

平成 30 年度 予想問題

<東京医科大学>

英 語

(60 分)

東大螢雪会

第1問 次の ～ の各群の単語①～⑤のうちから、下線部の発音が他の4つと異なるものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① career ② merely ③ spear
④ sphere ⑤ yearn

- ① Egpt ② object ③ rigid
④ rugged ⑤ vegetable

- ① advice ② cease ③ machine
④ Pacific ⑤ scissors

- ① anger ② finger ③ hunger
④ longer ⑤ singer

- ① busy ② guilty ③ hygiene
④ signature ⑤ typical

第2問 次の a～e の各英文の空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も
適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. The tail is approximately one and a half times the body.

- ① larger ② largest of ③ length of what
④ long ⑤ the length of

b. He was the first man to the term “food miles” in the early
1990s.

- ① coin ② currency ③ finance
④ fortune ⑤ revenue

c. The new generation were on making a career for themselves
in business.

- ① intense ② intensive ③ intent
④ intentional ⑤ intentioned

d. That movie star is so well-known that he never goes out .

- ① during noticed ② under vacation ③ unless noticing
④ while vacation ⑤ without being noticed

e. There is a park a large statue.

- ① in where ② in which stands ③ locating on
④ where stand ⑤ which locates

第3問 次の対話 a～e の空欄 ～ に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ下の①～④のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. A: Mari, is Taro going to your school, too?

B: No, Aunt Cathy. He's living in the States now.

A: In the States?

B: His dad is working at the bank's New York branch now.

- ① How come?
- ② I bet I know.
- ③ That is for sure.
- ④ Why not?

b. A: Is this you, John? You look so different!

B: Yes. My friend took that picture when I was seventeen.

A: You are so ... thin now.

B: Well, But, now I exercise every day.

- ① I had a lot of friends.
- ② I'm not anymore.
- ③ I used to be lazy.
- ④ I wore contact lenses.

c. A: Look! Those trees look just like Japanese cherry trees.

B:

A: How did they get here?

B: In 1912, Tokyo's top official gave them to us as a friendship gift!

- ① Not if I know it!
- ② They are Japanese cherry trees.
- ③ They shouldn't have been.
- ④ You don't say!

- d . A: Hello, Dr. Brown. Could you come down and take a look?
B: Sure, but I'm just finishing a ward around. Is the patient stabilized?
A: Sterilized?
B: No, Stabilized! I mean.
- ① I must be leaving.
 - ② May I come and visit you?
 - ③ Sorry, I missed that.
 - ④ There you go again!

- e . A: You asked Ben to be here around 8:00, didn't you?
B: Yes. What time is it now?
A: It's almost 9:00. I wonder what happened.
B: Hmm. He might have forgotten the time.
- ① He is now stuck in gridlock.
 - ② He would like to cancel this trip.
 - ③ Last night, he said he should be here by eight.
 - ④ Why don't I call and see if he's on the way?

第4問 次の英文を読み、下記の問いに答えなさい。

注：crop：を短く刈る

meld：混合する

crib：ベビーベッド

malodorous stool：悪臭を放つ便

grunt：低いうなり声をあげる

snap：即座の

be lulled into：に陥る

complacency：自己満足

McEvoy is a tall, lean woman in her fifties with short-cropped blond hair and steady eyes. She [16] in a town west of Boston.

McEvoy said that the art of pediatrics is to further study the child (1. interpreting / 2. the / 3. report / 4. what / 5. while simultaneously / 6. parents) and this melding of data is not a skill set that [17], because it requires a level of self-awareness by the doctor about his own feelings toward the family. “While first impressions are often right, you have to be careful and always [ハ] your initial response.”

I [18], Steven. My wife, Pam, and I had returned from living in California to the East Coast. It was the July Fourth weekend, and we stopped in Connecticut to [19]. Steven was then nine months old, and [20] and not feeding well during the cross-country flight. When we arrived at Pam’s parents’ house, he was restless in the crib and then had a dark, malodorous stool that [21]. We took him to an older pediatrician in town; the doctor glanced at Steven and quickly dismissed Pam’s worries that he was seriously ill. “You’re overanxious, a first-time mother,” the pediatrician told her.

By the time we arrived in Boston, Steven was grunting and drawing his legs up to his chest. We [22] the emergency room of the Boston

Children’s Hospital. He had (1. urgent surgery / 2. requiring / 3. obstruction / 4. delay / 5. without / 6. an intestinal). Pam and I 23 that despite his many years in [二], the pediatrician in Connecticut had made a snap judgment — that Pam was neurotic about her firstborn, not a reliable reporter of a meaningful change in her baby’s behavior and condition.

