

# 外国語

英 語： 1 ～ 12 ページ

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. 解答時間は 75 分間です。
3. 解答用紙の記入にあたっては、解答用紙の注意事項を参照し、HB の鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
4. 受験番号、氏名、フリガナを解答用紙に記入しなさい。受験番号は記入例を参照して、正しくマークしなさい。
5. マークの訂正には、消しゴムを用い、消しくずは丁寧に取り除きなさい。
6. 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があれば申し出なさい。
7. 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。
8. 解答用紙は折り曲げないようにしなさい。

解答用紙の受験番号記入例

数字の位置	受 験 番 号				
	万	千	百	十	一
	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

## SECTION 1

以下の英文（1～5）の（ ）に入る最も適切な語句を選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。

1. I usually recommend all my patients ( ) binge drinking in order to avoid health problems.
  - ① be quit
  - ② being quit
  - ③ quit
  - ④ quitted
  - ⑤ quitting
  
2. The pain was so bad that it woke me up ( ) I was sleeping.
  - ① during
  - ② throughout
  - ③ thus
  - ④ via
  - ⑤ while
  
3. I understand that you are concerned about medical costs, but your life will be ( ) danger if you don't have surgery.
  - ① for
  - ② in
  - ③ of
  - ④ to
  - ⑤ with
  
4. I'm not sure if I've actually gained weight, ( ) I wouldn't be surprised.
  - ① because
  - ② but
  - ③ furthermore
  - ④ or
  - ⑤ unless
  
5. Advances in clinical medicine depend on the acquisition of new information through clinical research, ( ) the transmission of that information.
  - ① and improved medical care requires
  - ② care, and improved medical requires
  - ③ improved medical care requires and
  - ④ medical care requires and improved
  - ⑤ requires improved medical care and

## SECTION 2

以下の英文（6～10）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、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。

6. Have you ever felt annoying when someone criticizes you for drinking too much?
- ① Have you
  - ② ever
  - ③ annoying when
  - ④ someone criticizes
  - ⑤ drinking too
7. Primary care doctors need to explain what referrals possible and which associations can offer further help for their patients.
- ① doctors need
  - ② referrals possible
  - ③ which
  - ④ can offer
  - ⑤ help for
8. Healthy lifestyle choices that can help relieve erectile dysfunction are as follow:  
to stop smoking, to be physically active, and to avoid stress.
- ① choices that
  - ② as follow
  - ③ stop smoking
  - ④ physically active
  - ⑤ avoid stress
9. After taking your history and perform your physical exam, we have found there are several possible diagnoses to explain your symptoms.
- ① After taking
  - ② and perform
  - ③ have found
  - ④ are several
  - ⑤ diagnoses to
10. We are indebted to Professor Eden Aznar for giving his scientific advices and providing data on the patients.
- ① are indebted
  - ② giving his
  - ③ advices and
  - ④ providing data
  - ⑤ on the

## SECTION 3

以下の英文（11～15）の（ ）に入る最も適切な語句を選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。

11. My father passed ( ) of lung cancer three years ago.

- ① away
- ② by
- ③ down
- ④ in
- ⑤ on

12. Have you noticed any changes in your bowel ( )?

- ① atmosphere
- ② attitude
- ③ history
- ④ movements
- ⑤ places

13. We will be ( ) some tests to confirm what is causing your symptoms.

- ① coming
- ② going
- ③ running
- ④ stepping
- ⑤ walking

14. I needed to call in ( ) at work because I felt terribly dizzy this morning.

- ① disabled
- ② disease
- ③ nausea
- ④ sick
- ⑤ tired

15. Lifestyle ( ) is the least invasive type of treatment for hypertension.

- ① complication
- ② hospitalization
- ③ modification
- ④ occupation
- ⑤ transplantation

## SECTION 4

以下の英文は e-learning に関する文章である。

文章全体を読んで (16 ~ 30) に入る最も適切な語句を選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。

E-learning is the use of internet technologies to (16) knowledge and performance. E-learning technologies offer learners (17) over content, learning sequence, pace of learning, time, and often media, allowing them to (18) their experiences to meet their personal learning objectives. In diverse medical education contexts, e-learning appears to be at least (19) effective as traditional instructor-led methods (20) as lectures. Students do not see e-learning as replacing traditional (21)-led training but as a (22) to it, forming part of a blended-learning strategy. A developing infrastructure to support e-learning within medical education includes repositories, or digital libraries, to manage access to e-learning materials, consensus on technical standardization, and methods for peer review of these resources.

