

英 語 問 題 紙

平成 28 年 2 月 25 日

自 9 : 00

至 10 : 20

答 案 作 成 上 の 注 意

1. 英語の問題紙は 1 から 11 までの 11 ページである。
2. 解答用紙は ① から ② までの 2 枚である。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された箇所に書くこと。
4. 問題紙は持ち帰ること。

問題訂正

「英語」

10 ページ (問 3.)

上から 3 行目

(誤)

a) Since 2014, over 800 American have infected.....

(正)

a) Since 2014, over 800 Americans have infected.....

One would be forgiven for expressing surprise at finding the undisputed master of the gentle, often playful form of poetry known as haiku in a book about ninja. Those familiar with his work inevitably picture Basho as a wandering composer of verse, an image completely at odds with that of “shadow warriors” of old. But it is this very unsuitability, this ability to travel ¹⁾ anywhere without arousing suspicion, that would have made Basho the perfect spy.

The evidence is as provocative as it is circumstantial. Son of a low-ranking samurai, Basho was raised in Iga province, home to one of the most famous ninja tribes. Of course, while Iga was rich (A) ninja tradition, it was also home to many thousands of people who had absolutely no connection to their ways. It only begins to take on significance when viewed as the ²⁾ background of Basho's life as a whole.

By his mid-thirties Basho had built enough of a reputation to support himself as a full-time instructor of poetry, counting some twenty students in his school. But (B) reasons that still remain unknown, Basho chose to abandon his growing fame and success for a life spent wandering the countryside. And this is precisely where the plot thickens. ³⁾

Basho's most famous work, *The Narrow Road to the Interior* (1702), is a log of his most celebrated trip. Basho and his follower Kawai Sora walked an incredible 2,400 kilometers (C) the course of just 150 days, occasionally reaching speeds of some fifty kilometers per day. Ninja are known to have utilized a special breathing pattern (in, out, out, in, out, in, in, out) to enhance their oxygen intake* and thus their ability to cover long distances, leading to speculation that Basho and his friend may have been utilizing the technique themselves.

The forty-year-old Sora was an accomplished poet in his own right.

(あ)

But gathering information about what? Here's a possibility. In 1689, the shogunate attempted to deliberately bankrupt the wealthy and politically powerful Daté *han* by ordering them to renovate* Toshogu Shrine, a grand memorial to the late shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu that was located in the city of Nikko. Basho and Sora just happened to pass through the area on the very day that the Daté *han* broke ground on their efforts. The coincidence has led some to suggest that the pair was quietly reporting on the Daté *han*'s compliance (D) the shogun's orders. (It certainly would have paid significantly better than composing poetry.) In fact one of the most famous differences between *The Narrow Road to the Interior* and Sora's diary concerns Nikko. "How awe-inspiring / on the green leaves, the young leaves / the light of the sun!"* exclaimed Basho of his visit to the storied shrine. Meanwhile, Sora dutifully recorded the weather that day as being "rainy." Exaggeration for dramatic effect, or a secret message (E) parties unknown? We'll never know for sure.

Although Basho's fame would certainly seem a handicap for a ninja, bear in mind that (closer, far, "intelligence agents," "killers," most, ninja, than, to, were).⁵⁾ Although homeless in the most literal sense of the word, Basho's reputation afforded him access to the residences of powerful merchants and high-ranking samurai, and his long journeys throughout the cities and

countryside would have been an ideal platform to gather local news, rumors, and other information — information of the sort that the government was known to hire ninja to obtain. Secret government backing would also explain⁶⁾ how a humble poet could have afforded to spend such long periods without any visible means of support.

Yoda, H., and Alt, M. (2010). *Ninja Attack!: True Tales of Assassins, Samurai, and Outlaws*. Tokyo: Tuttle Publishing. 一部変更.

*NOTES

intake: an act of taking in something, especially breath

poetic license: when a poet or writer changes particular facts and rules to make the story they are telling more interesting or effective

