

2022 年度

医学部医学科一般・学士入学者選抜試験問題

(英 語)

- 注意事項
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I 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to take lives and disrupt economies across the world, a new report warns that further outbreaks will emerge unless governments take active measures to prevent other zoonotic diseases*¹ from crossing into the human population, and sets out ten recommendations to prevent future pandemics. The report, “Preventing the Next Pandemic: Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission,” published on 6 July 2020, is a joint effort by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

A “zoonotic disease” or “zoonosis” is a disease that has passed into the human population from an animal source. COVID-19, which, by July 2021, had (1) more than four million deaths around the world, most likely originated in bats. But COVID-19 is only the latest in a growing number of diseases — including Ebola*² and MERS*³ — (2) animal hosts into human populations has been worsened by human-induced pressures.

The new report identifies seven trends driving the increasing emergence of zoonotic diseases, including increased demand for animal protein, a rise in intensive and unsustainable farming, the increased use and exploitation of wildlife, and the climate crisis.

“The science is clear that if we keep exploiting wildlife and destroying our ecosystems, then we can expect to see a steady stream of these diseases (3) animals to humans in the years ahead,” said UNEP Executive Director Inger Andersen. “Pandemics are devastating to our lives and our economies, and as we have seen over the past months, it is the poorest and the most vulnerable (4) the most. To prevent future outbreaks, we must become much more deliberate about ⁽⁷⁾ protecting our natural environment.”

“People look back to the influenza pandemic of 1918–1919 and think that such disease outbreaks only happen once in a century,” says Maarten Kappelle, the head of scientific assessments at UNEP. “But that’s (5). If we don’t restore the balance between the natural world and the human one, these outbreaks will become increasingly prevalent.”

Every year, some two million people, mostly in low- and middle-income countries, die from neglected zoonotic diseases. The same outbreaks can cause severe illness, deaths, and productivity losses among livestock populations in the developing world, a major problem that keeps hundreds of millions of small-scale farmers in severe poverty.

The assessment describes how 60 percent of the 1,400 microbes known to infect humans originated in animals. Zoonotic diseases are on the rise everywhere on the planet, and African countries — a number of which have successfully managed deadly zoonotic outbreaks — have the potential to leverage ⁽¹⁾ this experience to tackle future outbreaks through approaches that incorporate

human, animal, and environmental health. The continent is home to a large portion of the world's remaining intact rainforests and other wild lands. Africa is also home to the world's fastest-growing human population, (6) an increase in encounters between livestock and wildlife and in turn, the risk of zoonotic diseases. However, the report also finds that Africa in particular, which has experienced and responded to a number of zoonotic epidemics including most recently, to Ebola outbreaks, could be a source of important solutions to quell*⁴ future outbreaks.

To prevent future outbreaks, countries need a coordinated, science-backed response to emerging zoonotic diseases, says Delia Grace, lead author of the report as well as a veterinary epidemiologist at ILRI and professor of food safety at the UK's Natural Resources Institute. "Viruses don't need a passport. You cannot tackle these issues on a nation-by-nation basis. We must integrate our responses for human health, animal health, and ecosystem health to be effective."

UNEP and ILRI are urging governments to embrace an inter-sectoral and interdisciplinary^(ウ) approach called "One Health"^(エ) — which unites public health, veterinary and environmental expertise — as the optimal method for preventing as well as responding to zoonotic disease outbreaks and pandemics. It calls on states not only to buttress*⁵ their animal as well as human healthcare systems, but also to address factors — like environmental degradation and increased demand for meat — that make it easier for diseases to jump species. Specifically, it encourages states to promote sustainable agriculture, strengthen food safety standards, monitor and help improve traditional food markets, (7) in technology to track outbreaks, and provide new job opportunities for people who trade in wildlife.

The report launch comes on World Zoonoses Day, observed by research institutions and nongovernmental entities on 6 July, which commemorates*⁶ the work of French biologist Louis Pasteur. On 6 July 1885, Pasteur successfully administered the first vaccine against rabies*⁷, a zoonotic disease.

