

医学部医学科英語入試問題

下記の注意事項をよく読んで解答してください。

◎注意事項

1. 配付された問題冊子および解答用マークシート (受験番号のマークの仕方) に、それぞれ受験番号(4桁)ならびに氏名を記入し、解答用マークシートの受験番号欄に自分の番号を正しくマークしてください。
2. マークには必ずHBの鉛筆を使用し、濃く正しくマークしてください。
記入マーク例：良い例
悪い例
3. マークを訂正する場合は、消しゴムで完全に消してください。
4. 所定の記入欄以外には何も記入しないでください。
5. 解答用マークシートを折り曲げたり、汚したりしないでください。
6. 「止め」の合図があったら、問題冊子の上に解答用マークシートを重ねて置いてください。

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受験番号

氏名

1 次の英文を読み、設問1.～15.に最も適する答えをa.～d.の中から一つ選べ。

- 1 With the wonders of preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) we have in our hands the capacity to shape the nature of our offspring. In 2002 approximately 6,000 cases of preimplantation genetic analysis were carried out in the United States. PGD, the process by which an embryo can be assessed for lethal genes such as the one bringing on Tay-Sachs disease, is technically demanding and consists of taking an IVF (in vitro fertilization)-produced embryo at the eight-cell stage and removing one cell for genetic analysis. That one cell has all the genetic information of the embryo, and through the magic of what is called the polymerase chain reaction the genes can be analyzed. If the embryo is carrying a bad gene, the removed cell's DNA will reveal it and the embryo can be destroyed. If no bad genes are detected, the embryo can be implanted into the uterus to establish a normal pregnancy. All of this must happen quickly. The eight-cell stage is about day 3 after fertilization, and the embryo must be placed in the uterus by day 5. That gives the molecular biologist and the parents just forty-eight hours to make the genetic decision.
- 2 Currently, PGD is mainly used by couples seeking information on chromosomal abnormalities; the genes responsible for a host of diseases, including Huntington's and myotonic dystrophy, can now be detected. About 20 percent of these cases concern the identification of such Mendelian disorders as Tay-Sachs and cystic fibrosis. Many couples prefer to use PGD rather than amniocentesis or other methods, to avoid terminating a later pregnancy.
- 3 Many of the abnormalities screened for are sex-linked disorders that may be known to run in the couple's families. One of the first tasks of the procedure has therefore been to screen sets of embryos for females if the family had, say, X-chromosome-linked diseases such as adrenal leukodystrophy. Thus it is no surprise, perhaps, that PGD can be used to select for sex, and the ethics of using it in this way is one of the hottest debates in the field. Using PGD to detect horrendous disease seems acceptable to most of us. While large numbers of people resist any interfering with any embryo, avoiding giving birth to a child with a lethal gene is generally viewed as a praiseworthy goal. It is when PGD is used for parents' mere personal preference that ethicists and people of many different moral persuasions become concerned. But I am getting ahead of the story. Science is making still other things possible.
- 4 Francis Collins, head of the Human Genome Project, believes the possibility of using PGD to identify more complex, polygenetic diseases is only five to seven years away. Collins observes that one of the ways to do it is by comparing the DNA of people who harbor a particular disease with that of people who don't. By comparing a certain chromosome—say, chromosome 7—one could perhaps find a difference in gene expression in only one base pair out of a thousand.
- 5 What is so fascinating about this possibility, says Collins, is that it may allow the examination of

the polygenetic basis for other biological states, such as intelligence. [a] If Collins is right, using new molecular technologies can assist in picking embryos for psychological traits. None of this was thought to be possible just a few years ago. [b] Yet maps of chromosomes called hapmaps reveal small but important variations in the base chemistry of certain regions on the chromosomes. [c] It is now estimated that there are about 10 million SNPs, and the game in molecular medicine is to find out how they correlate with their neighbors. [d] It turns out if there is an SNP at one site, there will be a strong correlation with SNPs at a site close by. This is because we all evolved from a pool of about 10,000 individuals only 100,000 years ago.