renovate: repair and paint an old building so that it is in good condition again

How awe-inspiring. . . : 「あらたうと青葉若葉の日の光」

問 1. 下線部 1) について、本文全体を読んだ上で分かりやすく日本語で説明せよ。

問 2. 空欄 (A) ~ (E) に文脈から考えて最もふさわしい単語を 1 語入れよ。

問 3. 下線部 2) について、どういうことか本文に即して分かりやすく日本語で説明せよ。

問 4. 下線部 3) について、どういうことか本文に即して分かりやすく日本語で説明せよ。

問 5. 空欄(あ)に以下のA～Fの文を意味が通るように並べ替えなさい。

- A) Most are differences regarding the dates the pair visited certain areas.
- B) In fact, there are some eighty spots in the two diaries that do not match up.
- C) He was born in Shinano, as it happens quite near Togakushi, one of the cradles of ninja legends.
- D) He also happened to keep his own diary of events — an account that differs from Basho's in many surprising ways.
- E) Some believe this to be poetic license* on Basho's part; others, more suspicious, see it as an attempt to conceal an official information-gathering mission.
- F) Formally trained as a religious scholar, he must have made an ideal sort of companion for a journey through the shrine- and temple-dotted Japanese countryside.

問 6. 下線部4)について、何についての情報のことか本文に即して分かりやすく日本語で説明せよ。

問 7. 下線部5)について、()内の単語を意味が通るように並べ替えよ。

問 8. 下線部6)について、どういうことか本文に即して分かりやすく日本語で説明せよ。

2

以下の英文を読んで問いに答えよ。

Although Disneyland is often referred to as the “Happiest Place on Earth,” in late December 2014 it was at the center of an event that was less than joyous. It was there that the most recent case of a measles* outbreak in the United States occurred, one that initially infected over 50 people and proceeded to spread quickly. By the end of May 2015, 117 people were reported to have been infected by this outbreak, bringing the total number of Americans infected in the first five months of the year to nearly 175. Adding these figures to the 700 Americans also infected with the disease in 2014, it is clear that the measles, once thought to have been practically defeated, is still very much alive. Considering that there is a vaccine that has been demonstrated to be extremely effective against the measles, this has (あ) resulted in intense discussion over why the disease seemingly refuses to go away. Much of the blame is being directed toward a group of people known as “anti-vaxxers,” those who refuse to get the measles vaccination, or do not allow their children to be vaccinated. A

At a time in which there is great fear of the spread of deathly diseases (Ebola is one recent example), it may seem surprising that there would be a movement against a readily available and effective vaccine such as that for the measles. The “father” of this movement is widely recognized to be Andrew Wakefield, a former doctor who published a study in 1998 in a respected medical journal suggesting that the commonly administered MMR (measles, mumps*, and rubella*) vaccine could cause autism*. Although numerous studies have since argued against this claim and the paper itself was eventually retracted* by the journal, Wakefield’s conclusions were—and continue to be—extremely influential in that they have caused many in the public to doubt both the effectiveness and the safety of the vaccine. Even Wakefield’s license to practice medicine being taken away in 2010 for ethical

violations has done little to slow down the belief that the MMR vaccine is something to be avoided. (11), it has resulted in greater anger among the anti-vaxxers, who believe he is being treated unfairly. B

Interestingly, Wakefield insists that he is not in fact against vaccination and believes that a single vaccine for measles would protect against the disease. However, he feels that administering one very powerful vaccine designed for three separate diseases puts too much stress on the body's immune system. C

Although Wakefield may be the person most associated with the anti-vaccination movement, it has expanded far beyond mere opposition to the MMR vaccine. To many of the anti-vaxxers, almost all vaccines may be dangerous and put people, particularly children, at risk for autism or other deadly side effects. Numerous Hollywood actors and U.S. politicians are among those who hold this belief and their support for the movement has had a significant influence on its growth. D

As the movement grows, the supposed reasons why vaccines should be avoided grow along with it, almost all of which seem to ignore scientific reality. One commonly held belief is that a person's immune system, especially that of an infant, is unable to handle multiple vaccines administered over a short time period. Anti-vaxxers note that babies and children receive more vaccines today than they did in the past and insist that instead of giving a boost to immune systems, they are instead weakening them. However, research has suggested that these vaccines do not harm a baby's immune system, and it could in fact withstand nearly countless more if necessary. E

Another widely held belief of the anti-vaxxers is the "natural immunity" argument. They believe that the immunity one gets from surviving a natural infection provides better protection than vaccines. To those who cannot understand why people are so opposed to vaccines, this is an unusual argument. It seems to suggest that one should get the measles, for example,

in order to never get the measles again. (う), as those who believe in the importance of vaccinations point out, those getting the vaccine are unlikely to ever contract measles in the first place.

