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| 科目名 | 2020 年 1 月 29 日 3 時限 |
| 英語一列 | 試験時間 60 分 |
| 問題・解答用紙 | 持ち込み |
| 問題用紙 3 枚・マークシート 1 枚 | 不可 |

For each section, A-F, read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The number of each question corresponds with the line number of your answer sheet.

Inquiries about the exam questions are not allowed during the examination.

A The savannah landscape is an environment with many (1a) cues for safe and fruitful human habitation. There is (1b) tree cover, which offers shade and escape from ferocious predators, interspersed with grasses; yet there are (1c) vistas with frequent undulations that allow good views, orientation, and way-finding. Most food sources are within a metre or two of the ground, whereas in a forested environment life is (1d), out of reach, high above the ground. The most distinctive unpredictability about savannah life is the availability of water. The presence of trees, greenery, and water therefore offers an instant evaluation of the suitability of a potential habitat. These primary indicators, together with a sense of the openness of the terrain, its prospects for shelter, and the furtive viewing of others, are valuable (2) can safely ensue.

If the environment is deemed safe for further exploration, then other features highlight (3) the most attractive sites. The topography must allow us to navigate easily; landmarks, bends, and variations are welcome to the eye, so long as they do not create confusing complexities, or mask dangers. We recognize, also, the encouragement to exploration that is created by the mysterious element in the terrain: the path that leads out of sight or behind a hill. (4a) Its further exploration will be safe only if (4b) it combines adventure with automatic caution and an instinct to recoil from danger. This (5) surprising fascination with risk and danger attracts us to all manner of cultural embellishments: from horror stories to disaster movies; it springs from an inherited urge to explore and understand environments as fully as possible from the safest possible vantage-point. The fact that these hazards are potentially fatal is the reason why a desire to inform oneself more fully about their nature has selective advantage over an attitude of apathetic indifference.

Q1. Choose the most appropriate combination and order of four words for filling in blanks (1a) to (1d).

Then select the correct letter in (1) on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| a. concentrated; long; scattered; reliable | b. concentrated; reliable; scattered; long |
| c. long; scattered; reliable; concentrated | d. reliable; concentrated; long; scattered |
| e. reliable; scattered; long; concentrated | f. scattered; reliable; concentrated; long |

Q2. Arrange the eight words below in the correct order to fill in blank (2). Then select the corresponding letter of the **FOURTH** word in (2) on your answer sheet.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------|------------------|
| a. exploration | b. further | c. or | d. sensitivities |
| e. settlement | f. signal | g. that | h. whether |

Q3. Which one of the following is NOT appropriate as an example of (3) "the most attractive sites" in the context of this passage? Select the letter in (3) on your answer sheet.

- unique objects in the landscape that help inhabitants or travelers identify their own location
- geographical elements in a terrain that offer diversity to an otherwise monotonous appearance
- elements in the landscape that suggest something strange or unexpected might exist down the road
- neighboring landforms which so resemble each other that one's enemies might confuse one location with another
- objects in a terrain that stimulate one's curiosity to know more about the area surrounding one's place of habitation

Q4. What do the pronouns (4a) "Its" and (4b) "it" refer to? Choose the most appropriate pair of nouns from the options below.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| a. hill; exploration | b. hill; hill | c. path; exploration | d. path; hill |
| e. path; terrain | f. sight; terrain | | |

- Q5. Why is our “fascination with risk and danger” said to be ⁽⁵⁾ “surprising”? Choose the most appropriate reason in the context of this passage.
- Because it apparently contradicts our inclination toward safety.
 - Because only human beings are attracted to potentially fatal hazards.
 - Because such fascination is a relatively new phenomenon in human history.
 - Because no sane person would deliberately expose herself or himself to potentially fatal hazards.
 - Because it is hard to imagine why so many people are attracted to horror stories or disaster movies.
 - Because our early ancestors did not have opportunities to listen to horror stories or watch disaster movies.

- Q6. Which one of the following statements best summarizes the author’s argument in the passage quoted above?
- Our fascination with danger and adventure has taken precedence over refuge and safety in the shaping of our aesthetic preferences.
 - Living in the savannah environment, with its safety and possibilities of adventure, is preferable to living in a forested or urban environment.
 - Safety has been the most important criterion in our choice of habitats, but our survival has also been inseparable from our aesthetic fascination with danger and adventure.
 - Food sources are usually located within easy reach in savannah environment, but sometimes it has been necessary for our survival that they are located high above the ground.