- 6 This means that when you look at a segment of a chromosome, you are looking at a basically unbroken segment that came from our common ancestors. This fact becomes very useful when pursuing the genetic basis of disease. Also, a shortcut to looking at all 10 million SNPs presents itself. One can establish a "gold standard" of segments or stretches of DNA that represents the whole genome — these are the hapmaps, stretches of DNA where the SNPs correlate with each other.
- 7 Francis Collins, who reviewed these developments recently at one of our bioethics council meetings, went on to observe: "But it will become almost immediately tempting to use the information anyway, even if you don't understand the biological basis, because having learned in a research study that this particular haplotype is correlated with this particular phenotype, you could then imagine applying that prospectively."

(出典：The Ethical Brain pages, 41-43, copyright (c) 2005 by Michael S. Gazzaniga, published by the Dana Press, New York; reprinted with permission.)

1. According to paragraph 1, what can be inferred about "Tay-Sachs disease"?
 - a. It demands a high level of skill to treat the disease.
 - b. Its financial cost of the treatment is high.
 - c. It is a genetic disorder.
 - d. It brings about deadly genes.
2. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT true of PGD?
 - a. A single cell is removed from an eight-cell embryo.
 - b. It requires highly advanced techniques.
 - c. It is growing in demand for those who want gene analysis.
 - d. Genes causing severe disorders can be screened.

3. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true?
 - a. The bad embryo is destroyed by the polymerase chain reaction.
 - b. The mechanism of the polymerase chain reaction remains unknown.
 - c. The polymerase chain reaction is generated by the embryo division.
 - d. Defective genes are determined by the analysis with the polymerase chain reaction.
4. The underlined phrase "responsible for" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 - a. blaming for
 - b. causing
 - c. accountable for
 - d. playing as
5. According to paragraph 2, why do many couples choose preimplantation genetic diagnosis?
 - a. They don't want to give up chances of pregnancy in future.
 - b. They want to give up the pregnancy earlier if the embryo is abnormal.
 - c. They prefer invasive procedures to check their embryo.
 - d. They want to terminate the pregnancy without identifying the disorders.
6. The underlined word "run" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
 - a. affect
 - b. be passed on
 - c. operate
 - d. be generated
7. According to paragraph 3, what can be inferred about "adrenal leukodystrophy"?
 - a. It is a disease that affects only women.
 - b. It is caused by abnormality of a chromosome.
 - c. It is treatable if detected early.
 - d. It cannot be screened by PGD.
8. According to paragraph 3, why is preimplantation genetic diagnosis controversial?
 - a. It can be used to ensure that newborns are of the preferred sex.
 - b. It can lead to discrimination against the people with X-chromosome-linked disorders.
 - c. It might put the mother's body in danger.
 - d. It might cause gender bias against females.

9. According to paragraph 3, which of the following best describes the attitude of large numbers of people?
- a. They don't accept PGD for couples with children.
 - b. They insist on giving birth to a child with genetic disease.
 - c. They are in favor of tinkering with embryo.
 - d. They agree to keep away deadly genes.

10. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of Francis Collins' claim?
- a. Diseases caused by more than one gene will be detected by PGD.
 - b. It will take five to seven years to succeed in separating DNA molecules.
 - c. PGD is one of the ways of comparing the DNAs of people who have polygenetic disease.
 - d. The probability of finding a difference in gene expression is one out of a thousand.

11. According to paragraph 5, what is fascinating about "this possibility" to Collins?
- a. It might assist in treating polygenetic diseases.
 - b. It might serve to detect not only physical traits but mental traits from embryo.
 - c. It might make a perfect embryo once thought to be possible.
 - d. It might change the personality of a person.

12. Where would the following sentence best fit in the paragraph 5? Choose a , b , c or d .

These places of small variations are called single nucleotide polymorphisms, or SNPs.

13. According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true of SNPs?
- a. There are 10,000 kinds of SNPs.
 - b. SNPs correlate closely with embryo screening.
 - c. SNPs are shared by people in the neighborhood.
 - d. There are high linkages between nearby SNPs.

14. According to paragraph 6, what does the fact that "a segment of a chromosome" "came from our common ancestors" allow us?
- a. To find a shortcut to diagnosis
 - b. To explore the genetic factors of disease
 - c. To create an easier way to identify SNPs
 - d. To create the goals of treatment

15. According to paragraph 7, what did Collins predict in reviewing the recent development of genome research?
- a. People will put its potentialities into use.
 - b. People will use its information unethically.
 - c. People will be tempted to earn money.
 - d. People will easily imagine the biological basis.

