

# 英 語

平成 25 年 度

## 入 学 試 験 問 題

受 験 番 号	
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### 1. 注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- (2) この問題冊子は 10 ページあります。  
試験中に、問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、手を挙げて、監督者に知らせなさい。
- (3) 解答用紙には、氏名、受験番号の記入欄および受験番号のマーク欄があります。それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
- (4) 問題冊子のどのページも切り離してはいけません。
- (5) 試験終了後、解答用紙はもちろん、問題冊子も持ち帰ってはいけません。

### 2. 解答上の注意

- (1) マークシート左下に記載している「注意事項」を読みなさい。
- (2) 問題は 

I
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 , 

II
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 , 

III
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 の 3 つから成ります。

I 問1～問5について、( )に入れるべき最も適切なものを①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

問1 We take it for ( ) that it is cold in winter.

- ① ever                      ② all                      ③ granted                      ④ granting

問2 We don't know how ( ) the new medicine will be in treating heart disease.

- ① effective                      ② efficient                      ③ affected                      ④ affective

問3 ( ) is often the case with him, he went abroad without the knowledge of his parents.

- ① Since                      ② So                      ③ As                      ④ For

問4 The children presented the volunteer with flowers ( ) gratitude for his deeds.

- ① out of                      ② owing to                      ③ because of                      ④ from

問5 The Japanese are a tirelessly ( ) nation.

- ① industries                      ② industrious  
③ industrial                      ④ industrialized

II 問6～問13について、次の英文の空所( 6 )～( 13 )に入れるべき最も適切なものをⒶ～Ⓓの中から1つずつ選びなさい。

I recently ( 6 ) a tour of cancer clinics in Tijuana. About twenty of us boarded a bus in Pasadena, California, and headed toward the Mexican border, ( 7 ) to pick up more people in San Diego. As I spoke to my fellow passengers, most of whom were women, I learned that they were well-educated professionals with financial resources. ( 8 ) by cancer, they were looking for alternative treatments that might save them.

Sally, a lawyer in her early fifties, was hoping to find a cure for her \*<sup>1</sup>uterine cancer. Despite surgery, the cancer had spread, and she was not expected to live. A thick file containing copies of her laboratory test results was stuffed into her purse.

John, 36, had melanoma, a cancer which began as a spot that changed colors. His doctor ( 9 ) at it and told him not to worry. Several months later another doctor noticed it, performed a \*<sup>2</sup>biopsy, and discovered that it was \*<sup>3</sup>malignant. The delay in treatment had given the cancer time ( 10 ). When I asked, "What brings you on this trip?" he answered simply, "Hope."

We saw eight clinics during our day in Tijuana, each one ( 11 ) alternative treatments based on \*<sup>4</sup>laetrile, shark cartilage, colonics, and diet. All of the clinics offered hope, the one thing that these people were not getting from their own doctors.

Our lives are based on hope. It is also the primary way in which we try to control death. We try to control the "when" of death with the hope for a cure. When we lose that, we hope to control how, where, and with whom we die. We hope that we won't lose control over our lives as we move into our last months or days. We hope that it won't hurt too much. We hope that our ( 12 ) ones will be able to get along without us. We hope that we won't be alone at the end.

Hope and fear grip everyone who struggles with a life-challenging illness. The two emotions are as inevitable as they are constant, right up to the moment of death. If we ( 13 ) away someone's hope, we will leave them with nothing but fear.

Notes : \*<sup>1</sup>uterine 子宮の

\*<sup>2</sup>biopsy 生体組織検査

\*<sup>3</sup>malignant 悪性の

\*<sup>4</sup>laetrile レアトリル(効果が証明されぬまま投与された制がん剤)

- |     |                       |                  |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------|
| 問 6 | (a) went              | (b) gave         |
|     | (c) took              | (d) recommended  |
| 問 7 | (a) were stopped      | (b) stopped      |
|     | (c) had stopped       | (d) stopping     |
| 問 8 | (a) Challenged        | (b) Challenging  |
|     | (c) Having challenged | (d) To challenge |
| 問 9 | (a) was looked        | (b) had looked   |
|     | (c) had been looked   | (d) has looked   |
| 問10 | (a) be spread         | (b) spreading    |
|     | (c) spread            | (d) to spread    |
| 問11 | (a) offering          | (b) offered      |
|     | (c) to offer          | (d) had offered  |
| 問12 | (a) love              | (b) loving       |
|     | (c) loved             | (d) lover        |
| 問13 | (a) take              | (b) will take    |
|     | (c) has been taken    | (d) are taken    |

