

2025年2月28日 実施

日本医科大学

医学部 後期 英語

(制限時間 90分)

解答速報

医学部専門予備校



解 答

[1]

(1)

問1 [1] ended [2] identifying [3] occurred [4] provoked [5] kept

問2 潰瘍はストレスと酸と関係があるという広く考えられていた理論。

問3 (い)

理由：8つ目の問に対する Marshall の回答で、実験室の技師は通常、2日培養しても菌が出なければ存在しないという考え方から、培養を2日したら捨ててしまうのが慣例であることが書かれており、この慣例に倣うと、成長に時間のかかるヘリコバクターを発見することはできなかったと考えられ、「実験室の技師は、通常のやり方に従ってヘリコバクター・ペトリを検出した」という選択肢は内容に一致しない

問4 (ア) that → if[whether] (イ) criticize → criticism

問5 (あ)

理由：「彼の最も有名で最も危険な実験」についての説明は15番目の問に対する Marshall の回答で、あらかじめ自身の胃炎患者でどの抗生物質を用いれば、最近を殺すことができるかを実験した上で自身の身体を用いた実験を行っており、「回復できるかどうかわからないで十進を用いて理論を検証することに決めた」という選択肢は内容に一致しない。

問6 (1) She was thought to be diagnosed with some kind of mental disorder because of the fact that she was sent to a psychiatrist and prescribed an antidepressant.

(2) Because of the fact that the man had a severe pain from angina, a heart disease, and was so old that he couldn't be treated probably by surgical procedures, and the fact that he recovered after being given tetracycline, its primary role can be inferred to relieve his pain by killing some bacteria.

問7 a

問8 b

問9 b, c, d

問10 b

問11 $a \rightarrow e \rightarrow c \rightarrow d$

問12 d

[II]

The theory proposed by Barry Marshall and Robin Warren, which stated that ulcers were caused by a bacterium called *Helicobacter pylori*, was not initially well received. On the contrary, their theory faced severe criticism from other medical professionals, especially gastroenterologists.

As Marshall mentions in the interview, when he first presented his findings at the annual meeting of the Royal Australian College of Physicians in Perth, he encountered total skepticism for the first time. Fortunately, he received support from a pharmaceutical company, and after presenting at an international microbiology conference, their theory gained acceptance among microbiologists. However, gastroenterologists continued to criticize him.

I believe the primary reasons for this criticism were financial interests and the unexpected nature of the new theory. As mentioned in the interview, the conventional treatment for ulcers at the time involved prescribing antacids and performing endoscopies, which constituted a \$3 billion industry. The new theory threatened to disrupt these established practices and their associated financial benefits. Moreover, the theory was so radically different from the prevailing medical beliefs that it seemed "like saying the Earth is flat." Marshall's difficulty in persuading other medical professionals highlights how deeply ingrained conventional beliefs can be and how resistant people are to changing their perspectives, even in the face of new scientific evidence. (212 語)

[III]

問1 a, d, e

問3 a

問5 (1) a (2) c

問7 (1) b (2) e

問2 b, c, d

問4 (1) e (2) b

問6 (1) e (2) c

問8 (1) e (2) c