



# 医学部予備校アイメディカ 正月特訓・直前合宿

## 正月特訓

医学部予備校アイメディカでは入試直前対策、年末年始スペシャルとして12月31日～1月1日、2日の3日間、2018年度入試医学部合格を目指すみなさまを対象に正月特訓をいたします。集団と個別を組み合わせることで最高の効率、パフォーマンスを狙います。

**日程** 12月31日、1月1日、2日(3日間連続で通学していただきます)

**時間** A.9:30～16:30 B.13:00～21:00 C.9:30～21:00  
※いずれか1つお選びください。応相談。

**教科** 数学・化学・英語・生物・物理  
※その他教科も対応可。ご相談ください。

**場所** 医学部受験予備校アイメディカ 渋谷本校舎

**メイン講師** 数学科主任：金田講師 英語科・直前対策：佐野祐子講師、他

## 直前合宿

12月20日～12月26日のおよそ一週間、2018年度入試で医学部合格を目指す受験生を対象に『めざせ完全合格！直前合宿』を開講します！計画的な勉強、仕上げは合格への重要な要素です。集団と個別を組み合わせることで効率を高め、直前期の学力アップを狙います。今のうちから強化したい科目や項目をぜひご相談ください。詳細についてはお問い合わせください。



## 申し込み・詳細について

電話、メールにてお気軽にお問い合わせください。



医学部受験予備校アイメディカ

〒150-0002  
東京都渋谷区渋谷 3-7-1  
高山ランド第12ビル 7階  
TEL:03-6661-8324  
FAX:03-6661-8426  
MAIL:aimedica@gmail.com



# 医学部予備校アイメディカ 大学別直前対策（個別授業）

## 大学別直前対策

入試本番まで残りわずかとなりました。

大学受験の中でも最難関の医学部を目指すみなさんにとって、限られた時間の中で合格を勝ち取るために、志望校の出題傾向をしっかりと把握し、その対策を効率よく行うことが必要不可欠です。

<大学別直前対策>では、各教科1回（120分）の授業で受験校の出題傾向や最新の入試問題の演習と攻略法、受験までの勉強法などをプロ講師がマンツーマンで指導・解説します。

## 対象大学

国立・公立・私立大学の医学部 ※他学部をご希望の場合はご相談ください。

## 対象教科

英語・数学・物理・化学・生物・現代文・古文・漢文・日本史・世界史・倫理・政治経済・地理

※各科目1回のみのお受講となります。追加をご希望の場合はご相談ください。

※対象となる大学は、1大学とさせていただきます。複数の大学を希望される場合はご相談ください。

## 授業内容

1対1の個別授業で受験大学の出題傾向を解説し、本人の学力に合わせた攻略法や過去問・類題などを使った演習と対策授業を実施します。各教科1回120分です。また集団での直前講習も行っております。

## 授業日程

受講可能な日程をお伺いした上で、調整させていただきます。

※授業設定に数日いただく場合がございます。予めご了承ください。

## 実施期間

10月下旬～受験終了まで

## 申し込み・詳細について

電話、メールにてお気軽にお問い合わせください。



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〒150-0002

東京都渋谷区渋谷 3-7-1 高山ランド第12ビル 7階

TEL:03-6661-8324 FAX:03-6661-8426

Mail:aimedia@gmail.com

受験番号					氏名	
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2017 年度

# 英 語

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は 15 頁ある。試験開始後、頁の落丁・乱丁及び印刷不鮮明、また解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがって解答用紙の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークせよ。

### ① 受験番号欄

受験番号を 4 ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する 4 ケタをマークせよ。(例) 受験番号 0025 番 → 

0	0	2	5
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 と記入。

### ② 氏名欄 氏名・フリガナを記入せよ。

4. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄に HB 鉛筆で正確にマークせよ。

例えば 

30
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 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号 30 の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークせよ。薄いもの、不完全なものは解答したことはない。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄									
30	①	②	③	●	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