## III

問 14～問 35 について、次の英文を読んで答えなさい。

By the time Ray Fearing was first informed of his rare \*<sup>1</sup>kidney disease back in 2000, the damage that had already been done was such that a transplant would eventually be his only option. “By then, they (the doctors) had noticed there was a lot of protein” leaking ( 14 ) his kidneys, said Fearing, 27 at the time. “I think I was at about 20 percent kidney function when they examined tissue, and it worsened to 13 percent within a year or two.” Fearing was diagnosed with focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, or FSGS, a disease that causes \*<sup>2</sup>scars on the kidney and ( to / it / filter / (16) waste / properly / unable / makes ) (17) in the blood. The illness is mostly found in young adults, and about 5,400 people are diagnosed with it each year.

After years of drug therapy to delay the symptoms of his disease, Fearing finally underwent a transplant last June with a kidney that was donated by his sister Cera, 21. Unfortunately for Fearing, the operation did not ( 18 ) as planned. A few days after the transplant, “I started to experience internal bleeding. And they were going to have to take it out,” he said. [A]

When rejection occurs, the donated kidney is usually discarded, which ( 19 ) about 9 percent of kidney transplants. But thanks to an experimental procedure, Fearing was given the option to donate the organ to another candidate. He took that option immediately.

The reuse of Fearing’s kidney is regarded by medical experts ( 20 ) the first successful removal and implantation of a kidney into a second recipient after it had failed in the first, which appears to disprove previous notions that an organ could only be transplanted once, experts say. The medical findings in Fearing’s case were published in the April 26 issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*. Fearing donated the organ to a ( 21 ) surgeon and father of five. “When they said there was a chance that I would be able to donate it to somebody else, really the other option didn’t seem to be acceptable,” he said. [B]

Dr. Lorenzo Gallon, the medical director of the kidney transplant program, said it wasn't easy to decide to reuse the kidney. One major concern was exactly how the kidney would react in a new host after sustaining damage during the time it was implanted in Fearing. "I was not comfortable when I made that decision. I was actually very nervous," Gallon said. "If the kidney in the second recipient did not ( 22 ), the patient might not be able to accept another kidney transplant in the future." Gallon said once the kidney was implanted in the second recipient, it began to repair itself, becoming fully functional within a few weeks.

One of the major challenges of retransplantation involved coming up with a "plan of attack" to address the limited length of the organ's <sup>\*3</sup>blood vessels <sup>(32)</sup> as a result of the kidney being removed twice, the transplant surgeon Dr. Joseph Leventhal said. "We knew that we were going to have to reconstruct the blood vessels," said Leventhal, who took part in the procedure. "We took advantage of the fact that from deceased donor organs, we obtain on a regular basis blood-type <sup>\*4</sup>compatible blood vessels that we can use for reconstruction, and we were able to use these blood vessels to reconstruct ones that had been removed ( 23 ) Mr. Fearing."

Dr. Niraj Desai, the director of the kidney transplant program, said the retransplantation of Fearing's kidney not only helped save a life but could mark a significant step toward better understanding the nature of FSGS. "Showing that this disease process can be reversed if the environment is correct is important," Desai said. "Not only were they able to help another patient by giving them a kidney that would have otherwise been discarded, but, also, it could be argued that if treatments are adequately done for patients who have FSGS, and you can make the correct environment in that patient, the damage that occurs is reversible." <sup>(33)</sup> [C]

Gallon said he hopes that with the success of the procedure, kidneys that would have otherwise been thought to be no longer any good to transplant

might become available for the more than 90,000 Americans awaiting a new kidney. "In this day and age, we cannot make a kidney. We cannot make a heart or a liver. We have to rely on a donor to save somebody else's life," Gallon said. "If it doesn't make a difference on a large scale, that's OK, but I think it's quite important to do this sort of approach so that we don't waste even one organ."

Though he was forced to go back on \*<sup>5</sup>dialysis because his body rejected the kidney, Fearing hopes another chance for a new kidney will come in time. For now, he said, he's content ( 24 ) the idea that his trial might one day lead to advancements in the treatment of his disease. "The one thing that makes me happy is that this is considered a breakthrough that they learned about my disease and kidneys in general from this experience," Fearing said. "Being a part of that lessens the difficulties that I went through because I now know that what I went through will mean something to so many other people."