The pediatrician in Connecticut watched the train go by, hour after hour, day after day, year after year after year. I asked McEvoy, who had also been a pediatrician for decades, “How do you keep your eyelids open?”

“I prepare myself mentally before each session,” she replied, just as she 24 before a competitive tennis match. As an athlete, she learned to focus her mind, to 25, and not to be lulled into complacency despite her expertise.

(*How Doctors Think* [Houghton Mifflin Company, 2008]より)

A. 上の英文の 16 ~ 25 に入る最も適当な句を下の①から

⑭の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① anticipate the unexpected spin
- ② comes from a textbook
- ③ could only conclude
- ④ found her becoming irritable
- ⑤ had been irritable
- ⑥ have reminded me of the worst moments
- ⑦ practices general pediatrics
- ⑧ rushed him to
- ⑨ stop observing closely
- ⑩ told her the story of my first child
- ⑪ turned out to be healthy or have a minor problem

- ⑫ used to prepare herself mentally
- ⑬ visit her parents
- ⑭ was different from his usual bowel movements

B. カッコ[イ], [ロ]内の語または語句を正しい順序に並べ替えたものを, それぞれ①~④のなかから1つずつ選びなさい。

[イ] 26

- ① 1-4-3-2-6-5
- ② 3-4-2-6-1-5
- ③ 4-1-5-2-6-3
- ④ 5-1-4-2-6-3

[ロ] 27

- ① 1-4-5-2-6-3
- ② 3-4-2-1-5-6
- ③ 4-2-6-1-5-3
- ④ 6-3-2-1-5-4

C. 上の英文の[ハ]に入る最も適切な語を下の①~④の中から1つ選びなさい。

28

- ① doubt
- ② ignore
- ③ praise
- ④ rely

D. 上の英文の[ニ]に入る最も適切な語を下の①~④の中から1つ選びなさい。

29

- ① advance
- ② practice
- ③ turn
- ④ use

E. 下線部 30 に関して、この人物の Steven への対応を最もよく表していると思われる文を下の①～⑤から 1 つ選びなさい。

30

- ① He diagnosed Steven as having no disease, because he didn't trust what Pam said about her first baby's condition.
- ② He diagnosed Steven's condition as an abdominal disease, and advised Pam to take him to an emergency hospital.
- ③ He listened to Pam's report and then examined Steven carefully, but couldn't detect any abnormalities in him.
- ④ He only had a glance at Steven, but tried to get all of the information from his parents as to his behavior and condition.
- ⑤ He paid little attention to Pam's opinion at first, but after seeing Steven found he was suffering from some bowel disorder.

F. 下線部 31 に関して、この表現を上英文に即して別の表現に言い換えた場合、その表現として最も適当な句を下の①～⑤の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

31

- ① the books on how to write a paper
- ② the children and their parents
- ③ the other doctors' examination
- ④ the patient transportation system in town
- ⑤ the vehicles passing in front of his eyes

G. 下線部 32 に関して、この質問に対する一般的な答えを上英文に即して考えた場合、その内容を表していないと思われる文を下の①～⑤から1つ選びなさい。

32

- ① Doctors have to use more power of acute observation to diagnose the children.
- ② Doctors ought to see primary care as entry-level medicine and primary care physicians should only take care of simple diseases.
- ③ Doctors must consider the parents' subconscious or emotional reaction.
- ④ Doctors need to filter what the parents say about their children's problem.
- ⑤ Doctors should get themselves psychologically ready for each visit.

H. 上の英文のタイトルとして最も適当なものを下の①～⑤の中から1つ選びなさい。

33

- ① How to Deal with Overanxious Parents
- ② Key Features of Childhood Diseases
- ③ My Son's First Crisis
- ④ The Art of Pediatrics
- ⑤ The Blessing of Pediatrics but Also Its Curse

第5問 次の文章の内容と合っていると思われるものを、下の①～⑳のなかから5つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問いませんが、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。 ～

注：interplay：相互作用

Women often experience nausea and vomiting in the first three months of their pregnancies. These symptoms have come to be known as “morning sickness.” A recent study has found that the symptoms often occur especially when the expecting mother consumes food that contains high amounts of fat such as meat, and sugar, or alcohol. On the other hand, cereals such as wheat tend to cause no sickness. The reason for this sickness was long thought to be related to changes in a pregnant woman’s hormones. Now, there is a new and interesting theory.