B Our aesthetic preferences are a fusion of instinct and experience. We would expect that, in the absence of experience and special influence, our innate sensitivities for the life-supporting features of natural scenes would remain. ⁽⁷⁾ Indeed, simple landscapes and still-life scenes are usually preferred by those with no special interest in art. A taste for the avant-garde or the abstract is a fruit of experience overriding instinct. Even then, what appeals in man-made art is the symbolic play, or counterplay, on ⁽⁸⁾ those same adaptive features that have for so long (9) traditional artistic images.

Our alertness and sensitivity to so many of the transient features of our environment—the lengthening shadows that signal the end of daylight; the darkening clouds or rushing winds that herald cold or storm; the distant horizon that hides the unknown ‘over the hills and far away’—⁽¹⁰⁾ all are pointers that once rewarded response and appreciation. Shadow reveals new information about distance and depth; it offers the prospect of more detailed appraisal of the environment. Danger lurks in the shadows; it ⁽¹¹⁾ pays to be especially sensitive to it. Alertness to the sunset and the shadows that signal the coming of darkness, and the need to change patterns of behaviour in order to ensure warmth and safety, has clear advantage over disinterest.

- Q7. Below is a paraphrase of the author’s argument in the underlined sentence (7). Choose the most appropriate option for filling in blank (7) below and select the letter in (7) on your answer sheet.

Some people’s preference for simple landscapes and still-life scenes is a result of (7).

- both instinct and experience
- experience overriding instinct
- instinct not affected by experience
- neither instinct nor experience

- Q8. In which of the following sentences does the word “those” have the same grammatical function as in (8)?

- Note that there were no automobiles in this country in those days.
- Those passengers who came late to the airport missed their flight to Osaka.
- This house is entirely different in its design from those that were built last year.
- Under those circumstances there was a legitimate argument to be made against this policy.

- Q9. Choose the most appropriate word for filling in blank (9).

- appreciated
- approved
- characterized
- damaged
- denounced
- impressed

Q10. Which of the following statements most effectively explains what is said in (10)?

- a. Our responsiveness to these environmental features provided us with information necessary for survival.
- b. It was once important to respond to these environmental features because they would have been as good as nonexistent without our appreciation.
- c. Every piece of evidence suggests that our sensitivity to these environmental features had the potential to lead to financial success and therefore survival.
- d. History suggests that it was important to appreciate these environmental features because to ignore them was regarded as an irreverent act that would enhance our possibilities of survival.

Q11. Choose one sentence from below that uses the verb "pay" in the same sense as it is used in (11).

- a. I'm going to make him pay for what he did to me.
- b. It will not pay for this store to stay open in the evening.
- c. She somehow managed to pay her way through college.
- d. They are going to pay a high price for their carelessness.
- e. They have paid a lot of money for their children's education.

Q12. Which one of the following statements is NOT compatible with the author's argument in the passage quoted above?

- a. Some of our aesthetic preferences are what we are born with, but we also develop our sensitivities as we grow up.
- b. It is misleading to regard human aesthetic preferences as totally subjective responses to experience and education.
- c. If we were indifferent toward subtle changes in our natural environment, we might fail to receive a lot of information that is vital to our safety and survival.
- d. Our sensitivity to natural phenomena such as shadows, clouds, the wind, or the sunset is not only an aesthetic matter but an issue of concern in evolutionary biology.
- e. There is little relationship between avant-garde or abstract artworks and the adaptive features of our environment; nevertheless, sometimes we find beauty in such works of art.

[C] The (13), like the brave marshal in a western movie who faces down a band of renegades, is supported, more often than not, by (14) in emergencies, disasters, and situations that demand (17) concerted action. The Underground Railroad, which took southern slaves to freedom in northern towns, could function only with the coordinated efforts of many people who worked in peril of their lives. Similarly, (15) are typically citizen volunteers working in loosely organized teams. Many individuals working in collective harmony are (18) anonymous. They (19) brave danger without expectation of personal reward but for the sake of answering a call to community service. To the traditionally accepted notion that heroes are exceptional people, we can therefore add an opposing perspective—that some heroes are (16).

Q13-16. Choose the most appropriate phrases from below that fit in blanks (13) to (16). You cannot use the same phrase more than once. Then select the letter in (13) to (16) on your answer sheet respectively.