[注] *¹zoonotic disease 「人獣共通感染症」

*²Ebola 「エボラウイルス病(Ebola virus disease)」

*³MERS 「中東呼吸器症候群(Middle East respiratory syndrome)」

*⁴quell 「鎮める」

*⁵buttress 「支える」

*⁶commemorate 「記念する」

*⁷rabies 「狂犬病」

問 1 本文中の(1)～(7)の各空欄に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ
選びなさい。

- (1) ① almost killed ② likely prevented ③ surely resisted
 ④ virtually unknown ⑤ already caused
- (2) ① who changed ② that altered in ③ who switched
 ④ whose spread from ⑤ which has mutated
- (3) ① moving away ② climbing into ③ jumping from
 ④ passed through ⑤ sickening many
- (4) ① who suffer ② whose suffering ③ will suffer
 ④ suffer from ⑤ experience suffering
- (5) ① no historical ② no longer true ③ no wrong way
 ④ true then ⑤ no wrong headed
- (6) ① raising ② creating only ③ leading to
 ④ changing from ⑤ to spike
- (7) ① including ② invade ③ persuading
 ④ invest ⑤ discourage

問 2 以下の(8)～(10)の英語の文の下線に入るものや(11)と(12)の英語の質問の答えとなるもの
を、それぞれ①～⑤の中から選びなさい。

- (8) The phrase deliberate about, as used in the passage, is closest in meaning to _____.
 ⁽⁷⁾
 ① committed to ② complacent about ③ wasteful regarding
 ④ ignorant of ⑤ respectful of
- (9) The word leverage, as used in the passage, is closest in meaning to _____.
 ⁽¹⁾
 ① create new and different situations
 ② use physics to gain advantages
 ③ use force in negative ways
 ④ influence events positively
 ⑤ use specific tools such as levers

- (10) The term interdisciplinary, in this context means _____.
- (v)
- ① allowing different ideas and approaches to come together in confusing ways that hinder progress
 - ② bringing together different academic experts who all have different ideas within the same branch of knowledge
 - ③ having different disciplines of knowledge challenge each other in competitive ways
 - ④ combining or involving two or more academic disciplines, or fields of study, or branches of knowledge
 - ⑤ making it harder for people with competing ideas to express opinions that do not support the common lines of thinking
- (11) Which of the following best captures the meaning of the term "One Health" as used in this passage?
- (x)
- ① To avoid future zoonotic disease outbreaks, we must focus only on human health because this is what truly matters and this must come before animal and environmental health.
 - ② A single sector cannot hope to protect the health of all humans and so multiple sectors must be involved and allowed to compete one against the other so that the best ideas will eventually be developed to ensure that we can manage all future pandemics.
 - ③ By reducing global meat consumption, we can effectively reduce the risks of future pandemics because most of the viruses responsible for serious outbreaks are found in animals that are currently raised or captured for meat.
 - ④ States and other governmental bodies must be responsible for ensuring the health of all their citizens by first embracing and accepting that a One Health initiative is the only way forward.
 - ⑤ A strategy that utilizes and brings together in agreement, multiple knowledge systems, such as human and veterinary health, as well as environmental sciences, to help reduce the risks of, and allow us to effectively respond to, zoonotic disease outbreaks and pandemics.

(12) Which of the following details is NOT found in the passage?

- ① It is expected that because Africa has the world's fastest-growing human population, the risk of zoonotic diseases will be highest on this continent.
- ② Louis Pasteur's work is celebrated on World Zoonoses Day on 6 July.
- ③ More than half of all the microbes that we know infect humans have come from animals.
- ④ It is not possible for nations, on their own, to eradicate pandemics.
- ⑤ Beyond killing millions of people every year, some zoonotic diseases also cause severe problems for hundreds of millions of small-scale farmers who, to avoid poverty, must rely on healthy livestock.

(19) () developed so rapidly in Alabama primarily because of its rich natural resources.

- ① If heavy industry ② Heavy industry ③ When heavy industry
④ Heavy industry that was ⑤ How heavy industry

(20) () does not circle around the earth was greatly supported by Galileo's telescopic observations, prompting Galileo to strongly advance the model of heliocentrism first put forth by Copernicus.

- ① Since the rest of the universe ② As the rest if the universe
③ The rest of the universe ④ That the rest of the universe
⑤ If the rest of the universe

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、論理的に意味の通る文章になるように、(21)～(26)の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

During childhood, sisters and brothers are a major part of each other's lives, for better or for worse. As adults, they may drift apart as they become (21) in their own careers, marriages, and children. But in later life, with retirement, an "empty nest," and parents and sometimes spouses gone, brothers and sisters often turn back to each other for a special (22) and link to the past.

