

令和2年度 一般入学試験(前期)問題

英 語

試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない。

注 意 事 項

1. 試験時間は80分である。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで、筆記用具を持つてはならない。
3. 試験開始後に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁等の不備、解答用紙の汚れ等を確認しなさい。これらがある場合には手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
4. 解答番号は 1 ～ 57 である。
5. 解答は指示された解答番号に従って解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
6. 解答用紙に正しく記入・マークしていない場合には、正しく採点されないことがある。
7. 指定された以外の個数をマークした場合には誤りとなる。
8. 下書きや計算は問題冊子の余白を利用すること。
9. 質問等がある場合には手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
10. 試験終了の合図があったら直ちに筆記用具を机の上に置くこと。
11. 試験終了の合図の後に受験番号、氏名の記入漏れに気づいた場合には、手を高く挙げて監督者の許可を得てから記入すること。許可なく筆記用具を持つと不正行為とみなされる。
12. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

解答用紙記入要領

例：受験番号が「0123」番の「日本花子」さんの場合

受 験 番 号				
MB	0	1	2	3
	●	○	○	○
	○	●	○	○
	○	○	●	○
	○	○	○	●
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○

フリガナ	ニ ッ ポ ン	ハ ナ コ
氏 名	日 本 花 子	

注意事項

1. 黒鉛筆(BまたはHBに限る)を使用すること。
2. マークは、はみ出さないように○の内側を●のように丁寧に塗りつぶすこと。
3. 所定の記入欄以外には何も記入しないこと。

※ マークの塗り方が正しくない場合には、採点されないことがある。

●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
良い例					悪い例				

1. 受験番号の空欄に受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークする。次に、氏名を書き、フリガナをカタカナで記入する。
2. 受験番号欄と解答欄では、○の位置が異なるので注意する。
3. マークは黒鉛筆(BまたはHBに限る)を使い、はみ出さないように○の内側を●のように丁寧に塗りつぶす。
4. マークを消す場合には、消しゴムで跡が残らないように完全に消す。
5. 解答用紙は折り曲げたり、汚したりしない。
6. 所定の欄以外には何も記入しない。

英 語

解答上の注意

1. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。

例えば、

4

 と表示のある問題に対して、「①～⑧のうちから2つ選び、一緒にマークせよ。」の場合には、次の例に従う。

例 ②と⑦と答えたい場合には

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
4	①	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	③	④	⑤	⑥	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	⑧	⑨	⑩

1 下の問い(問1～10)に答えよ。

【A】 ()に入る語句として最も適切なものを、下の①～④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問1 It is difficult for me to get up early in the morning, so I have to (**1**) breakfast.

- ① do without ② put up with ③ come up to ④ get rid of

問2 We are (**2**) to hear the good news.

- ① delight ② delightful ③ delighted ④ delightful

問3 If it (**3**) raining soon, shall we go jogging?

- ① stops ② had stopped ③ will stop ④ would stop

問4 The typhoon is approaching, so the school decided to have the pupils (**4**) early.

- ① leave ② to leave ③ left ④ leaving

問5 The last bus (**5**), I had to walk home.

- ① went ② had going ③ having gone ④ had gone

問6 “Do you like these songs?”

“Yes, they always (**6**) me of my school days.”

- ① recall ② remind ③ replace ④ remember

問7 The poor old man (**7**) again.

- ① got stolen his bag ② had his bag stolen
③ let his bag to steal ④ was stolen his bag

【B】 ()に語を入れて英文を完成させたとき、 8 ~ 13 に入るものを、下の
①～⑥のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問 8 I would () (8) () you () (9) ()
of the result as soon as possible.

- | | | |
|------|--------------|----------|
| ① me | ② if | ③ inform |
| ④ it | ⑤ appreciate | ⑥ would |

問 9 Well, () (10) () () (11) it () to
live in New York?

- | | | |
|---------|---------|-------|
| ① much | ② think | ③ do |
| ④ costs | ⑤ you | ⑥ how |

問10 It's not () (12) () () of () age
(13) be quiet in the house.

- | | | |
|-------|------|-----------|
| ① his | ② a | ③ natural |
| ④ for | ⑤ to | ⑥ child |

In a 2009 sleep study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Japan was placed 28th in the 29 countries surveyed, just one minute ahead of South Korea and a long way behind the world's snooze champions, the French, who enjoy one hour more sleep than other countries in East Asia. The OECD survey found that the average Japanese slept seven hours and 50 minutes per night.

