

平成 25 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。
(表紙を除き、問題冊子 9 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。
解答が終わっても、または試験を放棄する場合でも、試験終了までは退場できない。
4. 机上には、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、試験の一切を無効とし、試験終了時間まで別室で待機を命じる。
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。

Many people in Western countries seem to treat freedom of expression as an almost sacred, inviolable right, but this is far from the reality. In constitutional democracies, free speech is already justifiably restricted in many ways by law or policy, even in the United States. The famous example of prohibited speech is falsely shouting “ ” in a crowded theater.

In practice, courts will look at circumstances on a case-by-case basis to see where a balance should be struck between freedom of expression and other rights. No single right should be treated as an absolute. For example, Canada’s constitution allows fundamental rights such as freedom of expression to be limited to protect someone else’s fundamental rights, such as the right to life or liberty — or in the case of abortion, women’s right to safely access a necessary medical service, which courts have determined outweighs the protesters’ right to protest outside abortion clinics. Canadian society has a consensus on the legitimacy of using laws to counter hate speech.

(1) The history of violence against abortion providers makes a strong case for prosecution of those who spread hate speech against them. Almost all of this violence has occurred in the U.S., which makes a compelling argument for limiting First Amendment* protections of free speech.

On a Sunday morning in May 2009, abortion provider Dr. George Tiller was assassinated while attending church in Wichita, Kansas. The killer, Scott Roeder, had been planning the act for some time and had collected information about the doctor’s movements from Operation Rescue (OR) — an anti-abortion group that Roeder was actively involved in and donated money to. This radical group had moved to Wichita in 2002 for the sole purpose of driving Dr. Tiller out of business, and in the seven years (2) lead up to his murder, OR engaged in a relentless campaign of hate and harassment against him.

Of course, { (a) wasn’t just (b) and (c) the targets (d) his clinic (e) that were (f) it (g) Dr. Tiller } of ongoing harassment and inflammatory hateful rhetoric. The reign of terror directed at clinics and providers across North America has been going on for 35 years — including 9 murders and 20 (3) attempt murders of doctors and clinic workers, and hundreds of arson and bomb attacks on clinics.

Some shootings in the early 1990s were directly preceded by “Wanted Posters” put out by anti-abortion groups on the doctors, complete with their home and clinic addresses and often their photographs. Doctors David Gunn and John Britton were murdered by anti-abortion extremists and had been featured on wanted posters, along with Dr. Tiller, who was shot and wounded in 1993. The posters were deemed by a federal court in 2002 to be a “ ” under the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act, federal legislation that protects clinics from

violence. With this decision, the judges overturned a lower court ruling that had deemed the posters and a related website to be “protected speech” because they did not directly threaten violence.

When people and courts defend hate speech against abortion providers as “protected speech,” it must be asked: Why are abortion providers required to risk their lives so their persecutors** can have free speech rights? Why should doctors constantly have to look over their shoulder in fear, pay out of pocket for security guards and other expensive safety measures, [], and see their children ostracized and (4) bully at school, just so their persecutors have the right to call them “baby killers”?

The idea that vulnerable people and groups should have to tolerate [3] against them in the name of freedom of expression is offensive. We’re talking about peoples’ lives after all — this is not just a philosophical debate. The right to free speech is a fundamental value, but it should not be allowed to outweigh the basic human rights of other people, especially their right to life.

* First Amendment: the statement in the U.S. Constitution that protects freedom of expression and religion and the right to meet in peaceful groups

** persecutor: a person who treats another person or group of people in a cruel and unfair way

問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 [1] と [2] に入る最も適切な表現を、それぞれ a～d から 1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

[1] a. Be quiet! b. Bravo! c. Fire! d. Speak up!

[2] a. false alarm b. kindly warning c. legal notice d. true threat

問 3 第 5 パラグラフにある { } 内の語句を最も適切な順序に並べかえて、2 番目と 6 番目にくるものの記号を順に書きなさい。

問 4 下線部(2)～(4)の動詞をそれぞれ適切な形に直して 1 語で書きなさい。直す必要がない場合はそのままの形でよい。

問 5 第 7 パラグラフの [] に入れるのに適当な英語表現を自由に書きなさい。

問6 3に入る最も適当な語句を、この本文で使われている連続した英語2語で書き抜きなさい。

問7 次のa～dから本文の内容と一致する英文を1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- a. The author supports the view that hate speech should only be restricted in extreme and very limited circumstances, such as when it leads directly to violence.
- b. A federal court ruled in 2002 that wanted posters and a website identifying and sharing personal information about abortion providers are free speech protected by the First Amendment.
- c. Since the assassination of Dr. Tiller, a clear pattern has emerged between the distribution of wanted posters and the murder of the doctors named on the posters.
- d. The author indicates that Operation Rescue created an environment where a person who is already sympathetic to its views feels validated and encouraged to take action.

