

平成16年度大学院医学研究科（1回目）

医学・生物学一般試験（問題用紙1枚、解答用紙2枚）

以下の4問題から2問題を選択して解答しなさい。1問題につき1枚の解答用紙を使用すること。紙面不足の場合は裏面使用も可。

問1 脳の記憶のメカニズムについて、現在までに分かっていることに関して知るところを記せ。

問2 遺伝疾患は（1）メンデル遺伝病、（2）染色体異常、（3）多因子遺伝病、（4）ミトコンドリア遺伝病、（5）体細胞遺伝病、の5つに分類するのが一般的である。それぞれの遺伝病の特徴を代表的疾患を上げて解説せよ。

問3 世界規模で起こる、新興感染症が問題となっている。新型ウイルス感染症について、例をあげて説明しなさい。また、これらの感染症における具体的な対策、および治療法についての考察を述べなさい。

問4 脳死について知るところを記せ。

平成16年度大学院医学研究科（1回目）
外国語試験問題・解答用紙（日本人）

受験番号

問1 以下の文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Everybody loves a good joke. Even children at a very early age start telling jokes to their friends.

They especially like to tell riddles such as “What has four legs but cannot walk? (desk)” and

(A) “Sunday is the strongest day of the week, because all the other days are weekdays.”

Some people are very good at telling funny stories. When they tell a joke everybody finds it amusing. But someone else telling the same joke may not make you laugh. This is because it is not

only the end of the joke that has to be funny. A good joke-teller is amusing while telling the whole story. Some people are witty in the normal everyday conversation. They say humorous things all

the time. They can quickly see two different meanings in the same word and then like to make puns. If someone says to them, after their trip to the U.S. “How did you find New York?” they will

probably answer by saying something like, (B) “By driving south from Boston!”

There is another type of humor where people play jokes on their friends. They tease them by saying untrue things like, “Someone just told me that our English teacher is going to give us a test

today.” When their friend starts to worry, they laugh and say “I am only kidding!” These people love to pull your leg. But sometimes when you are having your leg pulled you may not like it

because it often seems as if the joker is making fun of you, making you look silly and ridiculous.

And nobody likes to be made fun of. Except, of course, on (C). On this day everyone is allowed to play jokes on their friends.

(from AMERICAN VOCABULARY BUILDER 2, 2002)

設問1 下線部(A)のジョークの内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問2 下線部(B)をジョークではなく通常の会話の答えとして例を英語で挙げなさい。

設問3 (C)の部分に入る単語として最も適切なものを英語で挙げなさい。

問2 次の文章を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

A profile of an Indian scientist, Govindarajan Padmanaban

Early one Monday morning, during one of trips Govindarajan Padmanaban made to the University of Chicago, he overheard a colleague angrily inquiring about a batch of chemicals that had been ordered the previous Friday and had not yet been delivered. The conversation was just one more reminder of the vast difference between the American ethos and that of his native India, Padmanaban now says. "Here, I used to wait six months [for delivery of shipments]," he says, explaining that he never "got perturbed" or lost his temper in the lab. "They used to ask me if practiced yoga because I was always so calm, but I was used to it. Here, if we get it in two weeks' time, I'm very happy."

Padmanaban has been a dedicated teacher and mentor for more than four decades, turning out more than 40 Ph.D. graduates from his laboratory at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) in the southern Indian city of Bangalore. For the past 20 years, he has focused on chloroquine resistance and the detection of drug targets against *Plasmodium falciparum*, the most common of the four parasites that cause malaria. In recent years, he has also somewhat reluctantly stepped into the role of public intellectual, taking unapologetic positions on such hot-button issues as India's fledgling nuclear weapons program and, most recently, genetically modified (GM) crops.