(Adapted from <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/life/2016/08/27/lifestyle/japan-get-enough-sleep/>)

Brenda: John, are you OK? You look like you haven't slept for days!

John: Oh, hi Brenda. I feel terrible. I only slept for two hours last night. Since I have returned from my trip to Japan, my lack of sleep is catching up with me.

Brenda: Japan? Wow! I was just reading about Japan and how that country ranks pretty low on the amount of sleep they get each night.

John: Yeah, some people live such busy lives, but I honestly think they get enough sleep. Some people in Japan might get less, but I believe they make it up with daytime catnaps on the train, in their office — almost anywhere! Me, when I was in Japan, I needed lots of coffee!

Brenda: Is that so? I can't imagine sleeping on the subway in New York. It might be too dangerous. Speaking of danger, do you know that you can have health issues if you sleep too little, especially if it is a long-term habit? I'm really worried about your health ever since you returned to New York.

John: Yes, I have heard that. Things like obesity, heart attack, high blood pressure, and diabetes, just to name a few. Not to mention the number of accidents that are caused due to a lack of sleep.

Brenda: The interesting point is that sleeping too much can (15). Weight gain, heart issues, diabetes, and so on. Both too much and too little sleep can have serious effects on the body.

John: I couldn't agree with you more. That would mean that the people at the top of this survey, France, may have an equally unhealthy sleeping pattern compared to people in Asia. It's just the opposite because they sleep too much. Brenda, do you mind if I use your sofa to lay down?

Brenda: Sure! I'll wake you up before our afternoon classes. Did you finish your assignment?

John: My report! Oh, I better get some shuteye. My homework is only half-finished!

問 1 Which of the following best explains the underlined part, my lack of sleep is catching up with me? 14

- ① John is getting some sleep later.
- ② John is under arrest for sleeping on the train.
- ③ John feels unpleasant after not sleeping well.
- ④ John is planning to work harder at finding a place to sleep.

問 2 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (15)?

- ① have some similar bad results
- ② create some great benefits
- ③ avoid the loss of your job
- ④ make French people unhappy

問 3 Which of the following best explains John's sleep problem? 16

- ① He isn't able to sleep on the subway.
- ② He has been lacking sleep after his trip to Japan.
- ③ He has several health issues related to sleep.
- ④ He doesn't own a bed, so he used Brenda's sofa.

問 4 Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passages? 17

- ① South Koreans ranked lower than the French in a sleep survey.
- ② Both too much and too little sleep can be unhealthy.
- ③ Accidents can be related to poor sleep.
- ④ Many people in the US sleep on trains and subways.

問 5 According to the passages, how do some people in Japan make up for a loss of sleep?

18

- ① They tend to sleep longer on the weekend.
- ② They drink energy drinks or coffee.
- ③ They get a short amount of sleep during the day.
- ④ They never do because their lives are too busy.

問 6 Which of the following best matches Brenda's concern? 19

- ① She is concerned about John's recent sleeping habits after his trip overseas.
- ② She is concerned about people who are poorly educated about healthy sleep.
- ③ She is concerned about how she is busy, and what she must do later in the day.
- ④ She is concerned about how people have stopped using the subways because of safety.

問 7 Which of the following is true about both John and Brenda? 20

- ① Both of them have troubles sleeping and are talking about sleep.
- ② Both of them agreed to sleep more to become healthier.
- ③ Both of them have returned from a trip to Japan and have jet lag.
- ④ Both of them are students, and they have class later in the day.

問 8 What are the passages mostly about? 21

- ① They are about how the country of Japan is leading the world in the most hours of sleep.
- ② They are about how John's health is declining because of his travel overseas.
- ③ They are about how the amount of sleep can have an impact on our health.
- ④ They are about how Europe needs more sleep and is studying Asian sleep patterns.

次のページに続く

3 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～8)に答えよ。

Why should the law refuse its protection to any sensitive being? The time will come when humanity will extend its mantle over everything which breathes. We have begun by attending to the condition of slaves; we shall finish by softening that of all the (A) which assist our labors or supply our wants.

Jeremy Bentham

...the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two (B)—the legal subordination of one to the other—is wrong itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement; ...it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side, nor disability on the other. . .

John Stuart Mill

A key feature of utilitarianism is that its proponents have not limited themselves to developing the theoretical basis of their views but instead have strived to bring about (22) changes to promote happiness and relieve suffering. They criticized practices that most people accepted as (23) and inevitable conditions of human existence. These challenges met with remarkable success.

