

東京医科大学 一般

受験番号					氏名
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2012 年度

英 語

注 意 事 項

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ない。
2. この問題冊子は 11 頁ある。試験開始後、頁の落丁・乱丁及び印刷不鮮明、また解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがって解答用紙の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークせよ。

① 受験番号欄

受験番号を 4 ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する 4 ケタをマークせよ。(例) 受験番号 0025 番 →

0	0	2	5
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 と記入。

② 氏名欄 氏名・フリガナを記入せよ。

4. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄に HB 鉛筆で正確にマークせよ。


例えば

30

 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号 30 の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークせよ。薄いもの不完全なものは解答したことにはならない。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄									
30	①	②	③	●	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

6. 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消すこと。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり、 のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにならない。
7. 解答はそれぞれの解答番号につき 1 個だけ選ぶこと。2 個以上マークした場合は無解答とみなされる。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

第1問 次の ~ の各群の単語①~⑤のうちから、最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)の位置が、他の4つの場合と異なるものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① con-science ② prom-ise ③ rou-tine
④ se-quence ⑤ tri-umph

- ① de-cent ② ef-fort ③ mea-sure
④ pres-tige ⑤ sub-urb

- ① as-ton-ish ② com-pen-sate ③ il-lus-trate
④ in-te-grate ⑤ sub-sti-tute

- ① ap-pe-tite ② des-ti-ny ③ fa-cul-ty
④ in-no-cence ⑤ per-spec-tive

- ① de-moc-ra-cy ② en-thu-si-asm ③ hy-poth-e-sis
④ in-ter-fer-ence ⑤ pub-lic-i-ty

第2問 次の a～f の各英文の空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. My cousin is suffering from breast cancer, which is a disease to women.

- ① adequate ② essential ③ indispensable
④ popular ⑤ specific

b. John is living on a budget so that he can pay for his school fees.

- ① grand ② poor ③ perfect
④ severe ⑤ tight

c. You must be in by eleven thirty; you will be locked out.

- ① as ② but ③ besides
④ otherwise ⑤ unless

d. He hopes that you won't have any objection the piano.

- ① against him to play ② for him playing ③ for him to play
④ that he plays ⑤ to his playing

e. Mike never does the cleaning himself, and

- ① so do I ② nor do I ③ neither do I
④ either do I ⑤ I do, too

f. George is good at all kinds of sports, but, , at swimming.

- ① above all ② all the more ③ as a matter of fact
④ if any ⑤ to some extent

第3問 次のa～fの各英文の空欄を、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語または語句で埋めて最適な英文にすると、 ～ に入る語または語句を示さない。

a. I went to the hairdressers .
 ① to ② short ③ my
 ④ have ⑤ hair ⑥ cut

b. I did not go through all the data to find just one piece of information. I alone.
 ① to ② not ③ do it
 ④ could ⑤ bothered ⑥ be

c. I would not have accompanied him to the island, .
 ① the risks ② of ③ me
 ④ informed ⑤ he ⑥ had

d. They sang as they marched, which .
 ① to forget ② tired ③ they were
 ④ them ⑤ how ⑥ helped

e. I do not know what delayed the train, but it , which .
 ① for my appointment ② late ③ made me
 ④ much slower ⑤ than usual ⑥ went

f. It is surprising that a person _____ 22 _____ 23 _____ easily.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------|----------|
| ① taken | ② so | ③ should |
| ④ of your intelligence | ⑤ in | ⑥ be |

第4問 次の文を読み、 ～ に入る最も適当な語句を下の①～⑩の中から1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。

注：

Alzheimer's disease：アルツハイマー病

dementia：痴呆

In November of 1994, Ronald Reagan wrote a letter to the American people. He was probably the most famous person suffering from Alzheimer's disease. In his letter, America's 40th president described the fears and difficulties presented by Alzheimer's.

Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of a disability or mental sickness called dementia. Dementia is the loss of thinking ability that is severe enough to interfere with daily activities. Some forms of dementia can be cured or corrected. This is especially true if they are by drugs, alcohol, infection, sight or hearing problems, heart or lung problems, or head injury. Other forms of dementia can be corrected by of hormones or vitamins in the body. However, in victims of Alzheimer's disease, brain cells die and are not .

Probably the most common early sign of Alzheimer's disease is short-term memory loss. Another sign is difficulty in , such as what to do if food on a stove is burning. Later, victims struggle to to express thoughts or understand what is being discussed. Finally, they may easily become angry and lose their ability to .

Alzheimer's is an old people's disease. It normally affects people over sixty-five years old. However, a few rare cases have been discovered in people younger than forty. It attacks people of all races equally.

