it more difficult for glucose to be taken into the muscle, resulting in higher blood sugar levels. Most interesting though, is that they have little or nothing to do with the increase of body fat. This means both lean and obese individuals (and even those with active lifestyles), are at increased health risk when they sit down for too long.

Although its impact on food intake is important, TV watching may also result in rapid changes in skeletal muscle function, causing dramatic increases in metabolic risk, even for lean or physically active individuals. The good news? Animal research suggests that walking at a comfortable pace may be enough to rapidly return these metabolic risk factors to normal levels.

So, let's work to prevent children watching food advertisements, but let's also focus on reducing all forms of sedentary behaviour.

Adapted from "How does TV watching increase health risk?" by Travis Saunders

<http://www.obesitypanacea.com/2010/02/how-does-tv-watching-increase-health.html>

- 1 Which of the following is true about the new study in the *American Journal of Public Health*?
 - (a) the amount of commercial television watched by children may affect their weight in the future
 - (b) the amount of commercial television watched by children is important for the mothers' BMI
 - (c) five years after the study started, the children did not want to watch non-commercial television
 - (d) the amount of commercial television watched by children under six is higher five years later
 - (e) the amount of TV without advertisements is associated with six children five years later

- 2 What is NOT true about junk food advertisements?
 - (a) watching non-commercial television will mean watching less junk food advertisements than when watching commercial television
 - (b) Dr. Yoni Freedhoff believes that food advertising is suitable for children under six
 - (c) watching commercial television will mean watching junk food advertisements at least some of the time
 - (d) currently, junk food advertisements are still being shown on commercial television
 - (e) the purpose of advertising junk food is to sell more of it to children

- 3 What is true about sedentary behaviours?
 - (a) even if you spend a lot of time doing sedentary activities, as long as you do physical activity, you will have no health risks
 - (b) watching TV while eating could mean that it takes less time to finish than eating when not watching TV
 - (c) sedentary behaviour may negatively influence the levels of both fat and sugar in the blood
 - (d) in the case of rats, just five days of rest will show increases in HDL cholesterol
 - (e) if done rapidly and dramatically, sedentary activities show only slight changes in the skeletal muscles

- 4 What is an example of “These negative changes” in the text?
 - (a) the increase in bed rest for healthy people
 - (b) the dramatic reductions in LDL cholesterol in healthy people
 - (c) the increase in plasma triglycerides in rats
 - (d) the increase in insulin resistance in healthy people
 - (e) the decrease in complete rest for rats

- 5 Which of the following statements best reflects the main message of the text?
 - (a) children watch too much commercial television
 - (b) junk food advertisements are the main factors for health risk in healthy people
 - (c) eating food while watching junk food advertisements may decrease LDL cholesterol
 - (d) children that spend most of their time being sedentary are likely to enjoy junk food
 - (e) health risk is dependent on both the amount of physical and sedentary activity

SECTION 7

以下の英文（1～10）の（ ）には、指定されたアルファベットで始まる英語一語が入る。
それぞれの Hint にある語句を参考にして、（ ）に入る最も自然で適切な一語を解答用紙に
記入しなさい。

ただし Hint にある語句は用いないこと。また指定された文字数に従い、正しいスペルおよび文法・
語法を用いること。

質問例 A It's really (h _ _) and sunny.

(Hint: very warm)

解答例 A h o t

質問例 B He (l _ _ _ _) dogs more than cats.

(Hint: loves, prefers)

解答例 B l i k e s

1 Doctors work hard to keep their patients (a _ _ _ _).

(Hint: living, not dead)

2 The (a _ _ _ _ _ _ _) was very impressed with the performance.

(Hint: spectators, viewers)

3 A solid medical (e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _) is the key to a bright future for doctors.

(Hint: training, schooling)

4 The doctor wanted to (e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _) the merits of the new surgical procedure.

(Hint: highlight, stress)

5 Sometimes, it is important to (s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _) adults from children in the hospital.

(Hint: divide, split)

- 6 The patient could understand the doctor's (e _ _ _ _ _) because she used simple expressions.
(Hint: description, definition)
- 7 If you treat the disease, sometimes you (f _ _ _ _ _), sometimes you succeed, but if you treat the patient, you win every time.
(Hint: opposite of succeed)
- 8 The patient was very (f _ _ _ _ _) because he couldn't understand the doctor's difficult medical expressions.
(Hint: irritated, annoyed)
- 9 In (g _ _ _ _ _), doctors in Japan who work at the international level are very good at English and at using computers, too.
(Hint: most cases)
- 10 One needs more than (k _ _ _ _ _) to be a good doctor.
(Hint: wisdom, expertise)

SECTION 8





以下の質問に対するあなたの考えを 30 ～ 40 語 (words) の英文で解答用紙に書きなさい。
ただし、解答用紙には、1 行を 10 語 (words) で書きなさい。また「,」、「.」などは「words」
としては数えないこと。

What are the qualities of a good student and why?

英語解答用紙

(1 ～ 2 ページ)

総 計 点

記入上の注意 (SECTION 1-6)	記入例
記入は必ず HB の鉛筆で正確に塗りつぶしなさい。	良い例 
訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消しなさい。	悪い例 
正しく記入されていない場合は無効となります。	悪い例 
	悪い例 

SECTION 1					
1	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
2	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
3	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
4	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
5	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
SECTION 2					
1	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
2	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
3	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
4	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
5	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
SECTION 3					
1	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
2	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
3	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
4	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
5	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
SECTION 4					
1	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
2	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
3	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
4	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
5	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
SECTION 5					
1	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
2	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
3	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
4	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
5	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
SECTION 6					
1	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
2	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
3	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
4	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
5	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

点 8 - 1

点 8 - 2

点 8 - 3

点 8 - 4

点 8 - 5

点 8 - 6

SECTION 7	
1	<u>a</u> _ _ _ _ _
2	<u>a</u> _ _ _ _ _
3	<u>e</u> _ _ _ _ _
4	<u>e</u> _ _ _ _ _
5	<u>s</u> _ _ _ _ _
6	<u>e</u> _ _ _ _ _
7	<u>f</u> _ _ _ _
8	<u>f</u> _ _ _ _ _
9	<u>g</u> _ _ _ _ _
10	<u>k</u> _ _ _ _ _

点 8 - 7

SECTION 8	

点 8 - 8