

平成26年度個別学力試験問題

英 語

(医 学 科)

解答時間 80分

配 点 100点

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. 受験番号及び氏名を解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
3. 解答は解答用紙の指定されたところに横書きで記入してください。
4. 試験時間中に問題冊子及び解答用紙の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁及び汚損等に気が付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
5. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってもかまいません。

1 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Early the next morning, my mom and Allen arrived to pick me up. When I saw the Subaru, I bolted from my father's house.

"They kidnapped me. They held me against my will. Bad things are happening there. Drive," I commanded.

My father had already relayed the story of what had occurred overnight. After I had said those terrible things and insisted that he leave, he went upstairs to a room where he could monitor me through thin walls without my knowing. He tried to stay awake but nodded off. As soon as he heard me trying to break free, he ran downstairs to find me barricaded in the bathroom. It had taken him over an hour to coax me out and onto the couch, where he sat with me until dawn. He had called my mother, and they agreed that I needed to be admitted to the hospital. But they remained adamant about one thing: I would not be placed in a psychiatric ward.

Allen drove me straight back to Dr. Bailey's office as I rested in the backseat, once again resigned to my fate.

"Her EEG was completely normal," Bailey protested, looking through my file. "MRI normal, exam normal, blood work normal. It's all normal."

"Well, she's not normal," my mom snapped as I sat there, quiet and polite with my hands folded in my lap. She and Allen had made a pact that they would not leave Dr. Bailey's office without getting me admitted to a hospital.

"Let me put this as delicately as possible," the doctor said. "She's drinking too much, and she's exhibiting the classic signs of alcohol withdrawal." The symptoms matched: anxiety, depression, fatigue, irritability, mood swings, nightmares, headache, insomnia, loss of appetite, nausea or vomiting, confusion, hallucinations, and seizures. "I know it's hard to hear about your own daughter. But, really, there's nothing more I can say. She just has to take the medication and knock off the partying," he said and winked conspiratorially at me.

"Alcohol withdrawal?" My mother brandished a piece of red-lined paper that she had prepared. "These are her symptoms: seizures, insomnia, paranoia, and it's all just getting worse. I haven't seen her drink in over a week. She needs to be hospitalized, now. Not tomorrow. Now."

He looked at me and back at her. He had no doubt he was right but knew better than to argue. "I'll make some calls and see what I can do. But I have to repeat: my feeling on this is that it's a reaction to excessive alcohol consumption."

He left the office for a brief moment, returning with news. "NYU has a twenty-four-hour

EEG monitoring floor. Would you be happy with that?"

"Yes," my mom said.

"They have a hospital bed ready this moment. I don't know how long it will be open, so I would advise you to go to NYU immediately."

"Great," she said, gathering her purse and folding her paper. "We'll go right away."

We entered through revolving doors into the busy, recently remodeled lobby of New York University Langone Medical Center. Nurses sprinted by in green scrubs, followed by nurses' assistants in purple scrubs; doctors in white lab coats chatted at the crossroads of the corridors; the patients, some with bandages, some on crutches, some in wheelchairs, some on gurneys, journeyed past, dead-eyed and unspeaking. There was no way I belonged *here*.

We found our way to Admitting, which was a group of chairs surrounding a small desk, where a woman dispatched patients to different floors across the gigantic hospital.

"I want coffee," I said.

My mother looked annoyed. "Really? Now? Fine. But be back right away." A part of my mom believed the old, responsible me was still in there somewhere, ⁽⁵⁾ and she simply trusted that I wouldn't escape. Luckily, this time she was right.

A small stand nearby sold coffee and baked goods. I calmly chose a cappuccino and a yogurt.

"What do you have on your mouth?" My mother asked when I returned. "And why are you smiling like that?"

The strange taste of foam, a mixture of saliva and steamed milk, on my upper lip.

White lab coats.

The hospital's cold floor.

"She's having a seizure!" My mom's voice echoed across the vast hallway as three doctors descended on my shaking body.

[注]

adamant : 譲らない	bandage : 包帯
barricade : バリケードを築く	bolt : 飛び出す
brandish : 振り回す	coax : なだめる
conspiratorially : 共謀(陰謀)しているように	couch : 長椅子, ソファー
crutches : 松葉づえ	dispatch : 送る
EEG(electroencephalogram) : 脳波図	foam : 泡
gurney : 台車付き担架	hallucination : 幻覚(症状)
insomnia : 不眠症	irritability : 興奮, (過剰な)反応
kidnap : 誘拐する	knock off : やめる
medication : 薬	
MRI(magnetic resonance imaging) : 磁気共鳴画像	
nausea : 吐き気	nod off : うとうとする
NYU : New York University (Langone Medical Center)	
pact : 約束	paranoia : 偏執病
psychiatric ward : 精神科病棟	purse : ハンドバッグ
relay : 伝える	revolving door : 回転ドア
saliva : 唾液	scrub : 手術着
seizure : ひきつけ発作	snap : 鋭い口調で言う
sprint : 急いで動く	stand : 売店
the Subaru : スバルの車	vomiting : 嘔吐
wheelchair : 車いす	withdrawal : 禁断症状

設 問

1. 下線部(1)で, 父親の行動を具体的に 180 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。(ただし, 句読点も字数に入れます。)
2. 下線部(2)を日本語に直しなさい。(“my fate” の内容が分かるように訳すこと。)
3. 下線部(3)の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部(4)を日本語に直しなさい。(“he was right” の内容が分かるように訳すこと。)
5. 下線部(5)を日本語に直しなさい。

2

次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

A forty-seven-year-old woman, the mother of twins, visits me because of abdominal pain that began two days ago. When examined, 【 (1) 】, This situation is unusual and potentially severe, not only because an obstructed intestine can burst, with catastrophic results, but also because the possible causes of obstruction include some very serious conditions.