6. 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消すこと。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり、のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことにならない。
7. 問題冊子の余白等は、適宜利用してよいが、どの頁も切り離してはならない。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

第1問 次の 1 ~ 5 の各群の単語①~⑤のうちから、最も強いアクセント(第一強勢)の位置が、他の4つの場合と異なるものを1つずつ選びなさい。

1

- |           |            |          |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| ① ca-reer | ② gui-tar  | ③ is-sue |
| ④ pa-rade | ⑤ rou-tine |          |

2

- |               |             |             |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① In-ter-net  | ② man-ag-er | ③ pen-al-ty |
| ④ phy-si-cian | ⑤ rev-e-nue |             |

3

- |              |                |              |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| ① ben-e-fit  | ② del-i-cate   | ③ em-pha-sis |
| ④ mar-a-thon | ⑤ per-cent-age |              |

4

- |                 |               |              |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| ① con-se-quence | ② ex-pen-sive | ③ in-fa-mous |
| ④ jour-nal-ist  | ⑤ rec-og-nize |              |

5

- |                   |                 |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① ar-tic-u-late   | ② ex-per-i-ment | ③ mo-not-o-nous |
| ④ per-se-ver-ance | ⑤ ri-dic-u-lous |                 |

第2問 次のa～eの各英文の空欄  ～  に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①～⑤のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. I  a very interesting conversation with Barbara when my brother interrupted me.

- ① had                      ② have had                      ③ was having  
④ would have              ⑤ would be having

b. John is a good lawyer and has a lot of .

- ① consumers              ② guests                      ③ patients  
④ clients                      ⑤ customers

c. So you're back again at last. We  you for such a long time.

- ① aren't seeing              ② didn't see                      ③ haven't seen  
④ have to see                      ⑤ will not see

d. Greg should have been driving more carefully, for then he  his third ticket this year.

- ① would be getting                      ② would get  
③ would not get                      ④ would have gotten  
⑤ would not have gotten

e. It  have been Saburo you saw at the party. He has been in America since January.

- ① couldn't                      ② mightn't                      ③ mustn't  
④ shouldn't                      ⑤ won't



第4問 次の英文を読み、下記の問いに答えなさい。

注：Mass：ミサ，聖祭 / cadavers：(解剖用の)死体

gross anatomy：肉眼的解剖学 / autopsies：検死 / radius：半径

cremate：火葬にする / a game changer：覚醒させる出来事・物事

Nancy Linn attended a memorial service for her husband, Arnold, last week. It was organized by people who never met him or knew his name and yet were connected to him in the most intimate way.

For months, medical and nursing students at Georgetown University had explored his body and those of 64 other donors in the anatomy lab. They searched for nerves, touched muscles, laid bare major organs. They learned about disease and about .

Now classes were over and the school was holding its yearly anatomical donor Mass, to say thank you. In a classroom auditorium, about 135 family members watched as a procession of 160 white-coated students walked down the aisles on . Each placed a glass-held candle on stage with a gentle clink, creating a seemingly endless chain of light.

Linn's eyes reddened as she listened to the readings, hymns and remarks by students, a priest and the dean for medical education. The donors, they said, were the students' first patients, and students were .

"They knew nothing about us, and yet they dedicated their final act on this Earth to share their most intimate possession with us in the hope that ,

" said Mark Norton, 27, class president of the first-year medical students.

As the Mass drew to a close, the Rev. Salvador Jordan asked family members to step forward. Leaning on her cane, Linn, 75, joined about 20 other people in the front of the room. Three students presented them each .

Her decision to donate her husband's body had not been difficult—the

couple had agreed to be organ donors. But seeing and hearing from the medical students was comforting. “I feel so much more at ease...,” she said. “I think Arnold would be very [ へ ].”

Each year, 19,000 medical students in the United States dissect cadavers as [ 26 ]. It is one of the most sensitive rites of becoming a doctor because it is often the students’ first [ 卜 ] with death.

