

【見本】

全国私大模試（仮名称）

英 語

- ・ こちらの見本に掲載されている問題は、大問の一部です。
- ・ 実際に実施されます模擬試験では構成が変更になる場合があります。
- ・ 素材に関しまして、見本では過去に使用した文章を用いておりますが、実際に実施されます模擬試験では新規の文章を使用いたします。

〔4〕 次の英文を読んで、各設問に対する最も適切なものを1つずつ選び、解答欄にマークせよ。(解答番号は ～)

Serious diseases have provided a challenge throughout human history, prompting scientists and doctors to search for solutions to alleviate the pain and suffering which they cause. Ultimately, there are only two ways that (1)this can be done—(2)to make the experience of dying easier for those suffering from incurable diseases, or to try to search for new cures. Some doctors, like Jack Kevorkian, have focused on how to make dying as painless as possible, while other students of medicine, such as Shinya Yamanaka, have focused on scientific innovation to stop diseases and prolong the lives of patients.

Jack Kevorkian specialized in pathology. While serving his residency at the University of Michigan hospital in the 1950s, Kevorkian became fascinated by death and the act of dying, especially the status of the eyes at death. He made regular visits to terminally ill patients, taking a series of pictures of their eyes and trying to pinpoint the exact moment of death. As a result of his research, Kevorkian could predict the time of death within 30 minutes. Because of his bizarre behavior, his peers gave him the nickname “Dr. Death.” (3)His interest began because of an awful experience with his mother, who suffered from advanced cancer. His two sisters begged the doctors to stop injecting the pain-killing medicine into her and to help her to die instead. (4)Her body was all black and blue from the needle marks. After his mother finally died after months of suffering, Jack began to look for a way to legalize physician-assisted suicide.

In 1990, Jack Kevorkian assisted the suicide of a 54-year-old woman who was in the early stages of Alzheimer’s disease by using a suicide machine he invented. She preferred to take her own life rather than slowly lose her mind. The machine meant that a patient who had requested voluntary euthanasia could push a button which would enable him or her to die a painless and peaceful death. Kevorkian was charged with murder, but it was later (5)dropped due to certain legal reasons. Kevorkian was said to have assisted in more than 130 deaths. Partly thanks to Kevorkian’s effort to advocate the patients’ right to die, physician-assisted suicide has been legalized in several states in US, including California.

It stands to reason, however, that finding cures for diseases is preferable and, while Kevorkian’s research has been useful, most medical scientists fight against incurable diseases by discovering their mechanisms and searching for a way of curing them. In 1988, the Japanese scientist Shinya Yamanaka and his team made breakthrough discoveries in biology and later he was awarded Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. (6)The Japanese research group successfully generated *1stem cells from existing cells of the body by adding some specific genes that prove decisive. The genes induce *2pluripotency in *3somatic cells and those induced pluripotent stem cells or iPS cells can grow into different types of cells within the body. Made from a patient’s own cells, iPS cells could grow into specialized cells that genetically match the patient and won’t be rejected by the immune system. The

patient-specific iPS cells might provide an indefinite supply of replacement cells and tissues for many patients with currently incurable diseases. iPS cells taken from patients with a specific disease contain a complete set of the genes that resulted in that disease. (7)By using the iPS cells, scientists can study disease development, new drugs and treatments.

With new medical advances, such as iPS cell technology, it seems that more people suffering from serious diseases and injuries will be cured and relieved from severe pain. Although iPS cells offer the possibility to cure seriously or terminally ill patients, there are still many challenges to overcome, including developing affordable and effective iPSC treatments. For now, there remain many incurable diseases, and many terminally ill patients who are exerting the right to die. Nevertheless (a) and, as science progresses, more patients will not need to suffer and face death, but will be able to live longer and pain-free lives. (約680語)

- (注) * 1 stem cell: 幹細胞
* 2 pluripotency: 多能性
* 3 somatic cell: 体細胞

(1) 下線部(1)の指す内容として最も適切なものを1つ選べ。【明治・立命館ほか】

- ① 不治の病の患者にとって死を楽にすること
- ② 科学者が人類の病気の歴史を紐解くこと
- ③ 重病が引き起こす苦痛を緩和すること
- ④ 新しい治療法を探し出そうとすること

(2) 下線部(2)の指すものとして最も適切なものを以下の選択肢から1つ選べ。【青山・関西大ほか】

- ① euthanasia
- ② murder
- ③ pathology
- ④ suicide

(3) 下線部(3)の指す内容として最も適切なものを1つ選べ。【明治・学習院ほか】

- ① developing a remedy for serious diseases
- ② how to save his sisters
- ③ taking photographs of terminally ill patients
- ④ the concepts of death and dying

(6) 下線部(5)の意味に最も近い語句を1つ選べ。【法政・立教・同志社ほか】

- ① accused
- ② decended
- ③ trickled
- ④ withdrew

(7) 下線部(6)の理由として最も適切なものを1つ選べ。【明治】

- ① iPS細胞は万能な幹細胞なのでどんな細胞にも成長することができるから。
- ② 本人のiPS細胞は免疫システムによって拒絶されることがないから。
- ③ 特定の病気の患者のiPS細胞はその病気を引き起こす遺伝子を含んでいるから。
- ④ iPS細胞は体内にある細胞から特定の遺伝子を加えて幹細胞を作るから。

(8) 空所(a)に当てはまる語句として最も適切なものを1つ選べ。【中央・立命館ほか】

- ① mortality is inevitable
- ② the future offers hope
- ③ we all have equal chances to study
- ④ we have the option to die with dignity

(9) 次の1～2の英文(ア), (イ)について, 正しいものをそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。【法政】

- 1 (ア) Kevorkian used to photograph the eyes of dead patients.
(イ) One way to relieve suffering is to try to find new remedies for serious diseases.
- ① (ア)は本文の内容に合致しているが, (イ)は本文の内容に合致していない。
 - ② (ア)は本文の内容に合致していないが, (イ)は本文の内容に合致している。
 - ③ (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容に合致している。
 - ④ (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容に合致していない。
- 2 (ア) A Japanese scientist successfully turned cells in the human body into stem cells.
(イ) The new technology made iPS cell therapy more affordable and effective.
- ① (ア)は本文の内容に合致しているが, (イ)は本文の内容に合致していない。
 - ② (ア)は本文の内容に合致していないが, (イ)は本文の内容に合致している。
 - ③ (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容に合致している。
 - ④ (ア)と(イ)の両方が本文の内容に合致していない。