

平成 20 年度 金沢医科大学医学部入学試験問題
一般入学試験 (英語)

1 次の英文 (1) ~ (5) の [1] ~ [7] に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、それぞれ①~⑥から一つ選びなさい。

(1) In our daily lives, we rely on common sense to get us [1] many unfamiliar situations.

- ① through ② on ③ with ④ along ⑤ to

(2) The doctor told me about the danger of the disease himself if he hadn't, I [2] it.

- ① haven't had believed ② didn't believe ③ will not believe
④ wouldn't believe ⑤ wouldn't have believed

(3) Mary: They [3] a new hospital near our house in three weeks.

Jane: Really? I didn't know that. Is it very big?

- ① will be opened ② are opening ③ are opened ④ had opened ⑤ have been opening

(4) The scientists insisted that a long-term follow-up study be undertaken to [4] the safety of the new medicine.

- ① conduct ② consult ③ confirm ④ contribute ⑤ concern

(5) Many people are aware that a well-balanced diet is essential for our health. A balanced diet refers to taking [5] types and amounts of foods and drinks to supply nutrition and energy for the maintenance of our body and to support normal growth and development. It acts to provide sources of energy and nutrition for us. An unbalanced diet can cause problems with the maintenance of body tissues, growth and development, brain and nervous system function, as well as problems with bone and muscle systems. The term "balanced" simply means that a diet adequately meets our nutritional needs [6] not providing any nutrients in excess. To achieve a balanced diet, we must consume a variety of foods from each of the Four Food Groups: the Milk Group, the Meat Group, the Fruit and Vegetable Group, and the Grain Group. There are several guidelines available to help us plan our balanced diet. Some of the general guidelines include (1) eat at least 3 meals each day; (2) do not skip breakfast; (3) eat foods from each of the Four Food Groups at every meal. The most important step to [7] a balanced diet is to educate ourselves about what our body needs, and read the nutrition labels and ingredient lists of all the food we eat.

[5] ① available ② advanced ③ all ④ advice ⑤ appropriate

[6] ① during ② except ③ for ④ while ⑤ since

[7] ① ate ② eating ③ have eaten ④ be eaten ⑤ be eating

2 次の会話 (1) ~ (4) の [8] ~ [11] に入れるのに最も適切な文を、それぞれ①~④から一つ選びなさい。

(1) Marie: Well, how did you enjoy the party, Jenny?

Jenny: It was great! I really had a wonderful time. Thank you so much for inviting me!

Marie: [8]

- ① Don't mention it!
② Not necessarily!
③ No way!
④ Don't even think about it!

(2) Tim: How did the interview go? Was it harder than you had expected?

Ann: [9]

Tim: If I were you, I wouldn't worry too much about it.

- ① It went quite well, I think.
② Surprisingly, it was even easier than I had thought.
③ Yes, I had expected that.
④ I think I said something inappropriate.

英語

(4枚のうちの1)

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(3) Doctor: What seems to be the trouble?

Patient: I have a headache.

Doctor: When did it start?

Patient:

- ① Two days ago.
- ② For two days.
- ③ Until yesterday.
- ④ From Monday to Thursday.

(4) Stacy: I'm so hungry. Should we stop by somewhere and get something to eat?

Helen: Sure, but how much money have you got?

Stacy: Hardly any. How about you?

Helen:

- ① So am I.
- ② Either way.
- ③ I don't either.
- ④ Neither am I.

3 次の文章中の に入る三つの文が、下の A から C に順不同で示されている。論理的な文章にするために最も適切な配列を、下の①～⑥から一つ選びなさい。

The complex relationship between physical and psychological health is not well understood. Scientists know that many types of stress activate the body's hormone system, which in turn can cause changes in the immune system, the body's defense against infection and disease (including cancer). Most cancers, however, have been developing for many years and are diagnosed only after they have been growing in the body for a long time (from 2 to 30 years). This fact argues against an association between the death of a loved one and the triggering of cancer.

