

平成 20 年度 日本医科大学入学試験問題

[英 語]

受験番号	
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注 意 事 項

1. 指示があるまで問題用紙は開かないこと。
2. 問題用紙および解答用紙配布後、監督者の指示に従い、配布枚数の確認を行うこと。
(問題冊子 8 ページ, 解答用紙 1 枚)
落丁, 乱丁, 印刷の不鮮明の箇所があったら, 手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 解答時間は 9 時 00 分から 10 時 30 分までの 90 分。
なお, 試験開始後 40 分経過後でなければ退室は認めない。
4. 机には, 受験票と筆記用具および時計 (計時機能のみ) 以外は置かないこと。
5. 筆記用具は鉛筆, シャープペンシル, 消しゴムのみとする。
(コンパス, 定規等は使用できない。)
6. 止むを得ず下敷を使用する場合は, 監督者の許可を得ること。
7. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。欄外には何も書かないこと。
8. この問題用紙の余白は草稿等に自由に用いてよい。
9. 耳栓の使用はできない。
10. 携帯電話等の電源は必ず切り、鞆の中にしまうこと。
11. 質問, 用便, 中途退室など用件のある場合は, 無言のまま手を挙げて監督者の指示に従うこと。
12. 受験中不正行為があった場合は, 退室を命じ試験の一切を無効とする。
13. 退室時は, 試験問題および解答用紙を裏返しにすること。

[I] 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Consider just a couple of the many facts you know: that the earth is round, and that the Nile flows through Egypt, for example. In many cases, you will not have discovered these things for yourself but will have been told by others that they are true. Indeed, you will often not even remember exactly how you learned what you believe. You probably do not recall who first told you that the earth was shaped as it is, or even whether you were told this at all, as A to reading it in a book, or seeing an image of the earth on a TV screen. However, you will be aware that this is not the kind of belief you could have arrived at without assistance, since doing so would have involved an investigation that was almost certainly well beyond your means — a space mission, for example! Given that others have had the means to discover such facts and have passed them on to the rest of us, you will not find believing them especially B. Still, we should perhaps be slightly troubled by the extent to which what we believe is determined by the word of others.

The issue here is the status of testimony* — not only the formal kind appropriate to a courtroom, but also the intentional transmission of information in general, whether by word of mouth or through books, pictures, videos, and so forth. You learn a great deal of what you know through the testimony of others rather than by finding out for yourself. It is actually quite important that you find out most of what you believe (1) in this way, since if your beliefs were C to those matters that you could verify yourself, you would not know very much about the world. Someone who had never visited northern Africa, for example, would be unable to know which country the Nile flows through, and much else besides. Our knowledge is thus largely social in the sense that it involves a process of cooperation among many different people, including people in different parts of the world; much of it also comes from people who have long since passed away but who have transmitted their knowledge to subsequent generations.

Sometimes, of course, the testimony we receive is D. For example, someone with a political agenda might try to make us think that a certain problem, such as immigration, is much worse than it actually is in order to further their own political ends. In itself, this kind of attempted deception is not particularly troubling since we have a number of ways to evaluate the testimony of others. If, for example, we know that someone has something to gain by making us believe a certain claim, then we instinctively investigate this claim more carefully than we would have done otherwise.

This is not to say that we never accept testimony that conflicts with our beliefs, since even our most strongly held beliefs can change over time — look at how human beings have adjusted

their beliefs to accommodate the fact that the earth goes around the sun rather than (2) vice versa. The point, though, is that we are more suspicious when it comes to surprising testimony than we are when we hear testimony that matches what we already believe, and thanks to this we avoid being completely misled.

*testimony: a statement, written or spoken, about what the writer/speaker knows or believes to be true

問1 下線部について、doing so の内容を明確にしながらか日本語に訳しなさい。

問2 二重下線部(1)と(2)が表す内容を、それぞれ15字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

問3 ~ に入る適切な単語を(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(a) opposed (b) opposite (c) opposition (d) opportune

(a) comforting (b) comforted (c) worrying (d) worried

(a) adapted (b) applied (c) extended (d) restricted

(a) consistent (b) misleading (c) reliable (d) trivial

問4 本文の内容から判断して、1~4の英文に続く最も適切な表現をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. The fact that the Nile flows through Egypt is an example of the kind of thing that most people

- (a) find out for themselves.
- (b) learn from other people.
- (c) believe, but which might not be true.
- (d) investigate for themselves before accepting.