In his book *The Notebook*, Nicholas Sparks calls Alzheimer's disease "a

barren disease, as empty and lifeless as a desert. It is a thief of hearts and souls and memories.” British writer Iris Murdoch, who died of Alzheimer’s disease, said it was a dark and terrible place.

Irene, also a writer, refused to . She wrote in a letter, “We know that negative emotions can , and a strong will to live may well strengthen the body’s defense system. So, it seems wise to not spend time looking into the future, but to each day as it comes.” At the end of her letter, Irene wrote about caregivers. She said she greatly honors those who take care of Alzheimer’s patients, because that job is so very hard. Irene shared something in common with Mr. Reagan. In their letters, they each expressed hope, a desire to as they had in the past, and concern for those who must care for them.

Still, there is nothing yet that can stop the disease or ease the pain of those caring for victims of Alzheimer’s. But researchers are working to and to cure or prevent it.

(*Nature and Science* [青踏社]より) [一部改変]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① allowing them to stay in hospital | ② be harmful to health |
| ③ caused | ④ changing levels |
| ⑤ considered | ⑥ continue their lives |
| ⑦ explained | ⑧ find the right words |
| ⑨ find ways to treat the disease | ⑩ get the most from |
| ⑪ need to resume a normal life | ⑫ prescribe drugs |
| ⑬ replaced | ⑭ solving easy problems |
| ⑮ surrender to that opinion | ⑯ trust others |

第5問 次の文章の内容と合っていると思われるものを、下に示した①～②⑤のなかから8つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問いませんが、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。

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 ~

43

注：

a strain of E. coli：大腸菌の菌株

delirium：意識の混濁状態

fenugreek seeds/sprouts：コロハ(マメ科レイリョウコウ属の草本)の実/芽

The AP (The Associated Press)：米国連合通信社, AP 通信

diarrhea：下痢

gastroenterologist：胃腸病学者

put him on fluids to rehydrate him：(脱水症状の患者に)点滴で水分補給する

dialysis：^{とうせき}透析

the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)：

(米国)疾病対策予防センター

In early May, John Meyer stayed at a lakeside hotel in Hamburg, Germany. He attended a business conference, and he became one of the few U.S. victims in one of the worst food poisoning outbreaks in recent world history. Meyer went to the hospital a week later with what turned out to be a rare and deadly strain of E. coli that caused thousands of illnesses, mostly in Germany. He would spend the next month in a Massachusetts hospital, much of the time in a delirium, while doctors worked around the clock to save his life.

Meyer's is one of six U.S. cases linked to the German outbreak and he is the first to talk about his terrible experience, speaking by phone from his home in Franklin, Massachusetts. Meyer was in Hamburg as that city was emerging as the center of a food poisoning disaster that would be among the deadliest in memory. More than 4,000 people in Germany and other countries became ill since the outbreak was detected in May, including several hundreds who developed a serious complication that can lead to kidney failure. At least 53 died.

The outbreak ultimately was traced to a batch of fenugreek seeds from Egypt. The seeds, which taste a bit like burnt sugar, are sometimes used as a spice in cooking. Fenugreek sprouts are used in salads. Meyer believes he must have eaten fenugreek while attending a business meeting at the Hamburg hotel. He thinks the poisoned seeds, or sprouts, could have been in the fresh fruits and vegetables at a breakfast bar. There would be some irony if that was the case: It is hard to find good produce during hurried business trips, and Meyer had welcomed the opportunity to eat healthy. "In this case, it went wrong," he said.

Meyer's lawyer provided The AP with lab results and government investigation reports into his illness. Massachusetts state health officials also confirmed he was infected with the rare German E. coli strain. Meyer declined to allow his doctor to speak to The AP and he would not agree to be photographed.

Some common forms of food poisoning can cause symptoms within a day of eating poisoned food, but Meyer said he felt no ill effects during a six-day European business trip that included two days in Hamburg and a brief stop in France afterward. He returned home on May 13 feeling fine. However, this unique and dangerous E. coli strain takes a week to announce its presence. Meyer first became aware something was wrong on May 18. He was at his desk in his office that morning when his stomach began hurting.

At 52, he is a cyclist who eats two Greek yogurts each day. He says he has never had food poisoning, but on that day he went home in pain. By midafternoon, he was hit with bloody diarrhea and a dawning sense of alarm. "Whatever it was, it wasn't a minor thing," Meyer said. His wife Loreen, a high school biology teacher, was home by then and worried. She took him to nearby Milford Regional Medical Center.

