

医学部専門予備校 クエスト 解答速報

順天堂大学（医）英語

試験日 2 月 3 日（月）



【講評】

試験時間が厳しいのは変わらず。それでもどうにかして英作文は 250 ワード以上を目指したい。マークシートに関しては解答根拠のはっきりした問題で構成されているので、まずはここで 75%程度を確保しておきながら、作文での勝負に持ち込む。マークシートでは III 問 3(2)が少しややこしく、ここは時間の関係もあり深く思考できずに流し解きをしてしまって間違えても問題ないだろう。

I

問 1 (1)4 (2)2 (3)3 (4)1 (5)3

問 2 (1)2 (2)4 (3)1 (4)3 (5)2

II

問 1 (1)3 (2)2 (3)1 (4)3 (5)4

問 2 (1)4 (2)1 (3)2 (4)4 (5)3

Ⅲ

問 1 (1)1 (2)3 (3)2 (4)4 (5)1

問 2 (1)4 (2)2 (3)1

問 3 (1)1 (2)4

【解説】

問 3(2)少しややこしいが、近辺で語られている「目に入った像の処理 (visual system)」→「その情報をもとにした行動(motor system)」という流れを掴む。

visual system (目に入る像)

→ motor system (それを元にした行為)

→ ? (ここが聞かれている)

motor system が起こす行動 (=書く) によって生み出されるものは本文直前にあるように「文字, 単語」である。それが次に処理される場所が聞かれているということになるが, 当然 visual system であろう。完成した文字を, 再び自分の目で見て, 確認し, その過程で, 「視覚情報と手の運動」の間の処理に卓越していくのだ。

visual system (紙面の空間を認識)

→ motor system (書く)

→ visual system (書いた文字を確認)

こんな風な過程を踏んで視覚情報と手の運動の処理に卓越していく流れが、直後の▶strengthening the connection between an action and the images or words associated with it (=an action) . 「あるペンの運び方 (=an action) と、そのペン使いによって生み出される (=associated with) 像や言葉の間における結びつきを強めていく (=記憶していく)」で書かれている。

IV

問 1 (1)3 (2)1 (3)1 (4)3 (5)4

問 2 (1)2 (2)2 (3)3 (4)1 (5)2

V

Genetic engineering is modifying one's genes so that the actual person or the child can enjoy some targeted benefits. Now this technology is in almost all cases limited to treating non-reproductive cells. Still, it is undeniable that some passionately argue for using this technology even in the branch of designing a child for good reasons: preventing possible grave disease, getting rid of factors for future discrimination in advance and the like. In my opinion, it is logically acceptable to genetically design a child.

Even now, we decide in many cases what kind of treatment should be done without considering the actual person's will. We are always ready to take every measure to deal with any physical deformity and disease when a baby is born with one. What we think is how to give the best possible treatment, not whether to take some action. This is because we always believe in the principle that in the first place everyone wishes to live a life without perceived obstacles. Considering this fact, applying genetic engineering to free a child from those hardships is not so much a new initiative as a customary approach. Of course the argument is still open concerning what are the kinds of diseases that need to be dealt with and whether it is also acceptable to edit genes for purposes other than treatment, but

this is among the arguments the professionals have always tackled, as in the case of scope of free immunization and insurance coverage for, for example, cosmetic surgery.

Some may present a counter-argument that once this technology is introduced, it will exacerbate the existing gap between the haves and have-nots because a high-end technology is always within the reach of the former alone. But you have to remember what has happened to a grand-breaking innovation of PCs. Once the magical boxes began to be produced on a large scale, their price was dramatically dropping, and now almost all people have one.

In conclusion, creating designer babies is acceptable, and we have to work hard on making this technology within everyone's reach.