

平成 29 年度個別学力検査問題(医学部医学科)

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 この問題冊子は、13 ページあります。解答用紙は 3 枚あります。問題は 3 題あります。3 題すべてに解答しなさい。  
試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの乱丁・落丁および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なさい。
- 3 監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 4 解答は、解答用紙の該当欄に記入しなさい。
- 5 配付された解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

I Read the passage below and answer the questions.

### The Search for Beauty

[1] Cosmetic surgery, also know as “plastic” surgery, is the science of changing the way a person looks by reshaping a part of the body. Cosmetic surgery ( ) includes replacing the skin of people who have been burned and replacing the hair that some people lose as they grow older. The science of beauty has changed with time, but the desire for beauty remains the same. This chapter will discuss how fashions have changed and how these changes have led to the new modern age of cosmetic surgery.

[2] People have always had the desire to look more beautiful and fashionable. Whatever their age, size, or shape, people have followed fashion in order to look more attractive. In the 1800s, for example, American women in New York began to admire the fashions of Paris. ( ), French fashions were once so popular that American dressmakers used to change their names to French ones!

[3] In the 1700s, ( ) During the time of the French Revolution, many women used to wear corsets, belts that made their waists appear much slimmer. Today we still think of the ideal person as tall and slim. But, nowadays, men or women who want to change their body shapes don't need to wear uncomfortable clothing. Instead, they can choose cosmetic surgery to reshape their bodies or to remove body fat.

[4] In England in the 1500s, makeup became an important part of beauty. Some women used to paint their faces white. They thought this made them more attractive. Later, in North America, some women used to eat arsenic, a dangerous poison, to make their faces whiter. By the 1860s, American women

started using makeup to make themselves more attractive. These days, women who want to look their best at all times have started using permanent makeup. Some men, especially those in show business, also use permanent makeup. The application of permanent makeup is a type of cosmetic surgery. It is much safer than using paint and arsenic, and it helps busy people save time.

[5] In the 1890s, Americans discovered that bicycle riding could actually improve their appearance! They exercised in order to look and feel better. The popularity of bicycle riding even led to a change in ( ). American women began to wear shorter skirts instead of the traditional long, full ones they used to wear. By the 1920s, the beauty ideal was closely related to health, and people believed that diet and exercise were the best ways to become naturally beautiful.

[6] ( ) diet and exercise are still popular ways of improving one's appearance, there are some parts of the body that cannot change without the help of a cosmetic surgeon. In the past, American women used to spend weeks **repeat** words that started with the letter "p" because they wanted to change the shape of their mouths. Today, a cosmetic surgeon can reshape the nose or lips in a few hours. Rhinoplasty, the reshaping of the nose, can greatly improve a person's **appearance**. People who cannot lose weight in certain areas of their bodies through diet and exercise can use liposuction, the surgical removal of body fat, to make their bodies slimmer.

[7] Surprisingly, cosmetic surgery has been used for centuries in China and India. Today cosmetic surgery is used in many countries to improve the appearance of people who have been hurt in fires or in car accidents. Cosmetic surgery is also used to improve the appearance of children who are born with physical problems.

[ 8 ] Is it possible that in the future everyone will look more beautiful? The answer could be yes. Cosmetic surgeons are working hard to find safer and faster ways to help people who want to change the way they look. <sup>①</sup> With the help of computers, people can see their new faces before the surgery is even done. <sup>②</sup> With lasers (machines that produce very strong light) cosmetic surgery can be done faster than ever before. However, like any form of surgery, cosmetic surgery can be dangerous and painful. <sup>③</sup> It is also somewhat expensive for the average person. People appreciate feeling dangerous and painful because it is expensive. <sup>④</sup> For these reasons, cosmetic surgery is not as popular today as it could be in the future. As surgeons find safer, faster, and less expensive techniques, people around the world will continue their search for beauty.

出典 : Laurie Betta & Carolyn DuPaquier Sardinas, *NorthStar: Focus on Reading and Writing, Intermediate*, Addison Wesley Longman, Inc, 1998  
(一部改変)

問 1 In Paragraph [ 1 ], change know to the appropriate form.

問 2 In Paragraph [ 1 ], what is the most appropriate word to fill in (      )?

- (a) yet                      (b) still                      (c) also                      (d) but

問 3 In Paragraph [ 2 ], what is the most appropriate expression to fill in (      )?

- (a) However              (b) In fact              (c) Therefore              (d) Regardless

問 4 In Paragraph [ 3 ], which of the following would be most appropriate to fill in (       )?

