

英語問題紙

平成 31 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 13 までの 13 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。

1 以下の英文は、ホロコースト (the Holocaust¹) を生き延びた精神科医が強制収容所での体験を書いた手記の一部である。本文を読み、問いに答えよ。

It had been a bad day. On parade, an announcement had been made about the many actions that would, from then on, be regarded as sabotage² and therefore punishable by immediate death by hanging. Among these were crimes such as cutting small strips from our old blankets (in order to improvise³ ankle supports) and very minor 'thefts'. A few days previously a semi-starved prisoner had broken into the potato store to steal a few pounds of potatoes. The theft had been discovered and some prisoners had recognized the 'burglar'. When the camp authorities heard about it they ordered that the guilty man be given up to them or the whole camp would starve for a day. Naturally the 2,500 men preferred to fast⁴.

On the evening of this day of fasting we lay in our earthen⁵ huts — in a very low mood. Very little was said and every word sounded irritable⁶. Then, [A], the light went out. Tempers reached their lowest ebb. But our senior block warden⁷ was a wise man. He improvised³ a little talk about all that was on our minds at that moment. He talked about the many comrades⁸ who had died in the last few days, either of sickness or of suicide. But he also mentioned what may have been the real reason for their deaths: giving up hope. He maintained that there should be some way of preventing possible future victims from reaching this extreme state. And it was to me that the warden pointed to give this advice.

God knows, I was not in the mood to give psychological explanations or to preach any sermons — to offer my comrades a kind of medical care of their souls. I was cold and hungry, irritable and tired, but I had to make the effort and use this unique opportunity. Encouragement was now more necessary than ever.

So I began by mentioning the most trivial of comforts first. I said that

even in this Europe in the sixth winter of the Second World War, our situation was not the most terrible we could think of. I said that each of us had to ask himself what irreplaceable⁹ losses he had suffered up to then. I speculated that for most of them these losses had really been few. Whoever was still²⁾ alive had reason for hope. Health, family, happiness, professional abilities, fortune, position in society—all these were things that could be achieved again or restored. [B], we still had all our bones intact¹⁰. Whatever we had gone (1) could still be an asset³⁾ to us in the future. And I quoted from Nietzsche¹¹: 'That which does not kill me, makes me stronger.'

Then I spoke about the (あ). I said that to the impartial the future must seem hopeless. I agreed that each of us could guess for himself how small were his chances of survival. I told them that although there was still no typhus¹² epidemic¹³ in the camp, I estimated my own chances at about one (2) twenty. But I also told them that, [C], I had no intention of losing hope and giving up. For no man knew what the future would bring, much less the next hour. Even if we could not expect any sensational military events in the next few days, who knew better than we, with our experience of camps, how great chances sometimes opened up, quite suddenly, at least for the individual. For instance, one might be attached unexpectedly to a special group with exceptionally good working conditions—for this was the kind of thing which constituted the 'luck' of the prisoner.

But I did not only talk of the future and the veil which was drawn over it. I also mentioned the (い); all its joys, and how its light shone even in the present darkness. Again I quoted a poet—to avoid sounding like a preacher myself—who had written, 'What you have experienced, no power on earth can take from you.' Not only our experiences, but all we have done, whatever great thoughts we may have had, and all we have suffered, all this is not lost, though it is past; we have brought it into being. Having been is also a kind of⁴⁾ being, and perhaps the surest kind.

Then I spoke of the many opportunities of giving life a (う). I told my comrades (who lay motionless, although occasionally a sigh could be heard) that human life, under any circumstances, never ceases to have a meaning, and that this infinite meaning of life includes suffering and dying, privation and death. I asked the poor creatures who listened to me attentively⁵⁾ in the darkness of the hut (3) face up to the seriousness of our position. They must not lose hope but should keep their courage in the certainty that the hopelessness of our struggle did not detract¹⁴ from its dignity and its meaning. I said that someone looks down on each of us in difficult hours — a friend, a wife, somebody alive or dead, or a God — and he would not expect us to disappoint him. He would hope to find us suffering proudly — not miserably — knowing how to die.

