

平成30年度金沢医科大学医学部入学試験問題

一般入学試験後期（英語）

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題を見てはいけません。
2. 解答用紙には解答マーク欄以外に受験者氏名などの記入欄があるので、監督員の指示に従って正しく記入、マークしてください。
3. 解答は設問ごとの指示に従いマークをしてください。複数選択の指示がある場合は、同一の解答欄に複数マークしてください。指示する解答数を超えてマークをしたり、マークをしない場合は0点となります。
4. 試験中、問題用紙の白紙、印刷不鮮明、頁の落丁・乱丁等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせてください。
5. 試験終了後、問題用紙は持ち帰らないでください。

記入上の注意

解答用紙はコンピューター処理するので次の注意を守ってください。

- ・記入は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用してください。
- ・消す時は、消しゴムで完全に消してください。
- ・用紙を破損したり、折り曲げたり、汚したり、消しえずを残したりしないでください。

<受験番号・受験番号マーク欄の記入例>

受験番号0158

受 験 番 号			
千の位	百の位	十の位	一の位
0	1	5	8
●	①	①	①
①	●	①	①
②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	●	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	●
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

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1 Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 - 7 about it. Answer all questions based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

For at least 50 years, the many health risks of smoking have been clear. Despite this, many people throughout the world are smokers. 1 a person starts smoking, the addictive* power of nicotine is strong. But why do young people start smoking? Some may want to look mature or "cool," to be accepted by friends, or to 2 against authority. Some smokers mistakenly believe that the habit helps them control their weight; others admit they simply enjoy the feeling that nicotine can provide. Because of the unhealthy side effects of smoking, people often look for (ア) alternatives, which explains the growing popularity of electronic cigarettes (e-cigs).

E-cigs are often designed to look like real cigarettes, but instead of tobacco, they contain a cartridge filled with an "e-liquid" that consists mainly of nicotine plus propylene glycol or vegetable glycerin*. When the device is used, a battery heats the liquid, turning (イ) it into a steam that can be breathed in. Often an LED light at the tip glows, imitating a lit cigarette. There's no cigarette smell, though, because no tobacco is burning.

Manufacturers claim that the steam from an e-cig is much safer than cigarette smoke. The nicotine content of e-liquids can be quite variable, and a variety of contaminants* including metals and trace levels of certain carcinogens* have been detected. And while some smokers say using e-cigs helped them quit cigarettes, health authorities worry that people who first get into the habit of using e-cigs might (ウ) "graduate" to smoking.

Another concern is that 3 companies claim they aren't marketing to children, some nicotine solutions contain flavors such as vanilla, chocolate, and even cotton candy, which could appeal to the very young. In April 2014, a *New York Times* article titled "Selling a Poison by the Barrel" 4 e-liquids as powerful neurotoxins*, which can be deadly when consumed or absorbed through the skin.

注*: addictive 依存性の; propylene glycol or vegetable glycerin プロピレングリコールや植物性グリセリン;
contaminants 不純物; carcinogens 発癌物質; neurotoxins 神経毒

1. For 1 - 4 in the passage, choose the most appropriate answer from each list.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | ① Due to | ② Definitely | ③ So that | ④ Once | ⑤ Apparently |
| 2 | ① disturb | ② discourage | ③ protect | ④ rebel | ⑤ trouble |
| 3 | ① although | ② if | ③ as if | ④ as though | ⑤ in spite of |
| 4 | ① characterizing | ② has been characterized | ③ characterized | | |
| | ④ has characterized | ⑤ was characterized | | | |

2. In the word (ア) alternatives, which syllable is most stressed? Choose ONE number.

- 5 (ア) alternatives al - ter - na - tives
① ② ③ ④

3. What does (イ) it refer to? Choose ONE answer from the list.

- 6 ① tobacco ② cartridge ③ propylene glycol or vegetable glycerin
④ device ⑤ battery ⑥ liquid

4. For (ウ) "graduate", choose ONE answer that is closest in meaning in context from the list.

- 7 (ウ) "graduate" ① leave school ② give up ③ advance
④ receive a degree ⑤ clash ⑥ quit

2 Read the passage below and answer the questions 8 - 14 about it. Answer all questions based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

In scientific texts, the authors will begin with the fundamentals of the discipline and build from there. The first few chapters should provide you with most of the background that you will need for all later chapters, so if you are going to spend more time on any one part, make it the beginning. 8 the beginning chapters are usually dull because background information is usually dull. It becomes a lot more exciting when the background you decided to skip shows up on a test, though, so don't leap ahead to the good stuff. Jumping into a difficult textbook midstream is like deciding you are going to become a doctor by practicing surgery on yourself. There are certain things you really need to know, and you are going to get hurt if you don't.