- (a) for women, makeup was considered to be important.
- (b) height and weight became an important part of beauty.
- (c) in France, there was a revolution for male beauty.
- (d) in western societies, cosmetic surgery became rapidly popular.

問 5 In Paragraph [ 4 ], why did women put on makeup from the 1500s?

- (a) To help them to be charming.
- (b) To succeed in business.
- (c) To avoid arsenic.
- (d) To save money and time.

問 6 In Paragraph [ 5 ], what is the most appropriate word to fill in (       )?

- (a) makeup            (b) fashion            (c) exercise            (d) sports

問 7 In Paragraph [ 6 ], what is the most appropriate word to fill in (       )?

- (a) If                    (b) Once                    (c) Because                    (d) Although

問 8 In Paragraph [ 6 ], change repeat to the appropriate form.

問 9 In Paragraph [ 6 ], which word has the closest meaning to appearance?

- (a) face                    (b) look                    (c) atmosphere                    (d) popularity

問10 What are the two functions of cosmetic surgery mentioned in Paragraph [7]?

- (a) To help those who have been injured in war.
- (b) To help those who have problems with diet and exercise.
- (c) To help those who have been hurt in car accidents.
- (d) To help children who have physical issues from birth.

問11 段落[8]には、本文の内容から考えてふさわしくない文が一つ含まれている。それに該当する文を下線部①～④から選んでその番号を書きなさい。



II Read the passage below and answer the questions.

**21st-century Japan needs radical health reforms**

[1] Congratulations to the government of Japan ( A ) revising the health insurance scheme to reward medical clinicians\*<sup>1</sup> for preventative as well as curative care—meaning paying them to prevent disease, not just for pills, potions\*<sup>2</sup> and injections, hospital treatment, and operations to fix problems after they have happened.

[2] But hold the applause. The decision is a baby step compared to what could, should and must be done. Japan needs radically to reform the health insurance scheme, which is creaking with its own elderly costs. There are two main elements: to change to holistic healthcare that is based not merely on prevention but on healthy living; and to bring dentists fully into the medical fold, instead of being seen as a fringe band\*<sup>3</sup> of modern-day torturers.

[3] This needs to be done for the sake of the government budget and for the well-being and healthy long lives of all Japanese people. Health and social security spending, the biggest component of an overstretched budget, faces further strains as the population turns ( B ) grey ( C ) white. Japan's taxpayer base will fall, even if people can be persuaded to keep working until they are 75 years old, while growing numbers of elderly people need more money to keep them fit.

[4] The quest for solutions to these entrenched questions of government finances and human behavior is coming from an unlikely direction, left field in baseball parlance\*<sup>4</sup>. Mikako Hayashi, a professor at Osaka University (and my wife), has fresh ideas about reforming the healthcare system. She starts by



asking an unexpected question — What is the world's most prevalent disease? No, the answer is not cancer, nor even heart attack, nor pneumonia, nor malaria, nor diabetes, nor even more mundane complaints like backache. It is dental caries\*<sup>5</sup>, along with associated gum\*<sup>6</sup> disease.

[ 5 ] Yet if you look at healthcare internationally, dentistry is regarded as the ugly sister of medicine. "I'd rather die than go to the dentist," is a prominent answer in surveys of what people worldwide love and hate. Hayashi points to ancient folk wisdom.

[ 6 ] She cites the expression "down in the mouth", meaning unwell, expressing the central importance of a healthy mouth, teeth and gums, as evidence of good health. In addition, if a plan "has teeth", it has prospects of success; if it lacks "teeth" or "bite", it is not to be taken seriously. Clinical studies ( D ) elderly people indicate that those who have kept their teeth, or even have dentures\*<sup>7</sup>, are more likely to be active longer, whereas the edentulous lose their appetite for life.

[ 7 ] Wise modern medics recognize the importance of oral health. Then U.S. surgeon general\*<sup>8</sup> David Satcher said, "The mouth is a mirror of the body, it is a sentinel\*<sup>9</sup> of disease, and it is critical to overall health and well-being." Professor Deborah Greenspan in California discovered lesions\*<sup>10</sup> ( E ) the mouth were an early indicator of HIV/AIDS. Osaka University Professor Kazuhiko Nakano and colleagues found that gingival\*<sup>11</sup> bacteria can cause critical cardiovascular conditions. Economists have calculated that dental disease costs the global economy more than \$440 billion a year.

[ 8 ] But Japan's main aid agency, JICA, the World Bank and others talk of "healthcare" without managing to mention dentistry. Hayashi recalls, "On the

World Bank's site, I found 3,531 publications under 'health and disease'; but when I put 'dentistry' in the search line, I got 'zero results.'"