E-learning (23) numerous research opportunities for faculty, along (24) continuing challenges for documenting scholarship. Innovations in e-learning (25) point toward a revolution in education, allowing learning to be (26) (adaptive learning), enhancing learners' (27) with others (collaborative learning), and (28) the role of the teacher. The integration of e-learning into medical education can catalyze the shift toward applying adult learning theory, where educators will (29) serve mainly as the distributors of content, but will become more involved as (30) of learning and assessors of competency.

*Adapted from The Impact of E-Learning in Medical Education by Ruiz et al.*

[http://journals.lww.com/academicmedicine/abstract/2006/03000/the\\_impact\\_of\\_e\\_learning\\_in\\_medical\\_education.2.aspx](http://journals.lww.com/academicmedicine/abstract/2006/03000/the_impact_of_e_learning_in_medical_education.2.aspx)

16

- ① create
- ② decrease
- ③ electrify
- ④ enhance
- ⑤ learn

17

- ① control
- ② decisions
- ③ device
- ④ powerful
- ⑤ regulator

18

- ① expose
- ② extract
- ③ progress
- ④ save
- ⑤ tailor

19

- ① as
- ② for
- ③ from
- ④ in
- ⑤ to

20

- ① learning
- ② mainly
- ③ much
- ④ such
- ⑤ teaching

21

- ① assisting
- ② computer
- ③ instructor
- ④ internet
- ⑤ student

22

- ① complement
- ② compliant
- ③ compliment
- ④ component
- ⑤ compromise

23

- ① given
- ② limits
- ③ presents
- ④ providing
- ⑤ reduces

24

- ① although
- ② by
- ③ for
- ④ to
- ⑤ with

25

- ① techno
- ② technocratic
- ③ technological
- ④ technologically
- ⑤ technologies

26

- ① individualized
- ② inflexible
- ③ pre-determined
- ④ standard
- ⑤ uniform

27

- ① avoidance
- ② collaborated
- ③ conflicts
- ④ individual progress
- ⑤ interactions

28

- ① transcribing
- ② transferring
- ③ transforming
- ④ transmitting
- ⑤ transporting

29

- ① always
- ② forever
- ③ no longer
- ④ occasionally
- ⑤ sometimes

30

- ① distributors
- ② educators
- ③ facilitators
- ④ learners
- ⑤ providers

**SECTION 5**

以下の会話文を読み、設問（31～35）に対する最も適切なものを選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。

**Conversation 1**

Student: (Knocks on the teacher's office door)

Teacher: Come in, pull up a seat. How can I help you?

Student: I wanted to ask you about the second semester's assignments.

Teacher: Okay, what about them?

Student: Will you be grading them on a curve because if not, there's no way I'm going to pass this course.

Teacher: Yes. It won't be like the first semester... you should be all right.

31. Which of the following is true about the conversation above?

- ① Grading on a curve is probably a disadvantage for this student.
- ② The assignments in this course during the first half of the school year were graded on a curve.
- ③ The second semester's assignments will not be graded only according to the number of points the students scored.
- ④ The student asks about the direction he needs to take.
- ⑤ The teacher does not have any place for the student to sit inside the office.

**Conversation 2**

Doctor: How can I help you?

Patient: I'm really itchy. I can't stop scratching.

Doctor: Have you done anything about it?

Patient: Yes, I spread some calamine lotion on but it didn't really do anything.