F

Finally, many anti-vaxxers, particularly parents, insist that it should be their decision as to whether they — or their children — are vaccinated. This has been a difficult issue for the U.S. government to deal with. The United States does actually have strict rules regarding vaccination and most states throughout the country require that children be vaccinated in order to attend school. However, exceptions are often made for religious and, increasingly, personal beliefs. Indeed, there are very few states that do not allow exemptions* for these beliefs. Consequently, there are some schools in which well over half the students have not been vaccinated, causing many to fear that if one child catches an infectious disease, it will spread quickly among his or her classmates.

Although the debate over vaccination is seemingly the most intense in the United States, anti-vaccine sentiment is not necessarily limited to that country. In Canada, for example, vaccination is not mandatory* in most schools. (え), there are few vaccination requirements for many countries in Northern Europe. Moreover, in Japan vaccination is optional, although it should be noted that almost all Japanese people receive multiple vaccinations when they are babies. Also, Japan is one of the few countries that abolished the MMR vaccination due to concerns that it caused too many negative side effects in those receiving it. Instead, children receive individual vaccines for the three diseases.

What happens if the number of those refusing to be vaccinated continues to grow? Some have suggested that it could lead to the return of deadly diseases long believed to have been eliminated, including polio. Avoiding that situation is perhaps one of the few things about which those on both sides of the issue are likely to be in full agreement.

*NOTES

measles: はしか

mumps: おたふく風邪

rubella: 風疹

autism: 自閉症

retract: 取り消す

exemption: 免除

mandatory: 必修の

問 1. 空欄(あ)～(え)のそれぞれに最もふさわしい単語を下記の a)～d)から 1 つ選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、同じ単語を複数回使うことはできない。また、文頭に来るものも小文字で始めてある。

- a) additionally
- b) however
- c) consequently
- d) instead

問 2. 以下の文は

A

 ～

F

 の空欄中、2 か所入る可能性がある。文章全体の流れを考え、その適当な 2 か所を答えよ。

The number of those who feel vaccines are dangerous is now constantly increasing, and it should probably not be surprising that a great majority of those infected with the measles at Disneyland had not been vaccinated against it.

問 3. 以下の a)～f)のうち、本文の内容に合っていないものを3つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- a) Since 2014, over 800 American have been infected with the measles virus.
- b) Many of the anti-vaxxers are against vaccines because they are too expensive.
- c) Vaccination laws in Japan are much stricter than in the United States.
- d) Andrew Wakefield's study has had a strong effect on the anti-vaccination movement.
- e) Most studies have shown that too many vaccines at once are bad for the body's immune system.
- f) There are fears that the movement against vaccinations could result in new outbreaks of other diseases besides the measles.

問 4. 以下の質問に英語で(30語以上)答えよ。本文の語句は何度使用しても構わない。ただし、連続した語句を引用する場合は3語以内に限る。

Since vaccination is not legally mandatory in Japan and the MMR vaccine is not used, do you believe it can be considered an “anti-vaxxer” country?

問 5. 以下の質問に英語で(50語以上)答えよ。本文の語句は何度使用しても構わない。ただし、連続した語句を引用する場合は3語以内に限る。

Choose one of the reasons mentioned in the report about why many people are opposed to vaccinations and explain whether you agree or do not agree with it.

3

以下の文章を読んで下線部 1), 2) を英訳せよ。

20 年ぐらい前から、いやもっと前からだろうか、日本の社会には若者をめづつての驚くべき現象が見られる。「引きこもり」という、学校や職場を辞め、他人との接触を避けて自分の世界に閉じこもる病である。そういう若者にはある一定のタイプの性格があるようだ。概して、頭が良く、¹⁾子供の頃からまじめで一生懸命勉強し、恵まれた家庭の長男である場合が多い(どういうわけか女子には少ないようだ)。もちろん、他の国にもこのような若者はいる。しかしなぜ日本ではこんなにも深刻な問題になるのか。説明できるような背景はいくつか挙げられよう。

今の日本は子供が少なく、勉強や就職へのプレッシャーが長男(一人息子)にかかりやすい。それがうまくいかないと、親や本人にとっての失望は甚大である。中には失敗から立ち直れなくて、自殺までは行かなくても、その恥ずかしさと苦²⁾痛から逃れるために思い切った道を選ぶ、すなわち自分の部屋にこもり、外界との接触を遮断する者が出てくるのである。息子をこれ以上傷つけまいとして、家族は何もせず、結局そのような状態は続いてゆく。早めに専門の医師に相談すれば治るケースもあるようだが、それとて皆うまくいくわけではない。大きな背景としてはやはり日本の社会構造そのものにある問題なのかもしれない。