

昭和大学 医学部

平成 24 年度 医学部入学試験問題

選抜Ⅱ期

英 語
数 学
化 学
生 物
物 理
小論文

選抜Ⅱ期

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英 語

1 第1アクセントの位置が他と異なるものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. A. oc-cur B. con-cern C. im-pose
D. re-port E. dif-fer
2. A. ref-uge B. con-sent C. tat-too
D. de-gree E. ex-cel
3. A. sus-pense B. ce-ment C. suc-cess
D. des-sert E. ol-ive
4. A. sub-sti-tute B. car-ri-er C. cou-ra-geous
D. in-tel-lect E. rec-og-nize
5. A. ap-prox-i-mate B. sym-pa-thet-ic C. in-stru-men-tal
D. math-e-mat-ics E. su-per-sti-tious

2 ()の中に入る最も適切な語(句)を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. The box must have been opened () a key.
A. at B. in C. on D. by E. with
2. Matt can play second base, and ().
A. so can he pitch B. so do I C. I can so
D. I too E. he can pitch too
3. John: Are you ever late to class?
Bill: ().
A. I am never B. I've never been to C. I never am
D. I am not never E. I've ever been to
4. On August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb called Little Boy was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, () three days later by another, called Fat Man, on Nagasaki.
A. followed B. following C. to follow D. follows E. follow
5. Dr. Johnson's laboratory aims to understand () it is that makes some children develop a severe clinical illness in the course of infection while others exposed to the same microbe remain unharmed.
A. where B. how C. when D. what E. who
6. The thought of being awake during their operation despite anesthesia is a worry often expressed by patients () to undergo surgery.
A. about B. open C. up D. next E. subject

7. Despite the fact that Japan is the world's second-largest pharmaceutical and medical device market and a center for cutting-edge life-science research, it has a deplorably slow approval process for new drugs. This (あ) advanced nation has become known for its "drug lag"—a term that generally refers both to the elapsed time between approval of a drug of foreign origin in other countries and in Japan, and (い) the period from discovery of an active ingredient in Japan to availability of the resulting drug to the general public.

- あ. A. aside B. elsewhere C. otherwise
 D. or else E. whereabouts

- い. A. of B. in C. at D. with E. to

8. Even more dangerous is when poor communication becomes so endemic that the wrong operations are performed. A 2002 study published in The Annals of Internal Medicine (あ) one such incident found that the patient, doctors and nurses went along with the mistaken treatment because they (い) about medical procedures.

- あ. A. of B. by C. at D. with E. to

- い. A. were used to keep in the dark B. used to keep them in the dark
 C. were used to being kept in the dark D. used to keep in the dark
 E. were used to be kept in the dark

3 以下の各和文の意味に合うように{ }内の語を並べ替えて英文を完成させるとき、足りない語が1つある。その語を解答欄に記入しなさい。なお、文頭に来るべき語も最初のアルファベットは小文字で書かれています。

1. どうしてそんな遅い時間にここに来たのですか。
 {late / you / so / here / brought}?
2. 彼女が気にしていたのはその子どもがどれほど不幸であるかだった。
 {how / her / unhappy / concerned / child / what / the} was.
3. 思春期の息子をどう扱ったらよいのか途方に暮れている。
 {a / to / to / I / how / son / at / am / adolescent / my / handle / as}.
4. 私の妹はその可愛い声を最大限に生かした。
 {most / her / sister / charming / the / my / of / voice}.
5. それはとてもいい映画なので、見逃すわけにはいかない。
 {so / it's / it / good / miss / that / shouldn't / movie / we}.