32. Which of the following is true about the conversation above?

- ① In the end, the patient's skin was not itchy any more.
- ② The agent that the patient used worked very well.
- ③ The patient did not take any oral medication.
- ④ The patient did not use any anti-itching agents.
- ⑤ The patient had drawn so many pictures that her wrists are sore.

**Conversation 3**

Doctor: What seems to be the problem?

Patient: I've got this huge wart on my finger and it's driving me nuts!

Doctor: Oh I see, when did you first notice it?

Patient: Well, I'd say it was about a couple of weeks ago.

Doctor: Besides the way it looks, is it giving you any other problems?

Patient: Not really.

33. Which of the following is true about the conversation above?

- ① The patient ate nuts while driving which caused the wart.
- ② The patient is not concerned about the wart's appearance.
- ③ The wart is not a big problem for this patient.
- ④ The wart is not painful.
- ⑤ The wart looks like nuts.

**Conversation 4**

Doctor: How can I help you today?

Patient: I've been feeling drained all the time.

Doctor: Is there a particular time of the day when you feel worse?

Patient: It seems to be really bad just after lunch.

34. Which of the following is true about the conversation above?

- ① The doctor asks when the patient has the lowest level of energy.
- ② The doctor asks when the patient has the lowest level of fluids.
- ③ The patient has especially low fluid levels after lunch.
- ④ The patient has low energy levels especially a few hours after lunch.
- ⑤ The patient says he has a low level of fluids in his body.

**Conversation 5**

Doctor: How can I help you?

Patient: I've been feeling so stressed out. I feel like everyone's always getting on my case.

Doctor: Has anything in your life changed recently?

Patient: Yeah, I got fired last month and things have been just spiralling since then.

35. Which of the following is true about the conversation above?

- ① People around the patient are climbing up onto the patient's suitcase.
- ② The patient experienced dizziness after getting fired.
- ③ The patient feels worried because of his bad relationships.
- ④ The patient has a case of people getting on top of him.
- ⑤ The patient's problem started after getting burned last month.



## SECTION 6

以下の英文を読み、設問（36 ～ 40）に対する最も適切なものを選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。

***Vocabulary Preview***

*flutter*: beat quickly

*E.M.T.*: emergency medical technician

*stool*: normally solid waste from the body

*rectum*: the last section of the large intestine

*E.R.*: emergency room

*consciousness*: awareness of one's own existence, sensations, thoughts, surroundings, etc.

“Mommy, I’m afraid. Tell me what to do.” The child’s mother looked up at her 8-year-old daughter. “It’s going to be O.K.,” she said. “Just go get some help.”

The woman watched as her daughter left the public bathroom, where she now lay. She and her daughter had come to this store to pick up some new towels. But once inside the mother began to feel hot and dizzy. Her heart fluttered in her chest, and she felt as if she was going to be sick. She grabbed her daughter’s hand and hurried to the bathroom. Once there she suddenly felt as if she was going to pass out and lay down on the bathroom floor. That’s when she sent her daughter to get help.

Finally a store clerk came into the bathroom holding the little girl’s hand. The last thing the woman remembered was the look of horror on the clerk’s face as she saw the middle-aged woman lying on the floor in a pool of her bloody stool.

When the E.M.T. arrived at the store, the woman was unconscious. Her heart was racing, and her blood pressure was terrifyingly low. She was rushed to the emergency department of Yale-New Haven Hospital.

By the time she arrived at the emergency room, her blood pressure had come up and heart rate gone down, and she was no longer bleeding from her rectum. A physical exam uncovered nothing unusual, and all of the testing she had was normal, with one important exception: her blood seemed to have lost its ability to clot. If that problem persisted, she would be in danger of bleeding to death after even the smallest cut or abrasion.