At a time when there were no laws protecting animals from cruelty, Bentham advocated rights for animals, and his lead was followed later by Mill. Today almost every society has such laws. Bentham was also a great advocate of reforming the dire conditions of prisoners, and of a better system of relief for the poor. He and other utilitarians advocated broadening the suffrage, to remove the restrictive property qualification, and to extend it to women. They, especially Mill, led the campaigns to recognize the rights of women, including allowing married women to own (25) and to be admitted to university. In all these areas of life, we have transformed our natural attitudes and practices along the lines that utilitarians sought. Mill was a strong advocate of freedom of thought and expression, and urged that the state should allow individuals to choose their own ways of living, as long as they did not harm others. Bentham's opposition to laws making homosexual acts a crime was far in advance of his times. This reforming spirit continues among utilitarians today.

(Adapted from *Utilitarianism*, by Katarzyna de Lazari-Radek and Peter Singer, Oxford University Press, 2017)

問 1 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (22)?

- ① unexpected ② reforming ③ qualified ④ practical

問 2 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (23)?

- ① natural ② artificial ③ cruel ④ ridiculous

問 3 Which of the following is the closest meaning of advocate in the passage? 24

- ① to believe that something is good and will not harm you
② to express support for a particular idea or way of doing things
③ to refuse to accept or agree with something
④ to change something completely to improve it

問 4 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (25)?

- ① property ② husbands ③ protection ④ condition

問 5 Which of the following is the closest meaning of This reforming spirit in the passage? 26

- ① Utilitarians sought a sophisticated explanation for their views.
② Utilitarians tried to compromise with all the opinions in that era.
③ Utilitarians described contradictions in that era by comparing opposite views.
④ Utilitarians pointed out social injustice from their philosophical viewpoint.

問 6 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (A)? 27

- ① humans ② animals ③ plants ④ tools

問 7 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (B)? 28

- ① societies ② laws ③ sexes ④ thoughts

問 8 Which of the following is true about the passage? 29

- ① Mill stated not only humans but also animals have rights, and this view was succeeded by Bentham.
② Mill is the first utilitarian who was against laws which discriminate homosexuals.
③ Bentham, like other utilitarians, tried to support women's suffrage by changing the rules.
④ Mill believed freedom of thought and expression often harms others.

4 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～10)に答えよ。

【A】

A simple way to draw an ellipse is to use a piece of string attached to two pins, as shown in Diagram (I). If the pins are 8 cm apart and the string is 10 cm long, then each point on the ellipse has a combined distance of 10 cm from the two pins. For example, in Diagram (II), the 10 cm of string forms two sides of (30), both 5 cm long. From Pythagoras' theorem, the distance from the centre of the ellipse to the top must be 3 cm. This means that the total height (or (31)) of the ellipse is 6 cm. In Diagram (III), the 10 cm of string is pulled to one side. This indicates that the total width (or (32)) of the ellipse is 10 cm, because it is 8 cm from pin to pin plus 1 cm at both ends.

The ellipse is quite squashed, because the (31) is 6 cm compared with the (32) of 10 cm. As the two pins are brought closer together, the major and minor axes of the ellipse become more equal and the ellipse becomes less squashed. If the pins merge into a single point, then the string would form a constant radius of 5 cm and the resulting shape would be (33).

Diagram (I)

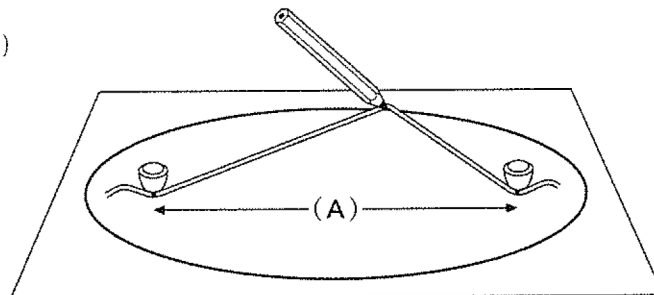


Diagram (II)