4 以下の文を読み、後の問に答えなさい。

- [1] Marijuana, (あ) botanical name is cannabis, has been used by humans for thousands of years. It was classified as an illegal drug by many countries in the 20th century. But over the past two decades, there has been a growing movement to legalize it, primarily for medical purposes.
- [2] Medical marijuana use has surged* in the 15 states and the District of Columbia that allow its use. But states and cities are also wrestling with the question of (い) medical marijuana is, or should be.
- [3] The Montana House of Representatives voted in February 2011 to repeal* the state's six-year-old medical marijuana law. The 63-to-37 vote, largely along party lines in the Republican-controlled chamber, pushed Montana to the front lines of a national debate about social policy, economics and health regarding medical marijuana use.
- [4] Montana's House speaker, Mike Milburn, a Republican and sponsor of the repeal bill, said he thought that the arguments about medical use had been a pretext* for encouraging recreational use and creating a path to full legalization. He said he feared gang drug wars in Montana's cities and debilitation* of its youth. If the legislation is passed by the Montana Senate, it would face an uncertain fate on the desk of Gov. Brian Schweitzer, a Democrat, who has said he believes the laws need to be tightened, but he has not taken a position on repeal.
- [5] New Mexico's Republican governor, Susana Martinez, has also expressed interest in repeal in 2011. Colorado was formulating some of the most detailed rules in the nation for growing and selling. Lawmakers in New Jersey have jostled* with the governor over regulation.
- [6] In November 2010, Californians defeated Proposition* 19, a ballot* measure that would have legalized possession and growing of marijuana outright, and taxed and regulated its use. California had already reduced its penalty for possession, { }.
- [7] Advocates for Proposition 19 had said that if legalized California could raise \$1.4 billion in taxes and save precious law enforcement and prison resources. Attorney General Eric Holder had insisted that the federal government would continue to enforce its laws against marijuana in California even if they conflict with state law.
- [8] Currently 15 states allow the use of marijuana for pain relief, nausea and loss of appetite by people with AIDS, cancer and other debilitating diseases. Those laws, however, are at odds with federal law. The federal government continues to () any decriminalization of the drug. And while the Obama administration has signaled some leeway* (う) it comes to medical marijuana, raids* on dispensaries* and growers by law enforcement agencies are still common — even in California, where the industry effectively began in 1996, with the passage of the landmark Proposition 215, which legalized medical marijuana.

- [9] Rules vary widely in the states (え) permit medical marijuana. Some states require sellers to prove nonprofit status — often as a collective or cooperative — and all states require that patients have a recommendation from a physician. But even those in favor of medical marijuana believe that the system is ripe for abuse or even unintentional lawbreaking.
- [10] Although party line positions defined the issue in Montana, with Republicans mostly lined up in favor of restriction or repeal, there is widespread agreement among legislators and residents (お) medical marijuana has become something very different than it was originally envisioned to be.
- [11] Sixty-two percent of voters approved the use of medical marijuana in a Montana referendum* in 2004. But the real explosion of growth came only in 2010, after the federal Department of Justice said in late 2009 (か) medical marijuana would not be a law enforcement priority. Since then, the numbers of patients have quadrupled* to more than 27,000 — in a state of only about 975,000 people — and millions of dollars have been invested in businesses that grow or supply the product.
- [12] With a growing number of Americans favoring legalization — a Gallup poll released in October 2010 found a record 46 percent approving of legalization — perhaps no ballot measure in the country was more closely watched than Proposition 19 in California.
- [13] The California ballot measure would have allowed people 21 years old or older to buy, possess, use or cultivate marijuana. It would have barred personal possession of more than one ounce as well as smoking the drug in public or around minors.
- [14] Some civil rights activists favored the legalization of the drug on the grounds that marijuana arrests are wildly disproportionate in their racial impact and adversely* affect minorities.
- [15] But the measure was strongly opposed by law enforcement, which said it would actually end up costing the state in increased public health and safety expenses.
- [16] As more and more states allow medical use of the drug, marijuana's supporters are pushing hard to burnish* the image of marijuana by franchising dispensaries and building brands; establishing consulting, lobbying and law firms; setting up trade shows and a seminar circuit; and constructing a range of other marijuana-related businesses.
- [17] In July 2010, the Department of Veterans* Affairs announced that it will formally allow patients treated at its hospitals and clinics to use medical marijuana in states (き) it is legal, a policy clarification that veterans had sought for several years.
- [18] The department directive resolves the conflict in veterans facilities between federal law, which outlaws marijuana, and the states that allow medicinal use of the drug, effectively deferring* to the states.

- [19] Marijuana is the only major drug (<) the federal government controls the only legal research supply and for which the government requires a special scientific review. The University of Mississippi has the nation's only federally approved marijuana plantation. If researchers wish to investigate marijuana, they must apply () the National Institute on Drug Abuse to use the Mississippi marijuana and must get approvals from a special Public Health Service panel, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Food and Drug Administration.