[Adapted from "Psychological Stress and Cancer," National Institute of Cancer Fact Sheet, March 1998]

- A. However, the immune system is a highly specialized network whose activity is affected not only by stress but by a number of other factors.
- B. Some studies have indicated an increased incidence of early death, including cancer death, among people who have experienced the recent loss of a spouse or other loved one.
- C. It has not been shown that stress-induced changes in the immune system directly cause cancer.

- ① A—B—C ② A—C—B ③ B—A—C
- ④ B—C—A ⑤ C—A—B ⑥ C—B—A

4 次の英文 (1)～(3) において、それぞれ①～⑥の語句を並べかえて空所を補い、文を完成させなさい。ただし、解答は ～ に入れる語句の番号で答えなさい。

(1) Beth was going to return a DVD on her way to work, but the heavy rain ().

- ① her ② stopping by ③ give ④ the rental shop ⑤ made ⑥ up

(2) By the year 2009, it is estimated that in () partially at home through the use of computer systems.

- ① will perform ② half of ③ the United States ④ as many as ⑤ all workers ⑥ their jobs

(3) We have all had the experiences of listening to (), but means another.

- ① seems ② one thing ③ who ④ be saying ⑤ to ⑥ someone

英語

(4枚のうちの2)

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5 次の文章の内容と合っている文を、下の①～⑥から一つ選びなさい。 19

As six months of winter darkness descend over the top of the world, temperatures are falling and the Arctic Ocean is again freezing. But the damage has been done. The National Snow and Ice Data Center reports that just 4.3 million sq km of Arctic sea ice survived the summer's annual melt. That's the smallest amount left over after September since scientists began keeping records. And they estimate the Arctic ice may have shrunk by half since the 1950s. Worse, the melt is accelerating. The Arctic may be ice-free by the summer of 2030, far earlier than previous predications. Though melting sea ice doesn't cause oceans to rise, it can speed global warming by exposing more dark water to sunlight. The machinery of the Arctic climate is mysterious, but this much seems clear: what begins in the north will eventually touch all of us.

[Adapted from Bryan Walsh, "Environment," Time, October 15, 2007, pp. 33]

- ① Winters in the Arctic are so dark and cold that they might damage the top of the world.
- ② Ice is melting at a constant rate.
- ③ It is unlikely that what is happening in the Arctic would have any influence on human beings.
- ④ The ice in the Arctic is going to be free of charge soon.
- ⑤ People used to think the Arctic ice would not melt for another 10 years or so.
- ⑥ The amount of ice in the Arctic Ocean is decreasing.

6 次の文章を読み、下の問い (1), (2) に答えなさい。

It's been called the gift of life, and for the 5 million people in the U.S. who receive blood transfusions* each year, it's a gift gratefully 20. But what if banked blood may also do serious harm? That's a possibility that doctors have been struggling 21 for several years. Studies have shown a disturbing increase in heart attacks – as much as 25% – and even deaths in patients who have received blood, usually within a month after the transfusion.

In studies reported in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, doctors took samples of donated blood from blood banks and healthy volunteers, subjected 22 them to 26 different analyses and found very low levels of nitric oxide* (NO). NO is responsible for helping red blood cells 22 oxygen to tissues and for opening tiny blood vessels*. A shortage of the gas could lead to precisely the kinds of heart problems doctors have been finding.

The 23 of this seem clear from the numbers. A study showed that those who received a blood transfusion had a 25% chance of having a heart attack and an 8% chance of dying within 30 days; similar patients who did not get a transfusion had an 8% chance of a heart attack and a 3% chance of death.

An answer may be to fix the blood that is in the blood bank. Research has shown that the heart-attack rate drops when liquid NO is added to the blood. Human premature babies born with underdeveloped lungs are already being 24 to NO to help their tissues get the oxygen they need. Perhaps nitric oxide will be the key lifesaving ingredient that boosts the effectiveness of blood transfusions.