And finally I spoke of our (え), which had meaning in every case. It was in the nature of this sacrifice that it should appear to be pointless in the normal world, the world of material success. But in reality our sacrifice did have a meaning. Those of us who had any religious faith, I said frankly, could understand this (4) difficulty. I told them of a comrade who on his arrival in camp had tried to make a pact with Heaven that his suffering and death should save the human being he loved from a painful end.⁶⁾ For this man, suffering and death were meaningful; his was a sacrifice of the deepest significance. He did not want to die for nothing. None of us wanted that.

The purpose of my words was to find a full meaning in our life, then and there, in that hut and in that practically hopeless situation. I saw that my efforts had been successful. When the electric bulb flared up again, I saw the miserable figures of my friends limping towards me to thank me with tears in their eyes. But I have to confess here that only too rarely had I the inner strength to make contact (5) my companions in suffering and that I must have missed many opportunities for doing so.

Viktor E. Frankl. *Man's Search for Meaning*. London: Rider. 2011.一部改変.

NOTES

- ¹the Holocaust: the killing of millions of Jews and others by the Nazis before and during the Second World War
- ²sabotage: the act of destroying or damaging something deliberately so that it does not work correctly
- ³improvise: 1. to make something from whatever is available, although it is not what you normally use 2. to make something, such as a speech or a device, at the time when it is needed without already having planned it
- ⁴fast: to eat little or no food for a period of time
- ⁵earthen: made of earth
- ⁶irritable: becoming angry easily
- ⁷warden: a person who is in charge of the people in a particular building
- ⁸comrade: a friend, especially someone who shares difficult work or danger
- ⁹irreplaceable: too valuable or special to be replaced
- ¹⁰intact: complete and not damaged
- ¹¹Nietzsche: (1844–1900) a German philosopher
- ¹²typhus: a serious infectious disease that causes fever, headaches, purple marks on the body and often death
- ¹³epidemic: a situation in which a disease spreads very quickly and infects many people
- ¹⁴detract from: to reduce the strength, value, or importance of something

問 1. 空欄 [A] ~ [C] のそれぞれに文脈から考えて最もふさわしい表現を以下から選べ。ただし、選択肢は全て小文字から始めてある。

- ア) after all
- イ) in spite of this
- ウ) to make matters even worse

問 2. 下線部 1) について、どんな“advice”か本文の内容に即して分かりやすく日本語で述べよ。

問 3. 下線部 2) について、なぜ下線部のように言えるのか、本文の内容に即して分かりやすく日本語で述べよ。

問 4. 空欄 (1) ~ (5) に文脈から考えて最もふさわしい英単語を以下から選び、1 語入れよ。ただし、一つの英単語は一度しか用いることができない。

[about, at, for, in, off, on, through, to, with, without]

問 5. 下線部 3), 5), 6) について、それぞれの定義として最もふさわしいものを以下から選べ。

ア) an agreement, formal or informal

イ) a lack of the basic things that people need for living

ウ) a useful or valuable thing or person

問 6. 空欄 (あ) ~ (え) に文脈から考えて最もふさわしい英単語を以下から選び、1 語入れよ。ただし、一つの英単語は一度しか用いることができない。

[effort, future, meaning, past, power, present, sacrifice]

問 7. 下線部 4) について、本文の内容に即して、その意味するところをわかりやすい日本語で述べよ。

問 8. 以下の日本語は同じ手記の別の箇所である。下線部の日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように[]内のすべての語を()に入れて、英文を完成させよ。

「われわれは人生の意味について尋ねることを止める必要があった。その代わりに、毎日毎時間われわれ自身が人生に問われていると考える必要があった。その問いに対する答えは口先や思弁ではなく、正しい行動・振る舞いでなければならない。人生というのは結局のところ、人生の問題に正しい答えを見つける責任、及び、人生が各人に絶えず課す使命を果たす責任を負うことなのである。」

Life () means () () to () the () () () () () and to () the () which it () sets for () ().