- a. attractive villain
- b. solitary heroic figure
- c. first responders to disasters
- d. groups of people working in unison
- e. people without any relation to each other
- f. ordinary people who try to attract people's attention
- g. ordinary people who have done something extraordinary

Q17-19. Choose the most appropriate word from below that can substitute for the underlined words in (17) to (19). Then select the letter in (17) to (19) on your answer sheet respectively.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (17) a. collaborative | b. democratic | c. liberal | d. military | e. monarchic |
| (18) a. anomalous | b. evil | c. faceless | d. pseudonymous | e. remarkable |
| (19) a. apprehend | b. avoid | c. encourage | d. tackle | e. welcome |

D There are various reasons why it has become a matter of urgency to try to find an answer to the question of how and in what circumstance a doctor or another person might justifiably end someone's life or help him to end it. First, in an age when medical technology is constantly becoming more sophisticated, many people who die in hospital could be kept alive almost indefinitely on life support machines. For such people, death is not a matter of (20) 'nature taking its course', but a matter of deliberate decision, not their own. There will come a time when someone, or some group of people, will decide not to (21) resuscitate a patient if his heart fails, or will decide to give up all forms of treatment as 'futile' or unduly burdensome, and merely to keep him comfortable until he dies. The patient will have been allowed, if not helped, to die.

Secondly, in the old days, an individual doctor, working alone or with the help of a district nurse, might decide on treatment or (22) the withdrawal of treatment, relying on his own judgement, and pretty secure that his judgement would not be questioned either by the patient or the patient's relatives. Now, both because of the prevalence of hospital deaths, with the inevitable involvement of teams of doctors and nurses, and more generally because it is no longer regarded as proper for doctors to exercise such unquestioned decision-making powers, every decision has to be both transparent and justifiable. The question, not whether a patient will die, but when he shall be allowed to die, (23). And this of course leads to the question whether, when it is possible, the patient himself should not have a part, even a major part, in the discussion. In these (24) changed circumstances it is highly desirable that society should think clearly about whether a patient should be legally entitled to decide to die. It is not a (25) question, to be answered by the medical profession, but a social question for society at large.

Q20. Which of the options below is the underlined part (20) likely to represent? Then select the letter in (20) on your answer sheet.

- a. refusing all treatments in the hope of a divine intervention
- b. letting life support machines sustain their lives as long as possible
- c. trying all available treatments until their own internal vitality renews itself
- d. exercising their own willpower in order to stay calm to the last day of their lives
- e. exhausting the inner spark of life by allowing the internal organs to cease to function

Q21. Which of the treatments below can be an example of what is described in the underlined part (21)?

- a. replacing a malfunctioning organ with an artificial one
- b. starting an emergency transfusion to gain time to treat a bleeding organ
- c. administering tranquilizing drugs to lower dangerously high blood pressure
- d. giving electric shocks to revitalize the unresponsive organ back into working order
- e. creating a program of rehabilitation to facilitate the coordination of sinews and muscles

Q22. Which of the options below is the LEAST likely example of the individual doctor's actions represented by the underlined part (22)?

- a. prolonging hospitalization
- b. visiting patients infrequently
- c. monitoring symptoms perfunctorily
- d. avoiding encouragement for patients
- e. administering only marginally effective medicines

Q23. Arrange the eight words listed below in the correct order to fill in blank (23), and select the letter of the FOURTH word.

- a. be b. being c. capable d. discussed e. has f. of g. openly h. to

Q24. According to the text, which of the statements below is NOT represented by the underlined part (24)?

- a. Many people today do not spend the last days of their lives at home but in hospitals.
- b. Some patients might wish to be included in making the decision how and when they are to die.
- c. Treatment has become a collective enterprise undertaken by large numbers of qualified professionals.
- d. Rising medical expenses threaten to exhaust public funds allocated for the purpose of guaranteeing access to medical treatment.
- e. Numerous people live in a vegetative state for an unexpectedly long period of time in total dependence on mechanical devices.

Q25. Fill in blank (25) with an appropriate option from those below:

- a. clinical b. engrossing c. hospitable d. mechanical
- e. philosophical f. psychiatric

E The central difficulty is to devise a law that would permit euthanasia in morally justifiable cases and rule out other cases that would be morally dubious or abhorrent. Lord Joffe struggled to define in detail the circumstances of legitimate euthanasia, and include such safeguards as would make it impregnable to abuse. It may (26) successfully drafting (27) such a Bill. Difficult though it may be legislation has been successfully drafted abroad. What, in a particular case, constitutes a strong moral imperative, namely to relieve someone's suffering when it has become too great, may be extremely difficult to generalize (28) determine a public policy. The moral imperative will come from an essentially personal motive, namely compassion, aroused by sympathy, our engagement with others, and the particular circumstances of the case; but when a Bill is drafted, (29) with which the legislator must be concerned. He must ask what will be the consequences, for society as a whole, if this law reaches the statute book. It is the difference between private morality and public policy that may form the stumbling-block in the path of anyone seeking to change the law on euthanasia. We hope that a solution may be found. For, after all, private morality and public policy are not unconnected. Good laws cannot exist unless their foundation is in morality.