問8 この本文に含まれている単語について、次の(1)と(2)のア～エの中に最も強く発音される音節の母音が他の3語と異なるものがそれぞれ1つある。その記号を書きなさい。

(1) ア. campaign イ. debate ウ. legislation エ. rhetoric

(2) ア. photograph イ. pocket ウ. poster エ. shoulder

[II] 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Communication can range from a gesture, which has specific meaning only to two people in love, to war between many nations. It involves the sending of messages between people of the same culture to messages sent around the world between various cultures through modern telecommunications media.

We communicate messages, but not meanings. People who have { (a) the same message (b) give (c) similar experiences (d) to (e) similar meanings (f) had }. For example, those who adapt to another culture go through a stressful period of adjustment called “culture shock” during which they may be disoriented, homesick, sad, or angry. They know what the term culture shock refers to because they have experienced it. For those who have never adapted to another culture, this phrase may evoke something (1) entirely different or it may have no meaning whatsoever.

People who come from the same culture tend to pay attention to similar messages and share meanings attributed to those messages. Culture is (2) simply the way of life of a group of people down from one generation to the next through learning. It is not but instead gradually acquired during childhood by participating in human interactions with others. This process of learning our native culture is termed enculturation.

People from the same society have (3) roughly the same values, beliefs, behaviors, and ways of thinking about and perceiving reality. However, there are also individual differences. Any description of culture is a generalization — it never to everyone in every situation.

Art, music, literature or history are the artifacts, relics or results of culture. We might examine these external aspects of a culture to that people have a particular pattern or system of values, beliefs, thoughts and perceptions. However, culture is not what people produce. It is mostly internal or inside our heads.

We learn our native culture well before adolescence simply by up in a particular society. Because this process is largely unrecognized, we usually take our own culture for granted until we are surrounded by people who are different. At that time, we contrast and compare our own culture with theirs and become more consciously aware of our own.

Americans who go overseas to work or live do not lose their culture by adapting to another culture. Instead, most return home more consciously aware of what it to be an American. The irony is that [A].

In a new culture, we become more aware of what makes us different, and in the transitional period of culture shock we consciously examine our culturally embedded values, beliefs, and thought patterns. Not only greater awareness of our home culture by going overseas, we gain greater awareness of our “self” and what is really important to us.

The bad news is that [B], often termed “reverse culture shock” or “reentry transition stress.” The limited evidence suggests that this stressful period is even more severe and prolonged than culture shock, and it sets in much more quickly.

These transitional periods of stress are (4) somewhat analogous to the common cold. Culture shock and reverse culture shock are not terminal, yet there’s no “cure.” The “symptoms” are similar for each person, but they also vary by individual as do the severity and duration; and throughout life we have many colds.

We each develop our own techniques for dealing with the symptoms of a cold — get plenty of rest, drink liquids, eat chicken soup, and so forth. As people experience culture shock, they develop coping strategies to help them minimize its severity and duration. Many of these techniques are [8] for dealing with reverse culture shock.

問1 第2パラグラフにある { } 内の語句を最も適切な順序に並べかえて、2番目と6番目にくるものの記号を順に書きなさい。

問2 下線部(1)～(4)を言い換える場合に最も適当な表現を、それぞれ a～d から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) a. eternally b. partially c. slightly d. totally
(2) a. by no means b. easily c. hardly d. merely
(3) a. distinctly b. exactly c. more or less d. ultimately
(4) a. barely b. subsequently c. thoroughly d. to some degree

問3 [1] ～ [6] に入れるのに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、同じ語を繰り返し選ばないこととする。

affect	apply	bring	commit	emerge	grow
infer	inherit	investigate	mean	pass	transport

問4 [7] と [8] に入る最も適切な表現を、それぞれ a～d から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- [7] a. gain b. gaining
 c. we gain d. do we gain

8

- a. as useful as b. just as useful
c. no more useful d. far more useful

問5 [A]に入れるのに適当な英語表現を書きなさい。なお, leave と enter の2語を必要ならば適切な形に直し, それぞれ1回用いること。

問6 [B]に入れるのに適当な英語表現を書きなさい。なお, return を必要ならば適切な形に直し, 1回用いること。

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

Giving children and adolescents with egg allergy small but increasing daily (1) doses of egg white powder holds the possibility of developing into a way to enable some of them to eat egg-containing foods without having allergic reactions, according to a 2012 study supported by the National Institutes of Health.

