

受験番号					氏名	
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2015年度

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は14頁ある。試験開始後、頁の落丁・乱丁及び印刷不鮮明、また解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 監督者の指示にしたがって解答用紙の下記の該当欄にそれぞれ正しく記入し、マークせよ。

① 受験番号欄

受験番号を4ケタで記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄に該当する4ケタをマークせよ。(例) 受験番号0025番→

0	0	2	5
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と記入。

② 氏名欄 氏名・フリガナを記入せよ。

4. 受験番号が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがある。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にHB鉛筆で正確にマークせよ。


例えば

30

 と表示された問題の正答として④を選んだ場合は、次の(例)のように解答番号30の解答欄の④を濃く完全にマークせよ。薄いもの、あるいは不完全なものは解答したことはない。

(例)

解答番号	解 答 欄									
30	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

6. 解答を修正する場合は必ず「消しゴム」であとが残らないように完全に消すこと。鉛筆の色や消しくずが残ったり、のような消し方などをした場合は、修正したことになる。
7. 解答はそれぞれの解答番号につき1個だけ選ぶこと。2個以上マークした場合は無解答とみなされる。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子および解答用紙を机の上に置き、試験監督者の指示に従い退場しなさい。

第1問 次の 1 ~ 5 の各群の単語①~⑤のうちから、下線部の発音が冒頭に示された単語の下線部と同じであるものを1つずつ選びなさい。

1

muscle	①	conscious	②	lose	③	psychology
	④	success	⑤	wisdom		

2

stomach	①	chore	②	conquer	③	knee
	④	question	⑤	touch		

3

worst	①	airport	②	broad	③	heart
	④	knowledge	⑤	search		

4

heaven	①	conceal	②	friendship	③	protein
	④	recent	⑤	steak		

5

laughed	①	attached	②	imagined	③	posted
	④	raised	⑤	recommended		

第2問 次の a ~ e の各英文の空欄 ~ に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の①~⑤のうちから1つずつ選びなさい。

a. I wish we could stop him such a fool of himself.

- ① make ② making ③ to make
④ to making ⑤ for making

b. She passed the exam and got into Harvard. Her father be proud of her.

- ① could hardly ② may well ③ will almost
④ will by no means ⑤ would no more

c. It was a for Betty that the party was cancelled, but she soon cheered up.

- ① deception ② disappointment ③ discontent
④ disgust ⑤ disillusion

d. You cannot go to the president's reception in jeans. It is .

- ① in deep trouble ② in a serious jam ③ out of curiosity
④ out of the question ⑤ out of your mind

e. Although I had a lot of things to do at that time, I could not such an exciting offer.

- ① cut off ② do without ③ go through
④ take over ⑤ turn down

第3問 次のa～eの各英文の空欄を、それぞれ下の①～⑥の語または語句で埋めて最適な英文にすると、 ～ に入る語または語句を示しなさい。

a. I must say, people what you wear.

- | | | |
|--------|------|---------|
| ① by | ② do | ③ judge |
| ④ tend | ⑤ to | ⑥ you |

b. He had no money, nor he _____ from.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| ① know | ② he | ③ did |
| ④ could | ⑤ borrow | ⑥ anyone |

c. You needn't have carried all these parcels yourself. The shop them if _____ them.

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|
| ① asked | ② delivered | ③ had |
| ④ have | ⑤ you | ⑥ would |

d. It is our group's rule that the members do not _____ they .

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| ① want to | ② talk | ③ have to |
| ④ do not | ⑤ anything | ⑥ about |

e. The doctor wanted the patient to understand that, even though she felt weak and sick, the medications would soon , and that, _____, she could still .

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| ① with the right treatment | ② make |
| ③ a long life | ④ live |
| ⑤ her | ⑥ feel better |

第4問 以下は、世界の僻遠の地を旅し、その経験を旅行記にしているノンフィクション作家高野秀行氏のメッセージを英語にしたものである。次の英文を読み、下記の問題に答えなさい。(なお以下の英文はメッセージ全体の後半の部分にあたる)

I often say to young people that they should gather experience. As I said, I'm an ordinary man. But through more than two decades of doing things that other people would not do, I've come to have a unique point of view.