2 次の英文を読み、1.～10.の下線部に入る最も適した語(句)をa.～d.の中から一つ選べ。

The traditional five human senses are not necessarily of equal value: some are believed to be more important than others. Most people would agree that vision is our most 1 sense and a large part of the human brain is devoted to visual processing. Indeed, we naturally tend to connect vision with knowledge. 2, we say that seeing is believing rather than smelling is believing; when we understand someone we say 'I see what you mean', not 'I smell what you mean'; and we speak of someone having *insight* not *insmell*. 3, there are also some metaphors for knowledge deriving from other senses. For example, you might say that someone has lost *touch* with reality, or that an argument *smells* fishy; and there is a well-known Sufi saying, 'He who *tastes*, knows.'

The sense most people say they would sacrifice if they had to 4 one of them is smell. As this suggests, smell is usually seen as the poor relation of the senses, and it is sometimes called the mute sense. While we have many different words for colors, our smell vocabulary does not extend much beyond 'smells good', 'smells bad' and 'smells like'. 5 its lowly status, we are in fact able to distinguish more than ten thousand different odors. And our sense of smell has a more direct route to our brains than any of our other senses. This may explain why evocative smells can sometimes 6 powerful emotional memories, and why the perfume industry is worth millions of dollars a year.

Our senses are, in theory at least, remarkably acute. For example, on a clear, dark night you can see a candle flame from several miles away; when it is quiet you can hear the wind rustling in distant trees; and you can apparently detect a teaspoon of sugar dissolved in eight liters of water. Furthermore, if you lose one of your senses, evidence suggests that your other senses compensate and that the part of your brain originally devoted to the lost sense gets rewired 7 it can process information from the others. This might appear to 8 the claim that, for example, deafness should be seen not as 'hearing impairment' but as 'vision enhancement'.

Despite their acuity, our senses have a limited range of sensitivity, and they capture only certain kinds of data. For example, our eyes are sensitive only to light of a certain wavelength, and we are unable to see such things as ultraviolet and infrared which lie beyond the visible spectrum. 9, our ears can detect only certain kinds of sound and our noses only certain kinds of smell. 10, we should not assume that the map of human sense perception is identical with the underlying territory of reality.

(出典：Theory of Knowledge for the IB Diploma by Richard van de Lagemaat. (c) Cambridge University Press 2015. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.)

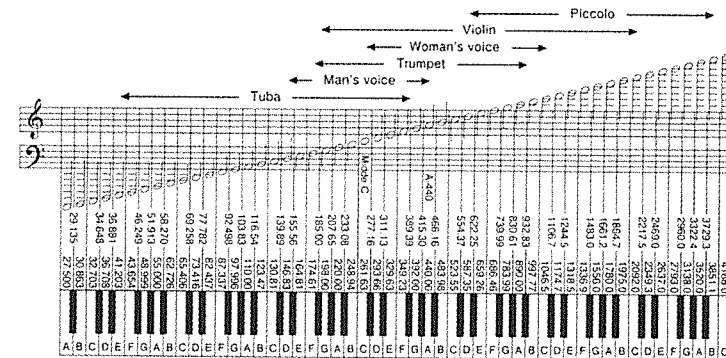
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a. healthy | b. good |
| c. intuitive | d. dominant |
| 2. a. In other words | b. For example |
| c. In contrast | d. Last but not least |
| 3. a. However | b. As the above implies |
| c. Above all | d. Consequently |
| 4. a. stimulate | b. develop |
| c. improve | d. lose |
| 5. a. In addition to | b. Despite |
| c. Because of | d. Through |
| 6. a. trigger | b. search |
| c. trace | d. retain |
| 7. a. in that | b. so that |
| c. now that | d. like that |
| 8. a. reject | b. investigate |
| c. dismiss | d. justify |
| 9. a. To sum up | b. Similarly |
| c. As a result | d. Therefore |
| 10. a. Given this | b. On the contrary |
| c. However | d. Besides |

3 次の英文を読み、設問1.～15.に最も適した答えをa.～d.の中から一つ選べ。

1 Isaac Newton was the first to point out that light is colorless, and that consequently color has to occur inside our brains. He wrote, "The waves themselves are not colored." Since his time, we have learned that light waves are characterized by different frequencies of oscillation, and when they impinge on the retina of an observer, they set off a chain of neurochemical events, the end product of which is an internal mental image that we call color. The essential point here is: What we perceive as color is not made up of color. Although an apple may appear red, its atoms are not themselves red. And similarly, as the philosopher Daniel Dennet points out, heat is not made up of tiny hot things.