[9] Hayashi is hosting two important meetings in the next two weeks to promote discussion of the connections between oral health, good general health and sound government finances. The first is an international symposium on March 21 entitled, "Good oral health as the key to good global general health". The other is a Round Table discussion in which Professor Nairn Wilson, president of the British Dental Association and former deputy medical dean at leading British universities, and Hayashi will discuss how medical doctors and dentists can work together to create holistic healthcare within a healthy budget.

出典：Kevin Rafferty, "21st-century Japan needs radical health reforms", *Japan Today*, March 18, 2016 (一部改変)

clinician<sup>\*1</sup> = a medical doctor who is directly involved in caring for patients

potion<sup>\*2</sup> = a liquid with healing properties

fringe band<sup>\*3</sup> = an unconventional or non-mainstream musical group

parlance<sup>\*4</sup> = a particular way of using words

dental caries<sup>\*5</sup> = tooth cavities

gum<sup>\*6</sup> = the soft tissue of the mouth, covering the jaws and tooth roots

dentures<sup>\*7</sup> = false teeth; a removable plate holding false teeth

U.S. surgeon general<sup>\*8</sup> = 米国公衆衛生局長官

sentinel<sup>\*9</sup> = a soldier who guards or keeps watch; a guard

lesion<sup>\*10</sup> = an area of injured body tissue

gingival<sup>\*11</sup> = relating to the gums

問 1 本文の(A)から(E)には, for from in of to のいずれかが入ります。それぞれに適する前置詞を選んで入れなさい。(同じ語を二度使用してはいけません。)

問 2 Which pair best completes the sentence?

According to Paragraph [ 1 ], preventative care refers to \_\_\_\_\_ and curative care refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) preventing people from getting sick / defeating illness after it occurs
- (b) preventing disease from occurring / giving pills to perfectly healthy people
- (c) preventing sick people from getting well / defeating illness after it occurs
- (d) preventing doctors from helping people / giving pills to perfectly healthy people

問 3 The meaning of the word "scheme" as used in Paragraph [ 2 ] is closest to which of the following?

- (a) trick                      (b) system                      (c) market                      (d) danger

問 4 To what does "This" in the first sentence of Paragraph [ 3 ] refer?

- (a) taking baby steps instead of doing what must be done
- (b) encouraging healthy living and including dentists more in health plans
- (c) lowering health and social security spending
- (d) encouraging elderly people to exercise more

問 5 The meaning of the word “prevalent” as used in Paragraph [4] is closest to which of the following?

- (a) incurable      (b) rarely seen      (c) astonishing      (d) often seen

問 6 Which of the following best describes the main message of Paragraph [4]?

- (a) An important aspect of health has been overlooked.  
(b) Baseball vocabulary can help to answer difficult health questions.  
(c) Mikako Hayashi of Osaka University is married to the writer of the article.  
(d) Backache occurs more often than heart attack or cancer.

問 7 The meaning of the word “prominent” as used in Paragraph [5] is closest to which of the following?

- (a) unpredictable      (b) very unusual      (c) very common      (d) artificial

問 8 The meaning of the word “edentulous” as used in Paragraph [6] is closest to which of the following?

- (a) being very ill      (b) having no teeth  
(c) being unable to walk      (d) having good teeth

問 9 Which of the following is true, according to Paragraph [ 6 ]?

- (a) If someone is “down in the mouth,” he or she is in good spirits.
- (b) A plan that “has teeth” might achieve its goals.
- (c) Having a healthy mouth, teeth, and gums has not historically been important.
- (d) A plan that lacks “teeth” or “bite” ought to be taken seriously.

問10 “The mouth is a mirror of the body” in Paragraph [ 7 ] means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Good alignment of the teeth helps to prevent dental caries.
- (b) A beautiful smile indicates that the owner is happy, and it makes others happy, too.
- (c) A clean, healthy mouth is a reflection of a healthy body.
- (d) Critical comments about health and well-being often come out of people’s mouths.

問11 Which of the following best describes the main message of Paragraph [ 8 ]?

- (a) JICA places considerable emphasis on dentistry in its healthcare plans.
- (b) It is a mistake to consider healthcare without thinking of dentistry.
- (c) The World Bank has over 3,500 publications listed.
- (d) Dentistry has been overlooked by various aid organizations.

**III** It is said that there is a lack of doctors in small towns and villages in Japan, even though there are plenty in most cities. Do you think the government should take action to solve this problem? Answer in English, in 80 to 100 words, starting by stating your position. Give at least two reasons for your opinion.