2. When using the word "testimony," the writer usually means

- (a) evidence of the kind that is given in court.
- (b) attempts by certain people to deceive others.
- (c) information that one is given by others.
- (d) knowledge passed down from previous generations.

3. Testimony from someone with a clear motive for trying to deceive people is

- (a) valuable in the sense that it exposes people to a variety of viewpoints.
- (b) more than likely to succeed in its purpose.
- (c) irrelevant in the sense that it will be ignored anyway.
- (d) likely to receive closer examination than other testimony.

4. In the final paragraph, the writer wants to emphasize that

- (a) the testimony of others is often unbelievable.
- (b) surprising testimony will not make people change their firm beliefs.
- (c) the tendency to question surprising testimony is no bad thing.
- (d) testimony that matches what we believe should be treated with suspicion.

問5 次の(1)と(2)において、ア～エの単語の中で最も強く発音される音節の母音が、左の単語の最も強く発音される母音と同じものがそれぞれ1つある。その語の記号を選んで書きなさい。

(1) extent ア. evaluate イ. instinctively ウ. intentional エ. investigation

(2) political ア. completely イ. immigration ウ. determine エ. suspicious

[II] 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The vocabulary of English is not an unchanging list of words. New words enter the language every day, and some words cease to be used. A major source of new words is borrowing. In fields of higher learning, such as the life sciences, physical sciences, medicine, law, and the social sciences, English often borrows words from other languages to cover new concepts, new material and abstract phenomena. Words to notions and objects specific to other cultures, e.g. *karate*, are often borrowed without alteration, but in many cases, borrowed words are altered to make them sound more English. An example of this is the adjective *savvy*, which means "having practical knowledge or understanding" and comes from the French verb *savoir*, "to know."

In addition, there are a few words that have been created by inventive minds, although the kind of word creation that in English does not usually produce completely original words. One might think it an easy matter to create a new word without it on some pre-existing word; such creations are, however, extremely rare. *Kodak* is one example. This word was created by George Eastman, founder of the camera company that bears his name: Eastman Kodak. Of the word itself, Eastman is reported to have said that he simply made it up, and that it was not from any existing word. Unlike *Kodak*, most of the new words that marketing experts come up with for company products actually have their origins in words that already exist.

Blending is another way words are created in English. In blending, parts of two familiar words are together — usually the first part of one word and the second part of the other — to produce a word that combines the meanings of the original ones. Successful examples *smog*, a blend of *smoke* and *fog*, *brunch* from *breakfast* and *lunch*, and *heliport* from *helicopter* and *airport*.

Acronyms, which are regarded as a special type of blend, also to word creation. They are { (a) by (b) created (c) initial (d) joining (e) letters (f) the (g) words } of a phrase. If the resulting word is pronounced like a word, rather than with each letter individually pronounced, as in *GNP* (Gross National Product), it is a true acronym. Examples of true acronyms are *ASCII* (American Standard Code for Information Interchange), which is pronounced "ass-key," and *NASA* (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). *Laser* stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.

問1 ~ に入る最も適当な動詞を次の語群から選び、必要ならば適切な形に直して1語で書きなさい。なお、同じ語を繰り返して用いないこととする。

affect	aim	base	consist	contribute	derive
fail	fall	include	influence	loan	mean
occur	put	refer	rely	repeat	stem

問2 { }内の語を意味が通じるように並べかえて、2番目と5番目にくる語の記号を順に書きなさい。

[III] 次の対話文を読んで、 [a] ~ [j] に当てはまる適切な語句を英語で書きなさい。なお、該当箇所の日本語訳は () に示してある。

A student (A) is talking with a professor of English (B).

A: Excuse me, Professor Jones. May I [a] a little early tomorrow? (明日、先生の授業を早退させていただけますか。)

B: Well, that [b]. (それは理由によるけれども。)

A: My uncle died yesterday, and I have to [c]. (お葬式に出ないといけないのです。)

B: In [d], of course you can. (それならば、無論よろしい。) My condolences.