[D]

Notes : \*<sup>1</sup>kidney 腎臓

\*<sup>2</sup>scar 疵痕 きずあと

\*<sup>3</sup>blood vessel 血管

\*<sup>4</sup>compatible 適合性のある

\*<sup>5</sup>dialysis 透析

問14 空所( 14 )に入れるのに最も適切な語を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

(a) on                      (b) from                      (c) for                      (d) with

問15 下線部(15)の it が示すものを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) the first biopsy of the kidney
- (b) the action of the kidney
- (c) protein in the kidney
- (d) Fearing's disease of the kidney

問16 下線部(16)と文法的に同じ使い方の or を含む文を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) His wife, or his better half, does all of the cooking.
- (b) He is wrong or I am.
- (c) Put your coat on, or you'll catch cold.
- (d) Rain or shine, I'll go.

問17 下線部(17)の語を並べかえて意味の通る文にする場合に、4番目に来る語を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) filter                      (b) unable                      (c) it                      (d) to

問18 空所( 18 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) back up                      (b) act out                      (c) turn out                      (d) line up

問19 空所( 19 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) falls back on                      (b) puts off
- (c) drops in on                      (d) takes place in

問20 空所( 20 )に入れるのに最も適切な語を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) with                      (b) for                      (c) as                      (d) on

問21 空所( 21 )に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) 67 year-old                      (b) 67-years-old
- (c) 67-years old                      (d) 67-year-old



問22 空所( 22 )に入れるのに最も適切な語を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) move                      (b) work                      (c) transplant                      (d) remove

問23 空所( 23 )に入れるのに最も適切な語を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) from                      (b) on                      (c) away                      (d) with

問24 空所( 24 )に入れるのに最も適切な語を(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) at                      (b) for                      (c) by                      (d) with

問25 本文中の[A]~[D]のいずれかに, 英文 He continued that he didn't want this to be wasted and it was just not an option to throw it out. を入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びなさい。

- (a) [A]  
(b) [B]  
(c) [C]  
(d) [D]

問26~問35について, 本文の内容に一致する最も適切なものを(a)~(d)の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

問26 In what condition was Fearing when he was first told of his illness?

- (a) He had so many choices to treat his condition.  
(b) He had no choice except a transplant.  
(c) He needed to begin drug therapy.  
(d) He was put on a list for a transplant.

問27 Who gave Fearing a kidney?

- (a) the staff coordinating organs
- (b) his younger sister
- (c) an unfamiliar person
- (d) his elder sister

問28 What percentage of Fearing's kidney function was lost in one or two years?

- (a) 27 %
- (b) 20 %
- (c) 13 %
- (d) 7 %

問29 What did Fearing decide to do after the rejection of his transplanted organ?

- (a) He decided to wait for his kidney's recovery.
- (b) He decided to have a second operation to repair his kidney.
- (c) He decided to donate his new kidney to another.
- (d) He decided to publish his case in a medical journal.

問30 Who was the last recipient of Fearing's kidney?

- (a) a young surgeon
- (b) a man who had five children
- (c) a medical expert who retired
- (d) his sister

問31 What was the most important point of Fearing's case?

- (a) One recipient could be alive.
- (b) It changed the idea that a transplanted organ was not acceptable for reuse.
- (c) It indicated that dialysis would not be an option after surgery.
- (d) FSGS was no longer a serious disease.

問32 What was Dr. Gallon's "plan of attack"?

- (a) to limit the length of the organ's blood vessels
- (b) to reconstruct blood vessels from deceased organ donors
- (c) to have more doctors take part in the procedure
- (d) to remove blood vessels from Mr. Fearing

問33 In this article, what does "the correct environment" mean?

- (a) retransplantation
- (b) a clean hospital
- (c) blood-type compatible blood vessels
- (d) a properly functioning body

問34 How did Fearing feel after his experience?

- (a) He felt disappointed to have to return to dialysis.
- (b) He felt satisfied to be able to have contributed to medical progress.
- (c) He felt disturbed that his disease would gradually get worse.
- (d) He felt delighted that the organ was not immediately discarded.

問35 If you give a title to this article, which is the most suitable?

- (a) The Third Chance for One Kidney
- (b) The Difficulties of a Transplant
- (c) A Marvelous Surgery on a Kidney
- (d) A Miracle of the Kidney