The patient told the E.R. doctors that her only medical problem was anxiety that caused occasional panic attacks, and she had recently started taking an antidepressant for that. She didn’t smoke, rarely drank, worked in an office and was married with two children. She had been healthy her whole life until almost two years before, when the exact same thing happened to her; one day, out of nowhere, she had sudden, bloody diarrhea, her blood pressure dropped and she lost consciousness. Then, when she got to the hospital, doctors found that her blood would not clot.

*Adapted from “DIAGNOSIS: Losing Consciousness” by Lisa Sanders, M.D.*

<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9E00E3DA153AF934A35755C0A96F9C8B63&scp=8&sq=lisa+sanders&st=nyt>

36. The mother looked up at her daughter because...
- ① her daughter was lying on the floor.
  - ② her daughter was very tall.
  - ③ she was holding her daughter.
  - ④ the mother was lying on the floor.
  - ⑤ the mother was very short.
37. Which of the following is true about the text?
- ① The daughter was very tired and felt like she was going to faint.
  - ② The mother brought her daughter to help drop off some towels.
  - ③ The mother fell because she was picking up towels.
  - ④ The mother put towels on the floor so her daughter would not fall.
  - ⑤ The mother went into the bathroom with her daughter.
38. Which of the following is true about the text?
- ① The mother was horrified as she was lying in a pool of the store clerk's bloody stool.
  - ② The mother was horrified that the store clerk was holding her daughter's hand.
  - ③ The store clerk remembered how horrible the daughter was to her mother.
  - ④ The store clerk was horrified as she knew who the mother was.
  - ⑤ The store clerk was horrified as the mother was lying in a pool of bloody stool.
39. Which of the following is true about the text?
- ① The mother had a dangerous blood abnormality.
  - ② The mother knew when the E.M.T. arrived.
  - ③ The mother's condition was worse when she arrived at the emergency room.
  - ④ The mother's heart was racing because she was rushed to the hospital.
  - ⑤ There was something unusual with the mother's physical exam.
40. The mother felt like she "was going to be sick." This most likely meant that she was about to...
- ① catch a cold.
  - ② have a fever.
  - ③ lie in a pool of bloody stool.
  - ④ pass out.
  - ⑤ throw up.

## SECTION 7

以下の英文を読み、設問（41～45）に対する最も適切なものを選択肢の中から一つだけ選び、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。

**Vocabulary Preview**

*sibling: a brother or sister*

*E.R.: emergency room*

*cardiologist: a doctor of internal medicine specializing in the heart and blood vessels*

*EKG: electrocardiogram; a recording of the electrical activity of the heart*

*exaggerated: abnormally strong*

*constrict: to squeeze or compress*

*benign: of no danger to health*

*rheumatologist: a doctor specializing in conditions relating to muscles, tendons, joints, bones, or nerves*

“I think I’m going to faint,” the tall, 35-year-old man said, grabbing the handrail of the stairs that led up from the beach. His brother turned back to see his older sibling collapse onto the sandy wooden planking. Lying on the walkway, the well-tanned man looked strangely pale; his lips were tinged with blue – although the ocean from which they had just emerged was very warm. And his hands were bright red and seemed somehow larger than normal.

The patient was awake by the time he arrived in the E.R. His wife noted that some of the color was starting to return to his face. A doctor bustled in and began asking questions. The patient said he was fine until he went swimming that day. But after being in the water for a while, he began to feel lightheaded, and the skin on his hands and feet felt tight, as if it had shrunk in the wash. He made his way up to the beach and sat with his legs pulled up tight against his chest. He felt cold, he remembered, and couldn’t stop shivering.

His hands were so swollen by then that he had to take off his wedding ring, his wife added. He was no better by the time his brother came out of the water a few minutes later, and so they started back to the house they had rented with their families for the holiday. His heart was beating hard and fast, and his vision seemed to close in. Then he fainted.

He had no other symptoms. He didn’t remember getting stung by anything while he was in the water. He had no medical problems – in fact he just had a checkup before leaving for vacation.

