

# 山形大学

平成24年度入学者選抜試験問題

人文学部法経政策学科  
医学部

## 外 国 語

(英 語)

### 前 期 日 程

#### 注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子の本文は1ページから8ページまでです。
- 3 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明・落丁・乱丁、解答用紙の汚れなどに気が付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 4 問題冊子のほかに、解答用紙2枚、下書き用紙1枚を配付してあります。
- 5 監督者の指示にしたがって、解答用紙に学部名と大学受験番号を正しく記入してください。大学受験番号が正しく記入されていない場合は、採点されないことがあります。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子と下書き用紙は持ち帰ってください。

第1問 次の英文を読み設問に答えよ。

Why can't hospitals get health care workers to wash their hands?

Hospitals in the United States enjoy access to running water. Virtually all of them have alcohol-rub dispensers,\* hundreds of them, in the hallways. Using one takes a few seconds. Yet health care workers fail to wash hands a good percentage of the times they should. Doctors are particularly bad.

A health care worker's hands are the main route infections\* take to ( 1 ) from one patient to another. One recent study of several intensive care units\* — where the patients most vulnerable\* to infection ( 2 ) — ( 3 ) that hands were ( 4 ) on only one quarter of the necessary occasions.

It's not that hospitals are ignoring the problem — indeed, ① they { all / are / hand-washing / implementing / kinds of / promote / strategies / to }. Nevertheless, it is rare to find a hospital that has been able to keep the hand-washing rate above 50 percent.

In general, the American health care system depends too much on technology and not enough on human connection. But in the case of hand-washing, the opposite may be true. Improving hand-washing rates is not simple — if it were, we wouldn't have a problem. ② It requires many steps that take into account human foibles.\* But for measuring compliance\* — one of the most important and difficult steps — ③ we may have been relying too much on people to do a machine's job.

Until now, ④ hospitals have had two ways to measure hand-washing. One is by monitoring how often each soap or alcohol gel dispenser needs to be refilled. By tracking how much product a unit uses, you can get a rough idea of how much hand-washing is going on. The limits here are obvious: there is no way to tell who is washing hands and when.

The method currently considered the gold standard is using human observers: nurses or other health care workers who roam\* halls and patient rooms with a clipboard,\* recording who does and doesn't wash hands. Sometimes they're like secret shoppers and sometimes they're announced.

This system, too, is woeful.\* Spending health care workers' time in observing is expensive. And they can monitor only a small sample of health care workers. A recent study at the University of Iowa to test whether observers should stand still or move around found that moving more was better, but the real news was this: "All observation schedules capture at best 3.5% and at worst 1.2% of all daily opportunities" for hand-washing.

When the monitors are announced, it's bound to inflate compliance, in part because their presence reminds workers to wash hands. Their data may be entered into a computer and analyzed only weeks or months later. It isn't enough. Hospitals need accurate information about who is and

isn't washing hands, and they need to be able to remind people to do so in real time.

Enter technology. In the last year or two, several new ways to promote hand-washing have made their debut: HyGreen, BioVigil, Patient Care Technology System's Amelior 360 and Proventix's nGage are some of them, but there are others. Some are spinoffs\* of systems widely used to track hospital equipment (this is how hospitals can find a wheelchair when it is needed). All employ new technology that can detect alcohol — which in hospitals is a component not only of rubbing gel but also soap.

They work like this: every health care worker wears an electronic badge. When she washes her hands or uses alcohol rub, a sensor at the sink or dispenser or her own badge smells the alcohol and registers that she has washed her hands. <sup>⑤</sup>Another sensor near the patient detects when her badge enters a room or the perimeter\* around a patient that the hospital sets. If that badge shows that her hands were recently washed, it displays a green light or something else the patient can see. If she hasn't washed her hands, <sup>⑥</sup>the badge says so and emits\* a signal to remind her to do so. The sensor also sends this information to a central data base. Information about the hand-washing practices of a particular unit, shift or individual is instantly available.

- (注) alcohol-rub dispensers 消毒用アルコール液の噴射器 (ディスペンサー)  
infections 感染症  
intensive care units 集中治療室, ICU  
vulnerable (病気などに) 弱い  
foibles 弱点  
compliance 遵守, (規則や決まり事に) 従うこと  
roam ～を歩き回る  
clipboard 書類押さえ用のクリップが付いた筆記板  
woeful 悲惨な  
spinoffs 副産物  
perimeter 区域  
emits ～を発する

(出典) この文章は, *The New York Times* (2011年4月25日付) からの抜粋である (一部変更した箇所がある)。

問1 ( 1 )～( 4 )の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、それぞれの選択肢(あ)～(え)から一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。

- ( 1 ) (あ) move  
(い) moved  
(う) moves  
(え) moving

- ( 2 ) (あ) stay  
(い) stays  
(う) staying  
(え) to stay

- ( 3 ) (あ) showed  
(い) showing  
(う) shown  
(え) to show

- ( 4 ) (あ) wash  
(い) washed  
(う) washing  
(え) to wash

問2 下線部①の{ }内の語句を並べ替えて、「病院は(= they)、手洗いを促進させるためのあらゆる種類の方策を実施している」という意味の英文を完成せよ。

問3 下線部②の It が指す内容を日本語で答えよ。

問4 下線部③の意味に最も近いものを次の選択肢(あ)～(え)から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (あ) 私たちは、あまりに人間に頼りすぎたため、機械的な仕事をやらなくなってきたかもしれない。
- (い) 私たちは、機械が作業を忠実に実行するようにするために、その管理を行う人間に依存しすぎてきたかもしれない。