Q26. Arrange the seven words listed below in the correct order to fill in blank (26). Then mark the letter of the **FOURTH** word in (26) on your answer sheet.

- a. be b. is c. little d. of e. possibility f. that g. there

Q27. Which of the following best explains the underlined part (27)?

- a. Such a bill that could be legislated with ease.
 b. Such a bill that might prevent potential abuse.
 c. Such a bill that could change the idea of euthanasia.
 d. Such a bill that would distinguish between private morality and public policy.
 e. Such a bill that would relieve someone's suffering without incurring penalties.

Q28. Choose the most appropriate expression from below to fill in blank (28).

- a. how to
 b. so as to
 c. compared to
 d. sentiments to help
 e. the case that should
 f. people's opinions to

Q29. Choose the most appropriate expression from below to fill in blank (29).

- a. it is the moral, not the judicial,
 b. it is the personal, not the public,
 c. it is the dubious, not the definite,
 d. it is the sceptical, not the certain,
 e. it is the general, not the particular,

Q30. Choose the statement that most agrees with the passage above. And select the letter in (30) on your answer sheet.

- a. It is natural that the motive to legislate a law on euthanasia should come from compassion.
 b. Legislation of euthanasia should be successful provided that the legislator understands the moral imperative.
 c. Thanks to Lord Joffe's safeguards, we have drafted such legislation on euthanasia that is safe from being abused.
 d. It is so difficult to rule out morally dubious cases of euthanasia that no countries have successfully drafted its legislation.
 e. The problem with euthanasia is, no matter how pure the motive may be, it always transgresses the divine injunction not to kill.

F The new-born child (31), and will play with her toes without any feeling that they belong to her more than the rattle by her side; and it is only by degrees, through pain, that she understands the act of the body. And experiences of the same kind are necessary for the individual to become conscious of herself; but here there is the difference that, although everyone becomes equally conscious of her body as a separate and complete organism, everyone does not become equally conscious of herself as a complete and separate personality. The feeling of apartness from others comes to most with puberty, but ⁽³²⁾it is not always developed to such a degree as to make the difference between the individual and her fellows noticeable to the individual. ⁽³³⁾It is such as she, as little conscious of herself as the bee in a hive, who are the lucky in life, for they have the best chance of happiness: their activities are shared by all, and their pleasures are only pleasures because they are enjoyed in common; you will see ⁽³⁴⁾them shouting at a football match or cheering and dancing in local festivals. It is because of (35-36).

31. Choose the most appropriate expression to be put in blank (31) from the following, and select the letter in (31) on your answer sheet.

- a. makes a distinction between her body and surrounding objects
- b. does not realize that her body is any more a part of herself than surrounding objects
- c. readily puts anything in her mouth in order to better understand surrounding objects
- d. knows that a pain can be felt not through the objects around her but through a part of her body
- e. realizes that she can move her own body in the way she likes only after she experiences some urge to do so, like when being attacked by a rattlesnake

32. What is the meaning of the underlined part (32)? Choose one that best paraphrases it.

- a. It is not always the case that one's self-awareness is noticed by one's peers.
- b. Adolescent self-consciousness is common but not so much as to make a person feel she or he differs from others.
- c. It is often difficult to develop one's personality, and quite difficult to make an individual as noticeable as some celebrities.
- d. As an organism, one's body develops physically but overgrowth such as obesity that makes an individual noticeably different from others is uncommon.

33. What does ⁽³³⁾It refer to? Choose the best one from below.

- a. the difference
- b. the bee in a hive
- c. the feeling of apartness
- d. as little conscious of herself
- e. those who are the lucky in life

34. What does ⁽³⁴⁾them refer to? Choose the most appropriate option for filling in blank (34) from below.

"Them" here refers to those happy people who get together without self-awareness that they are (34).

- a. not alone
- b. shared by all
- c. different from others
- d. complete by themselves

35-36. Arrange the nine words below in the correct order to fill in blank (35-36), and select in (35) the letter corresponding to the THIRD word; then select in (36) the letter corresponding to the SEVENTH word.

- a. animal
- b. been
- c. called
- d. has
- e. man
- f. social
- g. that
- h. them
- i. they