[answer, constantly, each, find, fulfil, its, individual, problems, responsibility, right, taking, tasks, to, ultimately]

2 以下の英文は、英国のある大学の入学試験面接での問いかけと、それに対するこの著者の考えを記したものである。本文を読んで問いに答えよ。

Should obese¹ people have free NHS² treatment?

Of course they should. The NHS is intended to provide free treatment for all.¹⁾ The question may be intended to arouse indignation³ in a diminishing majority of thin people. Obesity is a major risk factor⁴ in some illnesses, such as heart disease, and some people are obese because they choose to overeat.²⁾ It could therefore be implied that their illness could be, in part, self-inflicted and therefore shouldn't be treated free. However, there are almost no grounds on which to make a good case.³⁾ In no illness, for instance, is there a direct cause-and-effect link with obesity, and only in some is it a major risk factor.⁴⁾ Moreover, many of the health problems that obese people suffer are nothing whatsoever to do with their weight.⁵⁾

More importantly, even if every illness an obese person suffered could, in fact, be shown to be directly caused by their weight, it would be completely unreasonable to refuse them free treatment.⁶⁾ We cannot be sure that they chose to be obese⁷⁾ (very few people do!). Yet even if they did, we must acknowledge that people also persist in indulging in dangerous activities such as riding motorbikes, smoking, drinking, working on oil rigs⁵ and down coal mines — all of which put their health at risk. Yet the NHS quite rightly treats all these people free, even if there is a direct cause and effect between their health problem and their lifestyle. The ethos⁶ is for the NHS to treat all people who need treatment without charge, not treat them according to their lifestyle.

That said,⁷ the NHS does have finite resources and so, to some extent, has to distribute treatment according to need. That means, of course, that urgent, life-threatening or severe illnesses must always get priority. Doctors must also decide how much of their resources they are going to put into

treating each case. Some patients will not necessarily be prescribed a drug that would alleviate⁸⁾ their condition simply because it is very expensive for the benefits it produces, and money and resources are deemed better spent elsewhere. Such decisions about priority are being made all the time and provoke a great deal of questioning and controversy.

It's in this light that questions such as the one about not treating obese people must be seen.⁹⁾ Doctors are within their rights to refuse to treat doggedly⁹⁾ persistent smokers for smoking-related ailments¹⁰⁾ and recalcitrant¹¹⁾ alcoholics for alcohol-related illnesses. The cause-and-effect relationship between obesity and illness is not quite so clear-cut. Nevertheless, levels of obesity are steadily growing in the UK, and the health problems it creates are imposing a growing burden on the NHS. One in four people in the UK were obese in 2007, and the proportion is swelling all the time, especially amongst young people. Health experts talk of an obesity time bomb, with the associated health problems likely to put massive pressure on resources in the future. This is why the government is under pressure to launch as powerful a public information campaign against obesity as past governments have against smoking.¹⁰⁾ Refusing to treat obese people on the NHS, however, will solve nothing.

John Farndon. *Do you think you're clever?* London: Icon Books Ltd. 2009.

NOTES

¹obese: (病的に)肥満した

²NHS: National Health Service の略。イギリスの医療制度。費用は税金でまかなわれ、患者の自己負担は無料である。

³indignation: (不公平だという)怒り

⁴risk factor: 危険因子(この因子があると、より病気になりやすいというもの)

⁵oil rigs: 石油掘削装置

⁶ethos: エートス。ある個人や社会が持続的にもっている精神。

⁷that said: having said that; that having been said

⁸alleviate: やわらげる

⁹doggedly: 頑固に

¹⁰ailment: 病気

¹¹recalcitrant: 反抗的な

問 1. 下線部 1) について、その意に沿うものを下記の a. ~ e. からすべて選べ。(得点は選択肢をすべて正しく選んだ場合にのみ与えられる)

- a. The NHS's aim is to provide free treatment only for illnesses.
- b. The NHS strongly objects to making treatment free for all.
- c. The NHS wants to ensure the liberty of individuals in their choices of treatment.
- d. The NHS's objective is to provide treatment free of charge for all people.
- e. The NHS's purpose is to provide treatment for free for all citizens.

