

CM

平成 31 年度個別学力検査問題(医学部医学科)

英 語

前 期 日 程

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は、13 ページあります。解答用紙は 3 枚あります。問題は 3 題あります。3 題すべてに解答しなさい。
試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの乱丁・落丁および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なさい。
- 3 監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 4 解答は、解答用紙の該当欄に記入しなさい。
- 5 配付された解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

I Read the passage below and answer the questions. For all the questions except 問 2 and 問 11, write the letter (a), (b), (c), or (d), on your answer sheet.

Dying languages

[1] Speaking, writing, and signing are the three ways in which a language lives and breathes. They are the three mediums (A) which a language is passed on from one generation to the next. If a language is a healthy language, this is happening all the time. Parents pass their language on to their children, who pass it on to their children . . . and the language lives on.

[2] Languages like English, Spanish, and Chinese are healthy languages. They exist in spoken, write, and signed forms, and they're used by hundreds of millions of people all over the world. But most of the 6,000 or so of the world's languages aren't in such a healthy state. They're used by very few people. The children aren't learning them from their parents. And as a result the languages are in real danger of dying out.

[3] When does a language die?

[4] A language dies when the last person who speaks it dies. And this is happening in many parts of the world. There are several dozen languages which have only one speaker left. And several more where the speakers are just a few dozen or fewer. (B), many of the languages spoken by the tribal*¹ peoples of Brazil or Indonesia have only a handful of speakers.

[5] Languages which have only a few speakers, and which are likely to die out soon, are called *endangered* languages. Most of the world's endangered languages are spoken in countries on either side of the equator*².

< 中略 >

[6] There's nothing (C) about a language dying. Languages have always disappeared when the people who spoke them died out. Two thousand years ago there were many languages spoken throughout the Middle East that no longer exist today. Think of all the peoples who invented writing systems, such as the Hittites*³, the Assyrians*⁴, and the Babylonians*⁵. Those cultures came and went, over thousands of years, as one defeated another, and the languages disappeared along with the peoples.

< 中略 >

[7] There's nothing unusual about a single language dying. But what's going on today is extraordinary, when we compare the situation to what has happened in the past. We're seeing languages dying out on a massive scale. It's a bit like what's happening to some species of plants and animals. They're dying out faster than ever before. Why is this?

[8] Plants and animals die out for all sorts of reasons, such as changes in climate, the impact of new diseases, or changes in the way people use the land. And some of these reasons apply to languages too. A natural disaster, such as an earthquake or a tsunami, can destroy towns and villages, and kill many people. But if the people are dead, or if their community is devastated*⁶, then their language will die out too.

[9] There are three reasons why people promote dying languages.
(1) Humans can be the cause of language death. Hunters can kill all the
(2) remaining animals in a species. Collectors can take all the remaining plants.
(3) And governments can stop people using their language. (4) If a language
is banned, and the children are forbidden to learn it, it will soon die out.

[10] But the main reason that so many languages are endangered is not as sudden or as dramatic as a tsunami or a banning. In most cases, the people stop using their first language simply because they decide to use a different one. This is why, for example, most people in Wales*⁷ speak English or most people in Brittany*⁸ speak French. Over the years, families have gradually stopped using one language and started using another.

< 中略 >

[11] It doesn't have to be that way. People can learn a new language without having to lose their old one. That's what bilingualism is all about. Bilingualism lets you **have your cake and eat it**. The new language opens the doors to the best jobs in society; the old language allows you to keep your sense of 'who you are'. It preserves your identity. With two languages, you have the best of both worlds.

< 中略 >

[12] How do we preserve languages? Three factors have to be present for this to happen. The people themselves must want their language to survive. The government of their country must want to help them. And money has to be found to keep the language **go**. It's an expensive business. The language has to be documented—that is, written down and described in grammars and dictionaries. Teachers have to be trained, books published, street signs put up, community centres established, and lots more.

[13] But when all three factors are in place, amazing things can be done. New (D) can be brought into a language. The term is *revitalization*. The language is *revitalized*. We've seen it happen several times over the past 50

years. Probably the most famous case is the revival of Hebrew^{*9} to serve as the official language of modern Israel. Welsh^{*10}, too, has done very well, after a long period of decline. Today the number of speakers is increasing, and its presence can be seen on street signs and in railway stations and wherever you travel in Wales.

