



# 2025年度 日本医科大学 一般後期 英語 入試問題

2025年2月28日実施



## YMS「直前講習会(慶應)」から 入試問題がズバリ的中!!

[III] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow it.

Barry Marshall and Robin Warren won the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology in 2005 for discovering that most stomach ulcers are caused by the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*. Despite original resistance to antibiotics, their 1982 discovery, he was the first to suggest that gastric disease was caused by a bacterial infection.



→ Barry Marshall と Robin Warren による、ヘリコバクター・ピロリ菌が胃潰瘍を引き起こすとする学説の提唱

Plain-speaking Barry Marshall's 1982 discovery, he was the first to suggest that gastric disease was caused by a bacterial infection.

### 本試大問Iの本文全体のテーマが的中

(2) That boldness, combined with strong determination and a sharp mind, kept alive the unorthodox idea that gastric ulcers could be caused by a bacterial infection.

At the time, ulcers were treated with drugs that reduced the amount of acid released into the stomach. The drugs worked, so acidity was assumed to cause ulcers, but Warren had noticed spiral-shaped bacteria in stomach tissue. In fact, the bacteria were causing the inflammation. It was not until 1982 that Marshall and Warren discovered that the bacteria were the cause of the ulcers.



かつては、胃酸の量を減らす薬が胃潰瘍の治療に用いられていた。一時的ではあるが効くには効くものであったので、胃酸過多が胃潰瘍を引き起こすのだという考えが主流であった。

He recruited Marshall and Warren to his laboratory. Marshall's initial attempt to grow the bacteria over the four-day break failed. It turned out that the bacteria grow extremely slowly, and earlier attempts had simply been abandoned too soon.

→ 本試大問I問2「下線部(i)で言及される this prevailing theory は、具体的にはどのような内容を表しているか」の解答  
「胃潰瘍はストレスと、そこから生じる胃酸過多を原因として引き起こされるという、当時の有力な見解。」に直結!!

new to the world, named *Helicobacter pylori*. Marshall and Warren went on to show that patients given acid-suppressing drugs, their ulcers do not return. However, gastric specialists resisted the idea.



ヘリコバクター・ピロリを培養する試みは長らく失敗していた。理由は、ヘリコバクター・ピロリは成長の極めて遅い菌で、それまでの実験は早く切り上げられ過ぎていたのだ。

→ 本試大問I問3「選択肢(い)を否定する根拠「Marshallの8回目の会話で、通常ならば研究室で2日間で培養しても発見できない菌は存在しないものと見なす考えがあった」と述べられており、それに照らせば成長の遅いヘリコバクター・ピロリは発見できなかったはずであるから。」に直結

### Marshallらの学説に対する、消化器の専門家からの批判

patients given acid-suppressing drugs, their ulcers do not return. However, gastric specialists resisted the idea. They were often insulted, saying, "We are being asked to treat stomach ulcers with antibiotics!" It was hard for them to accept that the disease could be a simple infection. Drug companies that profited from the anti-ulcer drug market were also actively resistant. Even some bacteriologists were suspicious of the idea.



潰瘍の治療薬を生産する(=既得権益を持つ)製薬会社も抵抗勢力の一つであった

the stomach had long been assumed too acidic to host bacteria.

→ 本試大問II自由英作文「彼らの発見が他の医療関係者によってどのように受け止められたのか、またそのような受け止め方をされたのはなぜだと思おうかについて論ぜよ」に直結

In frustration, Marshall did the ultimate cause-and-effect experiment. He swallowed a solution containing the bacteria, and promptly came down with an aggressive attack of the sort of gastritis (inflammation) that leads to ulcers. He then took an antibiotic that cleared up his condition. "My colleagues were alarmed. I was my wife," he recalls.



(後略)

Marshallらは自らの学説の正当性を訴えるべく、ヘリコバクター・ピロリを含む溶液を自ら飲み、それが潰瘍を引き起こすことを確認したうえで、菌を死滅させる抗生物質を摂取し潰瘍を治療するという究極の人体実験を行った

→ 本試大問I問5 "Marshall's most famous and most dangerous experiment" に直結



直前講習

単にトピックが的中したのみならず、設問の解答に直結する要素も多数! 別大学での出題ではあったが、日医後期受験者にとってはかなり有利な講習となった。