Many medical schools hold some type of memorial service at the end of the school year [ 27 ]. At the George Washington University medical school, family members spoke, and students sang and performed original dance. The service ended with a reading of the donors’ first names and a release of butterflies.

“Gross anatomy is a very challenging course in many ways,” said Christina Puchalski, director of the university’s Institute for Spirituality and Health and one of the speakers. On the science side, students must memorize the location and function of hundreds of anatomical structures. But they also need to acknowledge their emotions.

A challenge in medical education, she said, is to help students achieve competence without losing compassion. “Gross anatomy is the first place where students start to experience that tension,” she said.

At Georgetown, the formal Mass has been in [ 子 ] for at least 25 years but has grown so large that it is now held in a classroom auditorium instead of [ 28 ]. The Mass is the finale to a year that began in late fall.

Medical schools don’t pay for body donations. Georgetown’s medical school gets about 225 requests a year from people who want to donate. Some restrictions apply — no autopsies, no major surgeries, no bodies weighing more than 200 pounds. Also [ じ ] are those outside a 50-mile radius from Georgetown, unless [ 29 ]. Bodies are typically used 18 to 24 months after donation.

All remains are cremated. About half the families request the ashes. If the

families choose, they can receive the ashes of their loved ones [ 30 ]. The others are buried at Mount Olive Cemetery in Northeast Washington in a section reserved for Georgetown's anatomical donors.

Donors include blue-collar workers and "people of note," said Mark Zavoyna, operations manager for the donor program. Some people choose to donate because their disease was cured and they want [ 31 ]. "They know this is a game changer for students," he said.

Arnold Linn was a carpenter. He was 76 when he died of pancreatic cancer in 2009. "It's just such a waste [ 32 ]," she told several medical students at a reception after the Mass. The family had asked the hospice about body donations. From the list they received, Georgetown was the first place they called.

Impressed by Georgetown's respect for donors and their families, she told the students that she and her youngest son David, 40, had also turned in paperwork that day to become donors. "Hopefully, we're not over here too soon," she said.

After the service, Linn and David drove to the cemetery to see [ 33 ]. Section 79 is at the back of the sprawling cemetery, near a wooden fence. An upright granite slab sits in the middle of a grassy patch. In capital letters, it reads: "In Memoriam Those who gave of themselves that others might benefit."

It wasn't the big ornate tombstone that Linn had imagined. But it was very nice, just the same. She stood for several minutes, looking at the spot, between two big pine trees <sup>水</sup> by the back fence. She wanted to remember the landmarks so [ 34 ], after Georgetown buries her husband's ashes in June.

(*The Japan News*, November 22, 2014, 一部改変)

A. 上の英文の 

21
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34
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 に入る最も適切な語句を下の①から⑱の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① after the donor Mass
- ② before they are admitted to university
- ③ complexities of the human body
- ④ the donors' final caretakers
- ⑤ either side of them
- ⑥ the family can pay for transportation
- ⑦ in addition to the reported conditions
- ⑧ the medical school's small chapel
- ⑨ part of their introduction to medicine
- ⑩ she could find her way back
- ⑪ that controls the primary muscle used in breathing
- ⑫ students don't know the names of their donors
- ⑬ they point out that a daily visit is necessary
- ⑭ to give back to medical science
- ⑮ to honor donors
- ⑯ to put him in the ground
- ⑰ we could learn from them
- ⑱ where the ashes would be buried
- ⑲ with a creamy white rose

B. 本文中の下線部イ～ホの語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

イ

- ① costly
- ② difficult
- ③ remarkable
- ④ useful

ロ

- ① absorb
- ② accept
- ③ adapt
- ④ analyze

ハ

- ① sanity
- ② sensibility
- ③ sensitivity
- ④ sympathy

ニ

- ① important people
- ② intellectuals
- ③ literary people
- ④ musicians

ホ

- ① considering
- ② nevertheless
- ③ on the whole
- ④ without exception

C. 上の英文の[ へ ]~[ リ ]に入る, 最も適当な語を, それぞれ下の①~④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

[ へ ]

① embarrassed

② embarrassing

③ pleased

④ pleasing

[ ト ]

① contract

② departure

③ encounter

④ reference

[ チ ]

① form

② place

③ scene

④ view

[ リ ]

① failed

② excluded

③ neglected

④ resigned

D. 上の英文の内容と合っていると思われる文章を a ~ c の①~④からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

a. 