(Adapted from "Marijuana and medical marijuana", *The New York Times*, February 11, 2011)

<Notes> **surge**: to rush, flood, or increase suddenly **repeal**: to cancel
pretext: something under cover of which a true purpose is hidden **debilitation**
< debilitate: to weaken; to enervate; to make feeble **joust with**: to compete or argue with someone **Proposition**: a suggested change or addition to the law of a state of the US, which citizens vote on **ballot**: the act, process, or method of voting, especially in secret **leeway**: an allowable margin of freedom or variation **raid**: a surprise visit made to a place by the police to search for something illegal **dispensary**: a place where medicines are prepared and given out, especially in a hospital **referendum**: a direct popular vote on a proposed law or constitutional amendment **quadruple**: to increase and become four times as big or as high, or to make something increase in this way **adversely** < adverse: contrary to one's interests or welfare; harmful or unfavorable **burnish**: to work hard in order to improve something **veteran**: a person who has served in the armed forces **defer to**: to give in or yield to another's wish or opinion

1. (あ) ~ (く) に入る最も適切な語(句)を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。同じ語(句)を何度使用しても構いません。

A. where B. when C. what D. how
E. whose F. for which G. that

2. 第6段落の下線部の結果として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

A. 医療目的であっても、マリファナの使用は禁止されることになった。
B. 課税することで、マリファナの使用が制限されることになった。
C. 私用目的でのマリファナの所持・栽培が合法化されなかった。
D. 医療目的に限り、マリファナの使用が合法化された。
E. 条件付きではあるが、医療目的外であってもマリファナの所持・栽培が合法となった。

◇M1(625-6)

3. 第6段落の{ }に関して、「少量のマリファナ所持であれば、違反者は高速道路上でのスピード違反程度の罪で済むこととなった」という内容となるよう、以下の語(句)を並べ替えなさい。

{speeding / putting / as / with / caught / caught / on the freeway / on the same level / those / those / small amounts of the drug}

4. 第7段落の下線部の内容として最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- A. 住民投票事項19が可決されたら、カリフォルニア州は増税により14億ドルを調達することができ、貴重な法執行機関および刑務所の財源をまかなうことができる。
 - B. 法制化されたカリフォルニアでは、14億ドルの税収を得て、貴重な法執行を省き、また刑務所の維持運営費用も省くことができる。
 - C. 医療目的でのマリファナ使用が認められたら、税の引き上げによる大幅な歳入の増加を期待できる。また医療目的外でのマリファナ使用にかかわる法の執行、およびそれに付随する犯罪者の投獄・収監に必要な費用の削減も期待できる。
 - D. 住民投票事項19が可決されたら、カリフォルニアは増税や犯人検挙および刑務所運営に必要な資金の調達によって、14億ドルの歳入増を期待できる。
 - E. 私用マリファナの所持・栽培が合法化されたら、州政府・地方自治体は大幅な税収の増加を期待でき、またマリファナ関連の犯罪に対する法執行およびマリファナ犯罪者に対する投獄・監督にかかわる費用も節約できる。

5. 第8段落の()に入る最も適切な語(句)を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

A. pursue B. get over C. assess D. carry on E. oppose

6. 第9段落の下線部 *those* を文中の他の語(句)で言い換えるとき、最も適切なものを1つ選び記号で答えなさい。

A. rules B. dispensaries and growers
C. patients D. laws
E. legislators and residents

7. 第15段落の下線部 *it* が指すものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

A. law enforcement B. Proposition 19
C. medical use of the drug D. a Gallup poll
E. federal law

8. 第18段落の下線部 *the conflict in veterans facilities* とはどのようなことか。本文の内容に基づき日本語で説明しなさい。

9. 第19段落の()に入る最も適切な語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- A. at B. for C. with D. to E. on

10. 以下のA～Hについて、本文の内容と合致しているものを3つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- A. In Montana, medical marijuana use is not legally permitted.
- B. Some legislators are trying to invalidate medical marijuana laws, which they believe are promoting recreational use and crime.
- C. Any marijuana-related activities are prohibited under federal law except for its medical use.
- D. The possession and cultivation of limited amounts of marijuana for personal use by individuals age 21 or older is legal in California.
- E. California residents are allowed by Proposition 19 to smoke marijuana in the presence of minors.
- F. Police arrest white people for possessing marijuana at much lower rate than they arrest people such as Hispanics or African Americans.
- G. There was no consensus as to whether Proposition 19 had the potential to have positive financial effects on the state.
- H. Currently marijuana investigation is under rigorous controls of the federal government and is banned outside Mississippi.