問 2. 下線部 2) について, その意に沿うものを下記の a. ~ e. からすべて選べ。(得点は選択肢をすべて正しく選んだ場合にのみ与えられる)

- a. Some obese people should pay for their treatment because it is certain that they caused their illness by eating too much even though they knew they were overeating.
- b. Some people are fat because they made a conscious choice to eat too much. They might have caused their own illness and thus should pay for treatment.
- c. Some people are obese because they like to eat too much, and should be held responsible at least in part for their disease and should pay for their treatment.
- d. Some people eat too much of their own will and therefore they are to blame for their illnesses at least partially and should not be charged for their treatment.
- e. Some people eat too much, which leads to obesity, which leads to illnesses. So it can be argued that their obesity was the sole cause for their own illness and they should pay for treatment.

問 3. 下線部 3) について, その意に沿うものを下記の a. ~ e. からすべて選べ。(得点は選択肢をすべて正しく選んだ場合にのみ与えられる)

- a. The above statement has almost no basis.
- b. There are almost no good reasons to believe that the above statement is correct.
- c. There are hardly any good reasons to believe that this is incorrect.
- d. There are insufficient reasons for making such an assumption.
- e. There is hardly any evidence to prove that this is true.

問 4. 下線部 4) の部分を音読した場合に 3 箇所アクセントを置くとすればどの語か。3 つ選び解答用紙の該当する語を○で囲め。

問 5. 下線部 5) と置き換えたときに、文の意味が元の意味と最も近くなる単語を下記の a. ~ e. から一つ選べ。

a. have

b. from

c. hold

d. for

e. take

問 6. 下線部 6) の理由として、本文中で著者が述べていることに沿う内容のものを下記の a. ~ e. からすべて選べ。(得点は選択肢をすべて正しく選んだ場合にのみ与えられる)

a. The NHS's principle is to treat every person who needs treatment regardless of their lifestyles.

b. The NHS treats all people free even when their lifestyle is causing their health problem.

c. Even people who put their health at risk by being engaged in other dangerous behaviors have not been denied care at NHS.

d. There is no knowing if obese people decided to be obese because they prefer to be so.

e. Quite a few people choose to become obese.

問 7. 下線部 7) の部分を音読した場合に 3 箇所アクセントを置くとすればどの語か。3 つ選び解答用紙の該当する語を○で囲め。

問 8. 下線部 8) について, その意に沿うものを下記の a. ~ e. からすべて選べ。(得点は選択肢をすべて正しく選んだ場合にのみ与えられる)

- a. Expensive drugs are not necessarily given to patients in the NHS, taking their effect and cost into consideration.
- b. It is possible that some patients do not get a drug for their condition because its effect is not worth the money spent.
- c. Money and resources are not being spent fairly.
- d. Patients are prescribed an expensive drug that would make their illness better regardless of its cost.
- e. The decisions on how money and resources are spent are highly controversial.

問 9. 下線部 9) はどのようなことを指しているのか。合うものを下記の a. ~ e. からすべて選べ。(得点は選択肢をすべて正しく選んだ場合にのみ与えられる)

- a. How money and resources are spent has constantly been a source of debate.
- b. Money and resources are spent liberally.
- c. People's needs need not be taken into consideration.
- d. The NHS has a limited amount of resources and makes decisions on what takes priority.
- e. The resources have to be distributed depending on the severity of need.

問10. 下線部 10) の have と against の間には本文中の 1 語の変化した形を置くことができる。その変化した形を 1 語の英語で書け。