[Adapted from Alice Park, "The Problem with Transfusions," Time, October 22, 2007, pp. 37]

- *blood transfusion(s) 輸血
- *nitric oxide 一酸化窒素 (NO)
- *blood vessels 血管

(1) 文章中の 20 ~ 24 に入る最も適切な語句を、それぞれ①～⑥から一つ選びなさい。

- 20 ① accepting ② accepted ③ being accepted ④ acceptable ⑤ to accept
- 21 ① to ② about ③ by ④ with ⑤ in
- 22 ① carry ② carried ③ produce ④ produced ⑤ produces
- 23 ① consequences ② procedures ③ congestions ④ properties ⑤ figures
- 24 ① expected ② extended ③ exhausted ④ examined ⑤ exposed

(2) 下線部 (ア) の them が指しているものは次のうちどれか。下の①～⑥から一つ選びなさい。 25

- ① doctors ② samples ③ blood banks ④ volunteers ⑤ blood banks and volunteers

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7 次の文章を読み、下の問い (1), (2) に答えなさい。

Noise-induced* hearing loss (NIHL) is a disorder (disease) that is common throughout the industrialized world. Exposure to (ア) excessive sounds produces a complex set of harmful effects that happen painlessly and silently to the delicate inner-ear structures responsible for the (イ) initial stages of hearing. NIHL has always been associated with noisy work places (e.g., factory machinery, construction tools, farming equipment). In more recent times, other threats to healthy hearing have included loud leisure-time activities involving, for example, sporting events and live amplified* music. However, it is only within the past few decades that the general availability of personal music players has made the risk of hearing damage seem more dangerous.

Recently, several studies have reported an increasing trend of NIHL in children and adolescents (young people). For example, Chung et al. (2005) posted a web-based survey on the Music Television Video (MTV) web site to obtain general health information from the MTV generation including whether these individuals were aware that over-exposure to loud music could result in hearing loss. The results from almost 10,000 completed surveys were somewhat (ウ) depressing in that hearing loss was ranked as a low priority relative to other health issues such as alcohol-drug use, smoking, nutrition and weight issues, and acne*. Surprisingly, most respondents had experienced tinnitus (i.e., ringing in the ears or head) and hearing impairment* after attending concerts and clubs. However, one hopeful finding of the study was that many adolescents and young adults (エ) indicated that they would wear hearing protection to avoid a lifelong hearing loss condition, if they were advised to do so by a medical professional.

[Adapted from Lonsbury-Martin, B. L. & Martin, G. K., "Modern Music-Playing Devices as Hearing Health Risks," Acoustics Today, Volume 3, Issue 4, October 2007, pp. 16]

*noise-induced	induce = to cause a particular physical condition
*amplified	amplify = to make sound louder
*acne	ニキビ
*impairment	障害

(1) 下線部 (ア) ~ (エ) の語句と意味の上で置き換えることのできる最も適切な語を、それぞれ一つ選びなさい。

- 26 (ア) excessive ① extreme ② supernatural ③ cruel ④ sharp ⑤ over-generalized
- 27 (イ) initial ① symbolic ② various ③ beginning ④ normal ⑤ extensive
- 28 (ウ) depressing ① decreasing ② motivating ③ exhausting ④ implementing ⑤ discouraging
- 29 (エ) indicated ① involved ② hoped ③ suggested ④ defined ⑤ comprehended

(2) 次の (A) ~ (G) の英文で、本文の内容と合っている場合は①を、合っていない場合は②を、30 ~ 36 にそれぞれマークしなさい。

- (A) NIHL may not be a disease typically found in a country such as Japan. 30
- (B) Gradual hearing loss in NIHL is sometimes accompanied by severe pain. 31
- (C) A loud work environment was originally considered the main cause of NIHL. 32
- (D) NIHL has just started to occur more frequently over the last ten or twenty years. 33
- (E) NIHL is rarely found among adults. 34
- (F) Many young people are more concerned about hearing loss than getting fat. 35
- (G) Young adults probably would not listen to their doctors' advise about avoiding future hearing loss. 36