

愛知医科大学

平成26年度  
医学部入学試験

愛知医科大学

I 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Eleven-year-old Angela was stricken with a debilitating disease involving her nervous system. She was unable to walk and her movement was restricted in other ways as well. The doctors did not hold out much hope of her ever recovering from this illness. They predicted she'd spend the rest of her life in a wheelchair. They said that few, if any, were able to come back to ( a ) after contracting this disease. The little girl was undaunted. There, lying in her hospital bed, she would vow to anyone who'd listen that she was definitely going to be walking again someday.

She was transferred to a specialized rehabilitation hospital in the San Francisco Bay area. Whatever (1) applied / her / be / therapies / to / could case were used. The therapists were charmed by her undefeatable spirit. They taught her about *imaging*—about seeing herself walking. If it would do nothing else, (2) it would at least give her hope and something positive to do in the long waking hours in her bed. Angela would work as hard as possible in physical ( b ), in whirlpools and in exercise sessions. But she worked just as hard lying there faithfully doing her imaging, visualizing herself moving, moving, moving!

One day, as she was straining with all her ( c ) to imagine her legs moving again, it seemed as though a miracle happened: The bed moved! It began to move around the room! She screamed out, "Look what I'm doing! Look! Look! I can do it! I moved, *I moved!*"

Of course, at this very moment everyone else in the hospital was screaming, too, and running for ( d ). People were screaming, equipment was falling and glass was breaking. You see, it was the recent San Francisco earthquake. But don't tell that to Angela. She's convinced that she did it. And now only a few years later, she's back in school. On her own two legs. No crutches, no ( A ).

(注) debilitating: making someone very weak and infirm

(出典 Jack Canfield & Mark Victor Hansen. *Chicken Soup for the Soul: Stories to Open the Heart and Rekindle the Spirit*. Cos Cob, CT: Backlist, LLC; 2012)

問1. ( a ) ~ ( d ) に入る最も適当な1語を1~5より選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. cover      2. look      3. might      4. normal      5. therapy

問2. 下線部 ( 1 ) の語を意味が通るように、並べ換えなさい。

問3. 下線部 ( 2 ) が指す事柄を、12~18字 ( 句読点を含む ) の日本語で書きなさい。

問4. ( A ) に入る最も適当な1語を本文中より抜き出し、書きなさい。

II 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Did you know that there are only a few differences between humans and animals? Whether you watch the family dog, an elephant in the zoo, or a mountain goat in the Andes, you'll see that they do essentially the same thing. They eat, sleep, seek shelter, and breed. Those are all instincts. That's what they live by. Their sole (a) is to survive. They react to chance happenings and are conditioned by their environment. That's why it's so easy to train them.

How are we any different? We have the same body parts and functions. And we have the same basic needs, along with the instinct for (b). Like the animals, we react to what happens around us, and we allow ourselves to become conditioned by our environment. And whether we like to admit it or not, we're also easy to train. The only difference is that for us, it doesn't *have* to be that way. We have more than instincts. We have the ability to (A). That's what separates human beings from the animal world. And if we don't exercise that ability, then we're no better off. All we're doing is surviving. Instead of living, we're simply existing.

The starting point for a better life is discovering that we have choices. Sadly, many people never do. They live in a country that offers more (c) of choice than any in the world, yet they live like prisoners, trapped by circumstances. I'm always amazed at some of the ① not / with / people / up / excuses / for / come taking advantage of life's opportunities to make new choices: not enough money, no time, wrong conditions, poor luck, lousy weather, too tired, bad mood, and the list goes on. But the truth is that they just don't see their choices. It's like being locked up somewhere and having a key in your pocket that'll set you free, but never using it simply because you don't know it's there. You have more choices than you ever dreamed possible. The key is knowing that they're there—every day of your life. We live by choice, not by (d). ② It isn't what happens that's most important. It's how we deal with what happens. It's what we choose to think and what we choose to do that are most important.

(出典 Hal Urban. *Life's Greatest Lessons: 20 Things That Matter*. New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc.; 2003)

問1. (a)~(d)に入る最も適切な1語を1~5より選び、その番号を書きなさい。

1. chance      2. environment      3. freedom      4. purpose      5. survival

問2. (A)に入る最も適切な1語を本文中より抜き出し、書きなさい。

問3. 下線部(1)の語を意味が通るように、並べ換えなさい。

問4. 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

III A( ) ~ H( )に入る最も適当な語(句)を、( )内の1～3より選び、その番号を書きなさい。

Many years ago I saw a young man in consultation. He was about twenty-three years old and was having difficulty with his life. He had tried college and dropped out, tried various jobs and A( 1. quit 2. quite 3. quiet ), and he could not find happiness or success. In our session, I asked him about his relationship with his parents. He explained that his parents had divorced when he was about twelve, and he divided his time between them. But his father was, and still B( 1. to be 2. being 3. is ), his best friend.

He recalled C( 1. a 2. so 3. with ) great warmth the early years of his childhood. But then he told me how worrying had become a constant in his dad's life. At first, his dad always worried about his marriage. As the marriage D( 1. over 2. ended 3. divorced ), he worried more and more about his career. Now all he seemed to do was worry about his son and his future. The young man told me that he still felt very loving and E( 1. close 2. closed 3. closing ) to his dad, but clearly the worry was clouding their lives.

The next time, I met with the young man *and* his father. When his father asked what he could do, I was prepared.

"Your son is seeing his future through your eyes," I said, "and it doesn't look pretty. F( 1. He sees all 2. He all sees 3. All he sees ) is worry and stress. He sees no pleasure in adulthood. That might be part of the reason he hasn't been G( 1. doing 2. done 3. being done ) adulthood very well so far."

The father thought quietly for a moment, then asked if he should be H( 1. as 2. in 3. of ) therapy himself. I told him I thought therapy might be helpful, but the important thing was to change his life. It would be an act of love for his son.

(出典 Daniel Gottlieb. *Letters to Sam: A Grandfather's Lessons on Love, Loss, and the Gifts of Life*. New York: Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.; 2006)

IV 次の1., 2. の設問に答えなさい。

1. 英語による記述が指す1語となるように、破線部を補充しなさい。(破線の数はず文字数を表わす)

- (1) A natural white mineral that is added to food to make it taste better or to preserve it: s \_ \_ \_ .
- (2) In a line or direction that is not curved or bent: st \_ \_ \_ \_ t.
- (3) A small creature such as a fly or ant that has six legs, and sometimes wings: i \_ \_ \_ \_ .
- (4) The rules in a language for changing the form of words and joining them into sentences: gr \_ \_ \_ \_ r.
- (5) Try to judge the value, size, speed, cost etc. of something, without calculating it exactly: es \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .
- (6) Make someone decide to do something, especially by giving them reasons why they should do it, or asking them many times to do it: p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ de.

2. 意味が通るように ( ) 内の語を並べ換えなさい。

- (1) Would you mind ( went / of / ahead / we / if / you )?
- (2) All ( seated / to / are / passengers / remain / requested ).
- (3) Why do you always do exactly ( tell / the / what / you / opposite / I / of ) to do?