- (う) 私たちは、機械のように次々と仕事をこなしてしまう有能な人間に頼りすぎてきたかもしれない。
- (え) 私たちは、本来なら機械が担当する仕事を人間自らがこなすという状況に頼りすぎてきたかもしれない。

問 5 下線部④で言及されている二つの方法を日本語で説明せよ。解答の順序は問わない。

問 6 下線部⑤を日本語に訳せ。

問 7 下線部⑥における so が表す内容を本文中からそのまま抜き出せ。

問 8 従来の手洗い励行策と比べて、新技術を用いた新しい手洗い励行策では、収集されるデータ（情報）やその利用に関していくつかの改善点がある。本文の内容に即して、そのうちの三点を日本語で答えよ。解答の順序は問わない。

## 第2問 次の英文を読み設問に答えよ。

For those of us who have pets, we understand how important their companionship can be. For those who don't, animals look like a messy liability.\* For veterans,\* returning from duty with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD),\* they know something altogether different.

Founder of P2V,\* Dave Sharpe has given us an insight ( 1 ) just how vital his dog Cheyenne has become in his life, and how others can benefit ( 2 ) the same scenario. While serving overseas in the Air Force, he lost many friends and brothers in arms during combat, and several more to suicide after returning home. Even ( 3 ) a loving and supporting family, Dave still had some trouble turning off the kill switch, and found himself looking ( 4 ) a fight in order to relax. In his own words,

*"I did not seek help right away and was undiagnosed\* for nearly 8 years. Shortly after I came home I started punching holes in walls, having nightmares, distancing myself from family and friends, having cold sweats, starting fights with strangers for no reason..."*

Common among men who return from war, PTSD affects countless individuals and is the cause of approximately 18 suicides each day across America. ① Dave's condition is a natural one in response to war and we need to remember that he is not alone. What does set him apart is how he deals with PTSD. After living 8 years without being diagnosed, he decided to go to a pit bull rescue\* with a friend one day and see what they had, and that's when ② his journey home started.

There in the back of the cage was a beat up little girl named Cheyenne. Used as a fighting dog, this puppy was covered in scars and didn't want to be with anyone anymore. When Dave called her, she walked over, sniffed his hand, and promptly walked away. ③ It was then that Dave knew he had found his soul mate. As his stress and frustration of the past grew, Dave found himself punching holes in walls one day only to look up and see Cheyenne sitting calmly, staring at him. There was no opinion, no agenda,\* no lessons — just a simple stare to see what he will do next. This was the switch that enabled Dave to turn it all off and ( 5 ) the question: what will he do next?

Finally, someone, albeit\* a dog, who was willing to just listen. Cheyenne was willing to just accept Dave ( 6 ) he was, and try to understand ( 7 ) he was going through. There was no judgment, no instruction, no excuses, just the question: 'Where will we go from here?' This was the first of many conversations that have been taking place ever since that first day when Dave was finally able to turn it all off, get it all out, and take on a new direction.

Instead of letting the war get to him, Dave Sharpe is fighting back. His P2V program pairs companion animals with returning veterans and first responders,\* in order to help them deal with the unnatural stresses acquired from their careers. When we stop to consider all that they go

through in order to protect our society, ④ the very least we can do is afford them the same understanding they can get from their companion animal.

- (注) messy liability きたない厄介なもの  
veterans 退役軍人  
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) 心的外傷後ストレス障害  
P2V ボランティア組織の名称  
undiagnosed 診断未確定の  
pit bull rescue 闘犬用に育てられた犬の救護施設  
agenda 検討課題  
albeit ～ではあるが  
first responders 緊急時に初期治療を行う人々

(出典) この文章は、*Animal Fair* (2011年4月26日付) からの抜粋である (一部変更した箇所がある)。

問1 ( 1 )～( 4 )の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語を次の選択肢(あ)～(え)から一つずつ選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、それぞれの選択肢の使用は一回のみとする。

- (あ) for
- (い) from
- (う) into
- (え) with

問2 下線部①の言い換えとして最も適切なものを次の選択肢(あ)～(え)から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (あ) Dave's condition has a natural responsibility for war.
- (い) Dave's condition is a natural one responsible for war.
- (う) Dave's condition is a natural response to war.
- (え) Dave's condition is natural in that he can respond to war.

問3 下線部②の言い換えとして最も適切なものを次の選択肢(あ)～(え)から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (あ) his pleasant trip
- (い) the road to his recovery from PTSD
- (う) the road to his return to the army
- (え) the trip to his own country

問4 下線部③を日本語に訳せ。

問5 ( 5 )の空欄に入れるのに最も適切な語を次の選択肢(あ)～(え)から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- (あ) face
- (い) foot
- (う) hand
- (え) head

問6 ( 6 )および( 7 )の空欄に入る語句の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、次の選択肢(あ)～(え)から一つ選び、記号で答えよ。

	( 6 )	( 7 )
(あ)	as	what
(い)	the way	as
(う)	what	as
(え)	what	the way

問7 下線部④を日本語に訳せ。



問8 次の(あ)～(か)のそれぞれについて、本文の内容と一致している場合にはTを、一致していない場合にはFを○で囲め。

- (あ) Cheyenne was trained as a search and rescue dog.
- (い) Dave found a switch to turn off his violent behavior.
- (う) Dave punched holes in the wall because of stress from the dog.
- (え) Dave is the same as other veterans except for how he deals with PTSD.
- (お) Dogs often make veterans become violent.
- (か) Pets are often seen as a burden by veterans.