Now semiretired, Padmanaban, 65, seems somewhat confounded by this latest role. He says he has always preferred the laboratory to limelight, but at this stage of his career, he believes it is more imperative than ever to urge scientists to pursue projects that benefit both ends of the social spectrum. "There's a reason I take all these responsibilities," he says. "Not because I enjoy it, but if there is an opportunity to do something for the poor children, I feel it should be done."

Padmanaban says many Westerners still have to be goaded into acknowledging India's progress, but he remains well aware of the contrasting mindsets of Indian scientists and their Western-particularly American-counterparts. Indian scientists, he says, have never had to work under much pressure to beat the competition and be the first to "reach the top." But while he has long admired the American spirit of perseverance and determination, he says, there is little else he encountered that impressed him. "I believe you should enjoy what you are doing," he says. "To be honest, I feel there are a lot of superficial things in the West, actually. People say, 'Oh, I enjoy my work.' I don't think they do".

設問1. American ethosあるいはspiritに相当する語句(あるいは単語)を本文中より5つ選びなさい。

設問2. To be honestを、別の表現（語句）に変えなさい。

設問3. Do you enjoy what you are doing ?

設問4. 名古屋市立大学医学研究科に入学しようとする貴方自身の目的は何ですか？
英語で答えなさい。

1 Read the following sentences and answer the questions below in English or Japanese.

Everybody loves a good joke. Even children at a very early age start telling jokes to their friends.

They especially like to tell riddles such as "What has four legs but cannot walk?" and ^(A)"Sunday is the strongest day of the week, because all the other days are weekdays."

Some people are very good at telling funny stories. When they tell a joke everybody finds it amusing. But someone else telling the same joke may not make you laugh. This is because it is not only the end of the joke that has to be funny. A good joke-teller is amusing while telling the whole story. Some people are witty in the normal everyday conversation. They say humorous things all the time. They can quickly see two different meanings in the same word and then like to make puns. If someone says to them, after their trip to the U.S. "How did you find New York?" they will probably answer by saying something like, ^(B)"By driving south from Boston!"

There is another type of humor where people play jokes on their friends. They tease them by saying untrue things like, "Someone just told me that our English teacher is going to give us a test today." When their friend starts to worry, they laugh and say "I am only kidding!" These people love to pull your leg. But sometimes when you are having your leg pulled you may not like it because it often seems as if the joker is making fun of you, making you look silly and ridiculous. And nobody likes to be made fun of. Except, of course, on (C). On this day everyone is allowed to play jokes on their friends.

(from AMERICAN VOCABULARY BUILDER 2, 2002)

Q1 Explain the point of this sentence underlined as (A).

Q2 Write the sample sentence as a normal answer to the question instead of a joke shown as (B).

Q3 What is the most proper word for (C)?

2 Read the following sentences and answer the questions below either in English or Japanese.

A profile of an Indian scientist, Govindarajan Padmanaban

Early one Monday morning, during one of trips Govindarajan Padmanaban made to the University of Chicago, he overheard a colleague angrily inquiring about a batch of chemicals that had been ordered the previous Friday and had not yet been delivered. The conversation was just one more reminder of the vast difference between the American ethos and that of his native India, Padmanaban now says. "Here, I used to wait six months [for delivery of shipments]," he says, explaining that he never "got perturbed" or lost his temper in the lab. "They used to ask me if practiced yoga because I was always so calm, but I was used to it. Here, if we get it in two weeks' time, I'm very happy."

Padmanaban has been a dedicated teacher and mentor for more than four decades, turning out more than 40 Ph.D. graduates from his laboratory at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) in the southern Indian city of Bangalore. For the past 20 years, he has focused on chloroquine resistance and the detection of drug targets against *Plasmodium falciparum*, the most common of the four parasites that cause malaria. In recent years, he has also somewhat reluctantly stepped into the role of public intellectual, taking unapologetic positions on such hot-button issues as India's fledgling nuclear weapons program and, most recently, genetically modified (GM) crops.