出典 : David Crystal, *A Little Book of Language*, Yale University Press, 2010

(一部改変)

tribal^{*1} = connected with a group of people with the same customs, language, religion, etc.

equator^{*2} = 赤道

Hittites^{*3} = ヒッタイト人(紀元前 2000 年から紀元前 1100 年にかけて小アジア・シリアに帝国を築いた古代民族)

Assyrians^{*4} = アッシリア人(最盛期は紀元前 8—7 世紀で南西アジアに帝国をもった民族)

Babylonians^{*5} = バビロニア人(古代メソポタミアの南部にあった王国の民族; 紀元前 2200—538 年ころまで広大な領土をもったがペルシャ人に征服された)

devastated^{*6} = completely destroyed

Wales^{*7} = 英国 Great Britain 島の南西部の地方

Brittany^{*8} = ブルターニュ(フランス北西部の半島)

Hebrew^{*9} = 現代ヘブライ語(アラビア語と共に現代イスラエルの公用語)

Welsh^{*10} = ウェールズ語(ケルト諸語の一つで英国 Great Britain 島の南西部ウェールズ地方(Wales)で復活しつつある言語)

問 1 In Paragraph [1], what is the most appropriate word to fill in (A)?

- (a) at (b) during (c) on (d) through

問 2 In Paragraph [2], change write to the appropriate form.

問 3 In Paragraph [4], what is the most appropriate expression to fill in (B)?

- (a) As a result (b) For example (c) In addition (d) Instead

問 4 In Paragraph [5], why are some languages said to be endangered?

- (a) Other languages are becoming more important.
(b) The number of people who use them is becoming lower.
(c) The number of words in the language is growing smaller.
(d) Using other languages is becoming increasingly popular.

問 5 In Paragraph [6], what is the most appropriate word to fill in (C)?

- (a) difficult (b) easy (c) new (d) old

問 6 In Paragraph [7], which word is closest in meaning to scale?

- (a) debate (b) extent (c) monitor (d) ruler

問 7 What are ways living creatures die out, according to Paragraph [8]?

- (a) Changes in the seasons and cultural differences
(b) Temperature and weather changes, and new types of illnesses
(c) The manner in which humans use the environment and war
(d) Modern technology and politics

問 8 Which sentence does **NOT** fit in Paragraph [9]?

- (a) sentence (1) (b) sentence (2) (c) sentence (3) (d) sentence (4)

問 9 According to Paragraph [10], why do the people usually stop using their first language?

- (a) It is banned by the government.
(b) People's taste in music changes.
(c) The people prefer using another language.
(d) Nobody can speak it correctly.

問10 In Paragraph [11], what is closest in meaning to **'have your cake and eat it'**?

- (a) get two good things at the same time
(b) have advantages and disadvantages
(c) have a sweet tooth
(d) no use crying over spilt milk

問11 In Paragraph [12], change **go** to the appropriate form.

問12 In Paragraph [13], what is the most appropriate word to fill in (D)?

- (a) aim (b) death (c) life (d) reason

- II Read the passage below and answer the questions. For all the questions except 問 10, write the letter, (a), (b), (c), or (d), on your answer sheet.

20 years of organ transplants

[1] Twenty years have passed since the Organ Transplant Law entered into force, and yet the number of organ transplant operations from brain-dead donors in Japan remains far lower than in many other countries. Parties concerned should uphold the spirit of the law and work ceaselessly so that the desire of people who agree to donate their own or their relatives' organs will not come to naught*¹.

[2] The law was enacted*² in 1997 after long and heated discussions, paving the way*³ for heart, lung, liver, kidney, pancreas and small intestine transplants from patients diagnosed as having suffered brain death. Under the law, a patient declared brain dead should be regarded as being dead only in so far as the person's organs are to be removed for the purpose of transplant. Thus, in other circumstances a person who is in the state of brain death is not regarded as being dead in the usual sense. The law defines brain death as a condition in which the function of the total brain, including the stem, has irreversibly stopped.

[3] Since the law took effect, there have been 477 cases in which patients were judged to have fallen into the state of brain death as stipulated by the law, and 2,072 cases in which organs removed from these patients were transplanted. The number of organ donations per capita*⁴ remains far lower than in other countries — about one-fortieth the level in the United States and one-tenth that of South Korea. Some 14,000 patients are on waiting lists for a new organ, but only about 300 can receive a transplant each year. However, the five-year survival rate for patients who receive a heart or liver is 92 percent and 80 percent,

respectively — indicating the skill of doctors and other staff involved in transplant operations in this country.

[4] **Under** the original law, removal of organs from brain-dead patients was only possible if the patients had expressed in writing in advance their willingness to donate their organs and their family members approved the transplant. This requirement automatically excluded donors under 15 since the Civil Code*⁵ does not recognize wills*⁶ written by people below that age.