44
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- ① Georgetown University annually organizes an anatomical donor Mass during the first quarter.
- ② Georgetown University is not the only university that holds an anatomical donor Mass every year.
- ③ Georgetown University's anatomical donor Mass used to be held on a much larger scale.
- ④ This formal mass has been going on for about half a century at Georgetown.

b. 

45
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- ① Nancy Linn, age 75, has trouble walking.
- ② Nancy Linn is an organ donor, but her husband, Arnold, was not.
- ③ Neither Nancy nor her son David signed up to become donors.
- ④ Once she had registered as a donor, Nancy Linn hoped to join her husband in the near future.

c. 

46
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- ① Those who live within a 50-mile radius are not allowed to donate their bodies.
- ② All remains are burnt and then buried in a section at Mount Olive Cemetery reserved for Georgetown's donors.
- ③ Since Nancy Linn was so impressed by Georgetown University's donor program, she made some monetary contributions to the university.
- ④ Nancy wanted to remember the site of her husband's grave in order to come back to it in the future.

**第5問** 次の文章の内容と合っていると思われるものを、下に示した①～④の中から6つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問いませんが、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。 

47	～	52
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注：North Sea：北海

Edinburgh：エディンバラ、スコットランド南東部の都市

the Little Ice Age：小氷期 / the Enlightenment：(18世紀の)啓蒙運動

the Industrial Revolution：産業革命

In late August 1589, a dozen of the best ships in the Danish fleet set across a stormy North Sea to carry a 14-year-old princess bride to her new husband, King James VI of Scotland, and new home. Anna of Denmark boarded the ship of Danish Admiral Peter Munch to travel to her Scottish kingdom.

They met typical storms several times on the way, but as they neared Scotland, an extraordinary gale flew at them from the coast. Twice they came within sight of the Scottish cliffs, and twice a multitude of rain and winds pushed them back, ultimately all the way to Norway. Munch found the conditions fierce, even for the North Sea. So much so, he thought, “there must be more in the matter than the common perversity of winds and weather.” Munch blamed witches for conjuring the storms.

King James tried to reach his bride and set out on his rescue mission. However, his ships, too, were tossed in freak storms. Once united, he and Anna had to wait out icy conditions for half a year before they could attempt a return journey, on which they faced more “unnatural weather.” By the time they arrived in Edinburgh in May 1590, James was as convinced as Munch that witches had created the worst weather ever to keep his queen from ascending her throne.

King James personally took part in the investigation, interrogations and trials of those believed to have worked with Satan to conjure the storms. As a result, many innocent people — most of them poor, elderly women — were arrested as

witches and, after confessing to conjuring the storms that had prevented the union of James and Anna, were burned at the stake. One of them, Agnes Sampson, was a renowned midwife and healer.

Many assume that witch hunts were caused by religious and socio-political confusion. German historian Wolfgang Behringer argues that they were born of climate confusion too. He has traced the rise of witchcraft prosecutions in the 14th century to the rise of the Little Ice Age, with criminal proceedings reaching their peak during the worst years of the climate extremes, in the decades before and after 1600.

Europe's witch hunts and trials did not disappear entirely until the 18th-century Enlightenment, which also gave rise to the notion of evidence — in both the courts and the pursuit of science.