The study is one of several federally funded trials of oral immunotherapy (OIT), an approach [1] a person with food allergy consumes gradually increasing doses of the allergy-causing food as a way to treat the allergy. Because OIT carries significant risk for allergic reactions, these studies are all conducted under the guidance of trained clinicians.

The (2) goals of the study were to determine if daily egg OIT reduced or eliminated participants' allergic responses to egg protein and if it did, whether or not the benefit (3) persisted after therapy was stopped for four to six weeks.

The study enrolled 55 children and adolescents [2] who had egg allergy, one of the most common food allergies seen in children. Participants were randomly assigned either to the treatment group, which received egg OIT (40 participants), or to the control group, which did not (15 participants). Both groups were followed for 24 months.

Participants received a daily dose of egg white powder or cornstarch powder (placebo) at home. Researchers gradually increased the dose of egg or placebo powder every two weeks until the children in the egg OIT group were eating the equivalent of about one-third of an egg every day.

Participants came to the clinic to have three oral food challenges with egg white powder at 10 months, 22 months, and 24 months. As part of the 24-month challenge, they were also given a real egg to eat. Participants passed the challenge if they had either no symptoms or only transient* symptoms not directly observable by a doctor, such as throat discomfort. Participants failed the challenge if they had a symptom that could be observed by a doctor, such as vomiting.

After 10 months, none of the participants who received placebo passed the challenge of 5 grams of egg white powder, but 55 percent of those on egg OIT did. After 22 months of egg OIT, researchers gave a second oral food challenge with 10 grams of egg white powder to all of the children in the treatment group. At this food challenge, 75 percent of those on egg OIT passed.

"At the beginning of the study, most of the participants were highly allergic to egg, but after months of daily egg OIT, we found that many of them could eat more than a whole egg without having a reaction," said A. Wesley Burks, M.D., chair of the Department of Pediatrics at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, one of the study's lead authors.

"Reducing these kids' allergic response to egg also lessened parental anxiety over how their children might react if (4) accidentally exposed to egg at school or at someone else's

house,” added Stacie Jones, M.D., professor in the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, another lead author on the study.

To determine if egg OIT had any long-term benefit on treating the children’s food allergy, the participants who passed the 22-month test were completely removed from egg OIT for four to six weeks and then rechallenged at 24 months. Eleven of the original 40 children (about 27 percent) passed this third food challenge with egg white powder and a cooked egg. None of the children from the placebo group were retested because they had failed the (5) prior food challenges. The 11 children who passed the third test were allowed to eat egg or egg-containing foods in their normal diets as frequently or infrequently as they chose. At a one-year follow-up, they reported no symptoms.

*transient: short-lived, passing

1. Select the best option to fill each of the blank spaces marked and .

- a. for
- b. such as
- c. in which
- d. whether

- a. 5 to 18 years
- b. age 5 to 18
- c. aged 5 to 18 years
- d. aging 5 to 18 years old

2. In **A** and **B** below, select the option that best completes each sentence to reflect the contents of the passage.

A. In the 10-month oral food challenge more than half of the patients

- a. on the egg therapy experienced no allergic symptoms.
- b. who received oral immunotherapy withdrew from the study.
- c. in the control group successfully completed the challenge.
- d. in the treatment group had minor symptoms or none at all.

B. Less than a third of the participants treated with egg white powder

- a. lost the tolerance to egg protein they had achieved after discontinuing treatment.
- b. were able to ingest eggs after 22 months.
- c. lost their allergic reactions altogether after two years.
- d. could be safely exposed to egg while on egg oral immunotherapy.

3. Which three of the following (a. to j.) are not true, according to the passage?
- a. Exposing people with egg allergy to higher and higher doses of egg protein can trigger adverse reactions.
 - b. The U.S. study described in the passage was conducted with government funding.
 - c. The participants of the study were allocated by chance to one of the two groups.
 - d. Oral immunotherapy for food allergy involves injecting the allergy-producing food over time, in gradually increasing doses.
 - e. The participants on oral immunotherapy received small doses of egg white powder for 24 consecutive months.
 - f. The participants in the two groups took their daily doses without being hospitalized.
 - g. Oral immunotherapy appears to help parents of food-allergic children feel more at ease when their children are outside of the home environment.
 - h. The participants in the oral immunotherapy group started on a daily dose that equated to about one-third of a whole egg.
 - i. Those who passed the oral food challenge at 24 months were instructed to incorporate egg into their regular diets.
 - j. Oral immunotherapy has yet to be used in general clinical practice.
4. For each of the underlined words marked (1) to (5), give one other English word with a similar meaning that could be used instead.
5. Briefly summarize the reason why the researchers included the third oral food challenge in this study. Answer in Japanese.