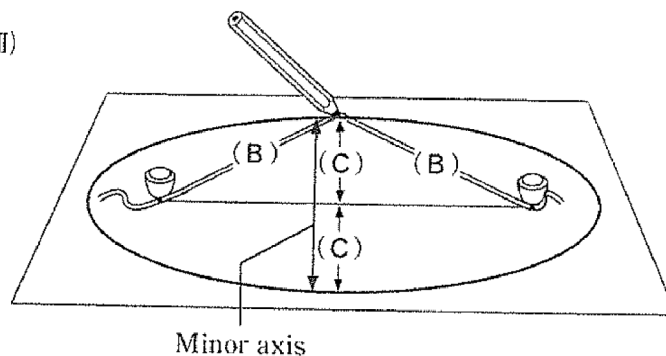
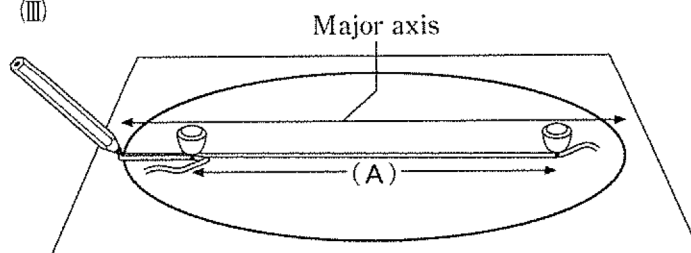


Diagram (III)



問 1 (30)に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① a circle ② an oval ③ a square ④ a triangle

問 2 2つの(31)に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① diameter ② major axis ③ minor axis ④ radius

問 3 2つの(32)に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① diameter ② major axis ③ minor axis ④ radius

問 4 (33)に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① a circle ② an oval ③ a square ④ a triangle

問 5 2つの(A)に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。 34

- ① 6 cm ② 8 cm ③ 10 cm ④ 12 cm

問 6 2つの(B)に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。 35

- ① 3 cm ② 4 cm ③ 5 cm ④ 6 cm

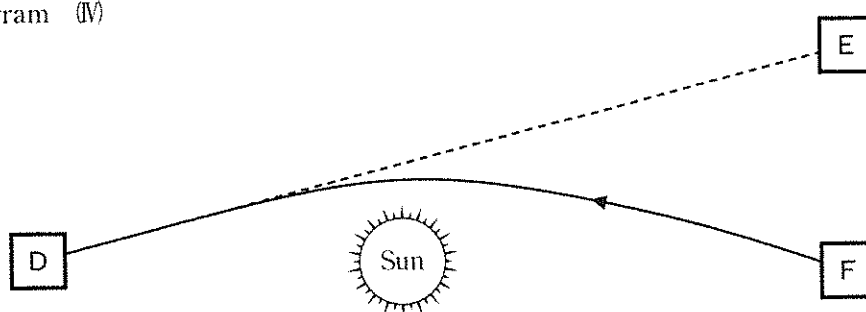
問 7 2つの(C)に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。 36

- ① 3 cm ② 4 cm ③ 7 cm ④ 8 cm

【B】

Einstein hoped that the bending of starlight by the Sun could be used to prove his general theory of relativity. The line of sight between the Earth and the distant star is blocked by the Sun, but the mass of the Sun distorts spacetime, and the starlight is deflected to follow a () path towards the Earth. Our instinct tells us that light travels in straight lines, so from the Earth we project the path of the light back along the () line on which it appears to have arrived, and it seems that the star has shifted. Einstein's theory of gravity predicted a greater apparent stellar shift than did Newton's theory of gravity, so measuring the shift would indicate which theory of gravity was correct.

Diagram (IV)



(Adapted from *Big Bang: The Origin of the Universe*, by Simon Singh, HarperCollins, 2004)

問 8 ()に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① curved ② spiral ③ straight ④ winding

問 9 ()に入る最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① curved ② spiral ③ straight ④ winding

問10 図Ⅳの中の **D** , **E** および **F** として正しい組合せを, 次の①~④のうちから 1 つ選
べ。 39

- ① D The Earth
E Actual position of the star
F Apparent position of the star as seen from the Earth
- ② D The Earth
E Apparent position of the star as seen from the Earth
F Actual position of the star
- ③ D Actual position of the star
E Apparent position of the star as seen from the Earth
F The Earth
- ④ D Apparent position of the star as seen from the Earth
E Actual position of the star
F The Earth

5 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～8)に答えよ。

Traditionally, the word 'serendipity' means a fortunate accident that leads to an unexpected discovery. The eighteenth-century English novelist Horace Walpole coined the term, although its origins are in an old Persian fairy story *The Three Princes of Serendip* (modern day Sri Lanka), in which the heroes travel the world making fantastic and (40) discoveries.

