



2025年度

東京慈恵会医科大学 一般 英語 入試問題

2025年2月11日実施

YMSテキスト「医学部への英語長文」から 入試問題が ズバリ的中!!

実際の入試問題

III. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

That the body has utilitarian value has long been recognized. Nineteenth-century philosopher Jeremy Bentham believed that corpses would be of greater use to society if they were studied or displayed rather than simply buried away. Preserved, exhibited, and studied, a corpse, he said, could serve “moral, political, honorific, dehonorable, money-saving, money-getting, commemorative, genealogical, architectural, theatrical, and phrenological” ends. Following his instructions, Bentham’s own body was preserved and placed on public display in a glass case at University College, London.

A

The body is more than a utilitarian object: it is also a social, ritual, and metaphorical entity, and the only thing many people can really call their own. Indeed, our bodies and body parts are layered with ideas, images, cultural meanings, and personal associations. Definitions of the body that reduce and decontextualize it, are what allow scientists or biotechnology firms to extract, use, and patent body tissue (C) or consideration of his or her personal desires and social needs.

Biotechnological uses risk running roughshod over social values and personal beliefs.

B

The expanding use of human body materials poses basic and difficult dilemmas. The removal of body tissue contributes to scientific research, but it also intrudes on body boundaries, imposing on individual autonomy. Collecting samples for the expanding DNA identification systems may be an efficient means to combat crime, but it also increases the risk of a surveillance society. Storing samples and extracting information from them provides a clinically useful database for health information but using tissue without the consent of the people who provided it may violate their personal privacy. Often little thought is given to people, like Moore, who are the unwitting sources of this material. And while patenting genes encourages (D) costly research, the possibility of gaining a patent can also encourage predatory behavior. Biologist Erwin Chargoff has warned that the growing ability of doctors and scientists to profit from patients’ tissue can be a slippery slope to social disaster, “an Auschwitz in which valuable enzymes, hormones, and so on will be extracted instead of gold teeth.”

C

The creation of commercial products from human tissue has raised questions of profit and property, of consent and control. Participants in a range of legal and social disputes over body parts are asking whether tissue and genes are the essence of an individual and (E) — or whether they are, as a director of Smith-Kline Beecham purportedly claimed, “the currency of the future.”

[Adapted from Andrews, L. B., & Nelkin, D. (2001). *Body bazaar: the market for human tissue in the biotechnology age*. New York, Crown.]

D

A

B

C

D



細かいリライト箇所はあるが
テキストで扱った文章と
ほぼ同一のパスセージ!



「医学部への 英語長文」 で扱った文章が 的中!!

医系
長文

YMS テキスト「医学部への英語長文」

◆ 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

A at the body has utilitarian value has long been recognized. The English philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) believed that corpses would be of great use to society if they were studied or displayed rather than simply buried away. Preserved, exhibited, and studied, a corpse, he said, could serve “moral, political, money-saving, money-getting, commemorative, architectural, and theatrical” ends. Following his instructions, Bentham’s own body was preserved and placed on public display in a glass case at University College, London.

B it (I): it is also a social, ritual, and metaphorical entity, and the only thing many people can really call their own. Indeed, our bodies and body parts are layered with ideas, images, cultural meanings, and personal (3). By defining the body in such a way as to reduce and decontextualize it, scientists and biotechnology firms are able to extract, use, and patent body tissue, even as they completely ignore the individual and his or her personal desires and social needs.

C e expanding use of human body materials poses basic and difficult dilemmas. The removal of body tissue contributes to scientific research, but it also intrudes on body boundaries, imposing on individual (4). Collecting samples for the expanding DNA identification systems may be an efficient means to combat crime, but it also increases the risk of a (x) surveillance society. Storing tissue samples and extracting information from them provides a clinically useful database for health information, but using tissue without the consent of the people who provided it may violate their personal privacy. And while patenting genes encourages the venture capital necessary to support costly research, the possibility of gaining a patent can encourage exploitative behavior.

D e creation of commercial products from human tissue has raised questions of profit and property, of consent and control. Participants in a range of legal and social (y) disputes over body parts are asking whether (II) and a sacred part of the human inheritance or whether they are “the currency of the future.”