Some people view texts as bibles, to remain clean and untouched. < ① > Certainly your library does. < ② > That's because useful reading in scientific texts is done not only with the eyes, but also with a pen. < ③ > Mark up the book, underline, and take notes. < ④ > We cannot emphasize enough that this will improve your reading. < ⑤ > By doing this, you will not only know what is important to study when finals come around, but also where the good examples are that explain abstract principles. < ⑥ > Gravity, for example, is such a vague concept that when explained in abstract terms, it is easily misunderstood. But if you can think of gravity as a giant vacuum, sucking everything toward its center, then all of a sudden you have a concrete image of the effects of gravity, and it becomes easier to remember.

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In scientific texts, ideas are usually into one idea per paragraph. Identifying that idea and summarizing it in the margin next to the paragraph is a good idea. In that way, you construct an outline of the chapter while reading it. you need to memorize the important information from the chapter, you have an outline ready, and don't need to waste valuable time constructing one. If this sounds overwhelming, think of the hard work it will save at the end of the semester.

Most specialized texts have their own language, their own specific vocabulary. Do you need to know the precise meaning of every term? Hardly. <1> It doesn't hurt to look up words you don't know, especially words that appear over and over in a text. Technical terms have the effect of making you sleepy, feel lost and confused. They may discourage your <2> enthusiastic attitude in approaching the study material. Do not let them stop you from being a more effective reader.

1. For - in the passage, choose the most appropriate answer from each list.

<input type="text" value="8"/>	① Eventually,	② Similarly,	③ Gradually,	④ Hopefully,	⑤ Unfortunately,
<input type="text" value="9"/>	① breaking	② broken	③ dividing	④ to divide	⑤ separate
<input type="text" value="10"/>	① What	② Why	③ Which	④ When	⑤ How

2. Look at the brackets << ① >> - << ⑥ >>, which indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Choose a number from ①-⑥ that indicates where the sentence would best fit.

<< If you are going to use a text often, it is important that you get your own copy. >>

3. For <1> It doesn't hurt and <2> enthusiastic, choose ONE answer that is closest in meaning in context from each list.

<1> It doesn't hurt ① It rarely happens ② No one cares ③ It has no value
④ It is of some benefit ⑤ I wouldn't do it

<2> enthusiastic ① appealing ② shameful ③ eager ④ withdrawn ⑤ exciting

4. Choose ONE statement that is TRUE from the following list.

- ① The author thinks it is not a very good idea to skip the beginning of a book even if it may seem uninteresting.
② The most valuable books in school libraries are bibles and they should not be touched.
③ To explain abstract ideas, using examples or images to make them easier to understand is not very useful.
④ Identifying the main ideas while reading each chapter helps the writer to create an outline of the book.
⑤ Although technical terms are very difficult to learn, you will have little trouble memorizing them if you practice every day.

Read the passage below and answer the questions - about it. Answer all questions based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

Imagine that you find yourself in a group of six people, engaged in a test of visual perception. You are given a ridiculously simple task. You are supposed to match a particular line, shown on a large white card, to the one that is identical to it in length among three comparison lines projected onto a screen. In the first three rounds of this test, everything proceeds smoothly and easily. People say their matches aloud, in sequence, and everyone agrees. But on the fourth round, something odd happens. The five other people in the group announce their matches before you, and they all make an obvious error. It is now time for you to make your announcement. What will you do? If you are like most people, you think it is easy to predict your behavior in this task. You will say exactly what you think. You are independent-minded and so you will tell the truth. But if you are a human, and you really participated in the experiment, you might follow those who preceded you, and say what they say, thus ignoring the evidence of your own senses.

In the 1950s, Solomon Asch, a brilliant social psychologist, conducted a series of experiments in just this manner. When asked to decide on their own, without seeing judgments from others, people almost never made a mistake, since the test was easy. But when everyone else gave an incorrect answer, people made mistakes more than one-third of the time. Indeed, in a series of twelve questions, nearly three-quarters of people went along with the group at least once, not following the evidence of their own senses. Notice that in Asch's experiments, people were responding to the decisions of strangers, whom they would probably never see again. They had no particular reason to want those strangers to like them.