2 Sound waves impinge on the eardrum and pinnae (the fleshy parts of your ear), setting off a chain of mechanical and neurochemical events, the end product of which is an internal mental image we call pitch. If a tree falls in a forest and no one is there to hear it, does it make a sound? (The question was first posed by the Irish philosopher George Berkeley.) Simply, no—sound is a mental image created by the brain in response to vibrating molecules. Similarly, there can be no pitch without a human or animal present. A suitable measuring device can register the frequency made by the tree falling, but truly it is not pitch unless and until it is heard.

3 No animal can hear a pitch for every frequency that exists, just as the colors that we actually see are only a small portion of the entire electromagnetic spectrum. Sound can theoretically be heard for vibrations from just over 0 cycles per second up to 100,000 cycles per second or more, but each animal hears only a subset of the possible sounds. Humans who are not suffering from any kind of hearing loss can usually hear sounds from 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz. The pitches at the low end sound like an indistinct rumble or shaking—this is the sound we hear when a truck goes by outside the window (its engine is creating sound around 20 Hz) or when a tricked-out car with a fancy sound system has the subwoofers cranked up really loud. Some frequencies—those below 20 Hz—are inaudible to humans because the physiological properties of our ears aren't sensitive to them. The beats we hear on 50 Cents' "In da Club" or N.W.A.'s "Express Yourself" are near the low end of our range of hearing; the ending of "A Day in Life" on the CD of the Beatles' *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* has a few seconds of sound at 15 KHz, inaudible to most adults over 40! If the Beatles believed to never trust anyone over 40, this may have been their test, but Lennon reportedly just wanted something to make people's dogs perk up.



4 The range of human hearing is generally 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz, but this doesn't mean that the range of human pitch perception is the same; although we can hear sounds in this entire range, they don't all sound musical; that is, we can't unambiguously assign a pitch to the entire range. By analogy, colors at the infrared and ultraviolet ends of the spectrum lack definition compared to the colors closer to the middle. The figure on the above picture shows the range of musical instruments, and the frequency associated with them. The sound of the average male speaking voice is around 110 Hz, and the average female speaking voice is around 220 Hz. The sound that a singer hits when she causes a glass to break might be 1000 Hz. The glass breaks because it, like all physical objects, has a natural and inherent vibration frequency. You can hear this by flicking your finger against its sides or, if it's crystal, by running your wet finger around the rim of the glass in a circular motion. When the singer hits just the right frequency—the resonant frequency of the glass—it causes the molecules of the glass to vibrate at their natural rate, and they vibrate themselves apart.

5 **a** A standard piano has eighty-eight keys. Very rarely, pianos can have a few extra ones at the bottom and electronic pianos, organs, and synthesizers can have as few as twelve or twenty-four keys, but these are special cases. **b** The lowest note on a standard piano vibrates with a frequency of 27.5 Hz. **c** A sequence of still photographs—slides—displayed at or about this rate of presentation will give the illusion of motion. "Motion pictures" are a sequence of still images presented at a rate (twenty-four frames per second) that exceeds the temporal resolving properties of human visual system. **d** In 35 mm film projection, each image is presented for about 1/48th of a second, alternating with a black frame of roughly equal duration as the lens is blocked between successive still images. We perceive smooth, continuous motion when in fact there is no such thing actually being shown to us. When molecules vibrate at around this speed we hear something that sounds like a continuous tone.

(出典: Excerpt(s) and "Range of Musical Instruments" from THIS IS YOUR BRAIN ON MUSIC: THE SCIENCE OF A HUMAN OBSESSION by Daniel J. Levitin, copyright (c) 2006 by Daniel J. Levitin. Used by permission of Dutton, an imprint of Penguin Publishing Group, a division of Penguin Random House LLC. All rights reserved.)