In the E.R., the patient’s heart was beating faster than normal and his pulse was faint. His hands and feet were red and swollen. All of his symptoms resolved over the next couple of hours. None of the tests suggested any underlying heart disease, but given the patient’s age and symptoms, the doctor suggested that he follow up with a cardiologist when he returned from vacation.

Back at home, the patient did see a cardiologist. An EKG and a stress test were normal. The cardiologist couldn’t determine what happened that day at the beach but didn’t think it was the patient’s heart. Relieved, the patient forgot about it – until it happened again. The next winter he and his family went to Peru for a

little sunshine. He was body surfing when suddenly he felt that same lightheadedness. This time he was frightened.

He realized that if he fainted in the choppy surf, he could die. Emerging from the water, he sat down in the warmth of the January sun, waiting for the dizziness to pass. His heart beat hard and fast, and his hands and feet were red and swollen just as they were that summer day. This time he didn't faint, but he spent the rest of his vacation admiring the waves from the safety of the beach.

Back in the New York City winter, the patient noticed that his hands became red, swollen and painful when exposed to the cold air. The patient's sister, a nurse, suggested that this might be Raynaud's syndrome. Raynaud's is an exaggerated response to cold that causes fingers (and sometimes ears, nose, face and toes) to change color when exposed to cold. Affected body parts turn white or blue as the blood vessels constrict significantly in response to cold and then turn red as blood flows back in.

While usually benign (although sometimes painful), Raynaud's syndrome can indicate the presence of serious disease. His sister urged him to see a rheumatologist and find out whether he had Raynaud's. That's what took him to the office of Dr. Efstathia Chiopelas, a rheumatologist at New York University. The patient described the strange swelling and redness that affected his hands that winter and the two episodes of lightheadedness that came after swimming.

His exam was completely normal, but Raynaud's – if that's what he had – was most commonly triggered by cold, and the office was quite warm.

*Adapted from "DIAGNOSIS: Cold Case" by Lisa Sanders, M.D.*

*<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/24/magazine/24FOB-diagnosis-t.html>*

41. Which of the following is true about the patient and his brother?
  - ① The patient has an older brother who is 35 years old.
  - ② The patient is the younger of the two brothers and is 35 years old.
  - ③ The patient turned back to see his older brother collapse.
  - ④ The patient's younger brother did not see the patient collapse.
  - ⑤ The patient's younger brother turned back to see the patient collapse.
  
42. In the third paragraph, which of the following best describes how the patient was feeling at the beach?
  - ① The patient wished that he could swim in colder water more often.
  - ② The patient's heart was beating quicker than usual and he felt like his eyesight was not normal on his way back to the house.
  - ③ The patient's wife told the patient to take off his wedding ring because he couldn't stop shivering.
  - ④ When the patient got out of the water he sat down because he had a tight feeling in his legs and chest.
  - ⑤ When the patient was in the water, he felt dizzy and felt his swimsuit had shrunk in the wash.

43. The E.R. doctor suggested that the patient see a cardiologist when he returned from vacation because...
- ① the E.R. doctor did not like the patient.
  - ② the patient didn't have an underlying heart disease.
  - ③ the patient had an underlying heart disease.
  - ④ the patient only got better after a couple of hours.
  - ⑤ the patient was 35 years old and had symptoms relating to the heart and blood vessels.
44. Which of the following best describes Raynaud's syndrome?
- ① a condition that causes parts of the body to turn red when placed in a warm environment
  - ② a condition where parts of the body and blood vessels expand due to the cold
  - ③ a condition where the body can change the temperature of the surrounding environment
  - ④ a condition where the cold makes blood vessels smaller, changing the color of some parts of the body
  - ⑤ a condition where the patient asks himself/herself many times whether his/her fingers are really cold or not
45. The patient visited Dr. Efstathia Chiopelas because...
- ① he didn't think that his condition was benign.
  - ② he had fainted twice after swimming.
  - ③ the doctor was the patient's sister.
  - ④ the doctor's office was warm, unlike winter in New York City.
  - ⑤ the sister of the patient wanted him to see a rheumatologist.