

令和3年度 入学試験問題

医学部 (Ⅱ期)

英語

数学・国語 (選択科目)

注意事項

1. 試験時間 令和3年3月6日, 午前9時30分から11時50分まで
2. 配付した試験問題(冊子), 解答用紙の種類はつぎのとおりです。
 - (1) 試験問題(冊子, 左折り)(表紙・下書き用紙付)
 - 英語
 - 数学(その1, その2)
 - 国語(その1, その2)
 - (2) 解答用紙
 - 英語 1枚(上端黄色)(右肩落し)
 - 数学(その1) 1枚(上端茶色)(右肩落し)
 - ” (その2) 1枚(上端茶色)(左肩落し)
 - 国語(その1) 1枚(上端紫色)(右肩落し)
 - ” (その2) 1枚(上端紫色)(左肩落し)

数学, 国語は選択した1科目(受験票に表示されている)が配布されています。
3. 下書きが下書き用紙で足りなかったときは, 試験問題(冊子)の余白を使用して下さい。
4. 試験開始2時間以降は退場を許可します。但し, 試験終了10分前からの退場は許可しません。
5. 受験中にやむなく途中退室(手洗い等)を望むものは挙手し, 監督者の指示に従って下さい。
6. 休憩のための途中退室は認めません。
7. 退場の際は, この試験問題(冊子)を一番上のにせ, 挙手し, 監督者の許可を得てから, 試験問題(冊子), 受験票, 下書き用紙および所持品を携行の上, 退場して下さい。
8. 試験終了のチャイムが鳴ったら, 直ちに筆記をやめ, おもてのまま上から解答用紙(英語, 数学(その1), 数学(その2), または, 国語(その1), 国語(その2), 計3枚), 試験問題(冊子)の順にそろえて確認して下さい。確認が終っても, 指示があるまでは席を立たないで下さい。
9. 試験問題(冊子)はお持ち帰り下さい。
10. 監督者退場後, 試験場で昼食をとることは差支えありません。ゴミ入れは場外に設置してあります。
11. 試験会場内では, 昼食以外は, 常にマスクを着用して下さい。
12. 休憩時間や昼食時等における他者との接触, 会話を原則禁止します。
13. 午後の集合は1時です。

英 語

1 次の各文の()の中に入れるのに最も適切な表現を1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. The textbook on biology is comprehensible and, () is more, it is highly readable.
A. what B. that C. which D. as
2. As for the keynote speaker, Prof. Kuroda has been () in as your replacement.
A. planed B. penciled C. substituted D. participated
3. Most Japanese people look relatively young () their age, don't they?
A. against B. at C. on D. for
4. Child () I was, I could swim as fast as my brother, who was then a college student.
A. as B. since C. even though D. when
5. A three-day ceasefire () the two countries to reach an agreement.
A. made B. saw C. stopped D. allowed
6. It is reported that the thief was seen () the attic by the servant.
A. enter B. be entered C. to enter D. being entered
7. Mr. Woo is a dancer who has never been as well-known in Japan, or () that matter as well-respected, as he has been in the UK.
A. in B. for C. as D. with
8. It doesn't necessarily () that you're going to live a happy life even if you're highly intelligent.
A. make B. prove C. follow D. claim
9. () you have to do is sign in to the campus network with your ID and password.
A. Only B. That C. All D. Anything
10. I'm afraid it will be dark by the time I () home this evening.
A. will be getting B. have got C. will get D. get

11. Even these old boots might come () handy when you go fishing in the rainy season.
A. with B. at C. to D. in
12. Such outdated background information is () little value to the intelligence agencies.
A. of B. by C. for D. on
13. It is not always easy to () a balance between work and life.
A. pull B. seize C. strike D. take
14. Fame and fortune (), Sir Colin never congratulated himself.
A. notwithstanding B. however
C. although D. despite
15. The final movement of the sonata is () to play on the violin.
A. interesting B. beautiful C. melancholic D. difficult

2 疫学に関する下記の英文を読み、質問に答えなさい。

[1] On 28 February 2003, the French Hospital of Hanoi, Vietnam, a private hospital of fewer than 60 beds, consulted the Hanoi office of the World Health Organization (WHO). A business traveller from Hong Kong had been hospitalized on 26 February for respiratory* symptoms resembling influenza that had started three days before. The WHO medical officer, Dr Carlo Urbani, an infectious disease epidemiologist* and a previous member of Médecins Sans Frontières*, answered the call. Within days, in the course of (ア) three more people fell ill with the same symptoms, he recognized the aggressiveness and the highly contagious* nature of the disease. It looked like influenza but it wasn't. Early in March the first patient died, while similar cases started to show up in Hong Kong and elsewhere. Dr Urbani courageously persisted working in (イ) he knew to be a highly hazardous environment. After launching a worldwide alert via the WHO surveillance network, he fell ill while travelling to Bangkok and died on 29 March. A run of new cases, some fatal, was now occurring not only among the staff of the French Hospital, (ウ) in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, mainland China, and Canada. Public health services were confronted with two related tasks: to build an emergency worldwide net of containment, while investigating the ways in which the contagion spread in order to pinpoint its origin and (エ) discover how the responsible agent, most probably a micro-organism, was propagated*. It took four months to identify the culprit of the new disease as a virus of the corona-virus family that had jumped to infect humans from wild small animals handled and consumed as food in the Guangdong province* of China. By July 2003, the worldwide propagation of the virus, occurring essentially via infected air travellers, was blocked. The outbreak of the new disease, labelled SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), stopped at some 8,000 cases and 800 deaths. The toll would have been much heavier were it not for a remarkable international collaboration to control the spread of the virus through isolation of cases and control of wildlife markets. Epidemiology was at the heart of this effort, combining investigations in the populations hit by SARS (オ) laboratory studies that provided the knowledge required for the disease-control interventions.

[2] Epidemiology owes its name (カ) 'epidemic', derived from the Greek *epi* (on) and *demos* (population). Epidemics like SARS that strike as unusual appearances of a disease in a population require immediate investigation, but essentially the same investigative approach applies to diseases in general, whether unusual in type or frequency or present all the time in a population in an 'endemic*' form. In fact, the same methods are used to study normal physiological* events such as reproduction and pregnancy, and physical and

mental growth, in populations. Put concisely, *epidemiology is the study of health and disease in populations.*

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[出典：Rodolfo Saracci (2010) *Epidemiology: A Very Short Introduction*]

Notes

respiratory 呼吸器官の

epidemiologist 疫学者

Médecins Sans Frontières 国境なき医師団(1971年に設立された医療活動などを行う国際NGO)

contagious 接触伝染性の

propagate 伝播させる

Guangdong province 広東省

endemic (病気や問題などが特定の地域や集団に)特有の

physiological 生理的な

1. 本文中の(ア)～(カ)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ1～4の中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) 1. what 2. that 3. which 4. when

(イ) 1. that 2. which 3. what 4. where

(ウ) 1. as 2. but 3. resulting 4. further

(エ) 1. therefore 2. so 3. thus 4. to

(オ) 1. in 2. with 3. against 4. at

(カ) 1. for 2. to 3. with 4. about

2. 下線部(1)～(3)の語の本文中の意味と最も近い意味を持つものを1～4の語の中から1つずつ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(1) run

1. race 2. series 3. journey 4. dash

(2) culprit

1. effect 2. accomplice 3. symptom 4. cause

(3) heart

1. center 2. mind 3. chest 4. courage

3. [2]の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

3 許諾不可の為、未掲載