Now semiretired, Padmanaban, 65, seems somewhat confounded by this latest role. He says he has always preferred the laboratory to limelight, but at this stage of his career, he believes it is more imperative than ever to urge scientists to pursue projects that benefit both ends of the social spectrum. "There's a reason I take all these responsibilities," he says. "Not because I enjoy it, but if there is an opportunity to do something for the poor children, I feel it should be done."

Padmanaban says many Westerners still have to be goaded into acknowledging India's progress, but he remains well aware of the contrasting mindsets of Indian scientists and their Western-particularly American-counterparts. Indian scientists, he says, have never had to work under much pressure to beat the competition and be the first to "reach the top." But while he has long admired the American spirit of perseverance and determination, he says, there is little else he encountered that impressed him. "I believe you should enjoy what you are doing," he says. "To be honest, I feel there are a lot of superficial things in the West, actually. People say, 'Oh, I enjoy my work.' I don't think they do".

問1 次の文章は、平成15年9月10日付け朝日新聞朝刊に掲載された「ペットと区別：PR」というタイトルの記事からの抜粋です。これを読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

来月から、盲導犬、聴導犬、介助犬などが、「補助犬」と認定されれば、一般のレストランやホテルへ同伴が認められ、拒むことができなくなる。身体障害者補助犬法が施行されて1年が経過したためだ。これを機に同法の趣旨と補助犬の存在をもっと知ってもらおうと、社団法人名古屋市獣医師会が、名古屋市内で「動物フェスティバル」を開く。

—獣医師がこういう活動をするのはなぜですか？—

「獣医師は『動物のお医者さん』だけでなく、動物保護から、農林水産、公衆衛生、野生動物など各分野の仕事をしているのだということを知ってもらいたい。獣医師会では、昨年从高齢で引退した盲導犬の表賞もしている。」

—一般の飲食店や宿泊施設でも同伴するには条件があるのですか？—

「早速犬をつれてスーパーに入る人が出てきそうだが、指定を受けた補助犬に限られます。盲導犬ならハネス（胴輪）をつけ、『盲導犬』と書いた表示が義務つけられている。」

設問1 文章に登場する次の単語の読み方（ひらがな）と意味を簡単に記しなさい。

	読み方	意味
盲導犬	() ()	()
聴導犬	() ()	()
介助犬	() ()	()

設問2 タイトルの「ペットと区別：PR」とは何を意味しているのか簡単に記しなさい。

問2 下記の文章は新聞のコラム欄に載った、△△蓉子さん（77歳）の小文である。これを読んで、設問に答えなさい。

医師の心温まる説得

「そういえば、お転婆って、おばあさんが転ぶって書くんだっけね」と先生が言ったので、傍らの看護師さんがククッと笑った。

この病院は、家から自転車で二十五分の坂の上にある。行きはちょっと息が切れるが、帰りの下り坂は風を切って走り、「まだ、若い人には負けないわ」と思うのだ。

先生はそのことをご存じで「そろそろ自転車はやめたらどう？ 年寄りには反射神経が鈍くなる、転ぶと危ない。全くお転婆なんだからね」と言う。笑った看護師さんをにらんだ私に先生は「転んだら寝たきり予備軍。ヨーコちゃんが寝たきりになったら僕は悲しい」。「わあ、すごい殺し文句！」と私は大げさに両手を広げて見せた。

でも、帰りには自転車を押して歩いた。坂の下の多摩川の川面が夕日を映して金色に輝いているのをゆっくり眺めた。

（東京都〇〇市、△△蓉子 77歳）

設問1. 下線の単語の読み方を括弧内に書きなさい。

医師	()	説得	()
お転婆	()	傍ら	()
看護師	()	病院	()
自転車	()	反射神経	()
予備軍	()	川面	()

設問2. 下線の語句を別の単語あるいは表現に変えなさい。

ご存じ ()
僕は ()

設問3. 患者と医師の人間関係はどうあるべきと考えますか？貴方の考えをのべなさい
(100字程度)。