The theory goes like this: morning sickness occurs when the fetus is at its most vulnerable stage of development. After the first three months of pregnancy, there is much less chance of miscarriage. Therefore, at this early stage of pregnancy, a woman has to be very careful about what she eats. Otherwise, some chemicals in her food could damage the fetus. The types of food that most often have toxins include meat, sugar and alcohol. Presently, because we have refrigerators and preservatives, food such as meat is not dangerous to eat. However, because humans evolved through hundreds of thousands of years when meat would quickly go rotten, morning sickness may be nature’s way of protecting the fetus. If a woman becomes nauseous when smelling meat, it could be the body’s way of telling her to avoid this food.

In the same way, the human body has evolved many other systems in order to avoid or defeat diseases. One of these is our immune system. We are fortunate to have it because without it, we would soon fall ill and die.

This is because the environment is full of harmful bacteria and viruses. When they enter our bodies via the food we eat, or perhaps through a cut on our skin, our immune system attacks and usually kills them. Even with a strong immune system, however, there is no guarantee.

Apart from the immune system and morning sickness, we have many other defense mechanisms to fight disease. Consider the symptoms of the common cold. When we cough, sneeze and blow our nose, our bodies are trying to expel the cold virus. In contrast, the virus, which is also trying to reproduce, needs another human host to occupy. What better way to find a new host than to be spread by a coughing and sneezing human! Many infectious diseases work this way. Our bodies produce symptoms such as sneezing or diarrhea in order to get rid of the germ. In the meantime, via these symptoms, we are spreading the germ to other humans.

Malaria, a disease spread by mosquitoes, is another interesting example. This disease makes victims extremely tired and miserable. Our bodies' defense is to simply rest and avoid wasting energy. Therefore, it is difficult to spread the disease via human-to-human contact because most victims are lying in bed. Enter the mosquito. When a person is lying quietly in bed, it is a good target for a mosquito. The mosquito easily bites the sick person and carries the malaria parasite to a new victim.

These examples show the interplay between disease and our environment. Our bodies are a very sophisticated package of molecules with multiple forms of defense protecting us from a hostile world; however, we are still vulnerable.

One example of an imperfect immune system occurred about 500 years ago when the first Europeans arrived in the Americas. The native people living there had never been exposed to the diseases of Europe, such as smallpox. With the first European contact, the diseases spread like fire because the immune systems of the natives had no defense against these

diseases. Millions died.

Learning more about how our bodies' natural defenses work against diseases brings new perspectives about health. It also helps us appreciate how tough our bodies are.

(*Stay Healthy* [Cengage Learning K.K., 2009]より)

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- ① Most women feel tense and sick for about three months any time during their pregnancy.
- ② Large amounts of fat, sugar or wheat in diet may cause pregnant women to suffer from severe morning sickness.
- ③ The main cause of morning sickness has proved to be a sudden drop in pregnant women's hormones.
- ④ The author demonstrated that morning sickness is the most likely to occur when the baby is in danger of dying.
- ⑤ Pregnant women are at the highest risk of miscarriage in the first twelve weeks of pregnancy.
- ⑥ Some substances in the mother's diet during pregnancy may have an adverse effect on the fetus.
- ⑦ Meat contains high levels of toxins, so women who want to have a baby should avoid eating meat.
- ⑧ Thanks to modern food preservation techniques, fewer and fewer women experience morning sickness.
- ⑨ Ancient people used to have a lot more resistance to the bacteria contained in rotten meat which may cause food poisoning.
- ⑩ Luckily, we have the immune system without which we couldn't prevent diseases or morning sickness.

- ⑪ Our immune system always keeps harmful bacteria and viruses out of the body, but once entering the body, they start to attack the system.
- ⑫ As long as we lead a healthy life, we are able to fight every disease by our strong immune system.
- ⑬ The symptoms of the common cold enable us to fight off the cold virus, and at the same time help the virus infect new human hosts.
- ⑭ It would be better to control the symptoms of the cold in order to prevent the cold virus from spreading to other people.
- ⑮ The author takes malaria as an example of a disease that is highly infectious and produces serious symptoms.
- ⑯ Malaria is transmitted by the bite of mosquitoes infected with malaria parasites, and the bite introduces them into the human body.
- ⑰ Since direct transmission of malaria from human to human rarely occurs, it is not necessary for the patients to lie in bed all day.
- ⑱ Diseases and the environment are closely related to each other, so we have to make the environment less hostile to maintain good health.
- ⑲ Smallpox was brought to the Americas with the arrival of Europeans about five hundred years ago.
- ⑳ The native people with an imperfect immune system had no natural defense mechanism against new diseases such as the common cold.