Asch's findings seem to capture something universal about humanity. His conformity* experiments have been reproduced and extended in more than 130 experiments from seventeen countries, including Zaire, Germany, Japan, Norway, and Kuwait. The overall pattern of errors, with people agreeing within the group between 20 and 40 percent of the time, does not show huge differences across nations. And though 20 to 40 percent of the time might not seem large, remember that this task was very simple. It is almost as if people can be prompted into identifying a picture of a dog as a cat as long as other people before them have done so.

Why, exactly, do people sometimes ignore the evidence of their own senses? We have already mentioned the two answers. The first involves the information conveyed by people's answers; the second involves peer pressure and the

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desire not to face the disapproval of the group. In Asch's own studies, several of the people who decided to agree with other group members said, in private interviews, that their initial perceptions must have been wrong. If everyone in the room accepts a certain proposition, or sees things in a certain way, another person might conclude that they are probably right. Remarkably, recent brain-imaging work has suggested that when people conform in Asch-like settings, they actually see the situation as everyone else does.

On the other hand, social scientists generally find less agreement among group members, in the same basic circumstances as Asch's experiments, when people are asked to give answers privately and without telling their name. They become more likely to go along with the group when they know that other people will see what they have to say. Sometimes people will follow the group even when they think, or know, that everyone else has made a mistake. Groups in complete agreement are able to provide the strongest prompts, even when the question is an easy one, and people ought to know that everyone else is wrong.

注* : conformity 同調

1. For the questions [15] - [19], choose the most appropriate answer from each list.

[15] In the line-matching test explained in the passage, what might the last member of the group do?

- ① Choose the longest line.
- ② Do the test three times.
- ③ Leave the room.
- ④ Say what she was told to say.
- ⑤ Agree with the group.

[16] In his experiments, why did Asch use groups composed of strangers?

- ① Because he wanted the group members to make judgements by asking others.
- ② Because he tried to make the test easier for all group members.
- ③ Because all the group members were supposed to make the same mistakes as others.
- ④ Because he thought that members knowing each other could influence their decisions.
- ⑤ Because he wanted to do the test in the same way in different countries.

[17] In Asch's own studies, what reason did people give for deciding to agree with other people rather than answer truthfully?

- ① They did not want to ignore their own senses.
- ② They hoped to put pressure on their peers.
- ③ They did not want to lie in front of their group.
- ④ They wanted the group members to see things differently.
- ⑤ They believed their first thoughts were wrong.

[18] What happens when people are allowed to give their answers privately and without telling their name?

- ① They are less likely to follow the group.
- ② They refuse to answer the questions.
- ③ They answer the easy questions first.
- ④ They will go along with other members.
- ⑤ They find that the experiment is wrong.

[19] Which one of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- ① International Differences in Perception
- ② Doing What Others Do
- ③ Psychology and Medicine
- ④ How to Work with Difficult People
- ⑤ Are Simple Pattern Recognition Tests Easy?

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4 Read the passage below and answer the questions [20] - [44] about it. Answer all questions based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

Healthcare costs and the shortage of qualified health professionals to deliver effective health promotion programs strengthen the importance of empowering individuals and families to [20] responsibility for their health and well-being. Internet and mobile device technology offer some effective, lower-cost options for delivering health information and self-care treatments to large segments of the population. Internet technology is now an essential part of everyday life. Millions of people today are seeking health information and finding self-help groups of people who want to learn from each other. Internet virtual communities fulfill the need for connection, information, and support. The <1> potential of the Internet as a platform for self-empowerment through development of feelings of competence and control is beginning to be realized. Extensive (ア) [_____] topic. The information can be accessed at any time in almost any geographic location. This has important consequences for persons living in rural or inaccessible areas, who are homebound, and who work. This is because the quality of health information available is highly variable, indicating that patients need to learn to evaluate the information.

The Internet is still inaccessible to many [21] do not have adequate financial resources or lack computer or health literacy skills. The "digital divide" refers to the gap in computer and Internet access between groups based on income, age, and education. Emerging issues that will have to be [22] by this technology include the possibility of reduced involvement in face-to-face interactions with family members and friends, as well as weakening attachments to one's local environment with greater access to <2> remote people and places. Privacy and confidentiality* of information remains a major challenge as well.

A layperson* usually leads self-help groups that meet online. These virtual electronic networks enable persons with similar health interests to converse and pose questions, provide mutual information and support, and minimize feelings of isolation. Healthcare professionals should share knowledge of effective programs and Internet sites that will strengthen (イ) their patients' role in their self-care.