The history of science and technology is full of examples of serendipity. Christopher Columbus set off for China and discovered the New World instead. Galileo turned his telescope on Jupiter to see it better and discovered that it had moons. Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen discovered X-rays by accident during the course of his experiments with *cathode rays. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in a dish that had accidentally been left near an open window. Edward Lorenz accidentally discovered chaos because his computer rounded off numbers in his weather simulations. In all of these cases, and in many, many others as well, people have made important discoveries while they were trying to do something else.

Combining lots of different pieces of data leads inevitably to serendipity, to unexpected discoveries. Some of these discoveries are trivial. But even if only one in a thousand combinations leads to some unexpected discovery, the potential number of discoveries — unexpected, serendipitous discoveries — is still enormous.

To recognise the above process, I coined the term serendipity effect. Combining new data with old is one of the most common sources of the serendipity effect. It is almost a truism that new technology inevitably yields new discoveries. This is why astronomers always want to build better telescopes and physicists always want to build bigger particle accelerators. The same desire helps to drive the current trend for building enormous data warehouses.

To sum up, the serendipity effect is a process by which the interaction of many different factors makes a particular outcome (43). In the above examples, the outcome was an unexpected discovery. However, in its broadest sense, serendipity is not confined to scientific discovery, far from it. If we think of life as a journey then every day we are exploring the future, so all unexpected events are a form of serendipity. This means that serendipity need not be confined to (44) events — unwelcome discoveries, unwelcome events are results of exactly the same process.

(Adapted from *The Serendipity Machine: A Voyage of Discovery Through the Unexpected World of Computers*, by David Green, Allen & Unwin, 2005)

注) *cathode rays : 真空放電の際に陰極から放出され陽極に向かう電子の流れ。陰極線。

問1 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (40)?

- ① common ② unexpected ③ traditional ④ unwelcome

問 2 Which of the following is the closest meaning of moon in the passage? 41

- ① planet ② crescent ③ moonlight ④ satellite

問 3 Which of the following is the closest meaning of serendipity effect? 42

- ① an effect that includes a correct prediction or forecast of a complicated system
② a process where everything is happening in a confused way
③ an effect that is generated from several unexpected discoveries in science
④ a process where the collaboration of many factors leads to unpredictable outcomes

問 4 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (43)?

- ① inevitable ② better ③ fortunate ④ old

問 5 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (44)?

- ① future ② happy ③ past ④ horrible

問 6 Which example about serendipity is NOT mentioned in the passage? 45

- ① X-rays were found as planned during Röntgen's experiments with cathode rays.
② The computer enabled Lorenz to find out chaos in his weather simulations.
③ Columbus left for China and reached a different continent, namely the New World.
④ Fleming happened to discover penicillin in a dish near an open window.

問 7 Which of the following is true about the passage? 46

- ① The origin of serendipity lies in the ancient Greek civilization.
② New discoveries are often made through new technologies.
③ The historical development of science and technology has worked as planned.
④ Combining data does not contribute to the concept of serendipity.

問 8 Which of the following underlined facts is NOT mentioned in the passage? 47

What we call serendipity is common in the history of science and technology. In various cases, important discoveries were often made when people attempted to do something else. Theoretically, the total number of unexpected discoveries is significantly small. However, if we think of life as a journey, all unexpected events can be regarded as a form of serendipity.

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

6 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～10)に答えよ。

What makes a successful connection between doctor and patient when they first meet? Most patients seem to know it when they see it, even if they can't quite articulate the specifics. Before the visit is even over, most patients have a clear sense of whether this is a doctor they feel comfortable working with. But think about that for a moment. We would (49) buy a house or a car based on ten minutes of exploration. We wouldn't accept a job or make a financial investment with such scant information. Yet somehow we decide to invest our health in someone based on a single short encounter.

What is it that patients look for in doctors? When searching for a doctor, most patients still use word-of-mouth recommendations. There are a number of doctor rating sites, as well as the many 'quality measures' that are published online, but most people have (50) making sense of this jumble of information. This is partly because the data are disjointed. But mainly this is because most of us don't make decisions based on rational facts. Patients may in fact research their prospective doctors' board certifications or mortality rates or blood-pressure control rates, but they don't necessarily use these numbers in choosing a doctor. They tend to go with a doctor whom they feel they can trust.