1. According to paragraph 1, we experience color
 - a. only when we look closely at objects.
 - b. just under the bright light.
 - c. only in our brains.
 - d. when light waves shape the objects.

2. The word "characterized" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 - a. simplified
 - b. described
 - c. exchanged
 - d. personalized

3. The word "impinge" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 - a. impair
 - b. impress
 - c. imply
 - d. impact

4. According to paragraph 1, what can be inferred about the author's idea?
 - a. Frequency of light waves results in color images in the brain.
 - b. Both heat and color are perceived only by humans.
 - c. Color and heat are fake information the brain invents.
 - d. Heat is not made up of tiny hot things, but of light.

5. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Pitch is an internal image in the brain.
 - b. A falling tree makes no sound in a forest where nobody is there to hear it.
 - c. A measuring device can record pitch even when nobody is there.
 - d. George Berkeley questioned the existence of sound without being perceived.

6. According to paragraph 3, humans and animals
 - a. can hear up to 100,000 cycles per second.
 - b. can hear a pitch for every frequency.
 - c. can hear just a limited range of the sounds.
 - d. can hear 0 Hz to 100,000 Hz.

7. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that "In da Club" might
 - a. have a frequency around 20 Hz.
 - b. have too high a frequency to be heard.
 - c. have the same frequency as "A Day in Life."
 - d. go beyond the range of human hearing.

8. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that humans over 40 years old may
 - a. not hear the low range of frequency.
 - b. not catch the sound of more than 15,000 Hz.
 - c. be able to hear better than their dogs.
 - d. have an ability to catch 15 Hz sound.

9. The word "unambiguously" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
 - a. slightly
 - b. vaguely
 - c. firmly
 - d. clearly

10. The word "associated" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
 - a. obsessed
 - b. related
 - c. crowded
 - d. occupied

11. According to paragraph 4, when does the human voice break a glass?
 - a. It hits the rim of the glass in a circular motion.
 - b. It has the same frequency as the resonant frequency of the glass.
 - c. It reaches the upper limit of voice range.
 - d. It breaks down the molecules of the glass.

12. The word "it" in paragraph 4 refers to
 - a. the glass
 - b. the right frequency
 - c. crystal
 - d. the rim of the glass

13. Where would the following sentence best fit in the paragraph 5? Choose **a**, **b**, **c** or **d**.

Interestingly, this is about the same rate of motion that constitutes an important threshold in visual perception.

14. According to paragraph 5, the frequency of the lowest key on a standard piano is

- a. changed a little higher at electronic pianos.
- b. put a little lower at electronic organs.
- c. about the same rate of continuous motion in a film.
- d. about 27.5 per minute.

15. According to paragraph 5, why do we interpret the presentation of a sequence of still photographs at a rate of 24 frames per second as moving?

- a. It is almost the same frequency of the lowest note on a piano.
- b. The rate is the ideal projection for human eyes.
- c. The rate is beyond the capability of human visual perception.
- d. The lens is blocked for 1/24th of a second.

4 次の1.～10.は Imagination and the constitution of knowledge と題する一つづきの文章の冒頭である。1.～10.の各英文それぞれについて、下線部に文法・語法上の誤りを含んでいるものを記号 a.～d.の中から一つ選べ。

1. We now consider the radical claim that imagination is an ingredient in our knowledge of reality themselves.

2. Since we usually contrast the real with the imaginary, this might sound contradiction; but the claim derives its plausibility from the fact that we directly experience --- in the sense of perceive --- only a tiny fraction of the world around us.

3. This has led some philosophers to argue that imagination plays a key role in filling in the gaps and weave these fragments of experience into a stable and coherent picture of reality.

4. When you are present with a series of blobs, your imagination naturally tries to make sense of them by filling in the blanks so that you see, for example, a dog.

5. Another good example is the Kanizsa Triangle, shown in Figure 1, which is named after the Italian psychologist who device it.

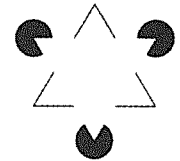


Figure 1

6. When you look at this image, you can clearly see an inverted white equilateral triangle in front of a second triangle --- but neither triangle is explicitly giving.