A: Thank you. Actually, I have [e] to ask you. (もう1つお願いしたいことがあるのですが。) I was wondering if you [f] a little time later this week. (今週後半に、私のために少し時間をさいていただけないかと思うのですが。) I'm having some problems with passive constructions, and I'd like to ask you a few questions.

B: I'd be happy to help you, but I'm afraid this week's impossible for me. Would next Monday be too late?

A: Well, actually the problem's [g] the assignment you gave us. (実は、困っているのが先生の課題に関係しているのです。) It's [h] handed in [i]. (金曜日までに出すことになっているのですけれど。)

B: I'm sorry, but I can't help you then. You should [j] earlier. (もっと早く面会の約束をするべきだったね。)

[IV] *Read this passage and answer the questions that follow.*

You've got a lot to think about when you're facing a high-risk operation, (A) not the least important of which is how to choose the right surgeon for the job. There's more to look for than a pleasant personality and a good record from a top medical school. One of the most important – and most overlooked – considerations is how many times the doctor you have in mind has performed the operation you need. A new study suggests the answer may be literally a matter of life and death.

Surgeons who have performed a high number of certain difficult procedures have significantly better success rates than those who haven't, according to an article published recently in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Researchers reviewed the records of (1) nearly 475,000 U.S. patients who had (2) undergone one of eight high-risk operations, such as heart procedures or surgery for lung or pancreatic cancer.

They found that (B) the patients were 1.2 to 2 times as likely to die if their heart operation was performed by a low-volume surgeon (someone who had done the procedure fewer than 40 times (3) a year in the past two years). For cancer patients, the numbers were even more (4) striking. Unless a surgeon had performed 162 operations a year over the past two years, the (5) likelihood of death was 1.2 to 3.6 times as great.

Certainly, a high case count is not the only reason to pick a surgeon. A doctor who has performed a particular operation many times but did so years ago may not be as good a bet as one who has not done as many but has done a lot of them recently. It's also important to check out the hospital. Larger high-volume hospitals may have superior technology and better resources.

While the study may drive patients to more experienced doctors, making it harder for less seasoned ones to get needed experience, you still have the right to know your surgeon's case count. Websites and directories generally (6) give only academic background and qualifications, so the best approach is simply to ask. Remember, you're not only a patient, but also a customer.

QUESTION 1: *Select the option that best completes each sentence, according to the information given in the passage.*

1. Your surgeon's character and medical school record are
 - (a) things you do not need to pay attention to.
 - (b) the most important points to consider.
 - (c) less critical than other factors.
 - (d) considerations that most people forget to take into account.

2. Two important points to consider when selecting a surgeon for a particular procedure are

- (a) his experience and willingness to treat patients as customers.
- (b) his case count and the length of time you have known him.
- (c) his case count and publications.
- (d) his experience and workplace.

3. For those in need of surgery, not selecting a low-volume surgeon is

- (a) even more crucial in the field of cancer surgery than in that of heart surgery.
- (b) even more crucial in the field of heart surgery than in that of cancer surgery.
- (c) equally crucial in the field of heart surgery as in that of cancer surgery.
- (d) equally crucial for any high-risk operation.

4. A potential problem in encouraging people to select experienced surgeons is that

- (a) the surgeons selected will be overburdened.
- (b) less experienced surgeons will be deprived of practice.
- (c) such surgeons are difficult to identify.
- (d) it's impossible to find out a surgeon's case count.

QUESTION 2: *Which one of the following is not true, according to the passage?*

- (a) It pays to give careful consideration to various factors before undergoing a high-risk operation.
- (b) A critical factor in an operation's success is how experienced the surgeon is.
- (c) Recent but reasonably extensive experience on the part of the surgeon is probably more important than extensive experience alone.
- (d) Cancer operations appear to be riskier than heart operations.
- (e) The size of the hospital where you have an operation is unlikely to play an important role in the outcome.
- (f) Information about surgeons on the Internet often doesn't tell you all you need to know.
- (g) Patients have the right to select their surgeons.

QUESTION 3: *For each of the underlined words marked (1) to (6), give one other English word with a similar meaning that could be used instead.*

QUESTION 4: *Translate the underlined section marked (A) into Japanese, making the meaning of "which" clear.*

QUESTION 5: *Change the word "as" in the underlined clause marked (B) without changing the meaning of the clause: the patients were 1.2 to 2 times [] likely to die . . .*