Doctors there saw him quickly but were not able to diagnose him. They recommended follow-up with a gastroenterologist the next day and sent him home for the night. But when he got home the diarrhea accelerated. "Every hour, and then it started getting even closer," he recalled. Loreen took him back to the hospital that night and he was admitted.

Though it all happened less than two months ago, Meyer's memory is fuzzy on what happened the next several weeks. He had intense stomach pain and his kidneys stopped working. Doctors put him on fluids to rehydrate him. They treated him with different antibiotics, and cleansed his blood using dialysis and other measures. The infection affected his mind. He recalled staring at a clock in his hospital room and not being able to tell time. Meyer, in confusion, even believed that his doctors had written him off for dead. Doctors had not given up on him, but were perplexed.

A test for the most dangerous strain of *E. coli* familiar to Americans came back negative. They sent specimens for additional analysis to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention lab in Atlanta. In early June, CDC confirmed it was the German strain. Around that time, he had begun to recover. His kidneys were improving. His awareness returned. He was moved out of intensive care more than three weeks later, and on June 17 he was sent home.

But he was far from normal. A man who had been an athletic 1.88 meters and 84 kilograms was down to 73 kilograms and able to walk only short distances using a cane. He was hungry, though, eating two breakfasts, two lunches and two dinners each day. Now he's up to 77 kilograms and working part days from home. He has been in physical therapy and regaining his strength, though he is months away from the kind of vigorous exercise he used to do. "He had a huge appetite because he was still not able to absorb as many nutrients," his wife said.

Meyer's lawyer is looking into the possibility of a lawsuit, with potential targets, including the company that owns the Hamburg hotel where Meyer stayed. He called Meyer's suffering "horrific," and echoed his wife in worrying that he may suffer long-term problems.

For his part, Meyer feels lucky to have survived, crediting his doctors for saving his life and his good health and fitness before the illness for helping him get through it. "Many unfortunate people didn't survive," he said. "It really is a frightening thing."

(*The Daily Yomiuri*, July 31, 2011) [一部改変]

- ① Meyer was infected with a new strain of E. coli in America.
- ② It was a few weeks after Meyer had left the Hamburg hotel that the E. coli outbreak started.
- ③ Severe complications killed hundreds of people all over Europe in the E. coli outbreak last spring, and 53 of them died of kidney failure.
- ④ It is possible that Meyer had fenugreek sprouts at breakfast in the Hamburg hotel he was staying at.
- ⑤ It has always been easy for Meyer to eat healthy even during hurried business trips.
- ⑥ Meyer's doctor revealed the facts about Meyer's infection and the difficult treatment Meyer went through in the hospital to the press.
- ⑦ Meyer did not want his picture to be shown in the media.
- ⑧ Meyer was not at all concerned about his privacy when he talked to the press because he thought he had to inform the world of the terrible experience he had.
- ⑨ If you have poisoned food, you will usually feel ill in a day or two, but that was not Meyer's case.
- ⑩ Patients who are infected with the rare German E. coli strain start to develop symptoms after many days as is often the case with other food poisonings.
- ⑪ Meyer was usually in good shape and had never experienced food poisoning before.
- ⑫ It was one of Meyer's colleagues who drove him to a nearby hospital when he had a terrible stomachache on May 18.
- ⑬ Meyer suddenly had bloody diarrhea during the first night at the hospital in Massachusetts.

- ⑭ The gastroenterologist in the hospital was able to identify the cause of Meyer's illness and Meyer was admitted to the hospital immediately that night.
- ⑮ Meyer developed severe diarrhea, stomachache, headache and lung failure.
- ⑯ The German E. coli infection affected Meyer not only physically but also mentally.
- ⑰ It was CDC that found out the new treatment to cure Meyer's illness.
- ⑱ When the test for the most dangerous strain of E. coli familiar to Americans came back negative, the doctors were convinced that Meyer's symptoms were caused by the rare German E. coli strain.
- ⑲ It was only after the doctors found the presence of the deadly German E. coli strain and began special treatment that Meyer took a turn for the better.
- ⑳ Meyer was in Milford Regional Medical Center for nearly one month.
- ㉑ After leaving the hospital, Meyer started his part-time job again while having physical therapy.
- ㉒ As Meyer's body had not yet recovered well enough to take in many nutrients, he ate meals many times a day.
- ㉓ Meyer will be able to do the kind of vigorous exercise he used to do in a month as he is doing physical therapy.
- ㉔ Meyer's lawyer thought it useless for Meyer to make an official complaint to the Hamburg hotel, because it would be difficult to prove that they were to blame.
- ㉕ Meyer used to be in very good health which he thought enabled him to get through the illness.