7. These examples illustrate the way in whose imagination cooperates with perception to make sense of experience.

8. In early twentieth century, a movement known as Gestalt psychology drew attention to the fact that we usually see things as a whole.

9. For example, if you see a dog behind a picket fence, you do not see a collection of disconnect dog parts, but rather a dog behind a picket fence.

10. That your imagination does is fill in the parts that are hidden behind the bars, and although you don't literally see those parts, they are implicit in your experience.

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5 次の英文を読み、設問1.～15.に最も適する答えをa.～d.の中から一つ選べ。

- 1 The impoverished village of Eku lies in the delta of the Niger River, near the crook in the elbow that makes up the western coastline of Africa. It was there that I learned a powerful and unexpected lesson. I had traveled to Nigeria in the summer of 1989 to volunteer in a small mission hospital.
- 2 The hospital at Eku was unlike anything I had experienced. There were never enough beds, so patients often had to sleep on the floor. Their families often traveled with them and took on the responsibility of feeding them, since the hospital was not able to provide adequate nourishment. A wide spectrum of severe diseases was represented. Oftentimes patients arrived at the hospital only after many days of progressive illness. Even worse, the course of disease was regularly compounded by the toxic ministrations of the witch doctors, to which many Nigerians would first go for help, coming to the hospital in Eku only when all else failed. Hardest of all for me to accept, it became abundantly clear that the majority of the diseases I was called upon to treat represented a devastating failure of the public health system. Tuberculosis, malaria, tetanus, and a wide variety of parasitic diseases all reflected an environment that was completely unregulated and a health care system that was completely broken.
- 3 Then one afternoon in the clinic a young farmer was brought in by his family with progressive weakness and massive swelling of his legs. Taking his pulse, I was startled to note that it essentially disappeared every time he took in a breath. Though I had never seen this classic physical sign (referred to as a "paradoxical pulse") so dramatically demonstrated, I was pretty sure this must mean that this young farmer had accumulated a large amount of fluid in the pericardial sac around his heart. ⁵ This fluid was threatening to choke off his circulation and take his life.
- 4 In this setting, the most likely cause was tuberculosis. We had drugs at Eku for tuberculosis, but they could not act quickly enough to save this young man. He had at most a few days to live unless ⁷ something drastic was done. The only chance to save him was to carry out a highly risky procedure of drawing off the pericardial fluid with a large bore needle placed in his chest. In the developed world, such a procedure would be done only by a highly trained interventional cardiologist, guided by an ultrasound machine, in order to avoid lacerating the heart and causing immediate death.
- 5 No ultrasound was available. No other physician present in this small Nigerian hospital had ever undertaken this procedure. The choice was for me to attempt a highly risky and invasive needle aspiration or watch the farmer die. I explained the situation to the young man, who was now fully aware of his own ⁸ precarious state. He calmly urged me to proceed. With my heart in my mouth and a prayer on my lips, I inserted a large needle just under his sternum and aimed for his left

shoulder, all the while fearing that I might have made the wrong diagnosis, in which case I was almost certainly going to kill him.

- 6 I didn't have to wait long. The rush of dark red fluid in my syringe initially made me panic that I might have entered the heart chamber, but it soon became apparent that this was not normal heart's blood. It was a massive amount of bloody tuberculous effusion from the pericardial sac around the heart. Nearly a quart of fluid was drawn off. The young man's response was dramatic. His paradoxical pulse disappeared almost at once, and within the next twenty-four hours the swelling of his legs rapidly improved.
- 7 For a few hours after this experience I felt a great sense of relief, even elation, at what had happened. ^a After all, the circumstances that had led this young man to acquire tuberculosis were not going to change. ^b He would be started on tuberculosis drugs in the hospital, yet the ^c chances were good that he would not have the resources to pay for the entire two years of ¹³ treatment that he needed, and he might very well suffer a recurrence and die despite our efforts. ^c Even if he survived the disease, some other preventable disorder, born of dirty water, inadequate nutrition, and a dangerous environment, probably lay not too far in his future. ^d The chances for long life in a Nigerian farmer are poor.
- 8 With ¹⁴ those discouraging thoughts in my head, I approached his bedside the next morning, finding him reading his Bible. He looked at me quizzically, and asked whether I had worked at the hospital for a long time. I admitted that I was new, ¹⁵ feeling somewhat irritated and embarrassed that it had been so easy for him to figure that out. But then this young Nigerian farmer, just about as different from me in culture, experience, and ancestry as any two humans could be, spoke the words that will forever be emblazoned in my mind: "I get the sense you are wondering why you came here," he said. "I have an answer for you. You came here for one reason. You came here for me."
- (出典：From THE LANGUAGE OF GOD: A Scientist Presents Evidence for Belief by Francis S. Collins. Copyright (c) 2006 by Francis S. Collins. Reprinted with the permission of The Free Press, a division of Simon & Schuster, Inc. All rights reserved.)
1. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true of the hospital at Eku?
 - a. The patients were suffering from specific disease.
 - b. The hospital was very different from what the author had known.
 - c. The hospital was short of beds for patients.
 - d. The hospital did not offer nourishing foods to patients.
 2. According to paragraph 2, why did Nigerian patients end up in the hospital much worse?
 - a. They tried to be healed by magical powers first.
 - b. There were many small clinics around them.
 - c. They thought the hospital doctors were better than the witch doctors.
 - d. They thought the medicine prescribed at hospital was poisonous.