We rush her to the hospital's emergency room. A CT scan confirms that the intestine is obstructed by a mass in the colon — this makes cancer all the more likely. She goes to surgery that same night. The surgeon's findings: intestinal obstruction due to a mass, which proves to be not cancer but — endometriosis. This benign condition occurs when tissue ordinarily lining the inner surface of the uterus becomes implanted elsewhere in the pelvis. Though the (will / must / major / surgery / patient / she / be / , / undergo) fine.

⁽²⁾ What was the doctor feeling, while all this was happening? My first emotion was concern for her — someone I liked was in danger. My second was worry that I had overlooked something in the past, and I reviewed her records to see if this were so (it seemed not). My third was also worry: would the system work properly (it was late Friday afternoon), would she 【 (3) 】 help me? My fourth emotion was fear: was this cancer, would she recover?

My fifth emotion was *happiness*, when I learned that she was all right. I gleefully told the story to some students of mine who happened to be at the nurses' station. I called my wife to share the news. I remain happy as I write these lines.

What (of emotions / as noteworthy / a crucial / that my / distinction / encodes / is / strikes / ⁽⁴⁾ sequence / me) between medicine and science. Medicine *wants* something. Specifically, medicine wants the patient to do well, to have a good outcome. Science, at least in principle, wants nothing and is indifferent to outcome. Galileo should not be happy or sad if the heavier 【 (5) 】, or vice versa; he cares about observing closely, and interpreting the facts. But the doctor wills something, wills good for others; and this goodwill, this benevolence, is our profession's deepest core and truest guide.

〔注〕

abdominal：腹部の

benevolence：慈善

benign：良性の

catastrophic：悲惨な，最悪の

colon：結腸

CT (computed tomography) scan：CT スキャン(コンピュータ断層撮影)

encode：暗号(記号)化する，圧縮する

endometriosis：子宮内膜症

gleefully：上機嫌で

implant：埋め込む

intestinal：腸の

large intestine：大腸

noteworthy：注目に値する

pelvis：骨盤

tissue：組織

uterus：子宮

設 問

1. 下の a～c の〔 〕内の語(句)を正しく並べ替え，本文中の【 (1) 】・【 (3) 】・【 (5) 】の適切な場所に入れなさい。(a, b, c の記号は書かず，並び替えた英文を書くこと。)
 - a. [lighter / falls / the / than / faster / ball / ball]
 - b. [to / an obstruction / large intestine / she / her / have / of / appears]
 - c. [care from / I / the doctors / get / appropriate / to / needed]
2. (2)・(4)の〔 〕内の下線部の語(句)を正しく並べ替えなさい。

- 3 次の英文の空欄(1)~(8)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び、必要に応じて適切な形にして、解答用紙に書き入れなさい。(同じ語を2度以上使わないこと。ただし、(7)及び(8)にはそれぞれ同じ語が入ります。)

Hospice refers to both a philosophy and an approach to caring for the terminally ill, and it often involves (1)ing pain and addressing the psychological and spiritual needs of the dying. Such care may (2) place in hospitals, nursing homes, and homes of individuals. In the fourteenth century, the Knights Hospitaller of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (a Christian military order) opened a hospicelike facility on the Greek island of Rhodes to care for the sick and dying. In 1842, widow and bereaved mother Jeanne Garnier helped to (3) the hospice of L'Association des Dames du Calvaire in Lyon, France.

One of the most important founders of the modern hospice was British nurse, physician, and writer Cicely Saunders, who (4) the mission of the hospice movement when she said, "We do not have to cure to heal." In 1967, she opened St. Christopher's Hospice in South London.

At about the same time that Saunders was promoting hospice care in the United States and England, along with the notion that dying did not have to be a painful and bleak experience, the Swiss-born psychiatrist Elisabeth Kübler-Ross was also (5)ing how hospitals and society responded to terminal illness. In her 1972 testimony to the U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, Kübler-Ross stated, "We live in a very particular death-(6)ing society. We isolate both the dying and the old, and it serves a purpose. They are reminders of our own mortality. We should not institutionalize people. We can give families more help with home care and visiting nurses, giving the families and the patients the spiritual, emotional, and financial help in order to facilitate the final care at home."

As for Saunders, she (7) at age 87 in the London hospice she founded. Before she (7), she wrote, "You (8) because you are you. You (8) to the last moment of your life, and we will do all we can, not only to help you die peacefully, but also to live until you die."

〔注〕

bereaved : (家族を)亡くした
bleak : 希望のない
facilitate : 手助けする, 促進する
hospice : ホスピス
hospicelike : ホスピスのような
institutionalize : 施設に収容する
mortality : 死の必然性
psychiatrist : 精神科医
Senate : 上院
terminally : 末期的に
testimony : 証言, 宣言

〔語群〕

define	deny	die	found
matter	reduce	study	take