"In the stressful, fast paced world we live in, the sibling relationship becomes for many the only (23) connection that seems to last," says psychologist Michael Kahn of the University of Hartford. Friends and neighbors may move away, former coworkers are forgotten, marriages (24), but no matter what, our sisters and brothers remain our sisters and brothers.

This late life bond may be especially important to the "baby boom" generation now in adulthood, who average about two or three (25) apiece. High divorce rates and the decision by many couples to have only one or no children will force members of that generation to look to their brothers and sisters for support in old age. And, as psychologist Deborah Gold of the Duke Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development points out, "Since people are living longer and are (26) longer, they will be more capable of giving help."

(21) ① overwhelmingly ② uncommitted ③ reduced
 ④ involved ⑤ happily

(22) ① infinity ② defect ③ affinity
 ④ finiteness ⑤ sicker

(23) ① intimate ② disastrous ③ parental
 ④ creative ⑤ corrupt

(24) ① hesitate ② faithful ③ inquire
 ④ persist ⑤ break up

(25) ① parents ② siblings ③ fragment
 ④ offspring ⑤ children

(26) ① ample ② unfaithful ③ unwell
 ④ reckless ⑤ healthier

IV 次の英文を読み、(27)～(30)の英文の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、①～⑤の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。

There are many reasons food fads^{*1} have continued to flourish. Garlic has long been praised as an essential ingredient of physical prowess^{*2} and as a flu remedy; squash has been thought by some to cure digestive disorders; and red pepper has been alleged to promote endurance. The natural human desire for a simple solution to a difficult problem sets the stage for promoting miraculous potions, pills, and combinations of chemicals. The gullible^{*3} individuals who eagerly embrace any second-hand information with scientific overtones provide the foundation for health food business enterprises.

A person who has never crossed the threshold of a health food store may be astounded, bewildered^{*4}, or overjoyed. Countless elixirs^{*5}, herbs, powders, sweeteners, and other fascinating extracts are only a fraction of the high-profit selection. The available literature includes pamphlets extolling^{*6} the amazing return of youth one can anticipate while drinking a potion steeped^{*7} with tropical weeds, as well as volumes assuring the reader of an almost eternal longevity^{*8}.

The store is directly keyed to arouse visitors' concern over their health and to capitalize on real and imagined problems by offering solutions that, incidentally, cost more than the customer may be able to afford. Health food store patrons are often cajoled^{*9} into buying tonics^{*10} that promise to make the functioning of healthy organs even better, regardless of whether any improvement is actually called for. Promotion of expensive products that consumers do not actually need takes considerable initiative and insight. On occasion, there may even be some slight disregard for truth in an entrepreneur's^{*11} zeal to cure customers of ills — all, of course, for a price.

[注] *¹fad 「(一時的)流行」

*³gullible 「だまされやすい」

*⁵elixir 「万能薬」

*⁷steep 「浸す」

*⁹cajole 「おだてる」

*¹¹entrepreneur 「起業家」

*²prowess 「優れた能力」

*⁴bewilder 「当惑させる」

*⁶extol 「称賛する」

*⁸longevity 「長寿」

*¹⁰tonic 「強壯剤」

V 次の会話文を読んで、(31)～(34)の各設問の答えとして最も適切なものを、①～⑤の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

Woman: When I graduated from high school, I never had a chance to go to college because we just did not have the funds to pay for tuition. But now, things have gotten better and so I've begun thinking about actually doing it. I've already begun trying to decide what college to apply to but this has turned out to be quite difficult. Uncle Joey said that maybe you could help me.

Man: I'd be glad to talk to you about it. There are many things to consider. First of all, when you think about going to college, you need to be prepared to work hard. Studying takes up a lot of time, and students who are not motivated usually don't succeed.

Woman: Sure, I understand that. I can easily see how motivation can affect success in learning. But then again, taking college classes may not be very different from doing many other things in life. If you like what you do, you usually end up doing a better job.