3. According to paragraph 2, the author thought that diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, tetanus, and parasitic diseases in Eku
- a . were caused due to shortage of doctors.
 - b . devastated the region.
 - c . overwhelmed the health care system in Nigeria.
 - d . showed the health care system was collapsed.
4. According to paragraph 3, what did the author notice about the patient?
- a . The patient became pulseless every time he breathed out.
 - b . The patient came to the clinic by himself complaining of a paradoxical pulse.
 - c . The patient walked all the way to the clinic with his injured leg.
 - d . The patient's pulse disappeared whenever he inhaled.
5. According to paragraph 3, what was the author convinced by a "paradoxical pulse" of the patient?
- a . A large amount of alcohol had accumulated in the heart.
 - b . There was a large quantity of liquid in the pericardial sac.
 - c . The patient had an abnormal collection of fluid in the abdomen.
 - d . A lot of fluid was built up in his lung.
6. According to paragraph 3, what was "this fluid" likely to cause?
- a . Stop of the blood flow
 - b . Abdominal swelling
 - c . Blood loss
 - d . Multiple organ failure
7. According to paragraph 4, "something drastic" means
- a . withdrawing a large bore needle from his chest.
 - b . administering fast-acting drugs for tuberculosis.
 - c . removing the pericardial fluid with a needle.
 - d . being guided by an ultrasound machine.

8. "Precarious" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to
- a . dangerous
 - b . fabulous
 - c . solid
 - d . stable
9. According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true?
- a . The decision to carry out the procedure was all up to the author.
 - b . The patient did not seem to want the procedure.
 - c . The author diagnosed incorrectly.
 - d . The author watched the patient dying.
10. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is true?
- a . The patient got better after the bloody tuberculous effusion rushed out.
 - b . The needle entered the heart chamber directly.
 - c . The red liquid rushing out was normal heart's blood.
 - d . Approximately a quart of fluid was drawn off from the heart chamber.
11. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is NOT true of the patient's response?
- a . Paradoxical pulse disappeared.
 - b . The improvement was remarkable.
 - c . His legs' swelling went down.
 - d . He showed a positive reaction to tuberculosis.
12. Where would the following sentence best fit in the paragraph 7? Choose a . b . c or d .
- But by the next morning, the same familiar gloom began to settle over me.**
13. The underlined word "chances" in paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to
- a . lucks
 - b . recoveries
 - c . odds
 - d . supports

14. Which of the following was NOT the reason for "those discouraging thoughts" in paragraph 8?
- a. The patient's high likelihood of recurrence of tuberculosis
 - b. The patient's financial condition
 - c. The very bad environment of Nigeria
 - d. The society where Nigerian people's efforts were not rewarded
15. According to paragraph 8, why did the author "feel somewhat irritated and embarrassed"?
- a. It was quite obvious whether the author was new or not.
 - b. The patient did not show any gratitude.
 - c. The author was not able to understand his intension.
 - d. The patient did not try to do a simple calculation.

6 次の日本語の下線部 1. ～ 5. を英訳した場合、それぞれ最も適切な英文を a. ～ d. より一つ選べ。

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