Advantages of online self-help groups have been identified in previous research. These groups are convenient to access, and there is increased access of diverse members, including people in rural or remote areas. They provide access to peers with similar interests and issues, and the fear or embarrassment of speaking publicly is removed. In addition, lasting relationships may be formed. Disadvantages include misunderstandings that may result from text-based relationships, few controls to prevent wrong information, and [23] of rules and guidelines. There are also ethical* issues related to identity, deception*, privacy, and confidentiality.

Mass education available through advanced technology is changing the way the public [24] health information and relates to health professionals. Young persons perceive the Internet as a primary source of information, not an addition to traditional informational modes. Healthcare professionals should work to ensure that the information revolution is used to empower individuals and communities and is accessible to those who do not currently benefit because of poverty or social, environmental, and cultural conditions. In addition, healthcare professionals should monitor the content and quality of the sites they recommend. Last, formal evaluation of participants' health outcomes and satisfaction with information must be conducted. Formal evaluations will provide evidence of the effectiveness of this application to health promotion. Virtual communities may empower patients; [25], the evidence is not yet sufficient.

Mobile technology also is gaining (ウ) recognition as a platform for delivering personal health and disease management information. This technology is available 24 hours a day and is taken almost everywhere. Wellness Diary, a personal application for wellness management, was introduced in 2010 to support self-observation and feedback. Health-related behavior, such as weight, physical activity, and (エ) alcohol consumption, is recorded, and feedback is automatically provided in graphic form. While (オ) [_____], shortcomings have been identified. These include the need to make it more engaging and motivating. However, the simplicity and mobility of this type of application is rapidly increasing, as design factors are being <3> modified to support behavior change.

注*: confidentiality 秘密性; layperson = a person without expert or professional knowledge; ethical 倫理的な; deception = the act of deceiving

1. For [20] - [25] in the passage, choose the most appropriate answer from each list.

20	① give	② reserve	③ avoid	④ take	⑤ account
21	① people	② of them	③ of which	④ of those	⑤ who
22	① addressed	② drawn	③ carried	④ allied	⑤ suspended
23	① absence	② minus	③ argument	④ question	⑤ treatment
24	① obtain	② obtains	③ is obtained	④ are obtained	⑤ obtaining
25	① in contrast	② thus	③ in short	④ however	⑤ furthermore

2. For <1> potential, <2> remote, and <3> modified, choose ONE answer that is closest in meaning in context from each list.

26	<1> <u>potential</u>	① speed	② reality	③ prospects	④ success	⑤ luxuries
27	<2> <u>remote</u>	① strange	② abandoned	③ abused	④ removed	⑤ distant
28	<3> <u>modified</u>	① divided	② altered	③ shared	④ explored	⑤ approved

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3. For (ア) [_____], arrange the phrases ①-⑤ to complete the sentence in the correct way.

Extensive (ア) [29] [30] [31] [32] [33] topic.

- ① traditionally was ② on almost any ③ not available ④ information that ⑤ is now accessible

4. What does (イ) their refer to? Choose ONE answer from the list.

- 34 ① groups ② networks ③ persons ④ interests ⑤ questions
 ⑥ information and support ⑦ feelings ⑧ professionals ⑨ programs

5. In the word (ウ) recognition and (エ) alcohol, which syllable is most stressed? Choose ONE number.

- 35 (ウ) recognition rec - og - ni - tion
 ① ② ③ ④

- 36 (エ) alcohol al - co - hol
 ① ② ③

6. For (オ) [_____], arrange the phrases ①-⑤ to complete the sentence in the correct way.

While (オ) [37] [38] [39] [40] [41], shortcomings have been identified.

- ① easy to use ② users have found ③ wellness management ④ and helpful in ⑤ it

7. For the questions [42] - [44], choose the most appropriate answer from each list.

42 How is Internet technology currently being used for health and well-being?

- ① It is reducing the effectiveness of health promotion programs.
② It is providing health information to many people in various locations at low cost.
③ It is helping people develop competence and removing control over their health.
④ It is publishing information on topics such as income, age, and education.
⑤ It is promoting healthy lifestyles for people who are unemployed.

43 What is the main purpose of online self help groups?

- ① People give out information to healthcare professionals.
② Members provide support and information to one another.
③ Healthcare professionals share knowledge of effective programs.
④ Diverse members can easily access underdeveloped places.
⑤ Members use them to create issues related to identity.

44 What is one way healthcare professionals should be involved with health information on the Internet?

- ① They should make sure young people see the Internet as a major source of information.
② They should prevent the information revolution from happening too quickly.
③ They should give healthcare to people living in poor social conditions at their hospitals.
④ They should regularly check the quality of the Internet sites they recommend.
⑤ They should evaluate the effectiveness of mobile technology for the elderly.