What does it mean that only 40 percent of Dr. X's patients with diabetes have their glucose under control? Well, it may mean that he does a terrible job with diabetes. Or it may mean that he has many elderly patients for whom 'controlled' glucose might be harmful and so he appropriately allows their sugars to be higher. Or it may be that he maintains a good relationship with those very difficult, complicated patients who can't or won't take their insulin. These are the kinds of patients who often bounce from one doctor to another. The fact that they stay with Dr. X suggests he's doing something favorable that maintains their trust. This keeps his patients engaged in the medical system but definitely makes his numbers look bad.

Perhaps Dr. Y, whose statistics say that 80 percent of her patients with diabetes have their glucose controlled, is indeed a better doctor than Dr. X. Or maybe she is impatient with those who don't take their medicines. The '(52)' patients find her uncomfortable and drift away, leaving her with patients who dutifully take their medicines and furnish her with more-impressive numbers.

All of these 'quality measures' simply measure what is easy to measure, and have only indirect connections to what is truly good medicine. So it may ultimately make sense that most patients do not make decisions about doctors based on these numbers. Most people want a doctor who is baseline competent, but most important, who will listen to them. The

greatest fear of patients is that they won't be (53) by their doctors and thus not get the medical care they need.

Then there is the time crunch, or should I say the time mismatch. The (A) may have waited weeks or months for this appointment and so comes with a spreadsheet of accumulated concerns. He or she is desperate to pack every last issue into these precious few moments with the doctor. The (B), on the other hand, is running late, is under pressure to be efficient, knows there is a pack of patients growing impatient in the waiting room, and has been given more work than can possibly get accomplished in the allotted time.

So what happens when a doctor and patient talk? A typical interview begins with the doctor asking the patient the reason for the visit. This is the cue for the patient to begin his or her story. I deliberately use the phrase 'begin the story' because that is how most patients conceptualize their sense of becoming ill. Like any story, there is a beginning, middle, and end. There's a main character—the (55)—and a definite plot. But this is not how it's traditionally viewed in medicine. The initial words of the patient are formally categorized as the 'chief complaint.' This chief complaint is the opener of the standard medical history and is meant to be a concise capture of the patient's main issue.

You can probably see the inevitable clash between doctor and patient. The patient has a story to tell and the doctor is scoping out a chief complaint. So it's not surprising that doctors typically interrupt patients within twelve seconds. And it's not surprising that this is one of the biggest issues for patients. Being cut off is exceptionally frustrating because it makes clear that you aren't being listened to. It certainly isn't the most promising way to form a productive doctor-patient relationship and it's also a setup for medical error.

(Adapted from *What Patients Say, What Doctors Hear*, by Danielle Ofri, Beacon Press, 2017)

問 1 What does the word, they, refer to in the passage? 48

- ① most patients ② most doctors
③ most doctors and patients ④ most people

問 2 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (49)?

- ① usually ② definitely ③ hardly ④ slowly

問 3 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (50)?

- ① advantage ② permission ③ responsibility ④ trouble

問 4 Which of the following is NOT included in the phrase, these numbers? 51

- ① the rate of patients' death
- ② the rate of control of high blood-pressure
- ③ the rate of a doctor's successful treatment for some diseases
- ④ the number of patients allotted to one doctor

問 5 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (52)?

- ① impressive ② better ③ harmful ④ difficult

問 6 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (53)?

- ① heard ② interrupted ③ respected ④ visited

問 7 Which of the following is the most appropriate combination for (A) and (B)?

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A

B

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| ① time | patient |
| ② time | doctor |
| ③ patient | doctor |
| ④ doctor | patient |

問 8 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (55)?

- ① doctor ② patient ③ story ④ medicine

問 9 According to the passage, which of the following is true about a doctor's and patient's talk? 56

- ① The patient is expected to start with his or her chief complaint when he or she talks about their medical history.
- ② The patient makes his or her chief complaint imaginatively and creatively in their medical history.
- ③ The chief complaint is usually given at the end of a long story the patient tells.
- ④ The productive relationship between doctor and patient will be built up through a twelve-second chief complaint.

問10 Which of the following is true about the passage?

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- ① Doctors like to listen to a patient's long story because they can understand his or her chief complaint very well.
- ② Patients feel frustration when they are interrupted because they know they are not listened to by the doctor.
- ③ Doctors rarely cut off their patient's story because they know it offends them.
- ④ Even a productive doctor-patient relationship can lead to medical errors.