There is nothing you can do about your talent because that is . When you think about other ways to polish your abilities, the answer will be experience. If you accumulate experience, it will give you great advantages — overwhelming strength.

I always wonder why people do not take this simple but very effective path. The other day, I met a university student who studies robotics. He said Japan has great technology but lags behind in practical applications, even though it could be used more in fields such as nursing care. When I suggested he work at a nursing care facility, the student .

Everyone feels reluctant to do things that look like detours, which no other people would do. But if this student works at a care facility, he'll be able to understand what's really needed there. In contrast, even a very smart student can't understand the real requirements .

And it will be even better if the experience involves money. When it comes to things involving money, people get serious. When people get serious, squabbles may occur. But you should experience such friction, because it . As a nonfiction writer, squabbles teach me people's sense of values in a country, including ethnic distinctions and national backgrounds.

Some say that now we are in an Internet age. Sitting at desks, we can gather an enormous amount of information, and there are fewer and fewer frontiers. But the more the Internet penetrates the world, the more meaningful it becomes to actually go to a location, I believe.

When more and more people write and think without [25], the people who visit the scene will have a great advantage. Plus, I'm convinced that it's impossible to gather all the necessary information at once. It's not a matter of developing the means to convey information, or speed.

In the three regions of Somalia, including Somaliland, you can use the Internet and cell phones to gain large amounts of information. But people in the three areas do not have information about each other, and have asked me [26].

People in Mogadishu, including journalists, were shocked when I told them that people in Somaliland don't carry guns around. I was shocked too — why didn't they know? Maybe because such positive news doesn't make [二]. No one sends out that information.

I've recently [27] that it's impossible to gather all the relevant information, to grasp the whole picture, because even the parties [本] don't know the actual conditions. They make decisions based on their assumptions, misunderstandings and presumptions, which makes it even harder [28].

I'm not [へ] saying that I can get the whole picture when I go to a location, but I can at least get a feeling for the place. Using the people of Mogadishu as an example, I think the news media is not good at [29]. Nonfiction writers like me have a responsibility to convey the real picture — especially the positive aspects — as news media delivers so much negative news.

Now I see my role clearly. But I should say that I couldn't be sure about what I should do for a long time, until I reached my 40s.

But I suggest that people do things that excite them. We tend to choose to do [30], hoping it will be useful in our careers, for example. But doing an exciting thing is much more fun and eventually becomes more fruitful.

(*The Japan News*, July 28, 2014 一部改変)

A. 上の英文の 21 ~ 30 に入る最も適切な語句を下の①~⑳の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① been repeatedly deceived on prices
- ② come to think
- ③ delivering happy news
- ④ for anyone to grasp the true situation
- ⑤ going to the actual scene
- ⑥ looked a little confused
- ⑦ looking for tribes
- ⑧ refers to the people in the three areas
- ⑨ reveals the essence of things and people
- ⑩ sounds like a miracle
- ⑪ though they have taken effective paths
- ⑫ told me many times
- ⑬ unless he experiences the work
- ⑭ were much disappointed
- ⑮ what it's like in the other areas
- ⑯ what seems to be of no importance
- ⑰ what we think we "should" do
- ⑱ what you are born with

B. 上の英文の下線部イ～ハの語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

イ

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| ① is awkward | ② is slow |
| ③ is stable | ④ is superior |

ロ

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ① boring works | ② harder routes |
| ③ longer routes | ④ underpaid works |

ハ

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ① cheating | ② discussions |
| ③ quarrels | ④ thefts |

C. 上の英文の[ニ]～[ヘ]に入る、最も適切な語を、それぞれ下の①～④の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

[ニ]

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| ① advertisement | ② copyright |
| ③ headlines | ④ sense |

[ホ]

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| ① attended | ② concerned |
| ③ formed | ④ presented |

[ヘ]

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| ① hardly | ② necessarily |
| ③ thoroughly | ④ typically |

D. 上の英文の内容と合っていないと思われる文章を下の①～⑤から1つ選びなさい。

37

- ① Mr. Takano observes that people will show their true colors when they get very serious with each other.
- ② Mr. Takano believes that visiting places and having firsthand experiences has some advantages over just getting a lot of information through the Internet.
- ③ Information on the Internet can lead people towards false beliefs.
- ④ As the speed and means to convey information develops, we will be able to accumulate all the necessary experience sitting at our desks.
- ⑤ Mr. Takano has found out that bad news often sells more than good news in the world of journalism.