[5] However, an **amendment** that took effect in 2010 has made it possible to harvest organs from patients who had not expressed their readiness to donate. Unless patients had clearly indicated their refusal to have their organs removed, transplants can be carried out with the approval of their relatives. Following the revision, the number of organ donations from brain-dead patients increased from about 10 cases a year to around 60. Last year saw a record 64 donation cases, including 51 that involved a heart transplant. The amendment also paved the way for organ transplants from small children. (A), a boy less than 6 years old was judged to be in a state of brain death in a hospital in Hiroshima Prefecture in May and his lungs were transplanted to a 1-year-old girl at Okayama University Hospital and his heart to a boy under 10 at University of Tokyo Hospital.

[6] There are about 900 designated hospitals nationwide that can make a judgment on brain death and harvest organs for transplant. But according to the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry, about half of those hospitals are in fact not prepared to remove organs from brain-dead donors. One reason is they're short on doctors. This is one factor behind the relatively low number of organ transplants in Japan. **Dispatching** specialists for brain-death diagnosis to those institutions may be one solution. Another problem is that doctors and nurses are

too busy to explain the organ donation system to family members of brain-dead patients. Also in recent years, there have been some cases in which the Japan Organ Transplant Network made errors in selecting patients to receive organs.

[7] In most European and North American countries, brain death is considered to be the death of the person, and as long as the patient has not expressed his or her refusal, the organs can be used for transplant. (B), such an approach is not likely to be accepted immediately in Japan, given the social sensitivities over the issue as reflected in the discussions when the law was enacted.

[8] The medical profession must steadily do what it needs to do so public trust in the transplant system will deepen. In doing so, they should strictly follow the principle that organ transplants are possible only when donors or their family members have voluntarily expressed their willingness to donate.

出典：Editorial, The Japan Times On Sunday, Oct. 8, 2017, p. 7

to come to naught^{*1} = to fail; to be wasted; to be in vain

to enact a law^{*2} = to put a law into effect

to pave the way^{*3} = to create a path toward making something possible

per capita^{*4} = per person (“per head”)

Civil Code^{*5} = 民法

will^{*6} = a legal declaration of intent, to be followed after a person’s death

問 1 Which of the following is closest in meaning to **ceaselessly** in Paragraph [1]?

- (a) at a high speed
- (b) intermittently
- (c) very cautiously
- (d) without stopping

問 2 Which of the following is closest in meaning to **Under** in Paragraphs [2] and [4]?

- (a) According to
- (b) In contrast to
- (c) In spite of
- (d) Similar to

問 3 Which of the following is closest in meaning to **amendment** in Paragraph [5]?

- (a) destruction
- (b) modification
- (c) reinforcement
- (d) subtraction

問 4 Which of the following is most appropriate for (A) in Paragraph [5]?

- (a) Consequently
- (b) For example
- (c) In other words
- (d) Prior to this

問 5 Which of the following is closest in meaning to **Dispatching** in Paragraph [6]?

- (a) Assigning
- (b) Receiving
- (c) Requesting
- (d) Withholding

問 6 Which of the following is most appropriate for (B) in Paragraph [7]?

- (a) Consequently
- (b) For example
- (c) However
- (d) Similarly

問 7 According to the article, _____.

- (a) about 900 hospitals in Japan are prepared to remove organs from donors' bodies
- (b) on average, more than four organs have been removed from each brain-dead donor in Japan since 1997
- (c) anybody who is declared dead by a Japanese medical doctor is also considered to be brain dead if the family agrees
- (d) South Korea is second behind the USA in the annual number of organ transplants around the world

問 8 Which of the following is **NOT** revealed by comparing the original Organ Transplant Law and the newer, revised, version of the law, as explained in the article?

- (a) The original law, because it did not recognize the will of people under 15, contained an automatic violation of the Civil Code, but the revised law does recognize their will.
- (b) Today, a person who does not want to donate organs must clearly express this desire.
- (c) Not only has the number of organ transplants conducted in Japan risen since the revision, it has become possible to obtain organs from brain-dead children.
- (d) Family member approval has always been necessary for brain-dead organ transplantation in Japan.

問 9 Which of the following statements is **NOT** supported by the article?

- (a) Due to a lack of understanding and also to past recipient selection failures, the level of public trust in Japan's organ transplant system is somewhat low.
- (b) Japanese society is unlikely to easily accept the European legal approach to brain death and organ harvesting in the near future.
- (c) There is a general lack of interest in organ donation and transplantation among Japanese doctors and nurses.
- (d) The feelings of family members carry greater weight in Japan than in most European and North American countries.

問10 Paragraph [1] mentions “the spirit of the law.” Explain the meaning of this in around 80–90 characters (80–90 字) **in Japanese**.

III Some people have pointed to a lack of communication between doctors and patients in Japan. What do you think should be done to solve this problem? Explain your opinion in English in 80 to 100 words, giving at least two solutions.