Man: OK, I'm glad you understand and appreciate that. Beyond the motivation factor, there are many other aspects to the whole process. And many questions one should ask. And lots of information you will need to collect and to process so that all of that can then help you discover many facts about the school, what courses it offers, and what kinds of facilities it provides for students.

Woman: Yes, I've made a bit of a start on that by visiting the home pages of a few schools. To be honest, it is a little bit intimidating.

Man: That's good. It's good that you've started and it's also good that you recognize just how much information there is to process. It is very common for many young people to find it all a little overwhelming. I see that all the time. It's normal. One of the ways you can get help to sort through all of that information is to find chat rooms and other online systems to get more specific information. Many of these colleges are beginning to organize online services that allow people to get in touch and to communicate with others connected to the colleges. If you're lucky, you might be able to link up with college staff, with current students, with other applicants, and even with alumni.

Woman: That's great! Yes, I think that would be really helpful. It would be nice to actually get specific responses and feedback from staff but maybe current students would be an even better source of information.

Man: I agree. I'm sure you'll get a lot of information about key questions on tuition, fees, and maybe even on any assistance available for students. For example, this type of assistance might even extend to situations in which the college could help students get some part-

time employment. In fact, many colleges hire their students to work in offices, mail rooms, food services, and dorms. Not only do students earn money, but they also acquire valuable work experience that would look good on their resumes when it's time to hunt for jobs after graduation.

Woman: Wow! Yes, that all sounds great! I'm glad I reached out to you. I feel a lot better about the whole process now. Thank you!

(31) What is the main topic of this conversation?

- ① Discovering essential facts about financial aid
- ② Finding a single, good source of information about colleges
- ③ Choosing the right types of online contacts
- ④ Gathering useful information about applying to suitable colleges
- ⑤ Meeting people through online chat rooms

(32) According to the man in this conversation, which of the following has the most significance for success in college?

- ① Having access to funds for tuition and fees
- ② Personal motivation
- ③ Personal job experience
- ④ Proficiency in online communication
- ⑤ Having good connections to alumni

(33) How does the man help the woman overcome her sense of intimidation?

- ① By giving her general information on employment opportunities that will be available to students in colleges.
- ② By directing her to online psychological resources that will help her deal with her anxiety and intimidation.
- ③ By first reassuring her that this is common and to be expected and then by giving her specific advice about online resources.
- ④ By urging her to find ways to become more motivated so that she will not join the many college students who fail to complete their degrees.
- ⑤ By changing the topic so that she can better manage her anxiety and her feeling that this is all just too overwhelming.

- (34) Which of the following is the most likely description of the relationship between the man and the woman?
- ① The man is a family acquaintance who has had experience helping others to apply to colleges.
 - ② The woman found the man through a random search online.
 - ③ The woman was able to connect with the man while navigating a specific college home page.
 - ④ The man is a professional counselor who is being paid by the woman for his services.
 - ⑤ The man is using his knowledge of college applications to develop a complicated relationship with the woman.

VI 次の(A)と(B)の日本語の文の意味を表すように、それぞれ①～⑩の語(句)を各空欄に一つずつ入れて英文を完成させ、(35)～(42)の空欄に入るものを選びなさい。ただし、選択肢は一度しか使えません。

(A) 教育は以前はこども時代や青年期のものとされてきた。しかしながら、今や我々が認識しなければならないのは、学びは生涯続く事柄になり、危険なまでに早い速度で変化する世界についていくためにずっと続く再訓練というものになることである。

Education () previously (35)() a childhood and adolescent affair. However, we must now recognize that learning (36)() affair, a case of (37) () (38)() () a world changing at breakneck speed.

- ① considered ② retraining ③ with ④ to ⑤ a lifelong
⑥ had ⑦ perpetual ⑧ will be ⑨ keep pace ⑩ been

(B) 従って、現在教育が必要としているのは、特定の限られた知識の蓄積ではなく、むしろ、必要な知識を絶えず習得することにより、変化に効率的に適応する能力である。

Hence, (39)() now entails (40) not simply () () specific bits of limited knowledge () rather an ability to efficiently () () (41) by constantly (42) necessary knowledge.

- ① of ② the accumulation ③ acquiring ④ to
⑤ but ⑥ is ⑦ an education ⑧ changes
⑨ adapt ⑩ what