第5問 以下の英文は、日本の運転免許証の裏面に記載されている臓器提供意思表示欄についての(日本に住むアメリカ人男性からの)質問に答えたものである。次の文章の内容と合っていると思われるものを、下に示した①～⑩のなかから8つ選びなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問いませんが、同一番号を重複使用した解答は無効とします。

38

 ~

45

注：cremation：火葬／public opinion poll：世論調査／
cadaver：(解剖用の)死体

In Japanese, the term for organ donation is *zoki teikyo*. Japan works on an “opt in” or “explicit consent” model, which means that you have to take a concrete action, such as filling in a form, to declare your willingness to be a donor. This is different from some countries, including Spain and Austria, where everyone is presumed to be a willing donor unless they take action to register their refusal. Fortunately, the process to “opt in” is relatively easy in Japan and can even be done in English.

Foreign residents are welcome and encouraged to become donors, and while the nationality of donors is neither disclosed nor recorded, there have been cases in which a foreigner died and provided organs to save the lives of others, according to the Japan Organ Transplant Network.

At present, there are nearly 14,000 people in Japan on the waiting list for an organ, with kidneys being the most needed. But because there are so few donors here, most of these patients will die while waiting for an organ that could save their lives. Some Japanese travel overseas, at crushing costs, in order to receive an organ transplant. This is a controversial practice since no country has a surplus in organs.

In the United States, where organ transplantation is better accepted, there are 7,000 to 8,000 organ transplants every year, which works out to about 26 organ transplants per million population. Contrast that to Japan, where the rate

is just 0.9 transplants per million, the lowest rate in the industrialized world. Fewer than 100 organ transplants were performed in Japan last year.

So what accounts for this low rate of donation? One factor is the traditional belief that a body should be whole upon cremation, but legal obstacles and some troubling history have also played a role. When medical advances made organ transplantation possible during the 1950s and 1960s, Japan was on par with other countries or even ahead. Then an incident in 1968 brought developments here to a standstill.

That year Doctor W performed the first heart transplant in Japan at S Medical University. Although the patient survived for 83 days, which was a very good outcome in those early days of heart transplantation, Doctor W came under intense fire. Critics charged that the operation was highly improper, if not downright criminal, particularly because the surgeon himself made the determination that the donor was brain dead. At the time, the concept of brain-based death (*noshi*) was still new and there was no consensus in Japan on how to define it. Criminal charges against Doctor W were eventually dropped, but the public was left with a deep distrust of organ transplantation.

It took several decades after that to enact a law defining brain death and making it legal to transplant organs from brain-dead patients. More people now understand that it is possible for the heart to keep beating and the body to remain warm, even after the complete and irreversible loss of brain function. Public opinion polls now show an increase in willingness to donate after brain death—in a 2013 survey, 43.1 percent of respondents indicated that they would be willing to donate organs after brain death, while 23.8 percent remained opposed.

So let's go back to your driver license. By completing the form on the back, you can declare your willingness to be a donor, and under what circumstances, or record your opposition to donating organs at all. For those who don't drive, the same form is on the back of Japanese health-insurance cards. It's also possible

to record your wishes on a separate organ-donation decision card (*zoki teikyo ishi kado*), which can be picked up for free at municipal offices and some pharmacies. An English-language card can be downloaded.