Today, scientific evidence makes clear that Earth's current warming cannot be explained by a decrease in solar activity or other natural causes thought to have brought about the Little Ice Age. The general consensus is that human activities since the Industrial Revolution are responsible for rising global temperature because they added CO<sub>2</sub> and other heat-trapping gases to the atmosphere. Climate models predict that when the temperature rises, extreme weather events will increase in number. Meteorological research has found that certain tropical cyclones, along with droughts and heat waves, are substantially more likely to happen in a warming world.

Yet many American leaders reject these predictions. Those who deny them include not only several of the presidential candidates, but governors of coastal Gulf states and many others in Congress and state capitols.

Our irrational ancestors blamed innocent people for the crisis. Our irrational contemporaries pretend that people are blameless (and they insist that the scientific research on climate change is futile). The two are equally dangerous.

While we no longer burn people at the stake for extraordinary weather, we still harm the most vulnerable by denying scientific evidence with the intent to stop the understanding of global warming. A new World Bank report predicts that climate change will push more than 100 million people in the developing regions of the world back into poverty over the next 15 years. The poor will suffer the most from natural disasters and from the health impacts caused by climate change, such as famine, floods, and Dengue Fever.

What we have that King James lacked is the science to help us understand our changing climate and take action to protect all life. If we fail to act on what we know, our descendants will one day look back at us with the same head-shaking disbelief we express for King James and his imaginary witches.

*(The Japan News, February 8, 2016, 一部改変)*

- ① Anna of Denmark was to marry the King of Scotland and left her country on board the ship sent by her future husband.
- ② As the North Sea was usually very calm, it was all the more unusual that the Danish fleet came across violent storms on their way to Scotland.
- ③ The Danish fleet carrying the princess nearly reached the coast of Scotland twice only to be pushed back by wind and rain to Denmark.
- ④ Admiral Munch felt that this failure to reach Scotland was not only due to the fierce weather but also to witchcraft.
- ⑤ It took six months before King James and his bride were able to set off on the return journey to Scotland.
- ⑥ It took Anna more than a year to finally arrive in Scotland since she left her home country.
- ⑦ King James was convinced that it had been Satan who prevented his union with Anna and ordered for an investigation and interrogations in which he did not take part.
- ⑧ Agnes Sampson was one of the few women who survived the persecutions by King James's trials.
- ⑨ The German historian, Wolfgang Behringer insists that in addition to religious and socio-political unrest, climate confusion had also been the cause for witch hunts.
- ⑩ King James seemed to believe in material evidence more than confession when he gave judgement at the trials.
- ⑪ Behringer says that the number of witchcraft prosecutions increased with the climate extremes that occurred in the last decade of the 16th century.
- ⑫ Behringer points out that witchcraft in 15th century Europe had been the foundation of modern-day science.

- ⑬ The 18th century saw a rise in the notion of evidence, although witch hunts were still raging.
- ⑭ Enlightenment or the Age of Reason emphasized the notion of evidence in law and in science.
- ⑮ Today, scientific evidence clearly shows that the Earth's global warming is caused by a decrease in solar activity and other natural causes that had triggered the Little Ice Age.
- ⑯ By accepting scientific evidence, we are able to understand the cause of global warming.
- ⑰ We cannot say that the rise in temperature has anything to do with the frequency of natural disasters.
- ⑱ In America many political leaders believe that CO<sub>2</sub> and other heat-trapping gases were the main cause of the Little Ice Age.
- ⑲ In the past, our ancestors blamed innocent people for the unnatural weather. Today, we know there is nobody who is responsible for global warming.
- ⑳ Over the next decade, more than 100 million people will be pushed out of poverty by climate change.
- ㉑ The World Bank predicts that climate change will affect the people on the North Sea islands the most.
- ㉒ Natural disasters caused by climate change tend to do more harm to the poor than to the rich.
- ㉓ We lack the science that King James had in order to help us understand the changing climate.
- ㉔ If we do not make full use of our scientific knowledge to stop global warming, our offspring will look back at us with pride.