Let me explain the instructions, which are the same for both the Japanese and English versions. If you circle “1,” you are consenting to organ donation following brain death as well as donation after cardiac death. Circling “2” indicates you consent only to donation after cardiac death, and if you circle “3,” it means you do not wish to donate at all. Placing an “X” over any of the organs listed — heart, lungs, liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestines or eyes — means you do not wish to donate that organ. It’s a good idea to discuss your wishes with a family member, and get their signature next to yours. Family members always have the right to refuse donation, and if your wishes aren’t clear, the law now allows family members to make a decision in favor of donation. Discussing your wishes in advance increases the chance that they’ll be followed.

It is possible in Japan to donate your entire body to science, which is called *kentai*, but as in other countries, you can’t donate organs and leave the rest of your body for medical training and research. Furthermore, donating your body has to be arranged directly with a medical school and there’s no guarantee they’ll take you when your time comes. At the moment, perhaps because some people see whole-body donation as a way to avoid the high cost of cremation in Japan, there’s a national oversupply of cadavers.

(*The Japan Times*, July 19, 2014 一部改変)

- ① “Explicit consent” means that you are assumed to have given consent until your unwillingness is made clear in some explicit way.
- ② In Spain, people need to take a concrete action, such as filling in a form, to declare their unwillingness to be a donor.
- ③ All people in Austria are willing to donate their organs after their death.
- ④ The process of giving explicit consent to be a donor in Japan is quite confusing but can be done both in Japanese and English.
- ⑤ In Japan, foreigners can be entitled to be donors only after they have stayed here for more than one year.
- ⑥ Although it is possible for foreigners to be a donor here in Japan, there has never been an example till now.
- ⑦ Almost 14,000 Japanese are waiting for new kidneys to be transplanted.
- ⑧ There are a few countries in the world which can afford to offer foreigners organs for transplantation.
- ⑨ As there is a lack of organs for all those waiting to receive transplantation in Japan, it is common for rich people to spend a lot of money to get on top of the waiting list.
- ⑩ Had there been more people who had opted in to organ donation, some people in need of kidney transplantation in Japan would not have died.
- ⑪ No country in the world has a surplus in organs except the United States.
- ⑫ The rate of organ transplantation in Japan is the lowest in the industrialized world, and it is just 0.9 transplants per thousand population.
- ⑬ In Japan, there was at least one organ transplantation every three days last year, which was far fewer than in other industrialized countries.
- ⑭ Because of traditional beliefs about the body on cremation, organ transplantation in Japan did not make advancements in the 1950s.

- ⑮ In the mid 1960s Japan was not behind other countries in terms of organ transplantation.
- ⑯ Doctor W performed the first heart transplant ignoring the public standard procedure for defining brain death, thus leaving the public with a deep distrust of organ transplantation.
- ⑰ The first heart transplant in Japan done in 1968 was severely criticized not so much for its technical expertise as for its moral implications.
- ⑱ Doctor W was found guilty on the charge of making the determination of brain death by himself.
- ⑲ Today, 43.1% of the entire population in Japan agree to donate their organs after brain death.
- ⑳ Several decades after the incident of Doctor W, brain death was defined by law as a condition in which the heart beat ceases.
- ㉑ Brain death means that, even after you are declared dead, your heart might still be beating and your body might still be warm.
- ㉒ The public opinion polls held in 2013 told us that while 43.1% of respondents were for becoming donors after brain death, just as many people were against it.
- ㉓ If you wish to be a donor and do not have a driver license, you can always go to the municipal offices and show your health-insurance card to have your wish registered.
- ㉔ You can get an organ donation decision card written in English at home if you have a personal computer with Internet connection.
- ㉕ The author recommends that you should talk over the issue of donation with your family, not because your family will have anything to do with your wishes in future, but because it will help you to know your own wishes clearly.

- ②6 In Japan, if the will of the donor is not clear, family members are given the right to make the final decision whether to donate or refuse to donate their loved ones' organs.
- ②7 There are several organs that can be donated and once a person chooses to opt in, an "X" will be placed over all those organs.
- ②8 You can both donate organs and offer the rest of your body for *kentai*, only on the condition that your organ donation is for your own family.
- ②9 To contribute to medical training and research, some people state their wish to donate their body after organ donation.
- ③0 Individuals have to make direct arrangements with a medical university to become a candidate for *kentai*.